

**Seminari di oncologia ANT 2015**

*XV Corso di aggiornamento per operatori dei Registri tumori*

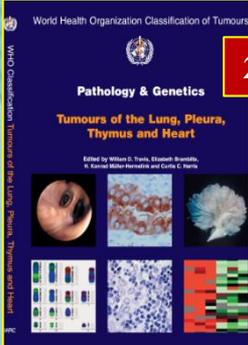
*Modena, 6-8 ottobre 2015*



## La registrazione dei tumori polmonari

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Registro tumori Area Vasta Emilia-Centrale  
Regione Emilia-Romagna**



2004

## WHO histological classification of tumours of the lung

<b>Malignant epithelial tumours</b>		<b>Mesenchymal tumours</b>	
Squamous cell carcinoma	8070/3	Epithelioid haemangi endothelioma	9133/1
Papillary	8052/3	Angiosarcoma	9120/3
Clear cell	8084/3	Pleuropulmonary blastoma	8973/3
Small cell	8073/3	Chondroma	9220/0
Basaloid	8083/3	Congenital peribronchial myofibroblastic tumour	8827/1
Small cell carcinoma	8041/3	Diffuse pulmonary lymphangiomatosis	
Combined small cell carcinoma	8045/3	Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour	8825/1
<b>Adenocarcinoma</b>	8140/3	Lymphangioleiomyomatosis	9040/3
Adenocarcinoma, mixed subtype	8255/3	Synovial sarcoma	9041/3
Acinar adenocarcinoma	8550/3	Monophasic	9043/3
Papillary adenocarcinoma	8260/3	Biphasic	8800/3
Bronchioalveolar carcinoma	8250/3	Pulmonary artery sarcoma	8800/3
Nonmucinous	8252/3	Pulmonary vein sarcoma	8800/3
Mucinous	8253/3		
Mixed nonmucinous and mucinous or indeterminate	8254/3	<b>Benign epithelial tumours</b>	
Solid adenocarcinoma with mucin production	8260/3	Papillomas	
Fetal adenocarcinoma	8333/3	Squamous cell papilloma	8052/0
Mucinous ("colloid") carcinoma	8480/3	Exophytic	8052/0
Mucinous (tubular) carcinoma	8470/3	Inverted	8052/0
Signet ring adenocarcinoma	8490/3	Glandular papilloma	8260/0
Clear cell adenocarcinoma	8310/3	Mixed squamous cell and glandular papilloma	8560/0
Large cell carcinoma	8012/3	<b>Adenomas</b>	
Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma	8013/3	Alveolar adenoma	8251/0
Combined large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma	8013/3	Papillary adenoma	8290/0
Basaloid carcinoma	8123/3	Adenomas of the salivary gland type	
Lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma	8082/3	Mucous gland adenoma	8140/0
Clear cell carcinoma	8310/3	Pleomorphic adenoma	8940/0
Large cell carcinoma with rhabdoid phenotype	8014/3	Others	
Adenosquamous carcinoma	8560/3	Mucinous cystadenoma	8470/0
Sarcomatoid carcinoma	8033/3		
Pleomorphic carcinoma	8022/3	<b>Lymphoproliferative tumours</b>	
Spindle cell carcinoma	8032/3	Marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of the MALT type	9699/3
Giant cell carcinoma	8031/3	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	9680/3
Carcinosarcoma	8980/3	Lymphomatoid granulomatosis	9766/1
Pulmonary blastoma	8973/3	Langerhans cell histiocytosis	9751/1
Carcinoid tumour	8240/3		
Typical carcinoid	8240/3	<b>Miscellaneous tumours</b>	
Atypical carcinoid	8249/3	Hematoma	
Salivary gland tumours		Sclerosing hemangioma	8832/0
Mucoepidermoid carcinoma	8430/3	Clear cell tumour	8005/0
Adenoid cystic carcinoma	8200/3	Germ cell tumours	
Epithelial-myoepithelial carcinoma	8562/3	Teratoma, mature	9090/0
		Immature	9090/3
		Other germ cell tumours	
		Intrapulmonary thymoma	8580/1
		Melanoma	8720/3
		<b>Metastatic tumours</b>	
<b>Preinvasive lesions</b>			
Squamous carcinoma <i>in situ</i>	8070/2		
Atypical adenomatous hyperplasia			
Diffuse idiopathic pulmonary neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia			

<sup>1</sup> Morphology code of the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O) (8) and the Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine (<http://snomed.org>). Behaviour is coded /0 for benign tumours, /3 for malignant tumours, and /1 for borderline or uncertain behaviour.

## Classificazione WHO 2004

### CARCINOMI INVASIVI (/3)

#### • Carcinoma non a piccole cellule

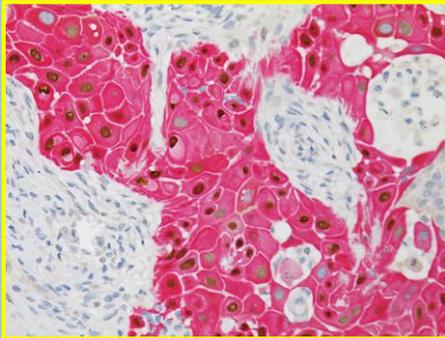
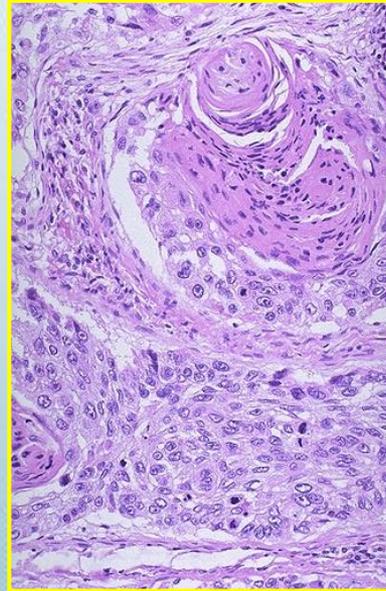
- Ca squamoso
  - Papillare
  - A cellule chiare
  - A piccole cellule
  - Basaloide
- Adenocarcinoma
  - Mixed type
  - Acinare
  - Papillare
  - Bronchiolo-alveolare
  - Solido, con produzione di mucina
- Carcinoma a grandi cellule
  - Neuroendocrino
  - Basaloide
  - Linfoepitelioma-like
  - A cellule chiare
  - A fenotipo rabdoide
- Adenosquamoso

#### • Carcinoma a piccole cellule

- Carcinoma adenosquamoso
- Carcinoma sarcomatoide
- Carcinoide
- ....



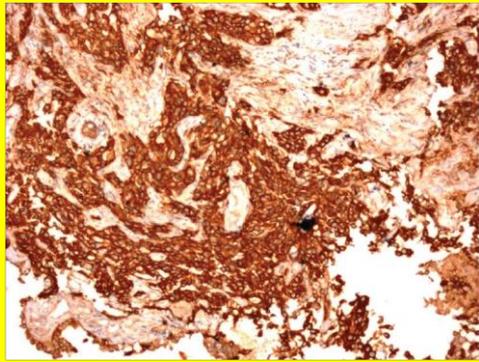
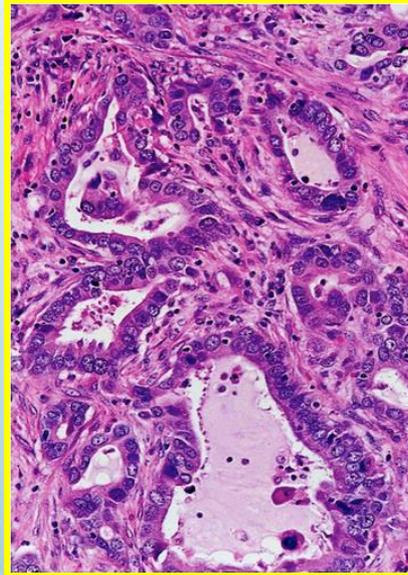
## Carcinoma squamoso



- 19% (M) e 9% (F) di tutti i carcinomi\*
- Solitamente a sede centrale
- Derivazione bronchiale
- Perle cornee, cheratinizzazione, ponti intercellulari
- Associato a fumo di sigaretta ad alto tenore di particolato
- Tumore più frequente fino agli anni '70
- Varianti:
  - A cellule chiare
  - A piccole cellule
  - Basaloide
  - Papillare
- Sinonimi:
  - Ca. squamocellulare
  - Ca a cellule piatte
  - Ca. spinocellulare

\*Fonte: ITACAN (sul totale dei tumori), 2007-2008

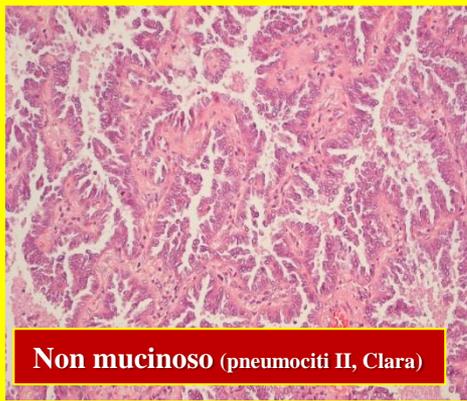
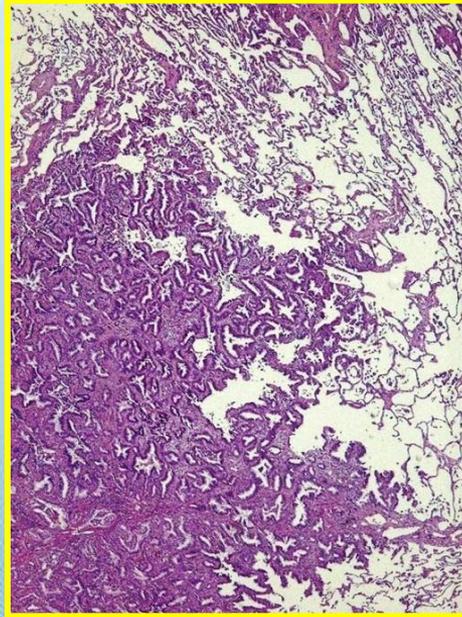
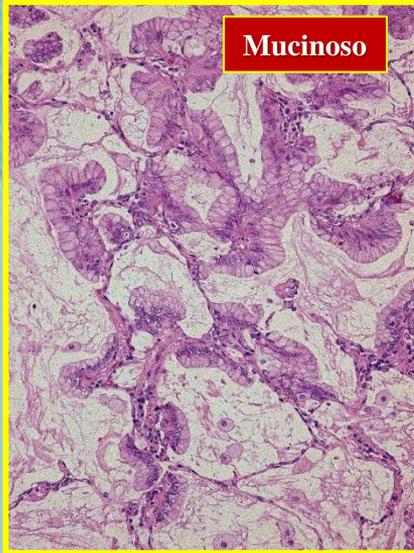
# Adenocarcinoma



- **25% (M) e 34% (F) di tutti i carcinomi\***
- **Solitamente a sede periferica**
- **Derivazione bronchiale**
- **Differenziazione ghiandolare con/senza produzione di mucina**
- **Associato a fumo di sigaretta a basso tenore di particolato**
- **Più frequente nei non fumatori**
- **Attualmente forma più frequente**
- **Varianti.**
  - **Acinare**
  - **Papillare**
  - **Solido mucinoso**

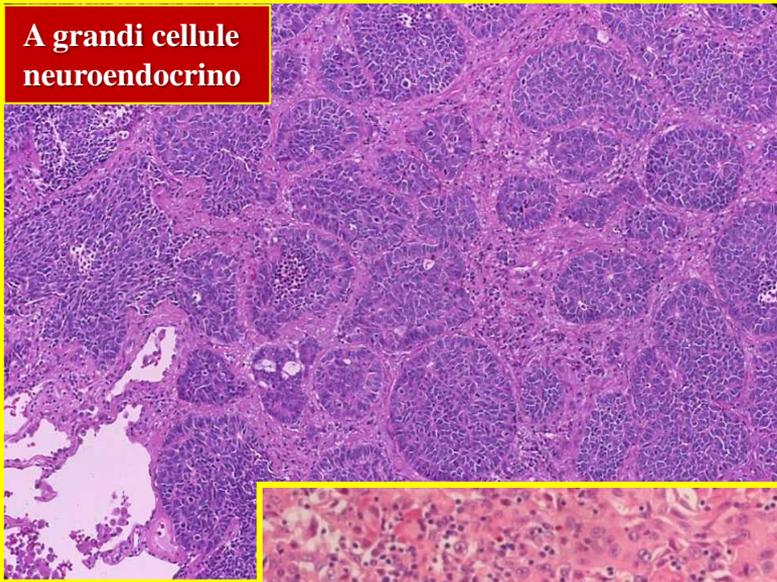
\*Fonte: ITACAN (sul totale dei tumori), 2007-2008

# Adenocarcinoma bronchiolo-alveolare



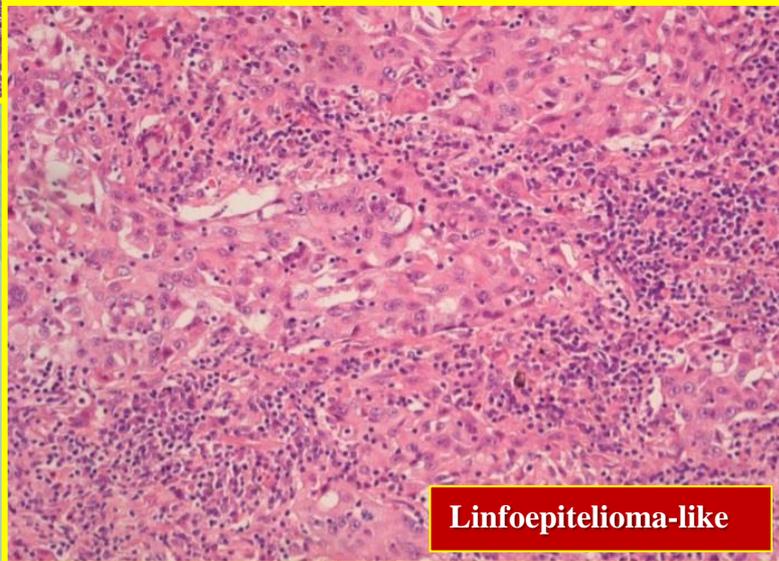
- Crescita intra-alveolare «lepidica»
- Assenza di invasione:
  - Stromale
  - Vascolare
  - Pleurica

**A grandi cellule  
neuroendocrino**



## **Carcinoma a grandi cellule**

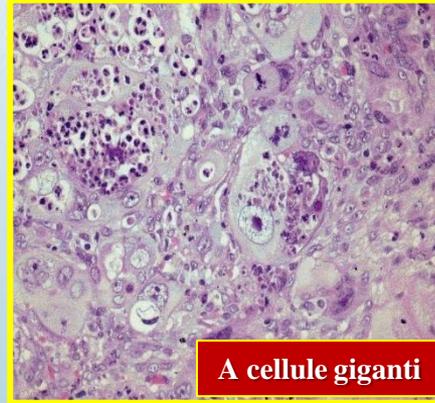
- 9% (M) e 8% (F) di tutti i carcinomi\*
- Scarsamente differenziato
- Senza aspetti citologici ed architetturali di differenziazione a piccole cellule, ghiandolare, squamosa



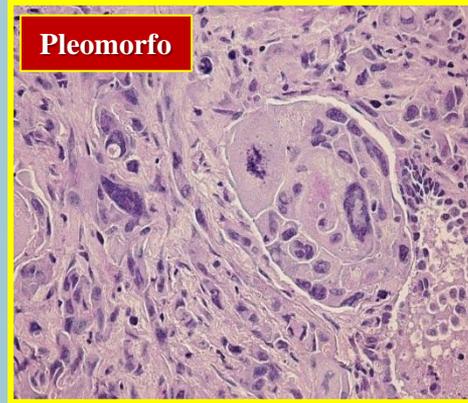
**Linfoepitelioma-like**

**\*Fonte: ITACAN (sul totale dei tumori), 2007-2008**

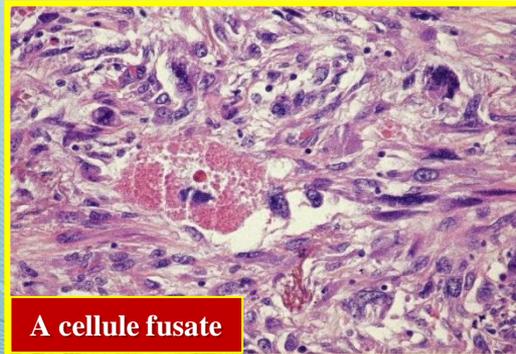
## Carcinoma sarcomatoide



A cellule giganti



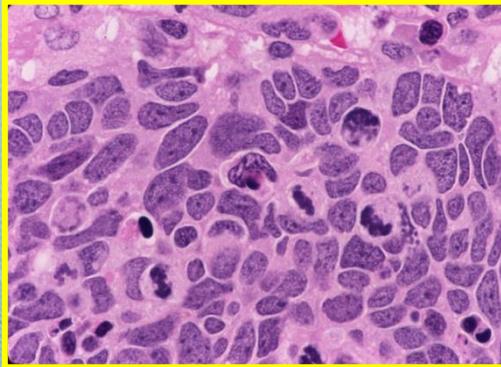
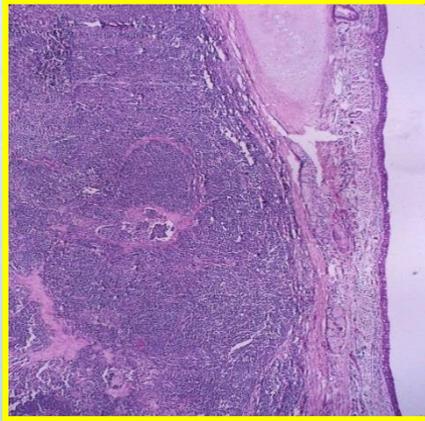
Pleomorfo



A cellule fusate

- Rari (0,3-1%)
- Più frequenti nei maschi
- Localizzazione centrale e periferica
- Associazione con fumo di sigaretta
- Sinonimi:
  - NSCLC a diff. sarcomatosa o similsarcomatosa

## Carcinoma a piccole cellule

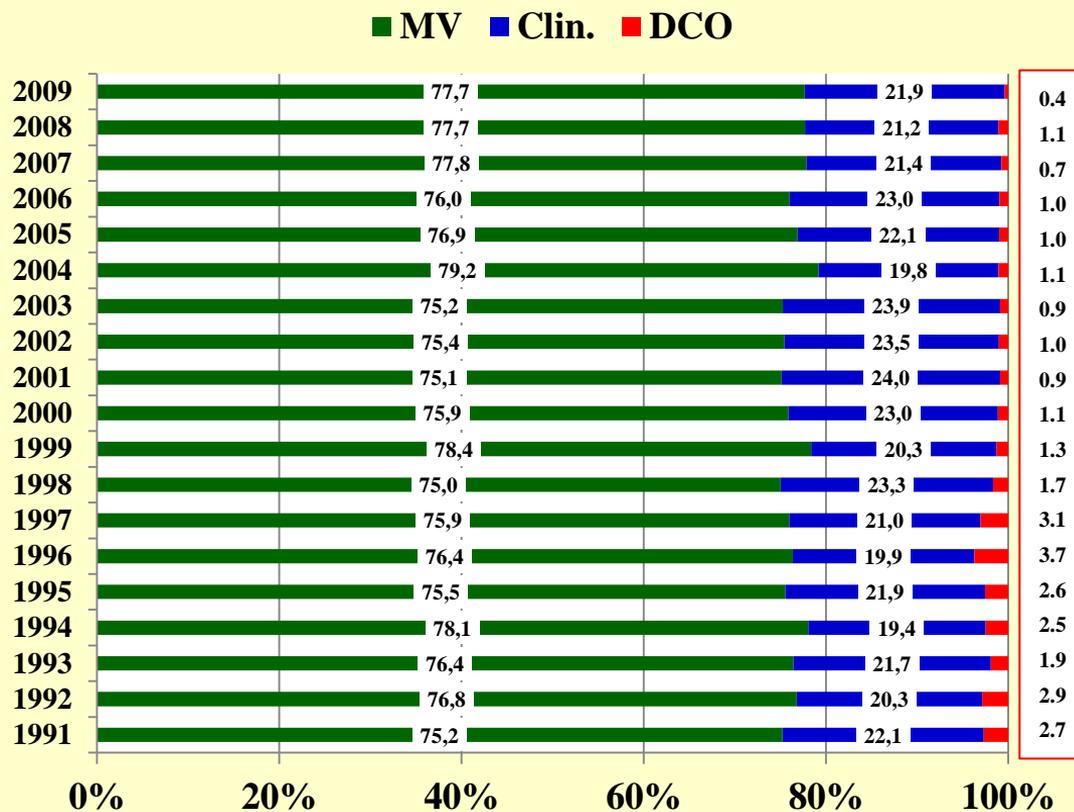


- 9% (M) e 9% (F) di tutti i carcinomi\*
- Associazione con fumo di sigaretta
- Localizzazione prevalentemente centrale
- Cellule piccole, scarso citoplasma, bordi ben definiti, nucleoli assenti

\*Fonte: ITACAN (sul totale dei tumori), 2007-2008

## La rete AIRTUM oggi...

*Livello diagnostico*



**Emilia-Romagna**

**1991-2009**

## Distribuzione per tipi istologicic

### WHO blue book 2004\*

Ca. squamoso: M 44%; F 25%

Adenoca.: M 28%; F 42%

Grandi cellule: 9%

Piccole cellule: 20%

Altri istotipi: 3%

No MV: (*nessuno...*)

*\*Pathol. Genet Tum. Lung, pleura, thymus heart 2004*

### Rete AIRTUM 2007-2008\*

Ca. squamoso: M 19% (12-28); F 9% (3-14)

Adenoca.: M 25% (14-37); F 34% (6-52)

Grandi cellule: M 9% (0-24); F 8% (0-22)

Piccole cellule: M 9% (4-16); F 9% (0-15)

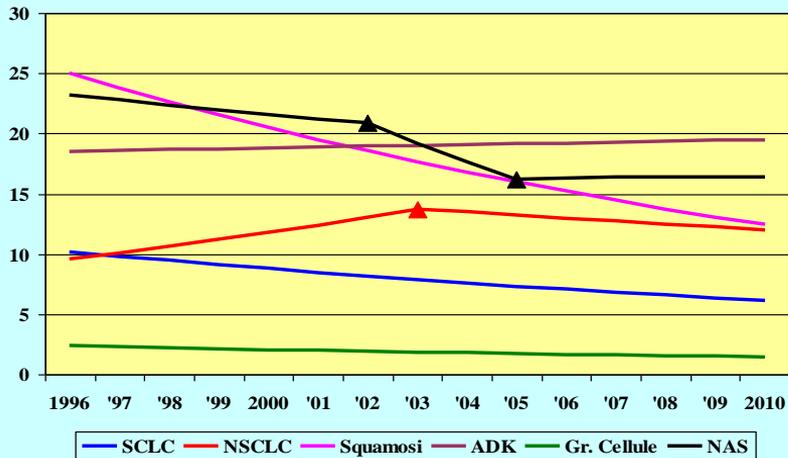
Altri istotipi: M 9% (1-23); F 9% (2-19)

No MV: M 29% (18-49); F 31% (9-72)

*\*ITACAN*

## La rete AIRTUM oggi...

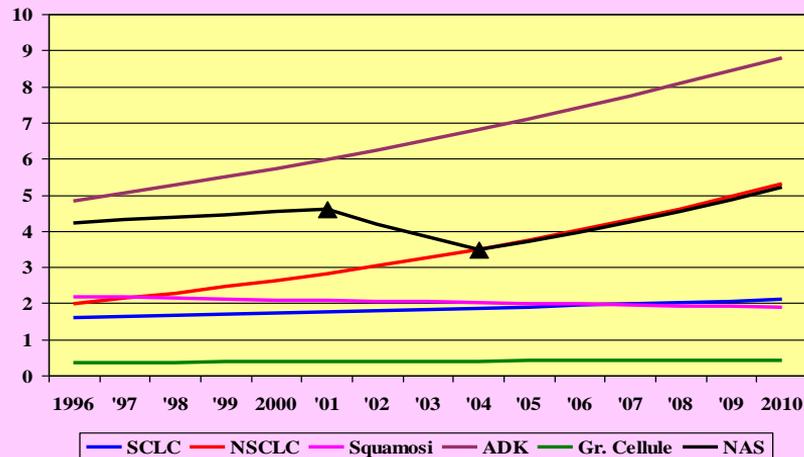
*Andamenti temporali*



- **SCLC 1996-2010: APC +2,0 (-0,1; +4,0)**
- **NSCLC 1996-2003: APC +7,3 (+5,7; +9,0)**
- **Squamo 1996-2010: APC -1,0 (-4,0; +2,1)**
- **ADK 1996-2010: APC +4,4 (+3,7; +5,0)**
- **Gr. cell. 1996-2010: APC +1,4 (-2,0; +5,0)**
- **NAS 1996-2001: APC +1,8 (-2,8; +6,6);**  
**2001-2004: APC -9,0 (-25,3; +10,9);**  
**2004-2010 APC +6,9 (-0,9; +15,3)**

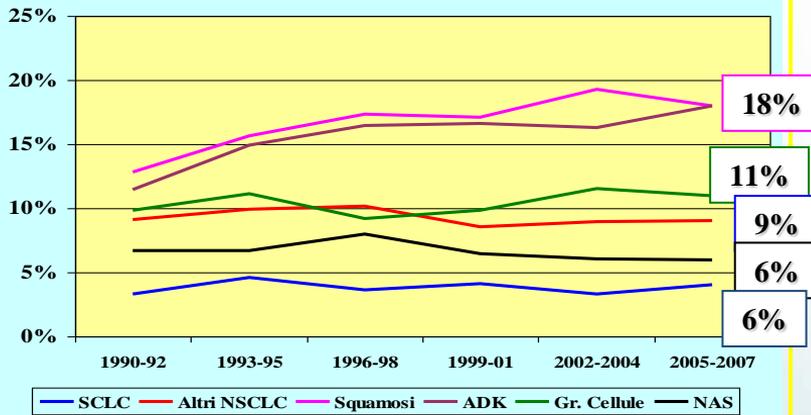
- **SCLC 1996-2010: APC -3,6 (-4,1; -3,1)**
- **NSCLC 1996-2003: APC +5,2 (+2,9; +7,6);**  
**2003-2010 APC -1,9 (-6,3; +2,7)**
- **Squamo 1996-2010: APC -4,9 (-5,5; -4,2)**
- **ADK 1996-2010: APC +0,4 (-0,4; +1,1)**
- **Gr. cell. 1996-2010: APC -3,4 (-5,6; -1,2)**
- **NAS 1996-2002: APC -1,7 (-3,7; +0,3);**  
**2002-2005: APC -8,1 (-19,0; +4,2);**  
**2005-2010 APC +0,6 (-10,6; +13,2)**

*Tassi st. EUR x 100.000*



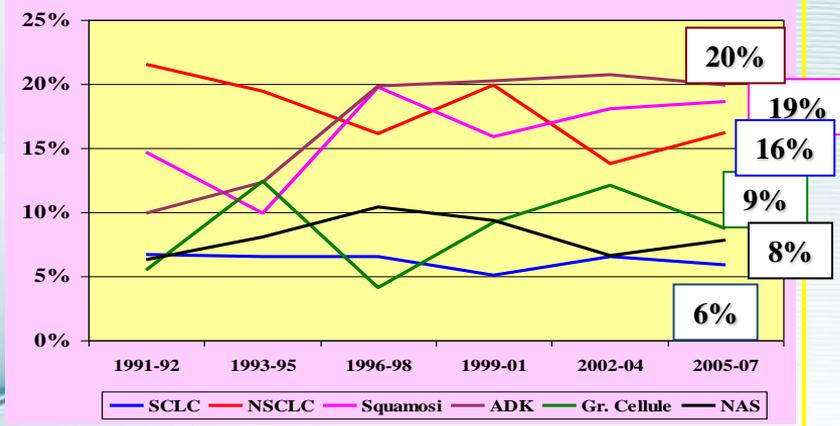
# La rete AIRTUM oggi... *Sopravvivenza*

## maschi



**Sopravvivenza  
relativa a 5 anni  
per coorte di  
incidenza**

## femmine



**TABLE 1. 2015 WHO Classification of Lung Tumors<sup>a,b,c</sup>**

Histologic Type and Subtypes	ICDO Code
<b>Epithelial tumors</b>	
Adenocarcinoma	8140/3
Lepidic adenocarcinoma <sup>a</sup>	8250/3 <sup>d</sup>
Acinar adenocarcinoma	8551/3 <sup>d</sup>
Papillary adenocarcinoma	8260/3
Micropapillary adenocarcinoma <sup>a</sup>	8265/3
Solid adenocarcinoma	8230/3
Invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma <sup>a</sup>	8253/3 <sup>d</sup>
Mixed invasive mucinous and nonmucinous adenocarcinoma	8254/3 <sup>d</sup>
Colloid adenocarcinoma	8480/3
Fetal adenocarcinoma	8333/3
Enteric adenocarcinoma <sup>a</sup>	8144/3
Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma <sup>a</sup>	
Nonmucinous	8256/3 <sup>d</sup>
Mucinous	8257/3 <sup>d</sup>
Preinvasive lesions	
Atypical adenomatous hyperplasia	8250/0 <sup>d</sup>
Adenocarcinoma in situ <sup>a</sup>	
Nonmucinous	8250/2 <sup>d</sup>
Mucinous	8253/2 <sup>d</sup>
Squamous cell carcinoma	8070/3
Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma <sup>a</sup>	8071/3
Nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinoma <sup>a</sup>	8072/3
Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma <sup>a</sup>	8083/3
Preinvasive lesion	
Squamous cell carcinoma in situ	8070/2

<b>Neuroendocrine tumors</b>	
Small cell carcinoma	8041/3
Combined small cell carcinoma	8045/3
Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma	8013/3
Combined large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma	8013/3
Carcinoid tumors	
Typical carcinoid tumor	8240/3
Atypical carcinoid tumor	8249/3
Preinvasive lesion	
Diffuse idiopathic pulmonary neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia	8040/0 <sup>d</sup>
Large cell carcinoma	8012/3
Adenosquamous carcinoma	8560/3
Sarcomatoid carcinomas	
Pleomorphic carcinoma	8022/3
Spindle cell carcinoma	8032/3
Giant cell carcinoma	8031/3
Carcinosarcoma	8980/3
Pulmonary blastoma	8972/3
Other and Unclassified carcinomas	
Lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma	8082/3
NUT carcinoma <sup>a</sup>	8023/3 <sup>d</sup>
Salivary gland-type tumors	
Mucoepidermoid carcinoma	8430/3
Adenoid cystic carcinoma	8200/3
Epithelial-myoepithelial carcinoma	8562/3
Pleomorphic adenoma	8940/0

(Continued)

# Classificazione WHO 2015

STATE OF THE ART: CONCISE REVIEW

## The 2015 World Health Organization Classification of Lung Tumors Impact of Genetic, Clinical and Radiologic Advances Since the 2004 Classification

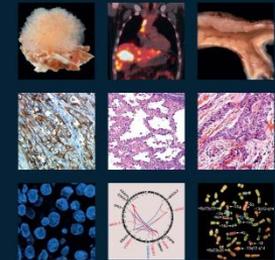
William D. Travis, MD,\* Elisabeth Brambilla, MD,† Andrew G. Nicholson, MD,‡ Yasushi Yatabe, MD,§ John H. M. Austin, MD,|| Mary Beth Beasley, MD,¶ Lucian R. Chirieac, MD,‡ Sanja Dacic, MD,\*\* Edvina Duhig, MD,†† Douglas B. Flieder, MD,‡‡ Kim Geisinger, MD,§§ Fred R. Hirsch, MD,||| Yuichi Ishikawa, MD,¶¶ Keith M. Kerr, MD,‡‡ Masayuki Noguchi, MD,\*\*\* Giuseppe Pelosi, MD,††† Charles A. Powell, MD,‡‡‡ Ming Sound Tsao, MD,§§§ and Ignacio Wistuba, MD,|||

On Behalf of the WHO Panel

(J Thorac Oncol. 2015;10: 1243–1260)

### WHO Classification of Tumours of the Lung, Pleura, Thymus and Heart

Edited by  
William D. Travis, Elisabeth Brambilla, Alan F. Burke, Alexander Marx, Andrew G. Nicholson



WHO

# Criteri-guida della nuova classificazione per i principali tumori invasivi

1. Ruolo dell'immunoistochimica nella classificazione
2. Ruolo della biologia molecolare per individuare terapie personalizzate nei pazienti con malattia avanzata
3. Nuova classificazione per microbiopsie e citologia\*
4. Approccio completamente diverso nei confronti dell'**adenocarcinoma**\*
5. Restrizione della diagnosi di **large cell carcinoma** solo in resezioni con assenza di diversa caratterizzazione biologica e riclassificazione dei precedenti sottotipi di LCC
6. Riclassificazione del **carcinoma squamoso** nei sottotipi **cheratinizzante, non cheratinizzante (IIC-)** e **basaloide**
7. Riclassificazione dei carcinomi neuroendocrini in un unico gruppo
8. Introduzione del **carcinoma MNC (riarr. NUT - trasloc. geni BRD4 e NUT (t(15;19)(q13;p13.1))**.

\*in accordo con classificazione IASLC/ATS/ERS 2011

## Classificazione WHO 2015

STATE OF THE ART: CONCISE REVIEW

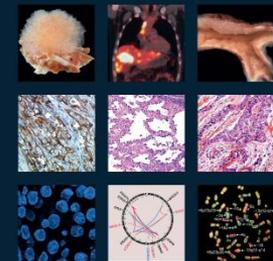
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## Nuova classificazione per microbiopsie e citologia

**TABLE 2.** Terminology and Criteria for Adenocarcinoma, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, and NSCC NOS in Small Biopsies and Cytology Compared with Terms in Resection Specimens<sup>a</sup>

New Small Biopsy/Cytology Terminology	Morphology/Stains	2015 WHO Classification in Resection Specimens
Adenocarcinoma (describe identifiable patterns present)	Morphologic adenocarcinoma patterns clearly present	Adenocarcinoma predominant pattern: lepidic, acinar, papillary, solid, and micropapillary
Adenocarcinoma with lepidic pattern (if pure, add note: an invasive component cannot be excluded)		Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma, adenocarcinoma in situ, or an invasive adenocarcinoma with a lepidic component
Invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma (describe patterns present; use term mucinous adenocarcinoma with lepidic pattern if pure lepidic pattern)		Invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma
Adenocarcinoma with colloid features		Colloid adenocarcinoma
Adenocarcinoma with fetal features		Fetal adenocarcinoma
Adenocarcinoma with enteric features		
NSCC, favor adenocarcinoma <sup>a</sup>		
Squamous cell carcinoma		
NSCC, favor squamous cell carcinoma		
NSCC NOS <sup>d</sup>		

<sup>a</sup>Modified from the articles by Travis et al.<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>  
<sup>b</sup>Metastasis of colorectal cancer should be specified.  
<sup>c</sup>These categories do not always correspond to squamous cell carcinoma as may be sampled.  
<sup>d</sup>NSCC NOS pattern can be seen not only in squamous cell carcinoma but does not express immunohistochemical features of squamous cell carcinoma; NOS, not otherwise specified; NSCC, non-small cell carcinoma; NE, neuroendocrine; WHO, World Health Organization.

1246

**TABLE 3.** Diagnostic Terminology for Small Biopsy/Cytology Compared with the 2015 WHO Terms in Resection Specimens with Small Cell Carcinoma, LCNEC, Adenosquamous Carcinoma, and Sarcomatoid Carcinoma<sup>a</sup>

Small Biopsy/Cytology Terminology/Criteria	2015 WHO Classification in Resections
Small cell carcinoma	Small cell carcinoma
NSCC with NE morphology and positive NE markers, possible LCNEC	LCNEC
NSCC with NE morphology If negative NE markers comment: This is a NSCC where LCNEC is suspected, but stains failed to demonstrate NE differentiation.	Large cell carcinoma with NE morphology (LCNEM)
Morphologic squamous cell and adenocarcinoma patterns present: NSCC, NOS Comment that adenocarcinoma and squamous components are present and this could represent adenosquamous carcinoma.	Adenosquamous carcinoma (if both components ≥10%)
Morphologic squamous cell or adenocarcinoma patterns not present but immunostains favor separate glandular and adenocarcinoma components: NSCC, NOS Specify the results of the immunohistochemical stains and the interpretation and comment this could represent adenosquamous carcinoma.	Adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, adenosquamous carcinoma or large cell carcinoma with unclear immunohistochemical features
NSCC with spindle cell and/or giant cell carcinoma (mention if adenocarcinoma or squamous carcinoma are present)	Pleomorphic, spindle cell, and/or giant cell carcinoma

<sup>a</sup>Modified from the articles by Travis et al.<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>  
 LCNEC, large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma; NOS, not otherwise specified; NSCC, non-small cell carcinoma; NE, neuroendocrine; WHO, World Health Organization.

## Classificazione WHO 2015

STATE OF THE ART: CONCISE REVIEW

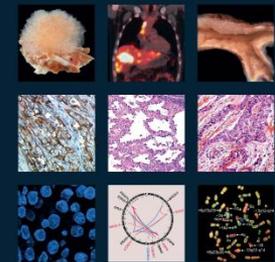
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 On Behalf of the WHO Panel

(J Thorac Oncol. 2015;10: 1243–1260)

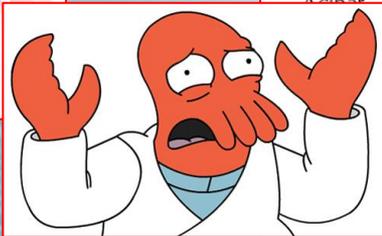
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WHO

**WHY?**



**Specific Terminology and Cr... Carcinoma, Not Otherw...**

**2004 WHO Classification, Including Updated IASLC/ATS/ERS Terminology**

**Adenocarcinoma**  
Mixed subtype

Acinar  
Papillary (nonmucinous)

Mucinous)

No 2004 WHO counterpart; most will be solid adenocarc...

**Squamous cell carcinoma**

WHO counterpart

carcinoma

ous carcinoma

erpart in 2004 Wh

**Sarcomatoid carcinoma**

**TABLE 1. IASLC/ATS/ERS Classification of Lung Adenocarcinoma in Resection Specimens**

Preinvasive lesions	
Atypical adenomatous hyperplasia	
Adenocarcinoma in situ ( $\leq 3$ cm formerly BAC)	
Nonmucinous	
Mucinous	
Mixed mucinous/nonmucinous	
Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma ( $\leq 3$ cm lepidic predominant tumor with $\leq 5$ mm invasion)	
Nonmucinous	
Mucinous	
Mixed mucinous/nonmucinous	
Invasive adenocarcinoma	
Lepidic predominant (formerly nonmucinous BAC pattern, with $>5$ mm invasion)	
Acinar predominant	
Papillary predominant	
Micropapillary predominant	
Solid predominant with mucin production	
Variants of invasive adenocarcinoma	
Invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma (formerly mucinous BAC)	
Colloid	
Fetal (low and high grade)	
Enteric	

BAC, bronchioloalveolar carcinoma; IASLC, International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer; ATS, American Thoracic Society; ERS, European Respiratory Society.

**Terapie ieri...**

1. Lesione primitiva/metastatica
2. NSCLC vs SCLC
3. NSCLC vs mesotelioma
4. Sottoclassificazione NSCLC

**Non determinanti per la terapia**

**Adenocarcinoma, and Non-Small Cell Carcinoma, and Non-Small Cell Carcinoma, and Non-Small Cell Carcinoma**

ERS Terminology

scribe identifiable patterns

with lepidic pattern (if pure, invasive component cannot be

is adenocarcinoma (describe pattern; use term mucinous carcinoma with lepidic pattern if pure); see text)

carcinoma, favor

a

carcinoma

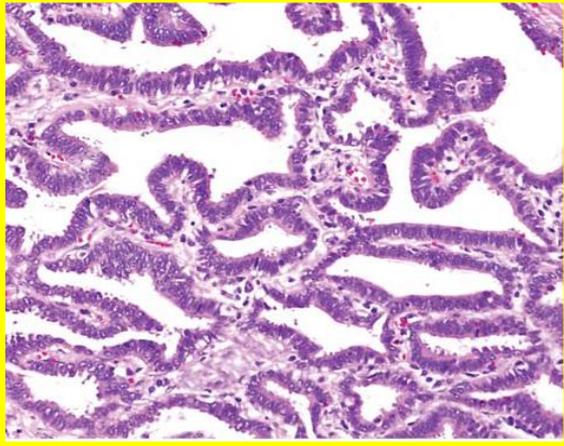
patterns present: non-small cell and squamous components are carcinoma).

Patterns not present but adenocarcinoma components results of the immunohistochemical

carcinoma.

mention if adenocarcinoma or

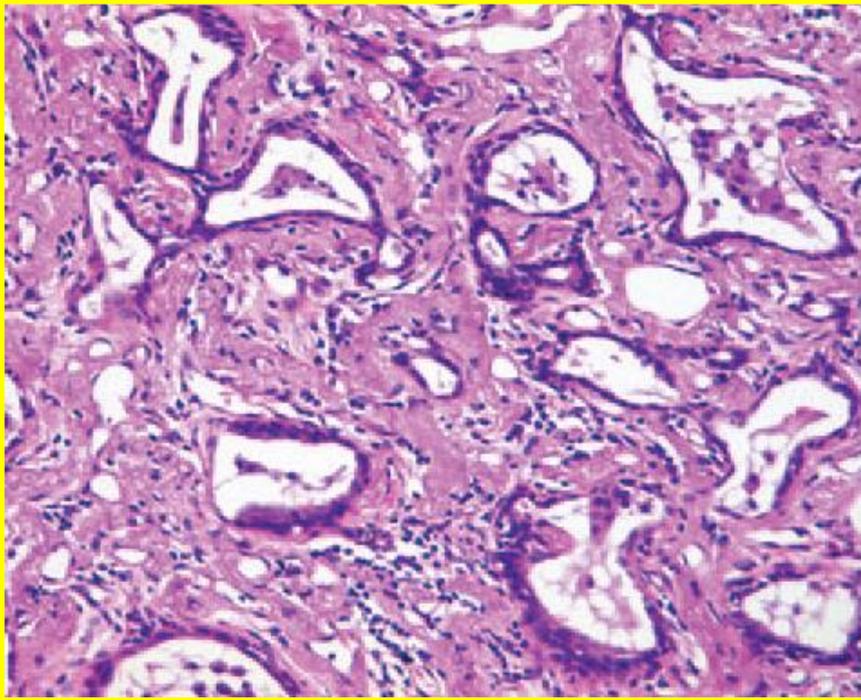
## Adenocarcinoma in situ



### Criteria diagnostici:

- Dimensione  $\leq 3$  cm
- Nodulo solitario
- Crescita lepidica «pura»
- Non invasione stromale, vascolare, pleurica
- Non cellule tumorali intraalveolari
- Pneumociti di tipo II o cell. Clara
- Prevalentemente non mucinoso

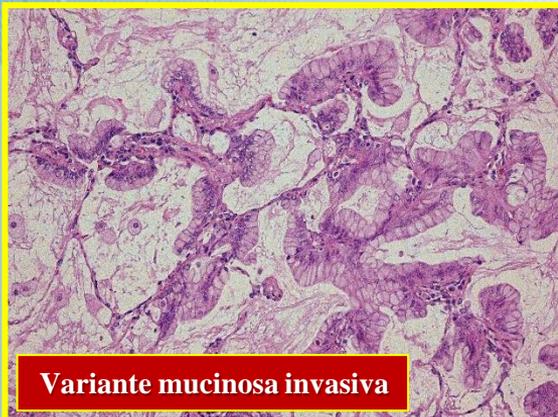
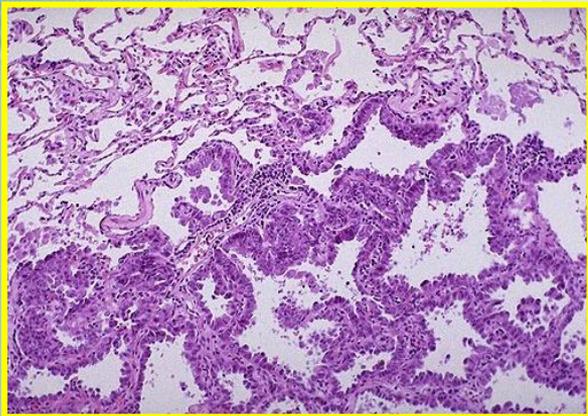
## Adenocarcinoma minimamente invasivo



### Criteria diagnostici:

- Dimensione  $\leq 3$  cm
- Nodulo solitario
- Prevalente crescita lepidica
- Componente invasiva  $< 0,5$  cm
- Non invasione vascolare o pleurica
- Assenza di necrosi
- Pneumociti di tipo II o cell. Clara
- Prevalentemente non mucinoso

## Adenocarcinoma invasivo a predominante crescita lepidica



Variante mucinosa invasiva

### Criteri diagnostici:

- Dimensione spesso  $>3$  cm
- Prevalente crescita lepidica
- Componente invasiva  $>0,5$  cm

- *Popolazione predominante*
- *Criteri architettureali vs cellulari (ev. nucleari, mitosi)*
- *Budding*

### Basso grado:

- Adenocarcinoma lepidico

### Grado intermedio:

- Carcinoma papillare
- Carcinoma acinare

(ev. + nucleari, mitosi)

### Alto grado:

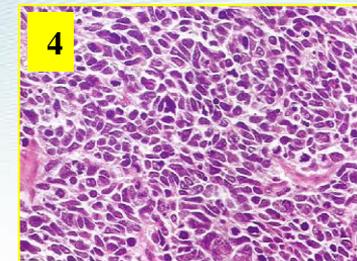
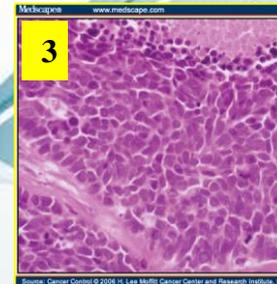
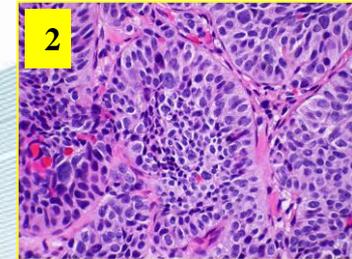
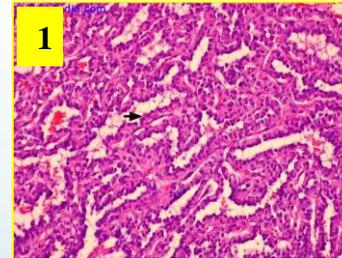
- Carcinoma pleomorfo
- Large cell carcinoma
- Carcinoma solido
- Carcinomi micropapillare

Necessità  
Ulteriori  
precisazioni

## Grading

## NET

1. Low-grade typical carcinoid
2. Intermediate grade atypical carcinoid
3. High grade LCNEC
4. SCLC



Source: Cancer Control © 2006 H. Lee Mott Cancer Center and Research Institute, Inc.

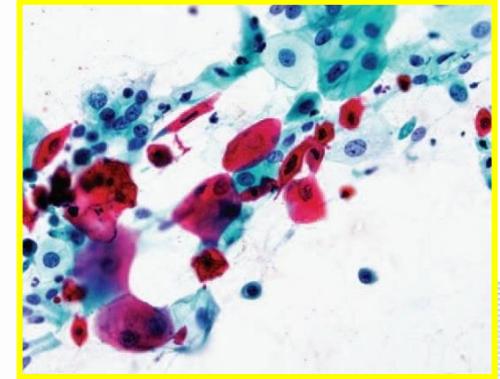
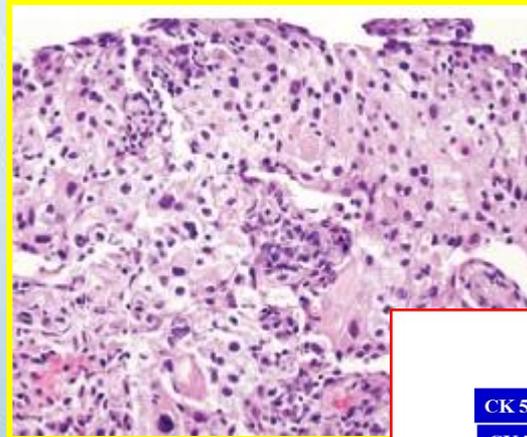
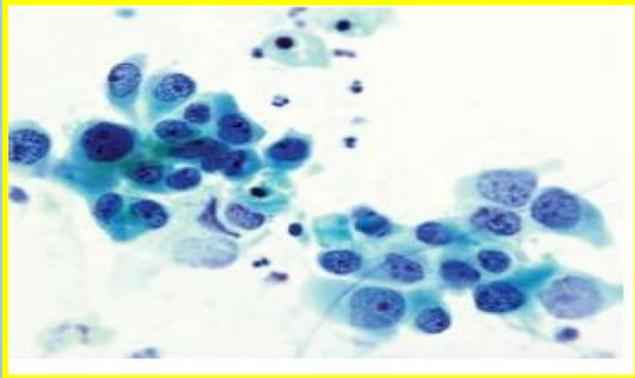
# Diagnosis of Lung Cancer in Small Biopsies and Cytology

## Implications of the 2011 International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer/ American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society Classification

William D. Travis, MD; Elisabeth Brambilla, MD; Masayuki Noguchi, MD; Andrew Nicholson, MD; Kim Geisinger, MD;  
Yasushi Yatabe, MD; Yuichi Ishikawa, MD; Ignacio Wistuba, MD; Douglas B. Flieder, MD; Wilbur Franklin, MD; Adi Gazdar, MD;  
Philip S. Hasleton, MD; Douglas W. Henderson, MD; Keith M. Kerr, MD; Iver Petersen, MD; Victor Roggli, MD;  
Erik Thunnissen, MD; Ming Tsao, MD

(Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2012;136:1-17)

## Diagnosi cito/microistologica



	Ca Squamoso	Adenocarcinoma	Carcinoma piccole cellule
CK 5-6	+	-	-
CK 7	-	+	+
CK 206	-	-	-
CD X2	-	-	-
TTF-1	-	+	±
P63	+	-	-
Cromogranina	-	-	+
Napsina A	-	+	-

The pivotal role of pathology in the management of lung cancer

Morgan R. Davidson<sup>1,2</sup>, Adi F. Gazdar<sup>3,4</sup>, Belinda E. Clarke<sup>1,5</sup>

2013...

Why subtype non-small cell lung cancer?

Specific subtypes of NSCLC display varying responses to different chemotherapeutic agents. Key oncogenic 'driver' events in lung adenocarcinomas include mutually exclusive activating mutations of *KRAS* and *EGFR* (33). The discovery of activating mutations in *EGFR* (exons 18-21) led to subsequent development of *EGFR* tyrosine kinase inhibitors (*EGFR*-TKIs), such as gefitinib and erlotinib, revolutionizing the management of patients whose tumours harbor these mutations (33-36). Of note, *KRAS* mutations occur almost exclusively in smokers with adenocarcinoma histology, whilst *EGFR* mutations are associated with never smoking, adenocarcinoma histology, female gender, and Asian ethnicity, with smoking status possibly the strongest clinical predictor of response to *EGFR*-TKIs (37-40). This is largely a reflection of the major clinicopathological and molecular differences in lung tumours arising in never smokers compared to smokers, supporting the current theory that they are unique diseases (reviewed by Sun *et al.*, 2007) (40).

A proportion of lung adenocarcinomas show translocations involving the *ALK* gene (encoding a tyrosine kinase) and a number of partners (most often *EML4*), resulting in

Table 2. Summary of immunohistochemical stains for small biopsy/cytology diagnosis (21).

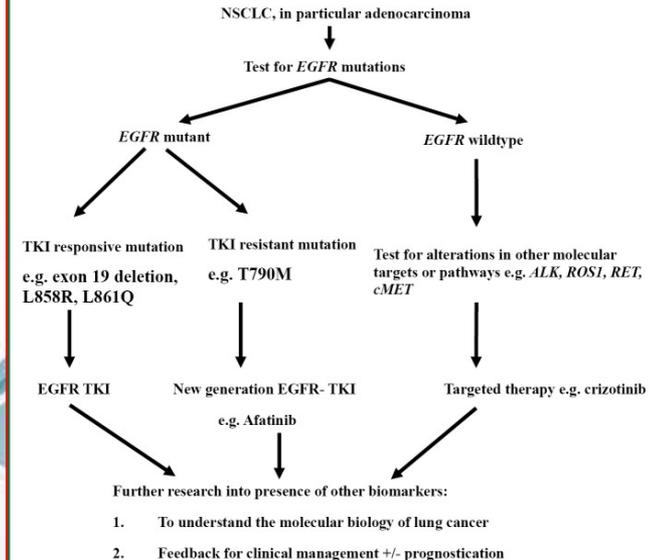
Small biopsy/cytology diagnosis	Adenocarcinoma markers		Squamous cell carcinoma markers	
	TTF-1	+/- Mucin	p63/p40	+/- CK5/6
NSCLC—favour adenocarcinoma	+	+	-	-
	+	+	p63 weakly +	-
NSCLC—favour squamous cell carcinoma	-	-	+	+/-
NSCLC—NOS	-	-	-	-

NSCLC, Non small cell lung cancer; NOS, not otherwise specified.

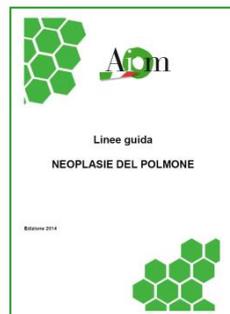
Molecular biology of lung cancer

Wendy A. Cooper<sup>1,2</sup>, David C. L. Lam<sup>3</sup>, Sandra A. O'Toole<sup>1,4,5</sup>, John D. Minna<sup>6</sup>

Biomarker-based personalized therapy for lung cancer

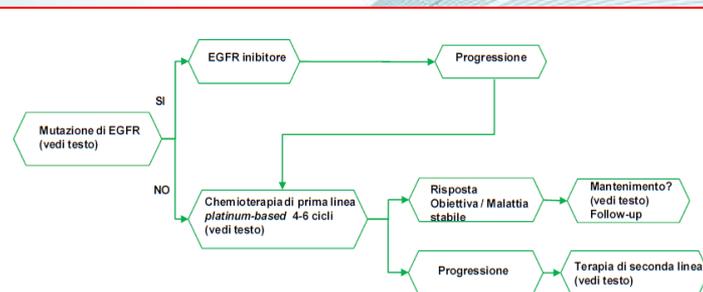


Qualità dell'evidenza SIGN	Raccomandazione clinica	Forza della raccomandazione clinica
A	Per i pazienti in stadio IV vanno prese in considerazione la chemioterapia e la terapia di supporto, comprensiva della radioterapia ad intento palliativo. Il trattamento chemioterapico di prima linea va riservato a pazienti ambulatoriali, senza considerevole calo ponderale ed in buone condizioni generali [133].	Positiva forte
A	In assenza di mutazioni attivanti dell'EGFR, i regimi a due farmaci contenenti platino rappresentano il trattamento standard di prima linea del NSCLC avanzato. Il cisplatino deve essere considerato il farmaco di prima scelta, e il carboplatino rappresenta una valida alternativa in presenza di controindicazioni all'impiego del cisplatino [133, 216].	Positiva forte
A	Nelle istologie non squamose, sulla base dell'analisi per sottogruppi di un solo studio randomizzato, il regime cisplatino + pemetrexed rappresenta una scelta preferenziale come trattamento di prima linea rispetto al regime cisplatino-gemcitabina, per il suo migliore rapporto rischio/beneficio [215].	Positiva debole
A	Il bevacizumab può essere impiegato in associazione a carboplatino + paclitaxel, unico regime con il quale ha documentato un vantaggio di sopravvivenza, pur essendo in indicazione con qualunque regime a 2 farmaci contenente platino [217,218].	Positiva debole
A	In pazienti anziani non selezionati, la monochimioterapia deve essere considerata il trattamento standard [236,237].	Positiva forte
A	In pazienti anziani selezionati, una doppietta con carboplatino [238] o cisplatino (a dosi ridotte) possono rappresentare un'opzione terapeutica.	Positiva debole
A	Pazienti in progressione di malattia dopo trattamento di prima linea sono candidati a ricevere un trattamento di seconda linea. Farmaci di possibile impiego sono il docetaxel (per i pazienti che non abbiano ricevuto il farmaco in prima linea) [242,243], il pemetrexed (per i soli tumori ad istologia non-squamosa, che non abbiano ricevuto il farmaco in prima linea) [244], l'erlotinib [245].	Positiva forte
D	Pazienti con NSCLC con mutazione attivante di EGFR, che abbiano ricevuto un inibitore di EGFR come trattamento di prima linea, alla progressione di malattia devono ricevere un trattamento chemioterapico "tipo prima linea" (doppietta contenente platino).	Positiva forte
A	Pazienti con NSCLC con traslocazione di ALK, in progressione di malattia dopo trattamento di prima linea, devono ricevere un trattamento di seconda linea con crizotinib [37].	Positiva forte
A	Pazienti in progressione di malattia dopo trattamento di seconda linea dovrebbero essere valutati per ricevere un trattamento di terza linea con erlotinib (se non hanno ricevuto precedentemente il farmaco) [245].	Positiva debole



# Linee-guida terapeutiche AIOM 2014

Qualità dell'evidenza SIGN	Raccomandazione clinica	Forza della raccomandazione clinica
C	La determinazione dello stato mutazionale di EGFR deve essere eseguita per scegliere la migliore strategia terapeutica in pazienti con NSCLC in stadio avanzato, con istotipo adenocarcinoma, carcinoma a grandi cellule, NSCLC misto con adenocarcinoma, e NSCLC N.A.S. che presentano la più alta probabilità di riscontro di mutazioni.	Positiva forte
C	L'esame di ALK deve essere eseguito nei pazienti con NSCLC in stadio avanzato, con istotipo adenocarcinoma, carcinoma a grandi cellule, NSCLC misto con adenocarcinoma, o NSCLC N.A.S. che presentano la più alta probabilità di riscontro di riarrangiamenti del gene.	Positiva forte



## NSCLC, malattia metastatica

Table 3

**TNM Descriptions per 2009 Staging System for Lung Cancer****Primary Tumor (T)**

T0	No primary tumor
T1	Tumor $\leq$ 3 cm, surrounded by lung or visceral pleura, not more proximal than the lobar bronchus
T1a	Tumor $\leq$ 2 cm
T1b	Tumor $>$ 2 cm but $\leq$ 3 cm
T2	Tumor $\geq$ 3 but $\leq$ 7 cm or tumor with any of the following: Invades visceral pleura, involves main bronchus $\geq$ 2 cm distal to the carina, atelectasis/obstructive pneumonia extending to hilum but not involving the entire lung
T2a	Tumor $>$ 3 but $\leq$ 5 cm
T2b	Tumor $>$ 5 but $\leq$ 7 cm
T3	Tumor $>$ 7 cm • Or directly invading chest wall, diaphragm, phrenic nerve, mediastinal pleura, or parietal pericardium • Or tumor in the main bronchus $<$ 2 cm distal to the carina • Or atelectasis/obstructive pneumonitis of entire lung • Or separate tumor nodules in the same lobe
T4	Tumor of any size with invasion of heart, great vessels, trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerve, esophagus, vertebral body, or carina; or separate tumor nodules in a different ipsilateral lobe

**Regional Lymph Nodes (N)**

N0	No regional node metastasis
N1	Metastasis in ipsilateral peribronchial and/or perihilar lymph nodes and intrapulmonary nodes, including involvement by direct extension
N2	Metastasis in ipsilateral mediastinal and/or subcarinal lymph nodes
N3	Metastasis in contralateral mediastinal, contralateral hilar, ipsilateral or contralateral scalene, or supraclavicular lymph nodes

**Distant Metastasis (M)**

M0	No distant metastasis
M1a	Separate tumor nodules in a contralateral lobe; or tumor with pleural nodules or malignant pleural dissemination
M1b	Distant metastasis

Source: Detterbeck F et al.[2]

**Fonti per la registrazione**

- **Radiodiagnostica**
  - *Rx, Tac, PET, RMN*
- **Medicina nucleare**
  - *Scintigrafia ossea*
- **Pneumologia, chirurgia toracica**
  - *Clinica pre-intervento*
- **Anatomia patologica**
  - *Diagnostica, caratterizzazione biologica*
- **Oncologia medica - PDTA**
  - *Terapia, follow-up*
- **Registro cause di morte**
  - *Certificazione completa*



SABATO 25 OTTOBRE

AUDITORIUM

09.00 - 11.55

SESSIONE EDUCAZIONALE 3  
TUMORE DEL POLMONE

I SESSIONE

Moderatore  
L. Crinò (P)  
G. Scagliotti

09.00  
Aggiornamento  
M. Di Maio

09.10  
Chemioterapia  
nella pratica  
D. Galetta

09.30  
La strategia  
con mutazioni  
R. Chiari (P)

09.40  
Il trattamento  
avanzato del  
M. Tiseo (P)

10.00  
Il trattamento  
polmonare  
A. Berruti

10.20  
Discussione

AUDITORIUM

11.00 - 14.00  
SESSIONE EDUCAZIONALE  
NEOPLASIE TORACICHE

I SESSIONE

11.00  
Medicina di precisione: quali traguardi e quali prospettive

11.20  
Modalità di controllo dell'angiogenesi nel carcinoma polmonare: prospettive terapeutiche

11.40  
Il ruolo del trattamento integrato nel SCLC con malattia estesa

12.00  
La III Consensus Italiana sul mesotelioma pleurico

12.20  
Attualità e prospettive dell'immunoterapia nel NSCLC

12.40  
Discussione

II SESSIONE

12.50  
Comunicazioni orali

13.20  
Discussione

13.35  
Revisione critica poster

13.50  
Aggiornamento Linee Guida AIOM



DOMENICA 25 OTTOBRE

58 XVII CONGRESSO

# Attualità sui tumori polmonari

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the Conference the attendee will be able to:

- Identify effective global lung cancer prevention strategies.
- Improve their ability to participate in tobacco control and smoking cessation programs.
- Describe the current approaches and strategies for early detection and screening of lung cancer.
- Describe the best methods to implement multi-disciplinary tumor boards into community practices.
- Describe evidence-based therapeutic regimens for early stage and locally advanced NSCLC.
- Describe evidence-based therapeutic regimens for metastatic NSCLC based on biomarker status and patient/tumor characteristics.
- Integrate clinical data on maintenance therapy in NSCLC to determine which patients would benefit most from a maintenance regimen.
- Recognize the clinical significance of optimal biopsy, specimen flow and molecular testing for personalized medicine in non-academic settings.
- Understand the molecular pathways that hold promise for therapeutic intervention.
- Outline current therapeutic approaches for limited and extensive small cell lung cancer (SCLC).
- Describe current therapeutic approaches for patients with mesothelioma and thymoma.
- Define optimal and best practice approaches for supportive and palliative care of patients with thoracic cancers.
- Describe the support and survivorship resources available for lung cancer patients and their families.
- Illustrate important aspects of clinical trial design and master protocols.
- Educate more junior investigators and students on research and technology advances, and encourage them to initiate investigations in lung cancer research.



Nazionale

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15TH WORLD CONFERENCE ON LUNG CANCER

IASLC  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SURVIVAL IN LUNG CANCER

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JOIN US FOR THE 15TH WORLD CONFERENCE ON LUNG CANCER DENVER 2015!

1st Announcement and Call for Abstracts

Abstract Submission Opens	January 14, 2015
Online Registration & Meeting Opens	January 14, 2015
Abstract Submission Deadline	April 15, 2015
Abstract Notifications	June 15, 2015
Early Registration Deadline	June 18, 2015
Early Meeting Material Submission Deadline	June 29, 2015
Regular Registration Deadline	July 14, 2015

SEPTEMBER 6-9, 2015  
DENVER, COLORADO, USA

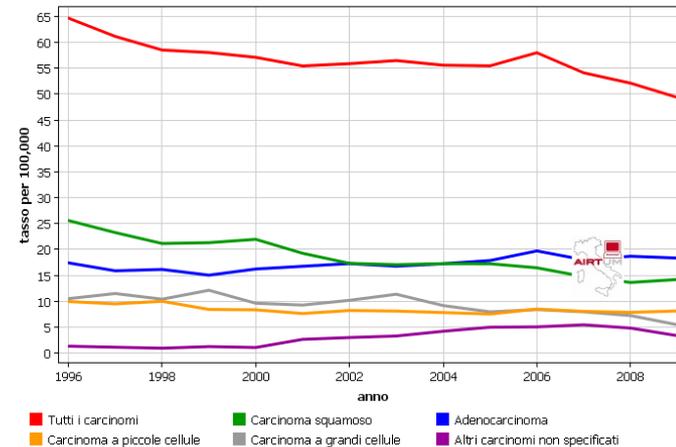
FOLLOW US ON FACEBOOK | FOLLOW US ON TWITTER | #IASLC15 | #WCLC2015

FIGHTING LUNG CANCER

## I problemi sul campo

- MV%
- Riproducibilità diagnostica
- Difformità classificativa
- Difficoltà di accesso ai dati
- Indisponibilità diagnosi in chiaro
- Difformità dei sistemi di codifica
- Problemi di sensibilità/specificità della codifica
- Uniformità geografica delle codifiche
- Stabilità temporale delle codifiche

AIRTUM (Pool 9 Registri)  
Polmone e bronchi  
Incidenza: TSE (Europea), Maschi età (0-85+)



# Registrazione tumori polmonari

*Variabili da considerare*

## Variabili canoniche

- Dati anagrafici
- Data incidenza
- Topografia ICD-O 3
- Morfologia ICD-O 3
- Base diagnosi
- Grading
- Data f.u.
- Stato in vita

/ WHO

## Variabili caratterizzanti

- Tipo intervento
  - non eseguito/NAS
  - bx bronchiale, trnsbronchiale, transtoracica, pleurica
  - resez. tracheobronch., atipica, segmentaria, lobectomia, pneumonect., altri
- Linfadenectomia
  - assente, N1, N2, N3, altro
- Lateralità
  - dx/sn/NAS
- Asse maggiore/minore (mm)
- Focalità
  - non valut/ NAS
  - uni/pluri; mono/multilob.; monolat./bilat.
- Estensione
  - bronco, carena, pleura, diaframma, mediastino, ossa, altro

## Variabili «sentinella»

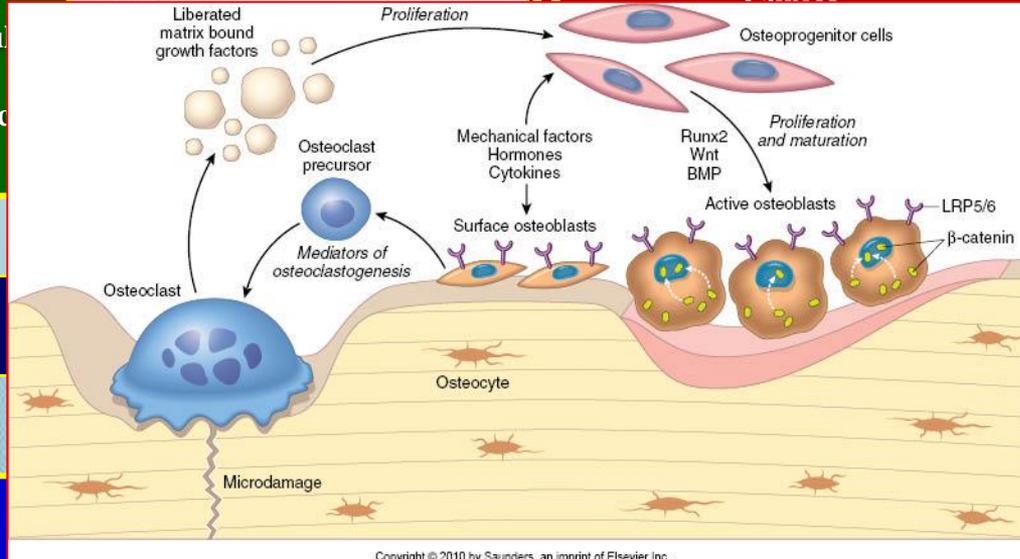
- Topografia C34 /9
- Morfologia ICD-O 3 NAS

- Invasione venosa e linfatica
  - Non identif./presente
- N. linfonodi prelevati
  - Non prel.; N1, N2, N3
- N. linfonodi metastatici
  - Non prel.; N1, N2, N3
- Margini chirurgici
  - Non val.; liberi; infiltraz. uni-multifocale
- Effetti terapia
  - Non appl.; scarsa; buona; altri eff.
- TNM (2010)
- Caratterizzazione ADK
  - EGFR, ALK, ROS1, RET, BRAF, HER2
- Caratterizzazione Ca squamoso
  - FGFR1, PI3KA, PTEN, PDGFR, DDR2

Anatomia patologica

prospettive

- **Trattamento tessuti/cellule**
- **Accuratezza diagnostica**
- **Empowerment tecnologico**
- **Disponibilità diagnosi**



- **Automazione**
- **Integrazione flussi informativi**
- **Collegamento con clinica**
- **Accorciamento tempistica produzione dati**

- **Programmazione**
- **Valutazioni impatto**
- **Sostenibilità**
- **Riorganizzazione**

pubblica

*Grazie!*

