

Significance of lepidic growth component in the discrimination of multiple primary lung adenocarcinomas from intrapulmonary metastases

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The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.





Introduction

- Distinguishing primaries and metastases
 - Importance for staging and therapeutic strategy
 - Good outcome for surgical resection
- Methods for distinguishing
 - Molecular analysis
 - Histologic analysis
 - Comprehensive Histologic Assessment (CHA)
 - Lepidic growth component (LG)







Patients and Methods

- Patients
 - 30 Patients
 - 66 tumors (42 comparisons)
- Histological Assessment
 - Comprehensive Histologic Assessment (Method I)
 - Method I combined with lepidic component (Method II)





Patients and Methods

- CT imaging
 - 18 Patients
 - 40 tumors
- Molecular analysis
 - 8 patients with fresh-forzen tumors
 - Affymetrix SNP 6.0 (CNV)
- Survival analysis

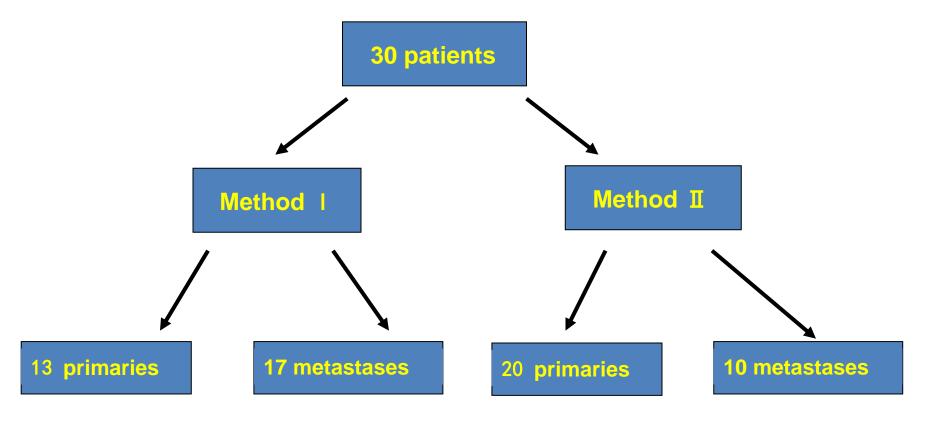
CNV: copy number variation







Histological Assessment







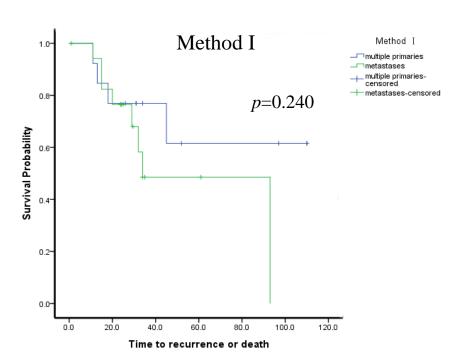
Patient characteristics(Method II)

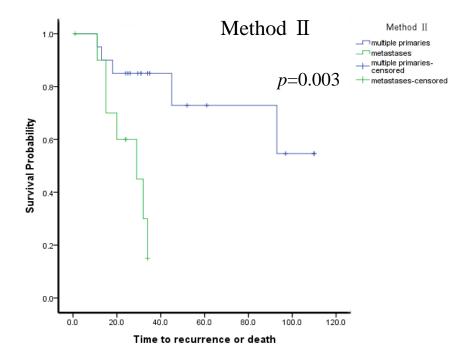
	Multiple primaries	Metastasis	P value
Male	8	6	0.442
Female	12	4	
Mean Age(years, yr)	61.75	59.60	
synchronous	17	8	1.000
metachronous	3	2	
N status			
N0	15	4	0.484
N1	2	2	
N2	3	4	
Outcome			
Recurrence/death	5	7	0.045*
Disease-free survival	15	3	



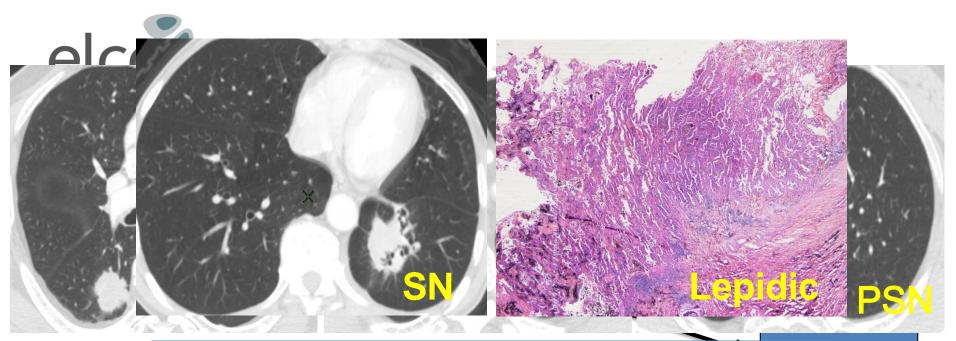


Survival analysis









Inconsistent with histology

(13)

CT imaging Assessment (primaries/ metastases)



PSN: part-solid ground-glass opacity nodule; SN: solid nodule.

Method II (77.8%)

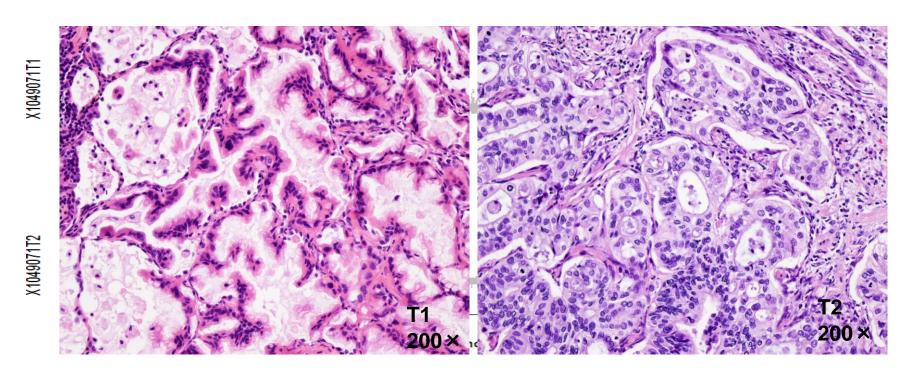








Molecular analysis (CNV)

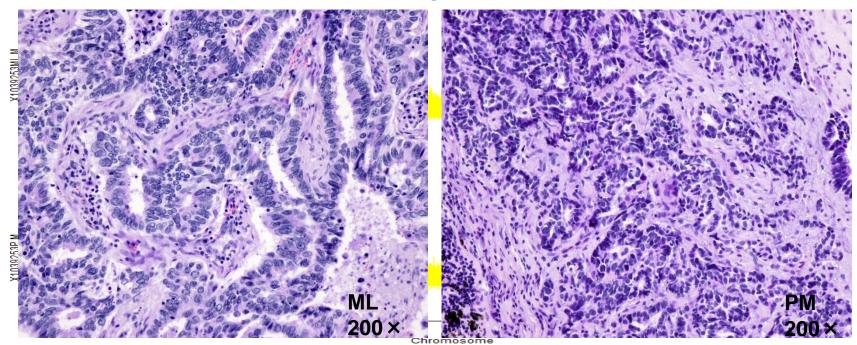


Multiple primaries





Molecular analysis (CNV)



Metastases







Conclusions and Limitations

Conclusions

- Lepidic growth component
 - Clue to define the tumor as primary
 - Complement for Comprehensive Histologic Assessment

Limitations

- Need more follow-up data
- Need enlargement the number of samples
- Evaluated further molecular pathology







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