Proficiency Testing and Tumour Markers

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What is the <u>Canadian Immunohistochemistry</u> <u>Quality Control</u> (clQc)?

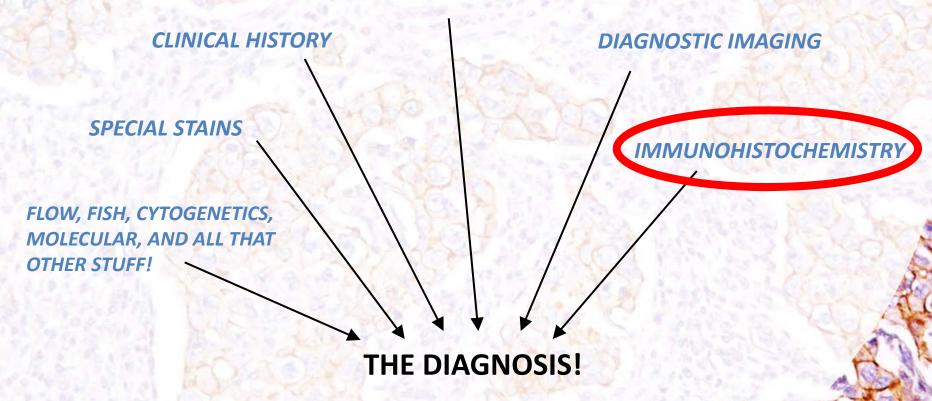


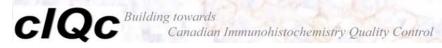


Complexity of "the diagnosis"

- Diagnostic anatomic pathology is a complex, multifactorial process.
- Each piece of data has a sensitivity and specificity for "the diagnosis".

STANDARD HISTOLOGY

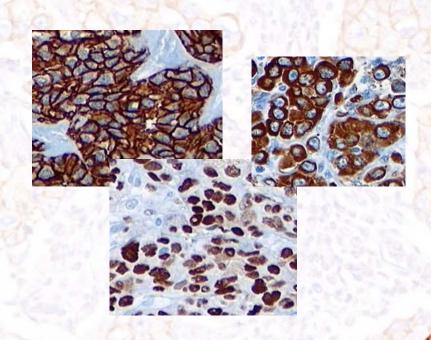




Immunohistochemistry: A cornerstone in anatomic pathology practice

<u>Immunohistochemistry</u> (**IHC**): A method for localizing specific antigens in tissues or cells based on antigen-antibody recognition; provides valuable information used for cancer patient management.

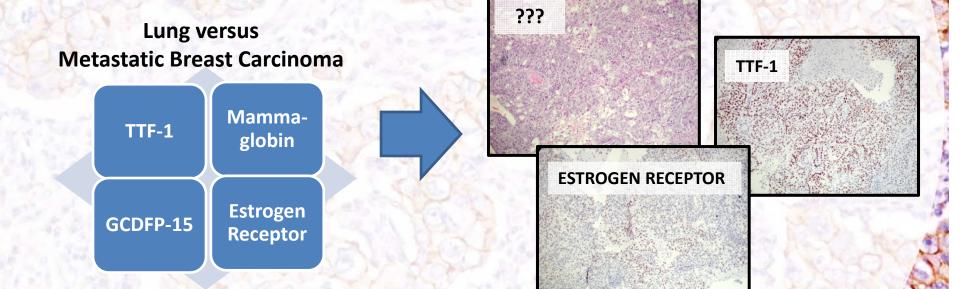
- Diagnostics
- Prognostication
- Prediction





Why do we do immunohistochemistry?

To help tell us what we are looking at!





Why else do we do immunohistochemistry?

TREATMENT!

~10% of all surgical pathology cases have IHC performed

~1/5 of those cases are invasive breast carcinomas

All invasive breast carcinomas require IHC testing for ER, PR and HER2

ER+ or PR+ premenopausal = TAMOXIFEN

ER+ or PR+ postmenopausal = AROMATASE INHIBITOR

HER2+ = HERCEPTIN



The many variables of IHC (at least some of them!)

Preanalytical

- Acquisition (delay in putting samples into fixative)
- Fixation type and time
- Decalcification type and time
- Tissue processing
- Slide-drying time and temperature

Analytical

- Antibody selection (different clones, polyclonal, vendor/supplier)
- Antibody optimization (antigen retrieval, antibody dilution, incubation time)
- Antibody validation
- Instrumentation (different automated platforms, manual stains)
- Qualification of IHC assay personnel
- Laboratory certification/accreditation

Postanalytical

- Positive and negative tissue controls
- Interpretation
- Results reporting
- Pathologist performance
- Digital pathology with imaging analysis

Quality assurance and quality control are a necessity for immunohistochemistry!

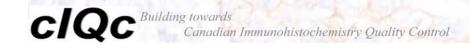


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Canadian Immunohistochemistry Quality Control

In anatomic pathology, where does quality assurance come in?

- Unlike the clinical laboratory where "QA rules", quality depends on
 - > education
 - > skill
 - experience
- Since diagnosis is complex and multifactorial in anatomic pathology, proficiency testing is underutilized and of questionable value.
- Quality activities have mainly involved just quality control
 - positive controls within the lab
 - negative controls within the lab





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THE GLOBE AND MAIL

SUBPRIME CRUSIS

Bankers step in, bail out Bear Stearns

Farned institution hit by run on liquidity

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U.S. banking authorizes have tapped a Depression-tra financial tool to save Beat Steams & Co. Wall River's stoned fintslargest investment bank, from succumbing to a wave of contagions sweeping through the lending induser.

The four in the 85 year old flear Stearns, which survived the Gran Depression and a world war, make the first time the U.S. Federal Reserve Sound has stepped in to buil out an impactment has

After represently and veheternity despite removery of pquality was, Beer Streets as a weight help from the Fed late Thursday after what seapyted described in a clavele run on the hall. The Fed is provating the intuition through Bristonia Chase, Beer Bristonia Chase, Beer

And said good with the till tender otherch, which empealant number in the molestic market for high-risk home WEEKEND SPECIAL II PAINFUL MISTAKES



Botched tests cast doubts on cancer screening

Thousands at risk across Canada as Newfoundland errors highlight deficiencies, pathologists caution

NY ASSESSMENT NAMED IN

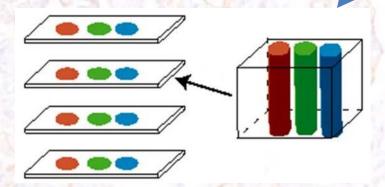
The Newfoundland laboratory that botched bundreds of begast cancer tests has not investigated whether results of other specialized lab work done during the same period were correct, leading experts to question whether the province's testing trapedy is more extensive than has been research.

Enviroley Green, left, found a lump in her breast in 200s, bet tested negative for a hormonal headment that can drastically reduce changes









A Typical clQc Challenge



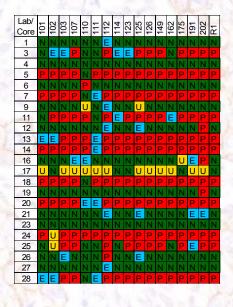
clQc sends unstained slides to participating laboratories, where slides are then stained according to each lab's usual protocol.



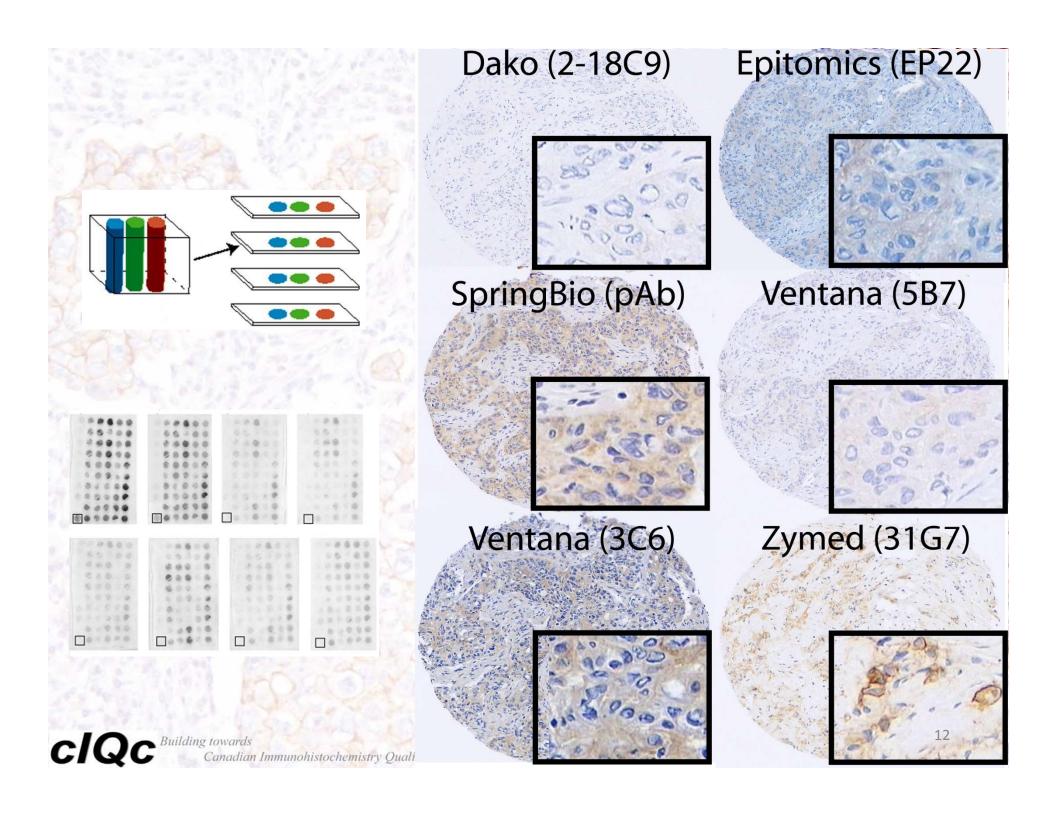
Laboratories evaluate each core and submit their results online through the TMA Scorer website.







Labs return stained slides to clQc for expert assessment by clQc personnel and invited pathologists.



The clQc schedule

	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	Run 35 IDH1	*Run 44 IDH1	*Run 56 IDH1	*Run 72 ATRX
	STAN STATE	A AGE	*Run 57 ALK	*Run 73 ALK
	100 00 00 00	*Run 45 ALK ISH	*Run 58 p53	*Run 74 p53
February	the years at	*Run 46 MMR	NQ 1825 - Y	10 A
March	Run 36 Breast	*Run 47 Breast	*Run 59 Breast	*Run 75 Breast
Va va	*Run 37 BRAFV600E	*Run 48 BRAFV600E	*Run 60 BRAFV600E	Run 76 BRAFV600E
April	Own Jan War		*Run 61 MMR	Run77 MMR
May	*Run 38 MMR		*Run 62 ALK	Run 78 ALK
	1 1 1 1 1		*Run 63 ATRX	Run 79 IDH1
June		*Run 49 ATRX	CO DO	Run 80 p53
July	*Run 39 Breast	*Run 50 Breast	*Run 64 Breast	Run 81 Breast
	Run 40 HER2 ISH	Run 51 HER2 ISH	Run 65 HER2 ISH	Run 82 HER2 ISH
August	Null 40 FIENZ 13H	*Run 52 MMR	*Run 66 MMR	Run 83 MMR
September	*Run 41 ALK	*Run 53 ALK IHC	*Run 67 ALK	Run 84 ALK
			*Run 68 IDH1	Run 85 IDH1
October	*Run 42 p53/WT1/Napsin	*Run 54 p53	*Run 69 p53	Run 86 p53
B. Ve	*Run 43 Breast	*Run 55 Breast	*Run 70 Breast	Run 87 Breast
November	A TOWN			War and
December		64 3 4	*Run 71 MMR	Run 88 MMR



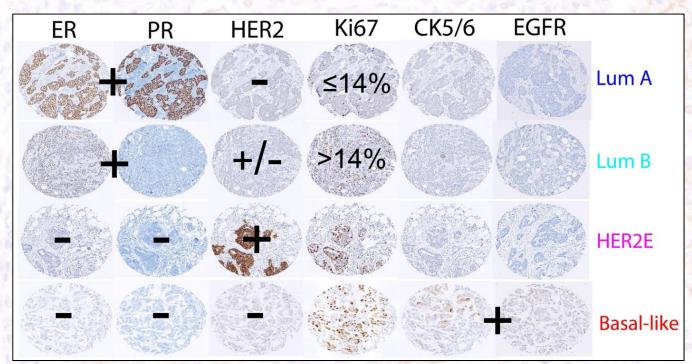
The importance of accurate IHC: Breast cancer as a illustrative model

- Breast cancer is the most common cancer among Canadian women.
 - Incident rate: 99 per 100,000
 - ➤ 2nd leading cause of death from cancer
- Molecular insights now make it possible to classify breast cancer according to intrinsic subtype.
 - > Luminal A
 - > Luminal B
 - > HER2-enriched
 - ➤ Basal-like



The importance of accurate IHC: Breast cancer as a illustrative model

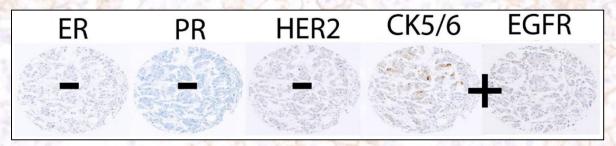
- Breast cancer classification
 - Molecular assays: PAM50, BluePrint
 - > IHC panel

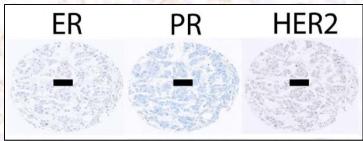




The importance of accurate IHC: Breast cancer as a illustrative model

Basal-like breast cancer defined by IHC:





- Basal-like breast cancer
 - > Increased risk of early relapse
 - ➤ Aggressive pathologic features
 - > Afflicts younger women

- > No targeted therapies
- Poor prognosis



clQc at the forefront

- The concept of molecular breast cancer subtypes in a clinical setting is becoming of great interest.
- IHC surrogate definitions are practical and cost effective alternatives to gene expression-based assays for hospital diagnostic laboratories.

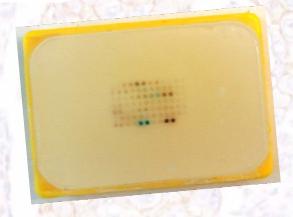
Are diagnostic laboratories able to correctly identify cases of basal-like breast carcinoma using established biomarkers and surrogate immunopanels?



clQc Run 27

Methods

- A 40-case breast cancer tissue microarray enriched for basal-like breast carcinomas was constructed (aka triple negative array).
- Sections were distributed to 50 laboratories for staining with ER, PR, HER2, CK5 and an optional additional basal-like biomarker.







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clQc Run 27 Garrattogram

Based on "triple negative" (ER/PR/HER2-negative) definition

SENSITIVITY: **27**% to **100**% SPECIFICITY: **76**% to **100**%

Based on surrogate basal-like immunopanels SENSITIVITY: 13% to 93%

SPECIFICITY: 86% to 100%



Run 27 Independent Review

GPEC Review

 Stained slides were independently evaluated to assess interobserver variability and its influence on surrogate immunopanel interpretation.

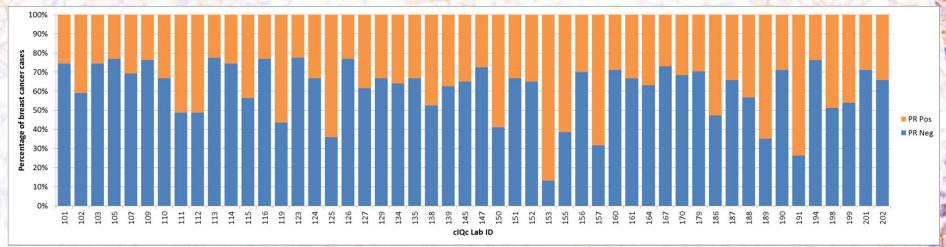
Results of Review

- Sensitivities and specificities were similar to self-assessments.
- Discordance in staining interpretation of individual positive basal-like biomarkers (i.e. EGFR, CK5, etc.) was evident.
- PR staining had surprisingly high interlaboratory variability.



Interlaboratory variability of PR immunohistochemistry

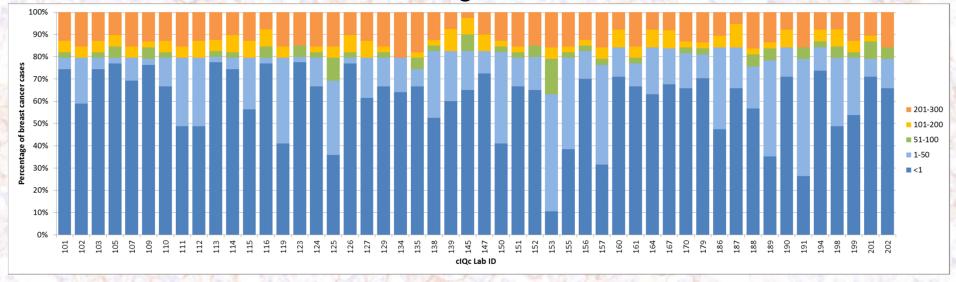
Stacked column chart of negative vs positive PR at a cutpoint of 1%:

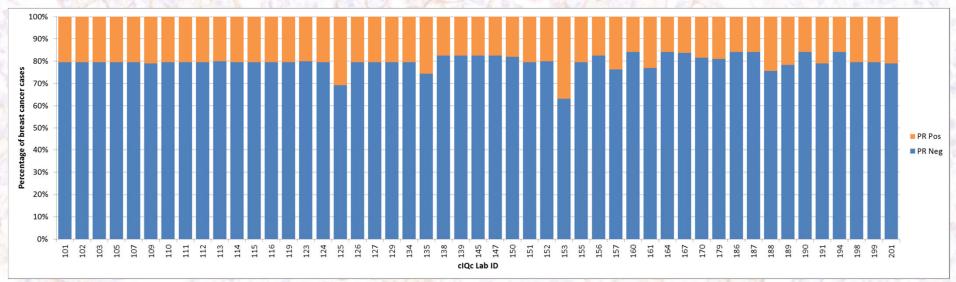


- Sensitivities ranged from 88-100% (mean: 98%)
- Specificities ranged from 14-97% (mean: 76%)



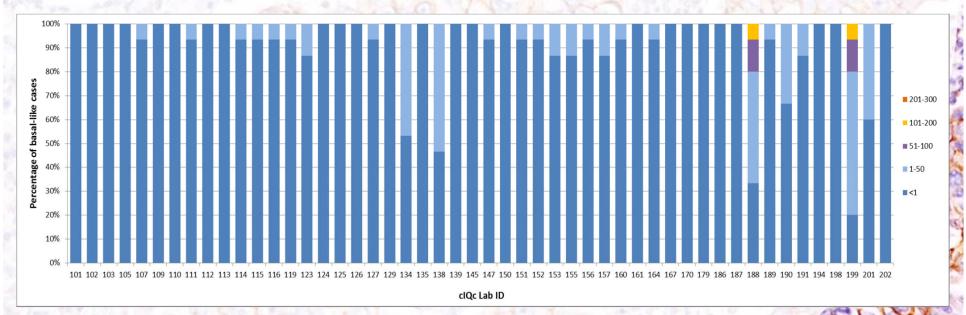
Stacked column charts of PR staining based on H-score:

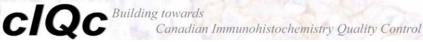




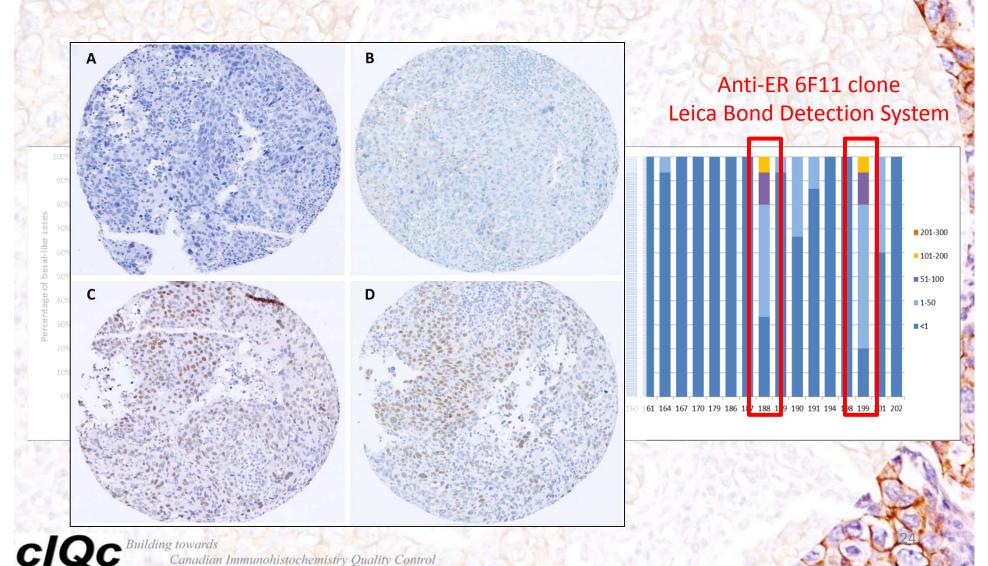
Variable expression of ER in basal-like breast cancer

- Estrogen receptor (ER) is a standard biomarker used for breast cancer patient management.
- Most ER IHC assays in hospital diagnostic laboratories are technically optimized and validated.





Variable expression of ER in basal-like breast cancer



Run 27 Conclusions

clQc Run 27 provided the first evaluation of basal-like breast cancer diagnostics in general pathology laboratories.

Current surrogate immunopanels are specific, but lack sensitivity.

Individual IHC biomarkers and surrogate immunopanels for basallike breast cancer have considerable staining variability in clinical laboratories.

A triple negative is **NOT** a triple negative in every anatomic pathology laboratory. Efforts to optimize staining and interpretation of basal-like immunopanels are necessary.

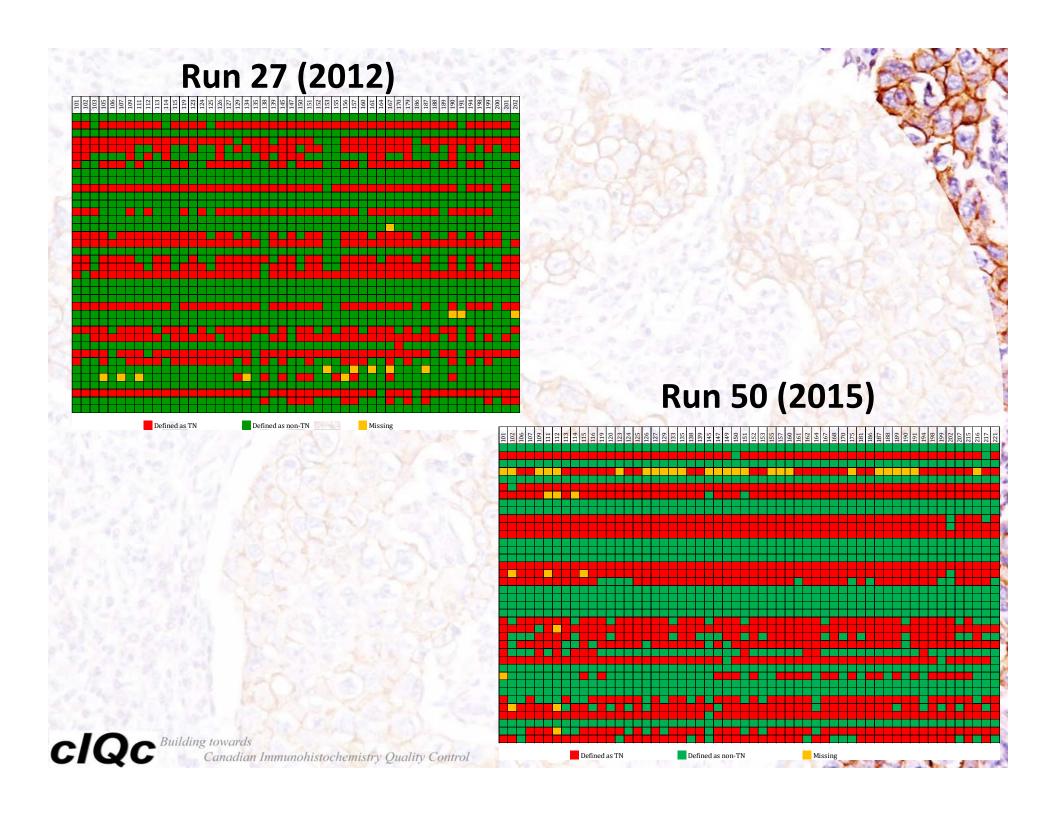


The fruits of our labour

- Through continued participation in proficiency testing schemes, laboratories strive to achieve and maintain reproducibility with a high level of accuracy.
- For IHC, use of standardized technical protocols and platforms is an impractical and unrealistic goal.
- clQc proficiency testing schemes are designed to facilitate optimal use of different technical protocols and platforms, but all the while yielding similar and consistent IHC results.

What has continued participation in ER/PR/HER2 proficiency testing done for anatomic pathology laboratories?





Acknowledgements









a member of the Roche Group







Acknowledgments

The clQc team

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- > Dr. Zuzana Kos
- ➤ GPEC personnel

