
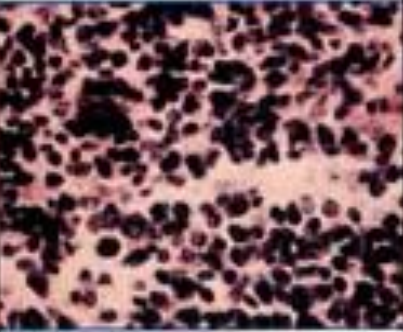

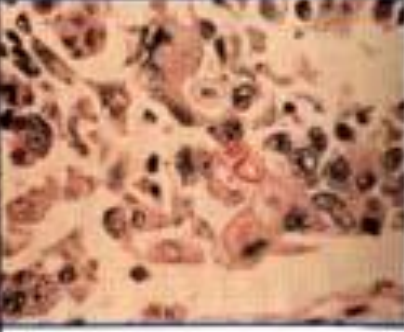
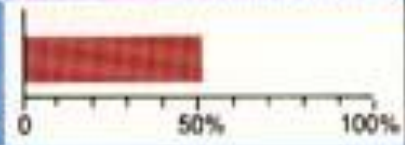
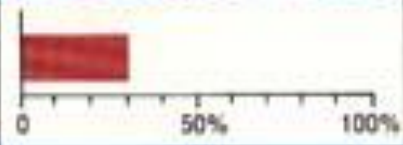
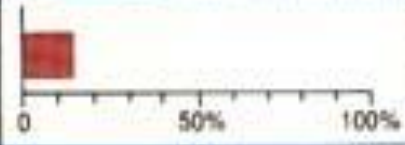
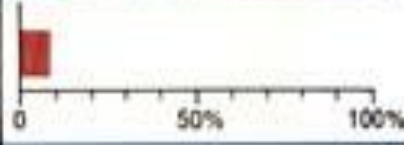





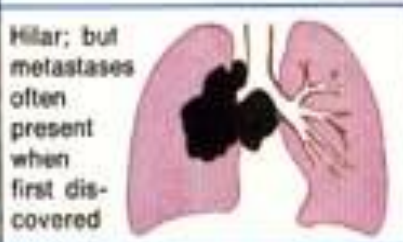
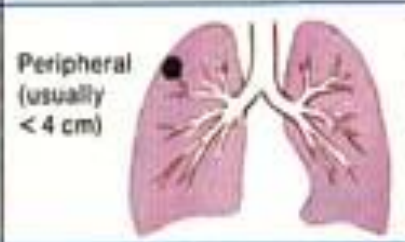
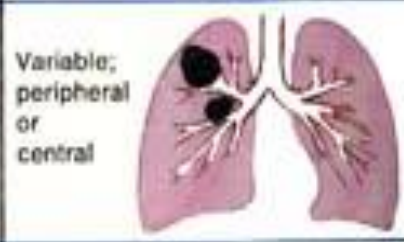
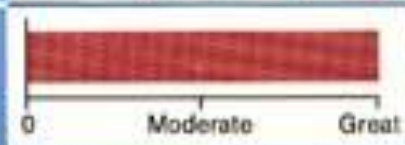
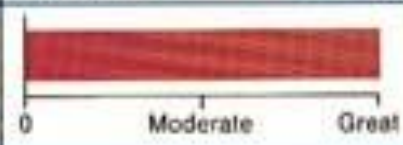
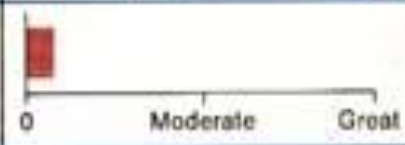
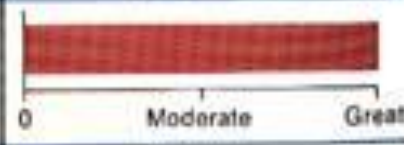


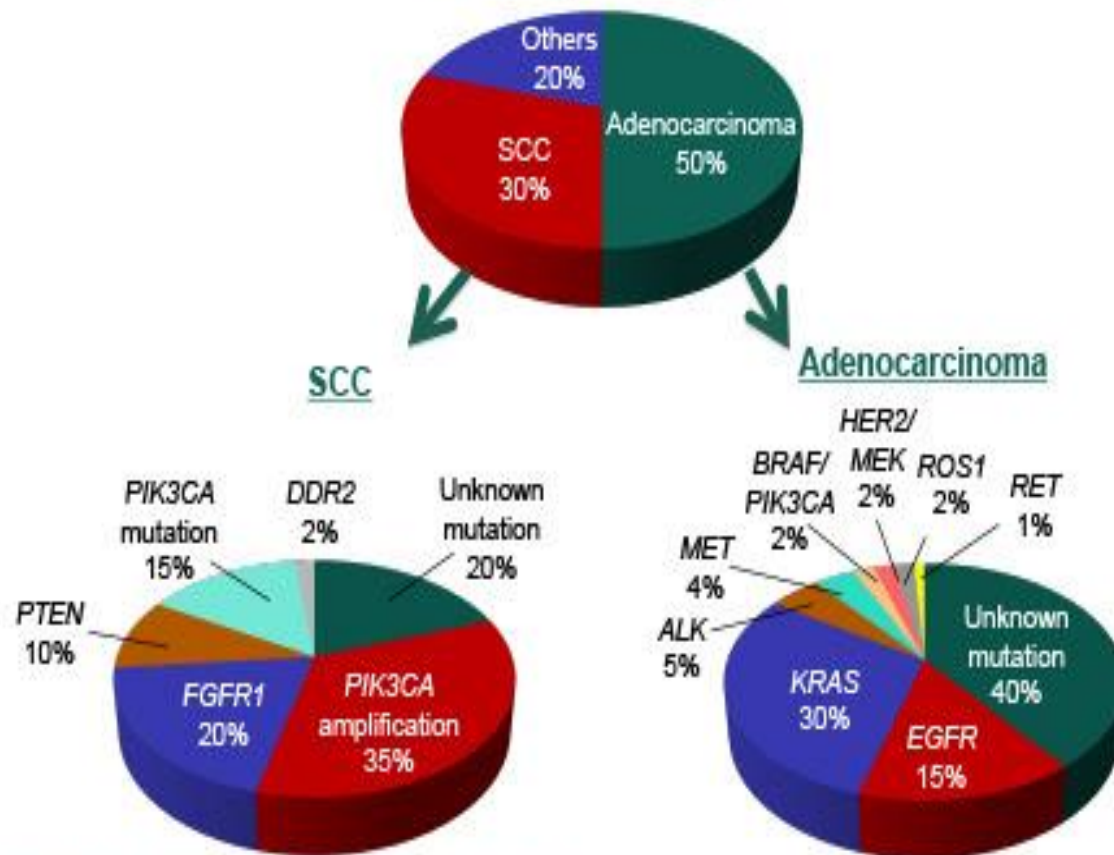
Citopatologia polmonare

Classification of Bronchogenic Carcinoma (= 95% of All Lung Carcinoma)

Type	Epidermoid (squamous cell)	Small cell anaplastic (oat cell)	Adenocarcinoma	Large cell anaplastic
Histology				
Incidence (% of all lung carcinoma)				
Males vs females				 <i>F. Netter M.D.</i> © CIBA
Location tendency (variable)	Hilar 	Hilar; but metastases often present when first discovered 	Peripheral (usually < 4 cm) 	Variable; peripheral or central 
Smoking relation				
Growth rate	Relatively slow	Very rapid	Intermediate	Rapid
Metastatic tendency	Late; then primarily to hilar nodes	Very early; to mediastinum or distally	Intermediate	Early

Oncogenic Drivers in NSCLC

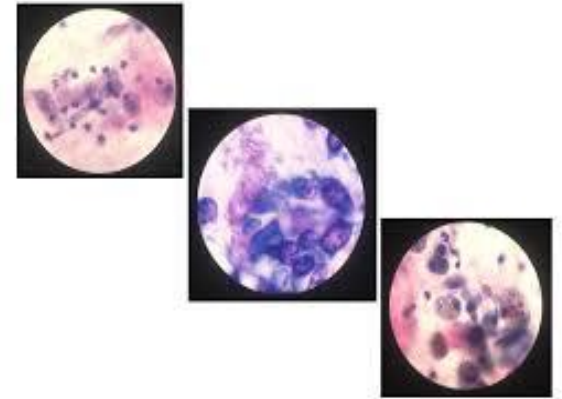
NSCLC by Histology



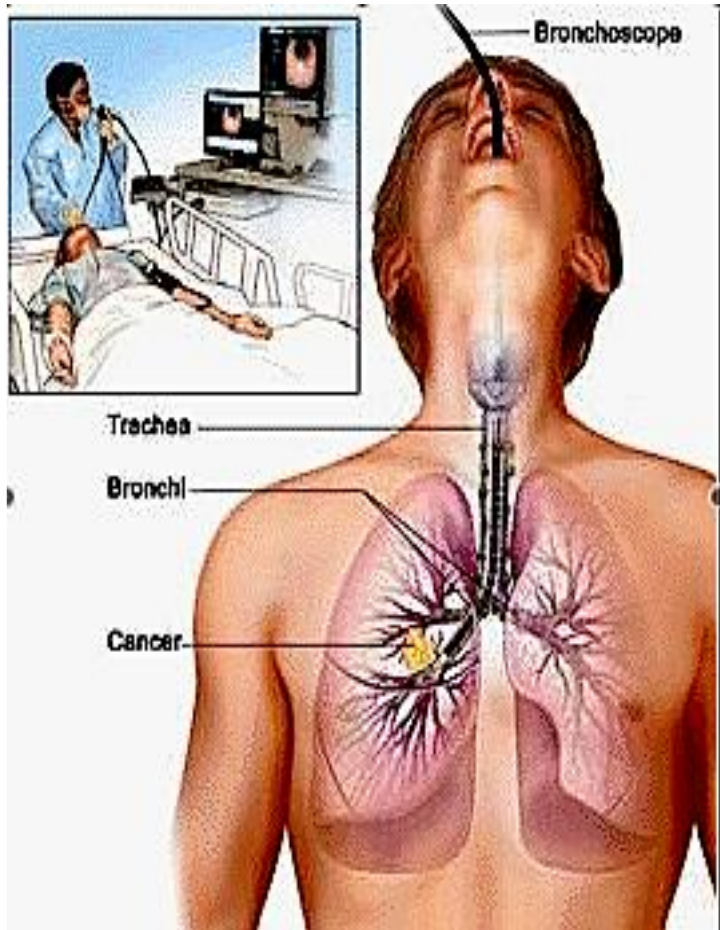
Tecniche di prelievo citologico



Esame dell'espettorato



Tecniche di prelievo citologico



Brushing e lavaggio bronchiale

Lavaggio bronchiolo alveolare(BAL)

EBUS- Endo Bronchial Ultra Sound

Tecniche di prelievo citologico



AGOASPIRATO TAC GUIDATO

SENSIBILITA'

(College of American Pathologist)

- **Espettorato**

- lesioni centrali 71%
- lesioni periferiche 49%

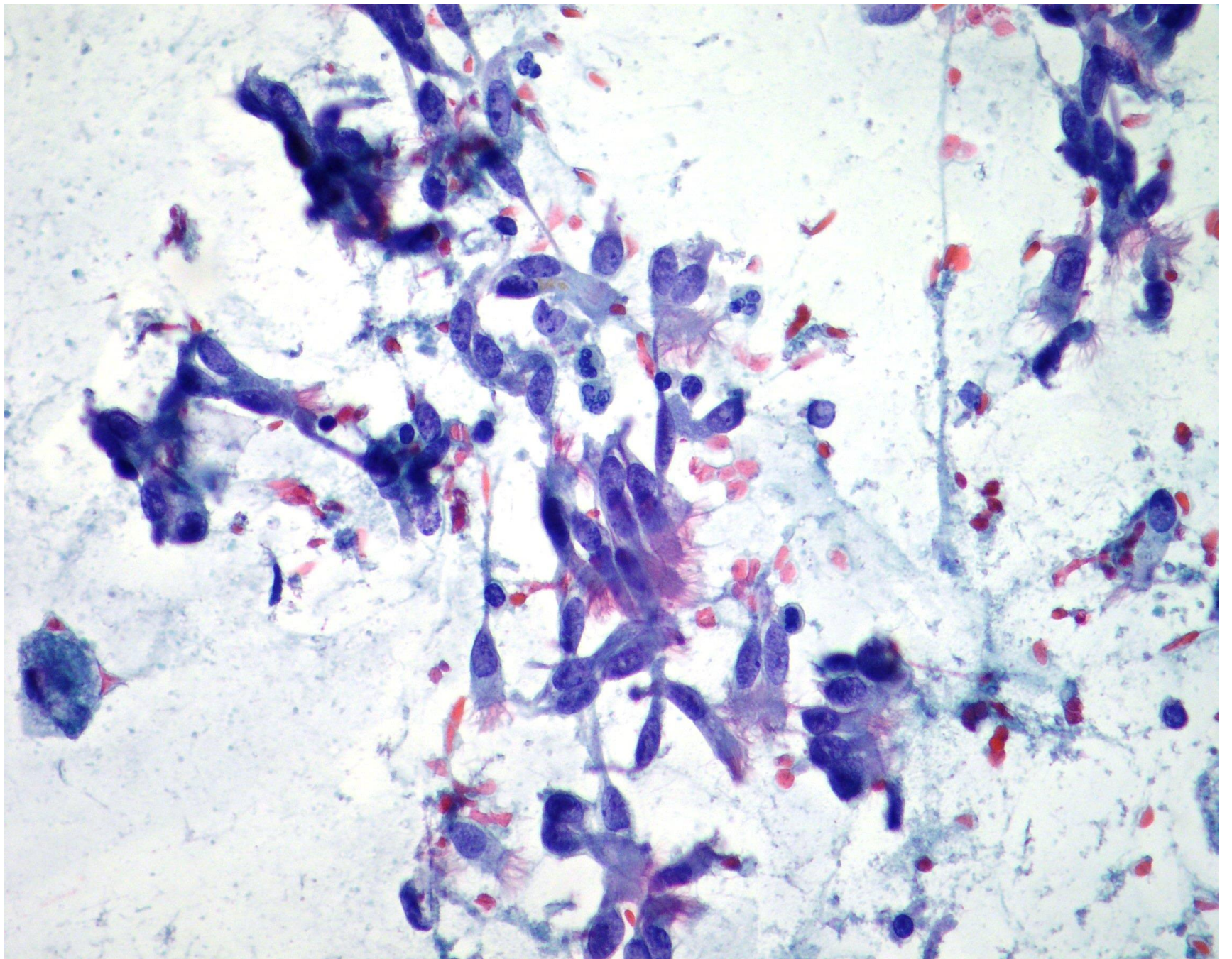
- **Brushing bronchiale**

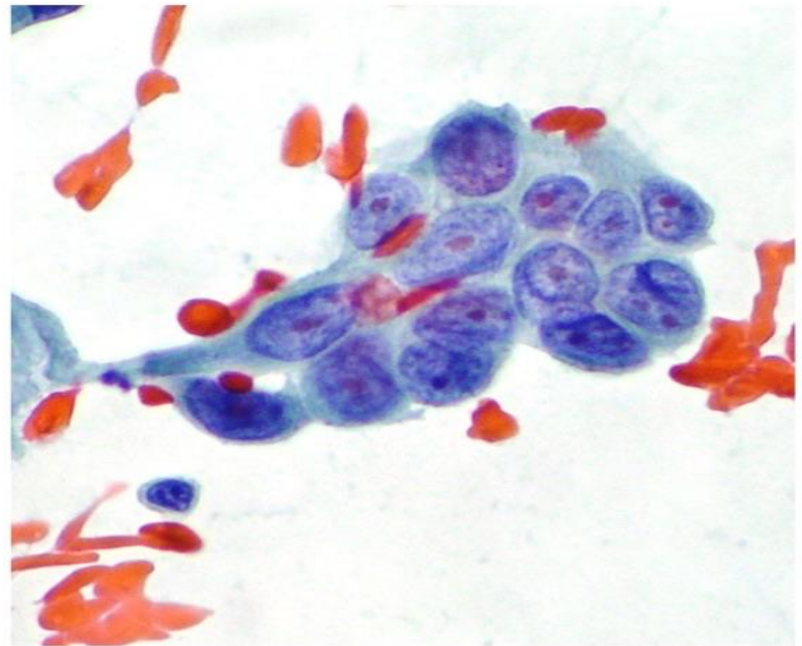
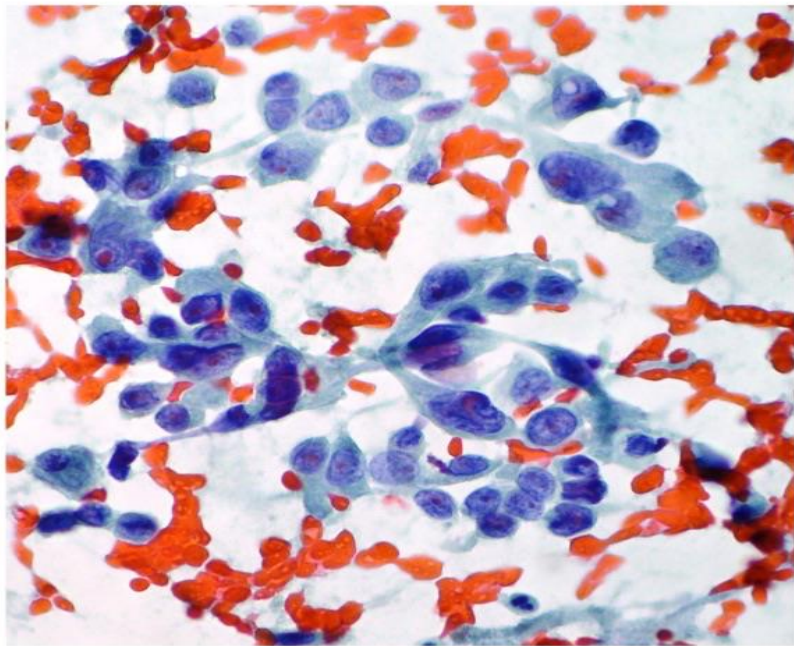
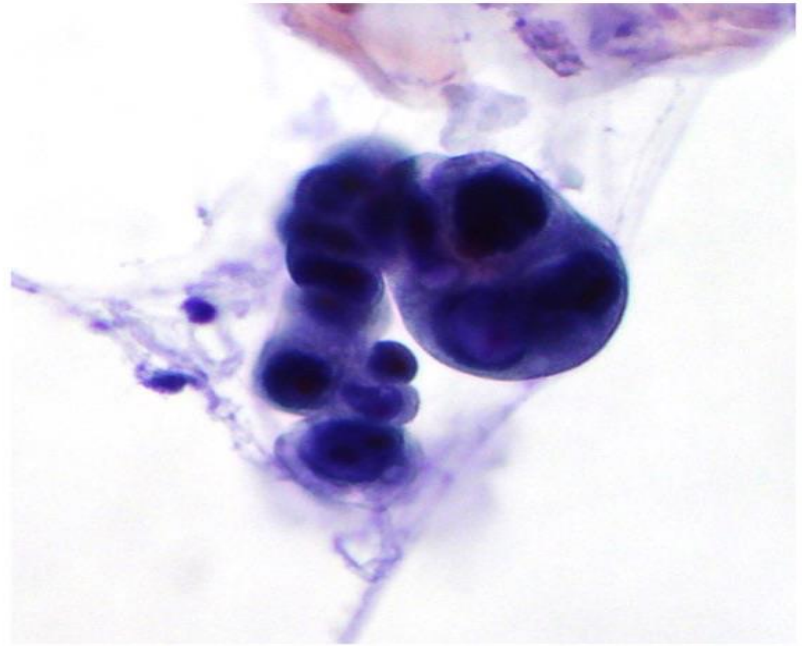
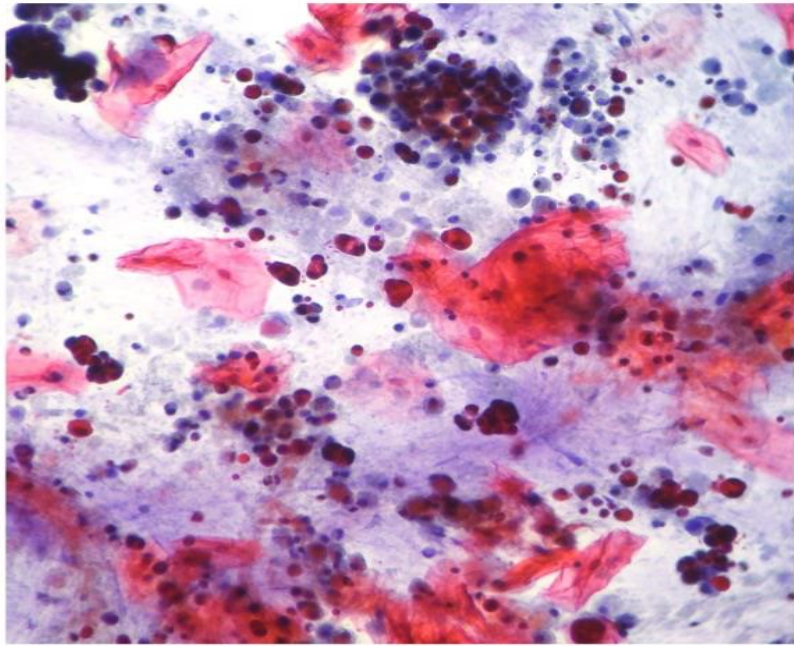
- tumori endobronchiali 59%
- tumori periferici 52%

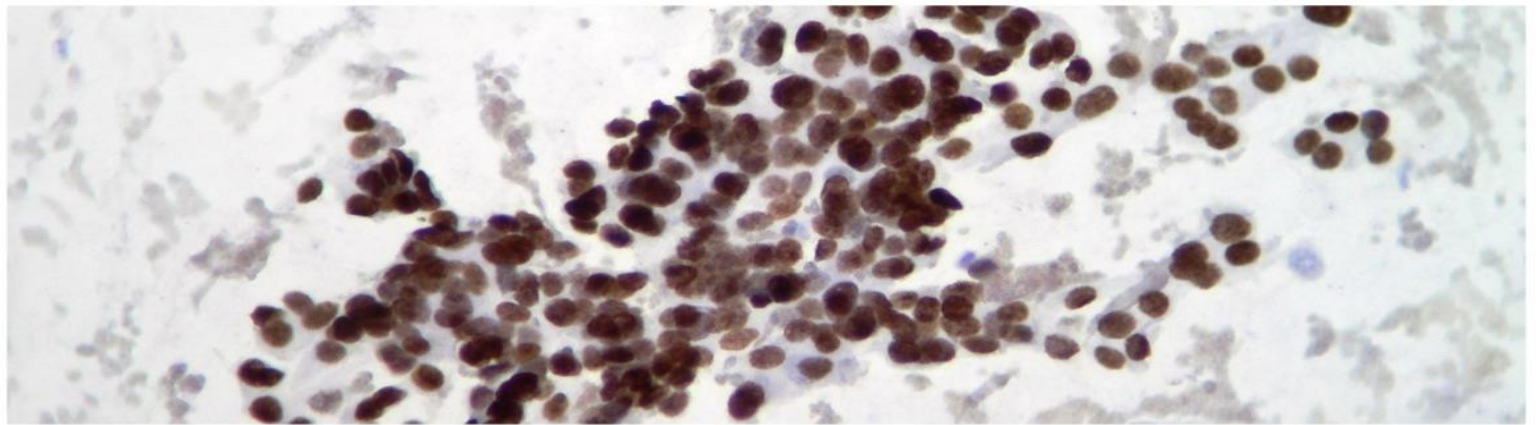
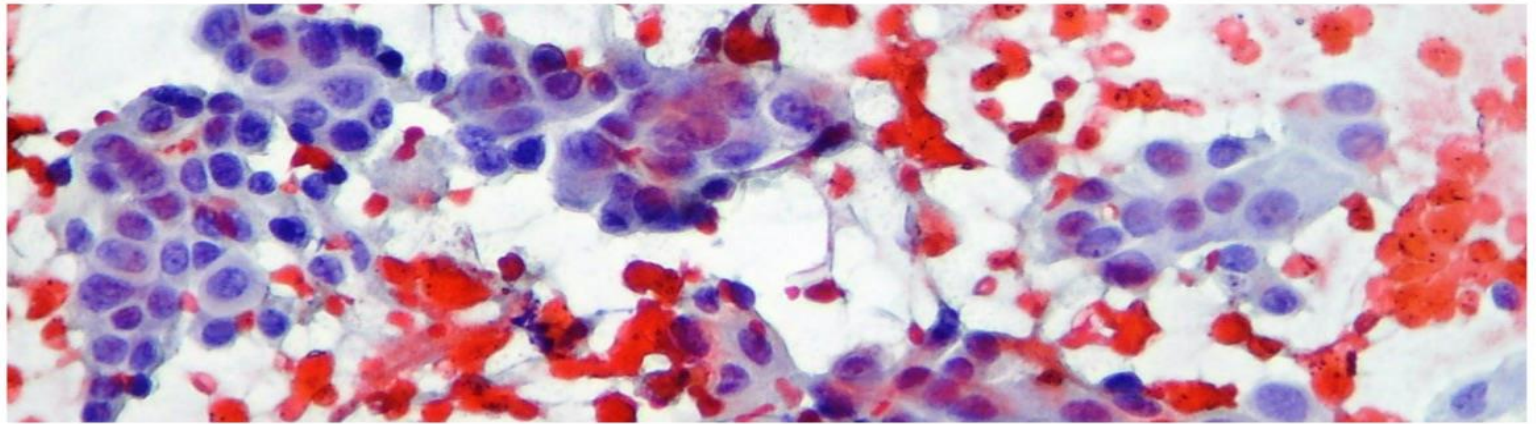
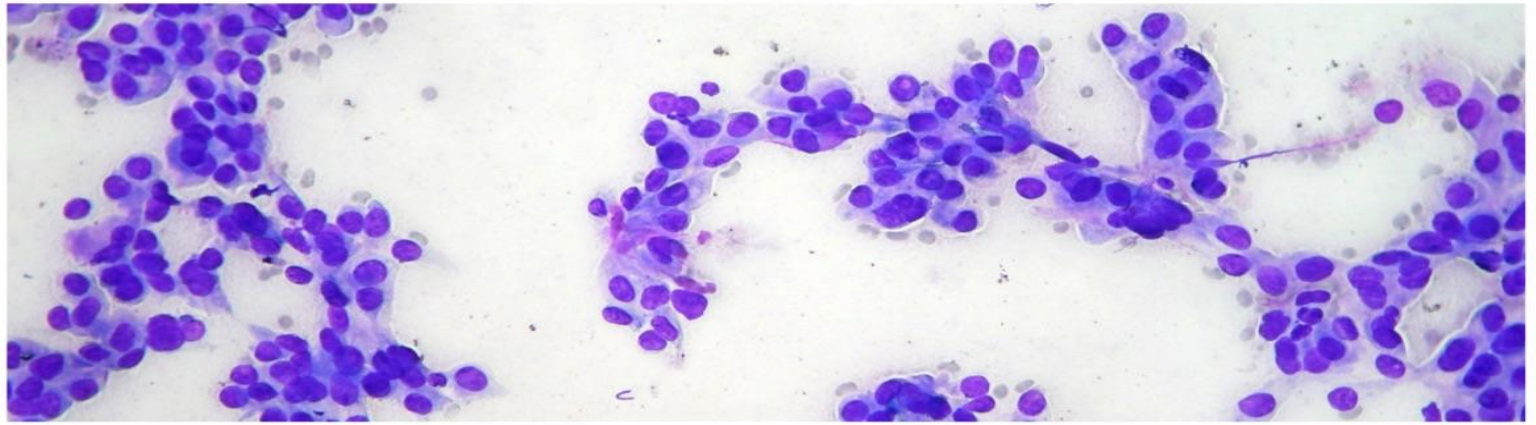
- **Lavaggio bronchiale**

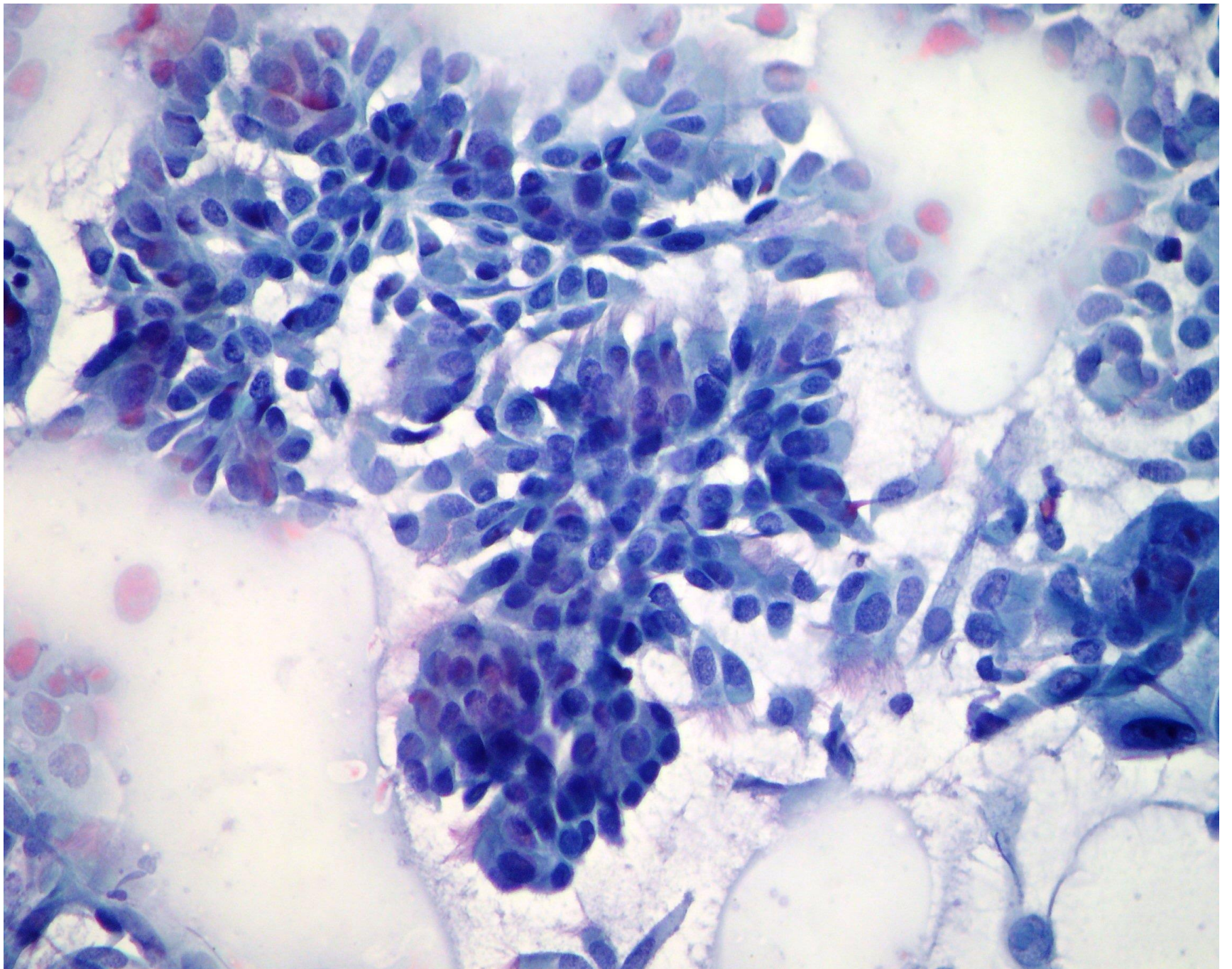
- lesioni endobronchiali 48%
- lesioni periferiche 43%

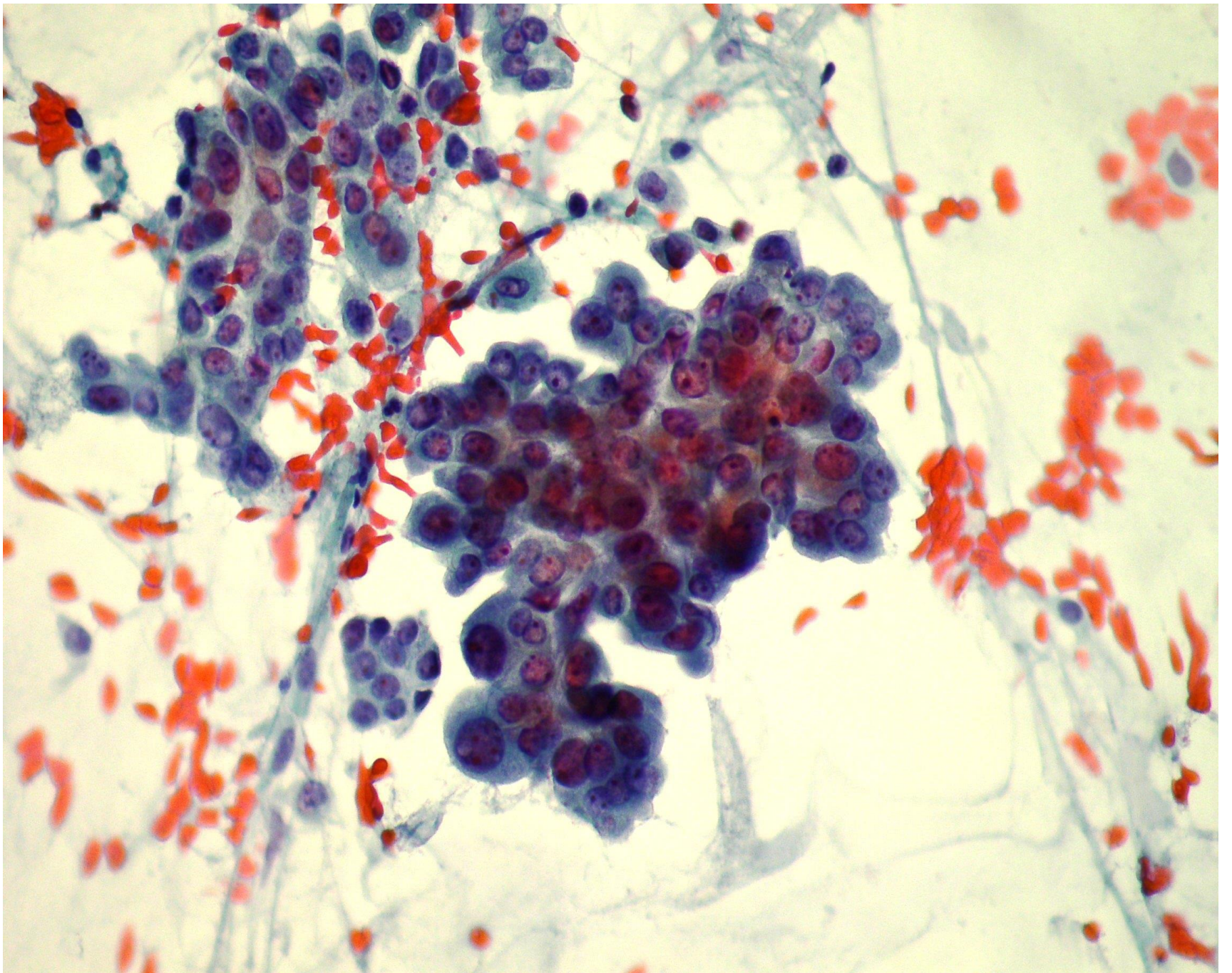
- **Trans thoracic FNA 50-90%**

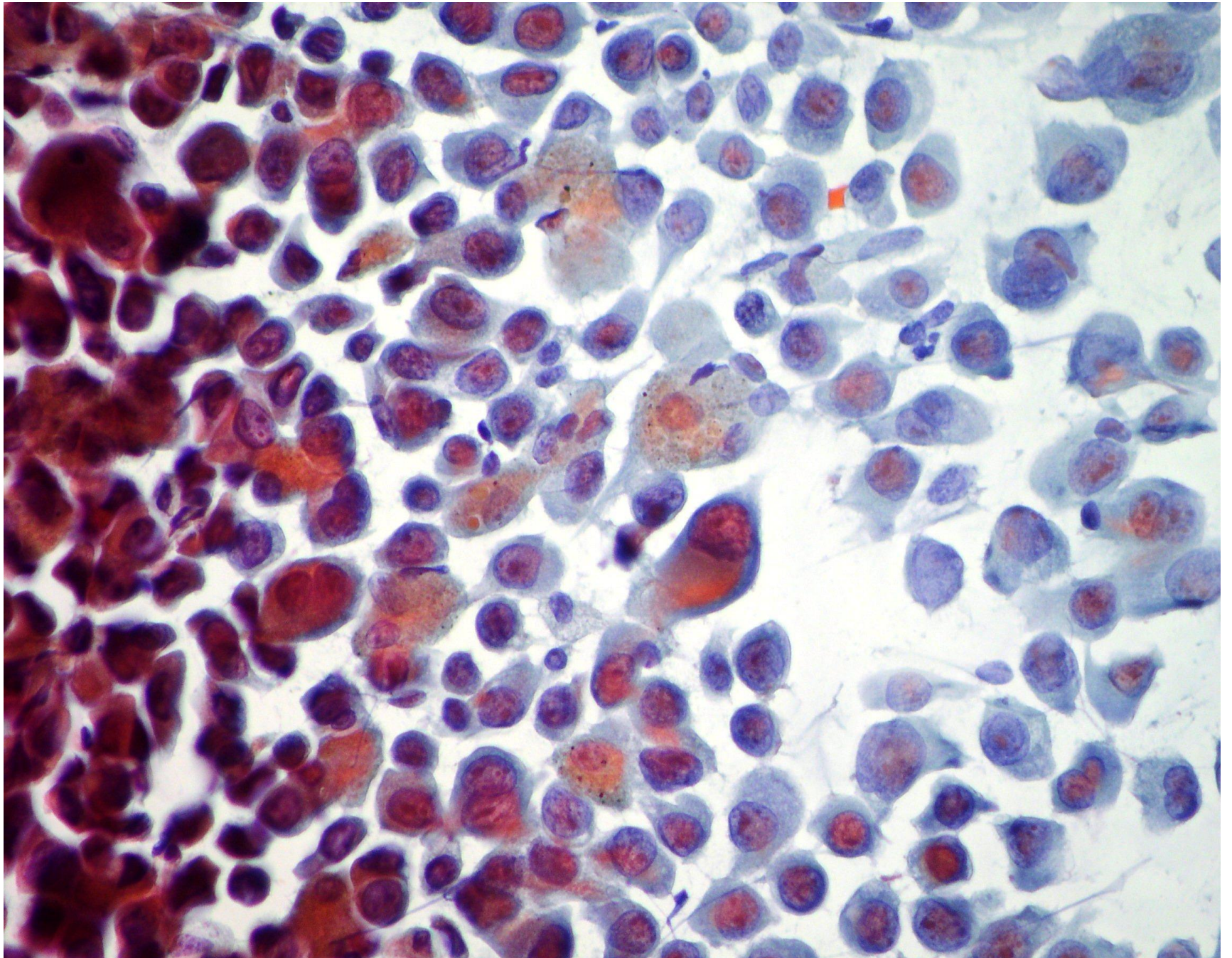






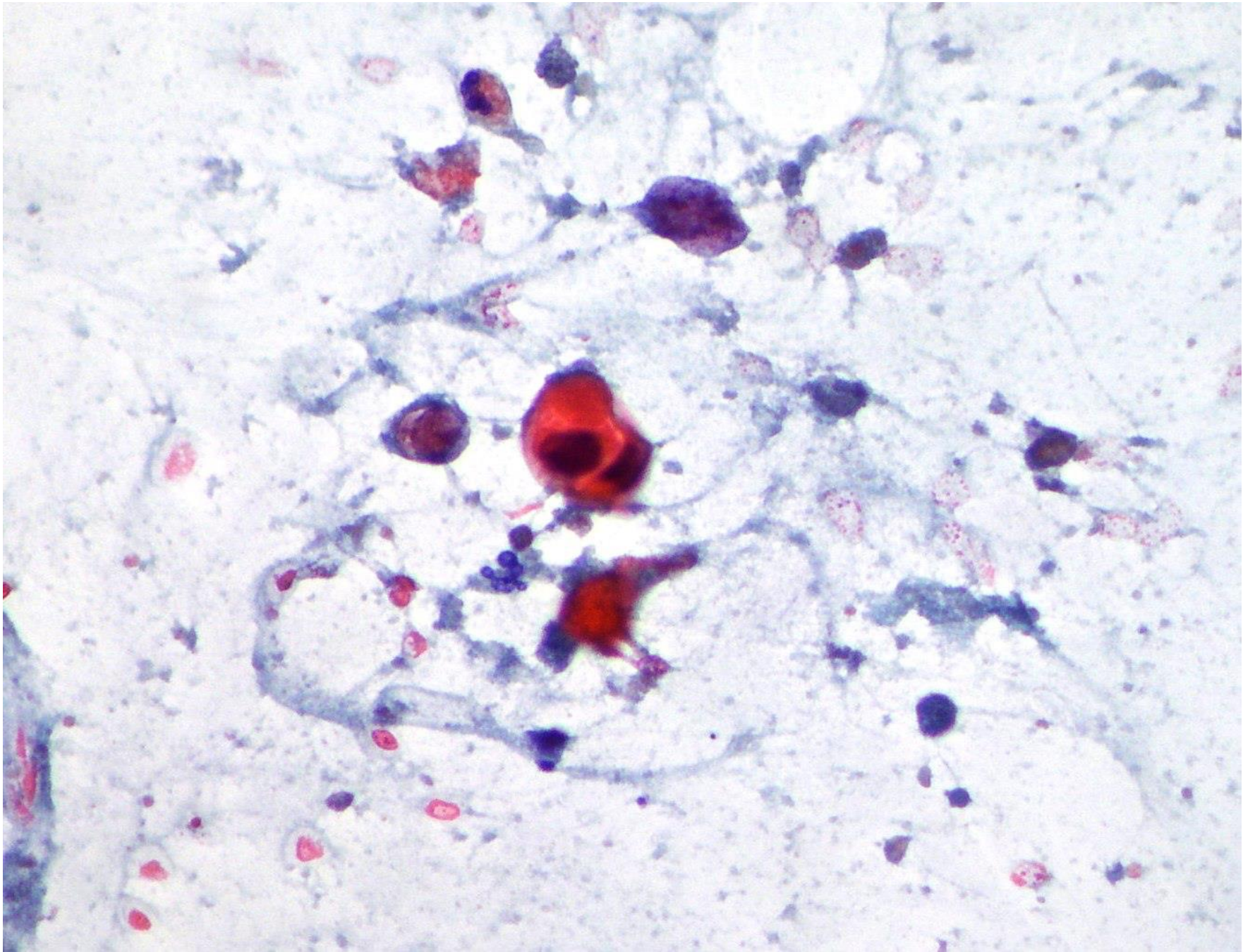


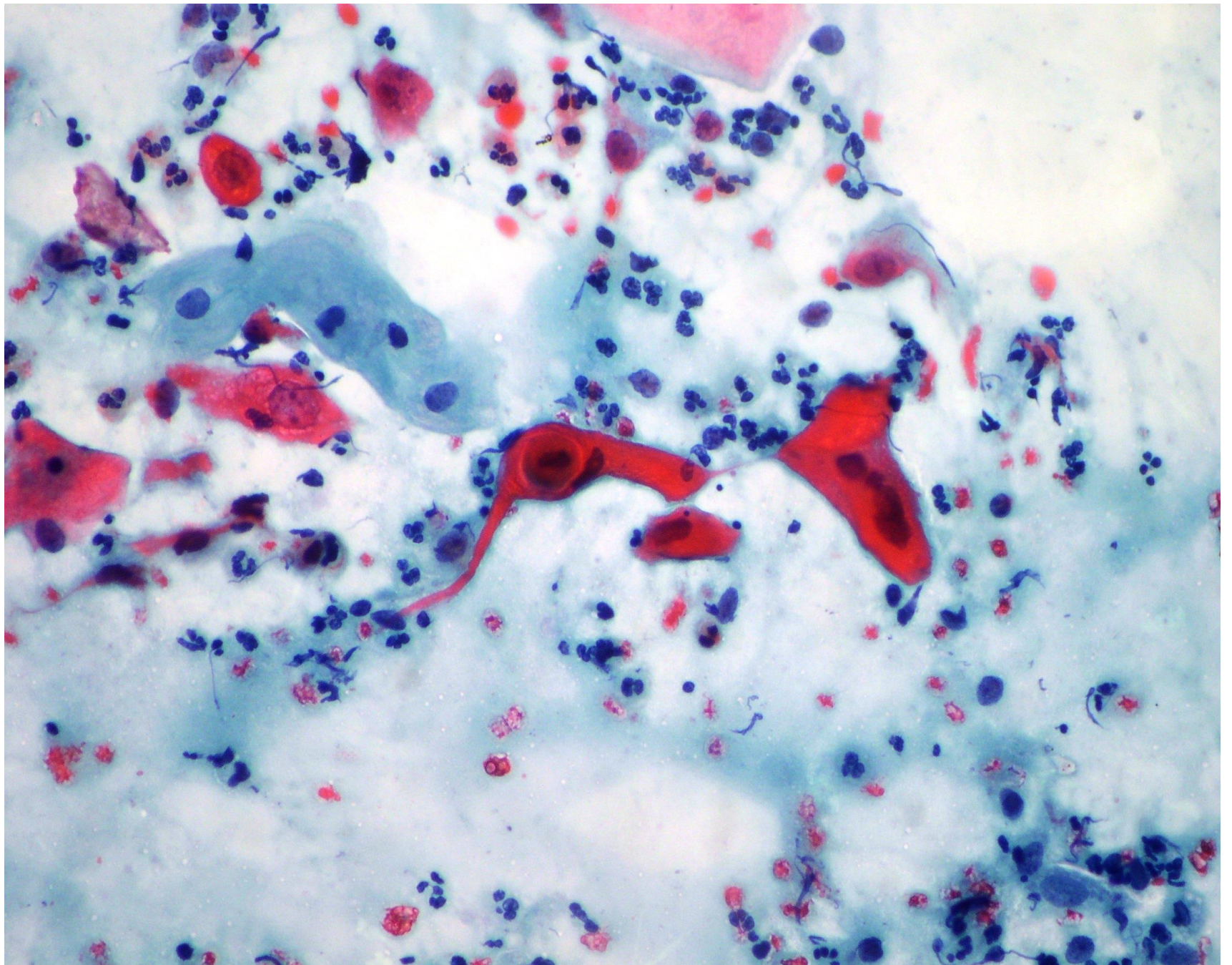




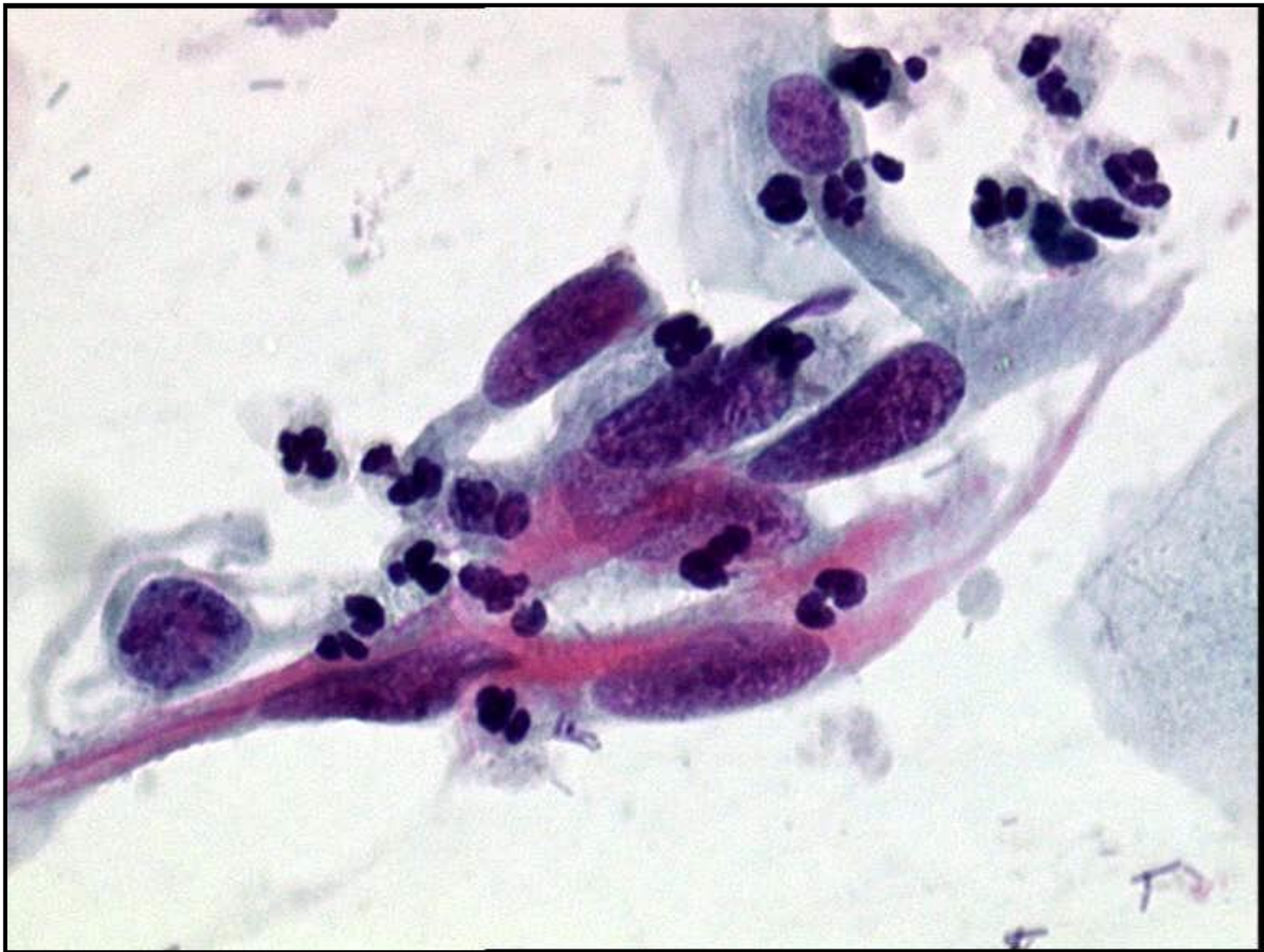


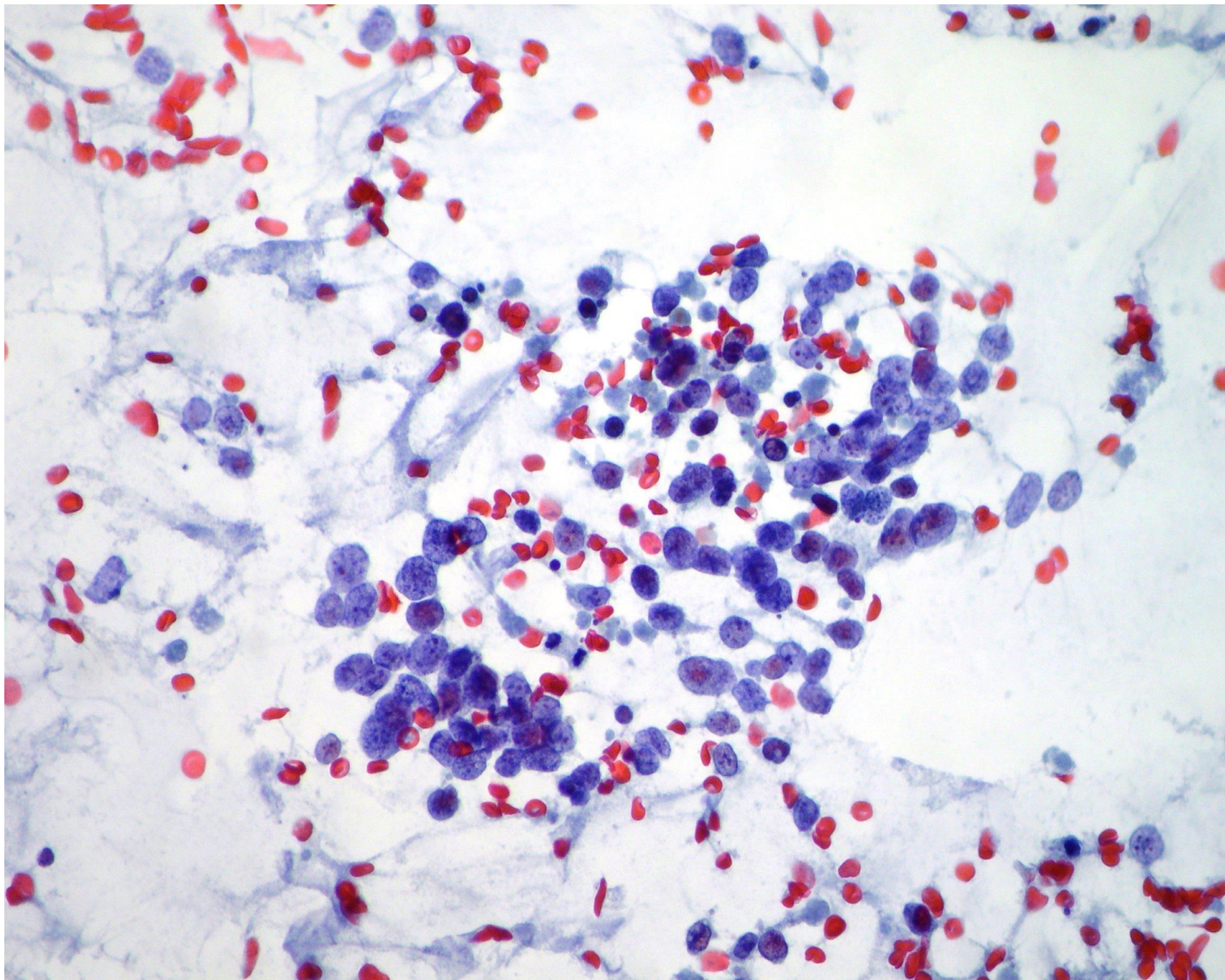


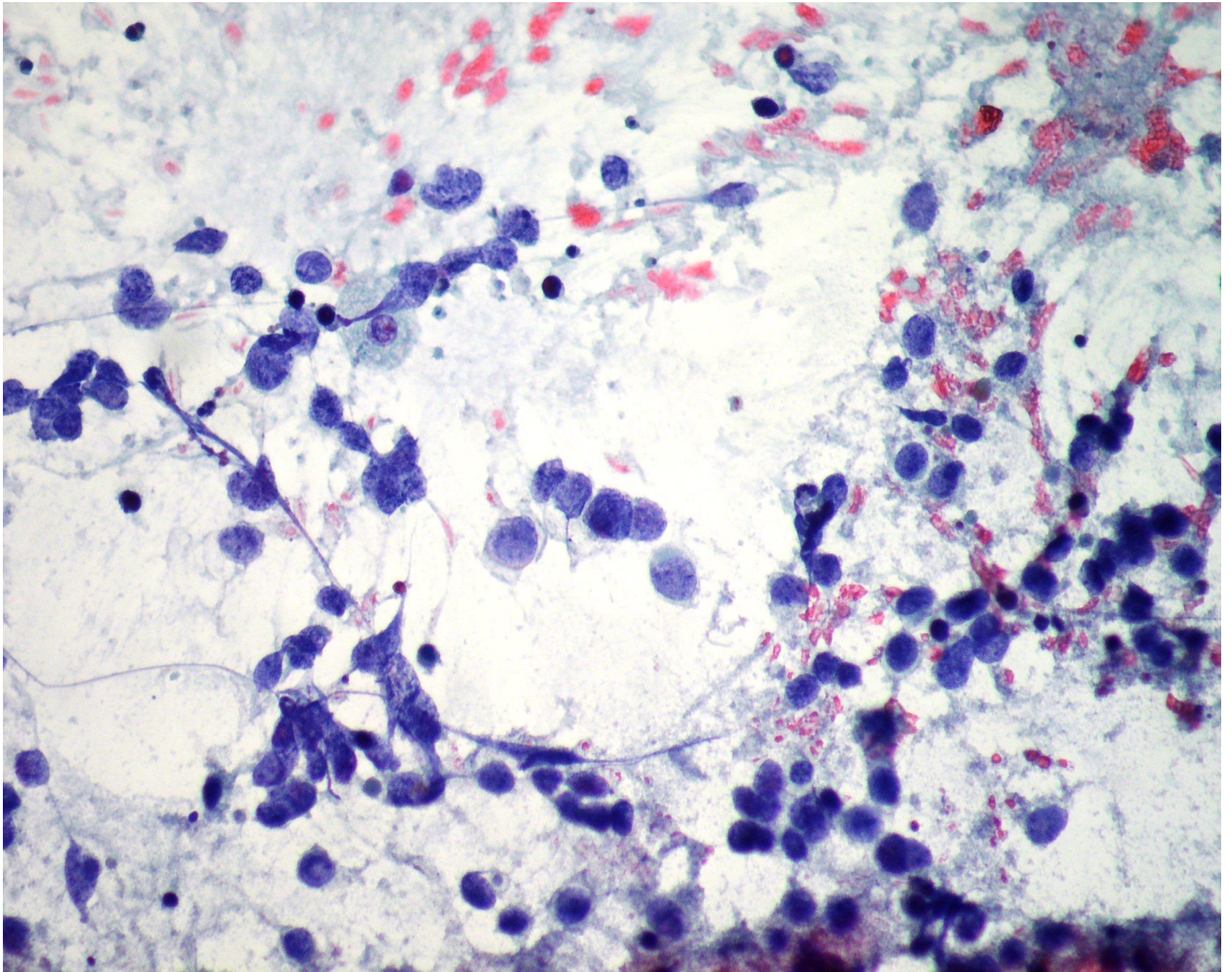


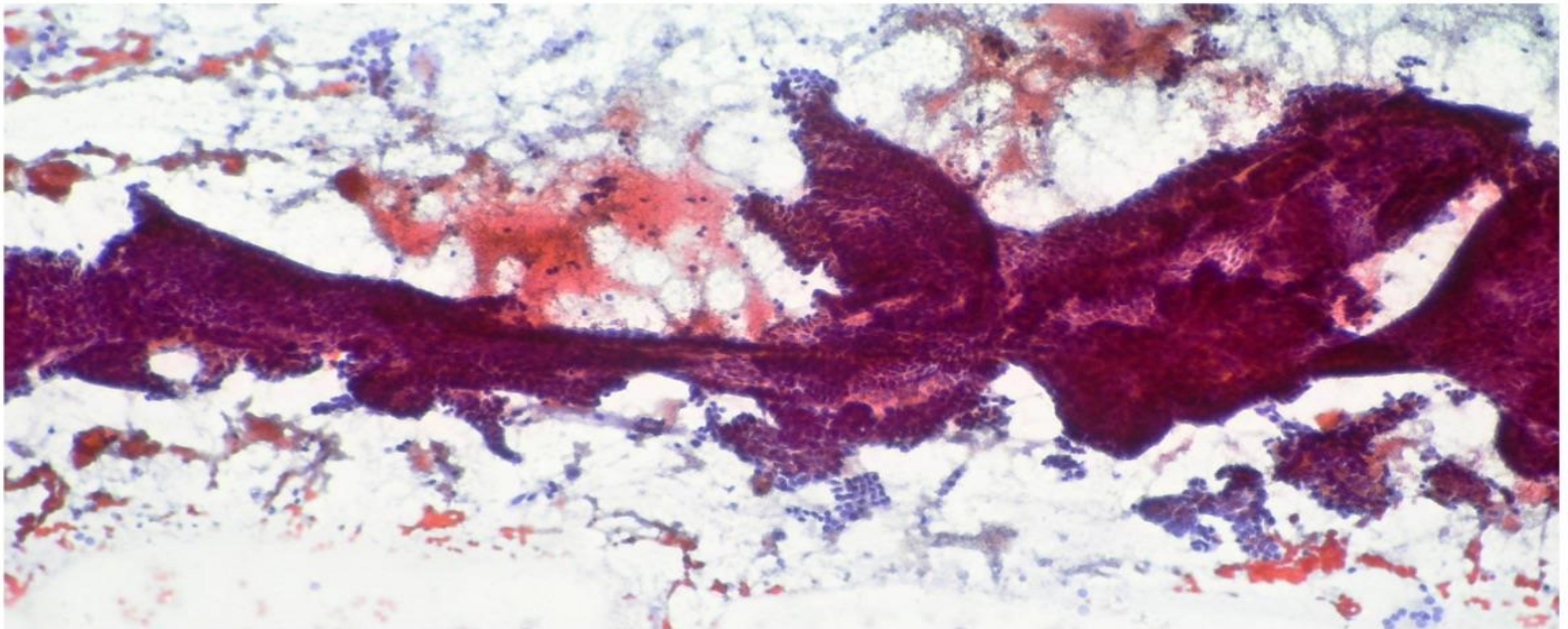
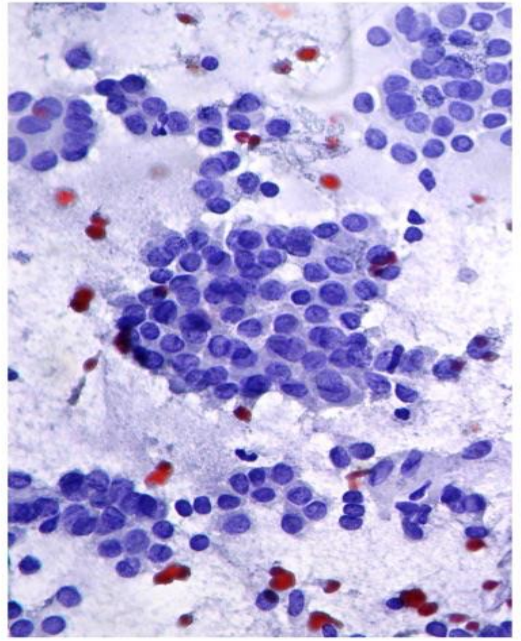
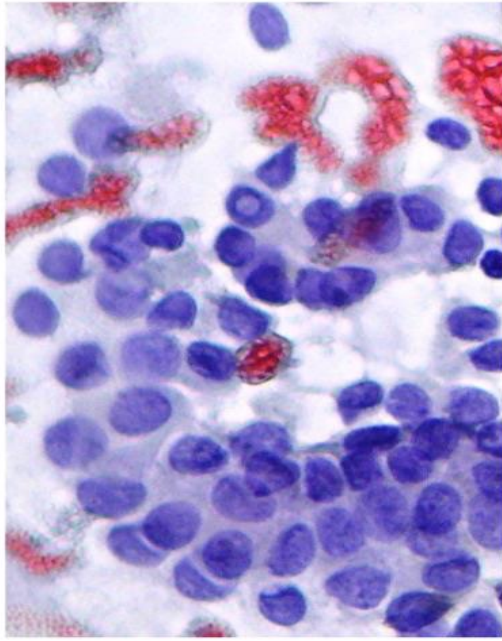
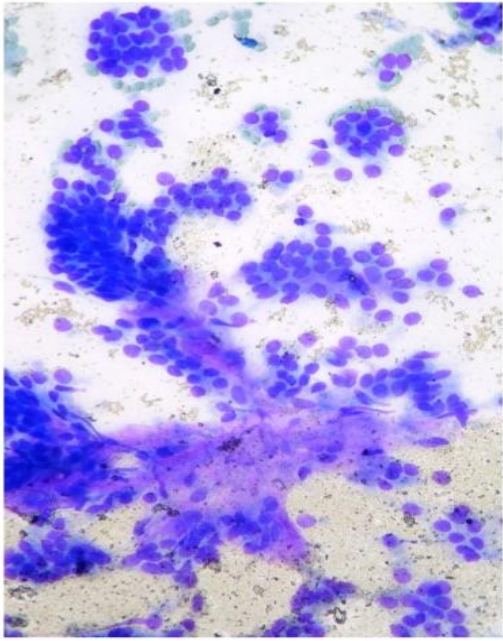










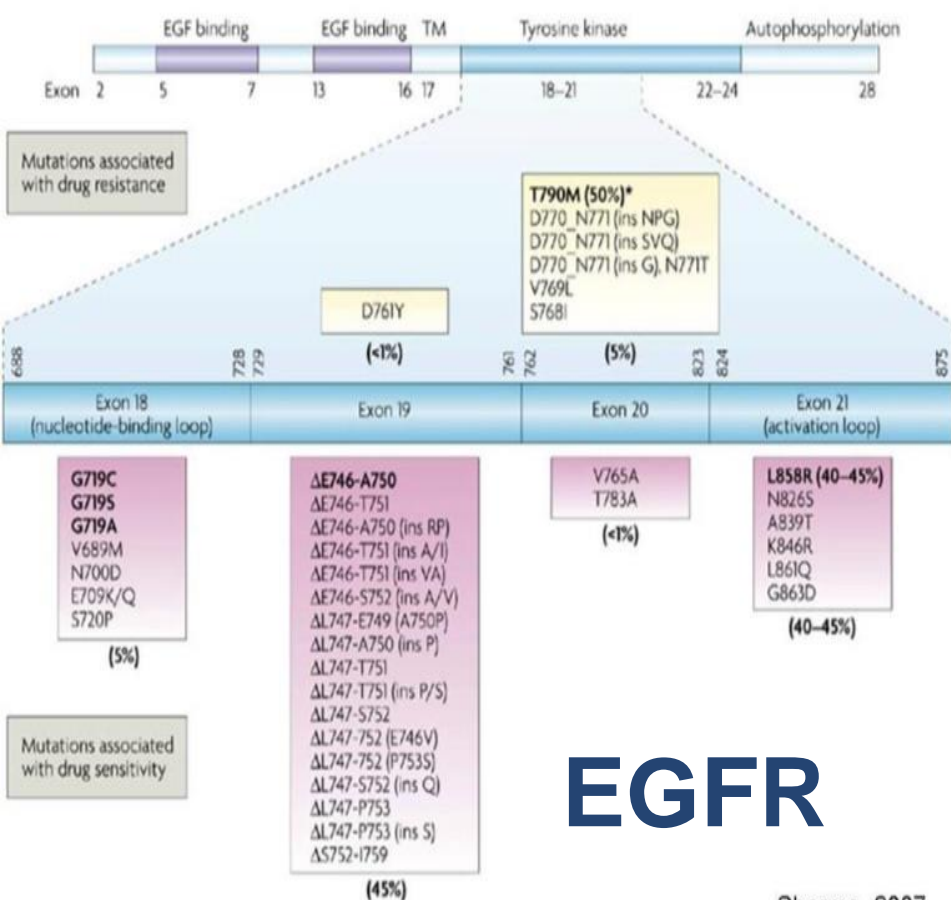


Updated Molecular Testing Guideline for the Selection of Lung Cancer Patients for Treatment With Targeted Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors

Guideline From the College of American Pathologists, the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer, and the Association for Molecular Pathology

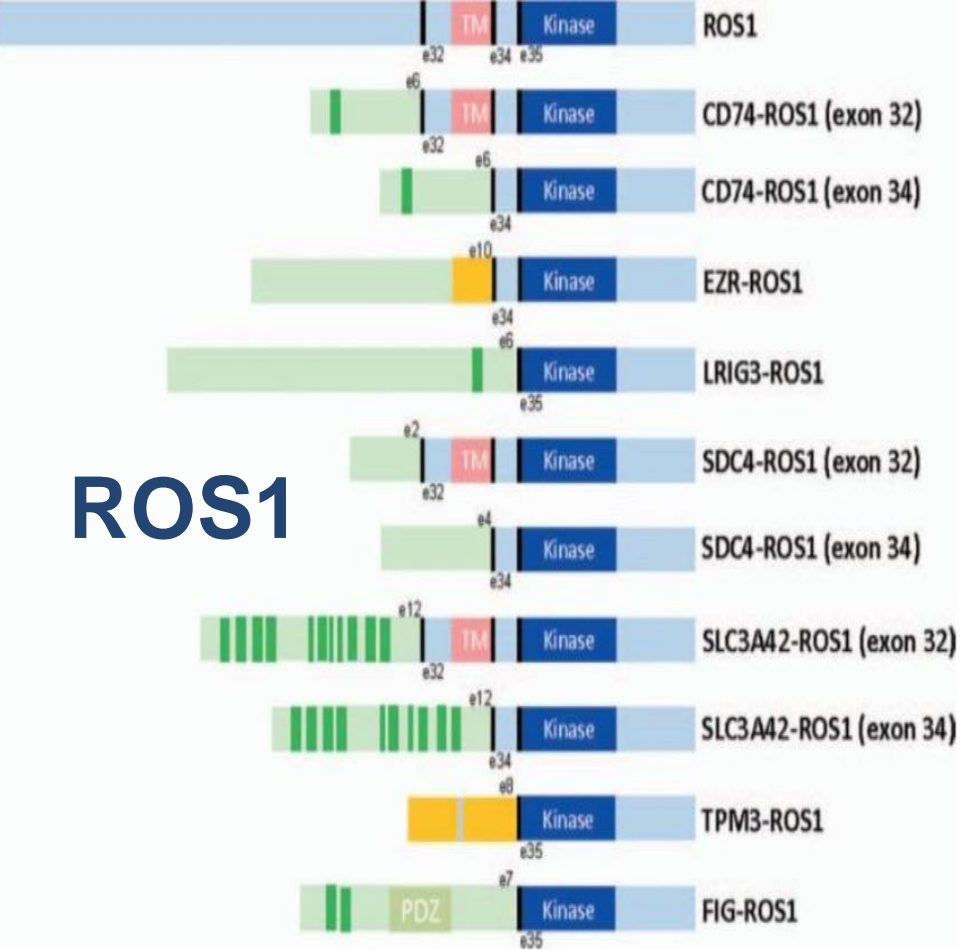
“Cytopathology is an integral part of the whole molecular revolution and, in some areas, such as molecular diagnostics of thyroid neoplasias or the therapeutic pathology of lung cancer, it is a leading application”

“Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded–based molecular testing, following adequate validation, can be applied to most cytopathology samples. Despite early attempts to deny that, it is now part of many national and international guidelines, including those in which cytopathology samples are a large fraction and those in which they may be an exception.”

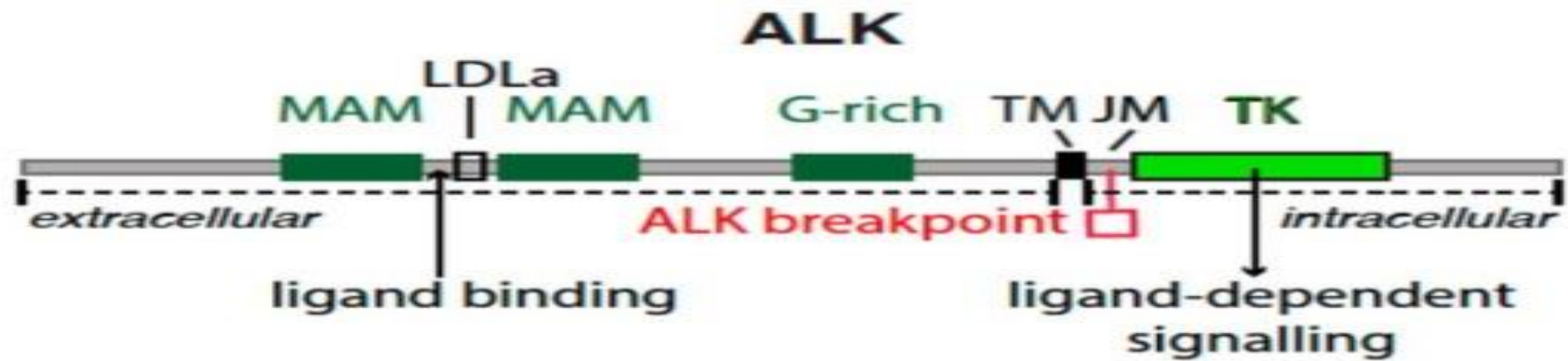


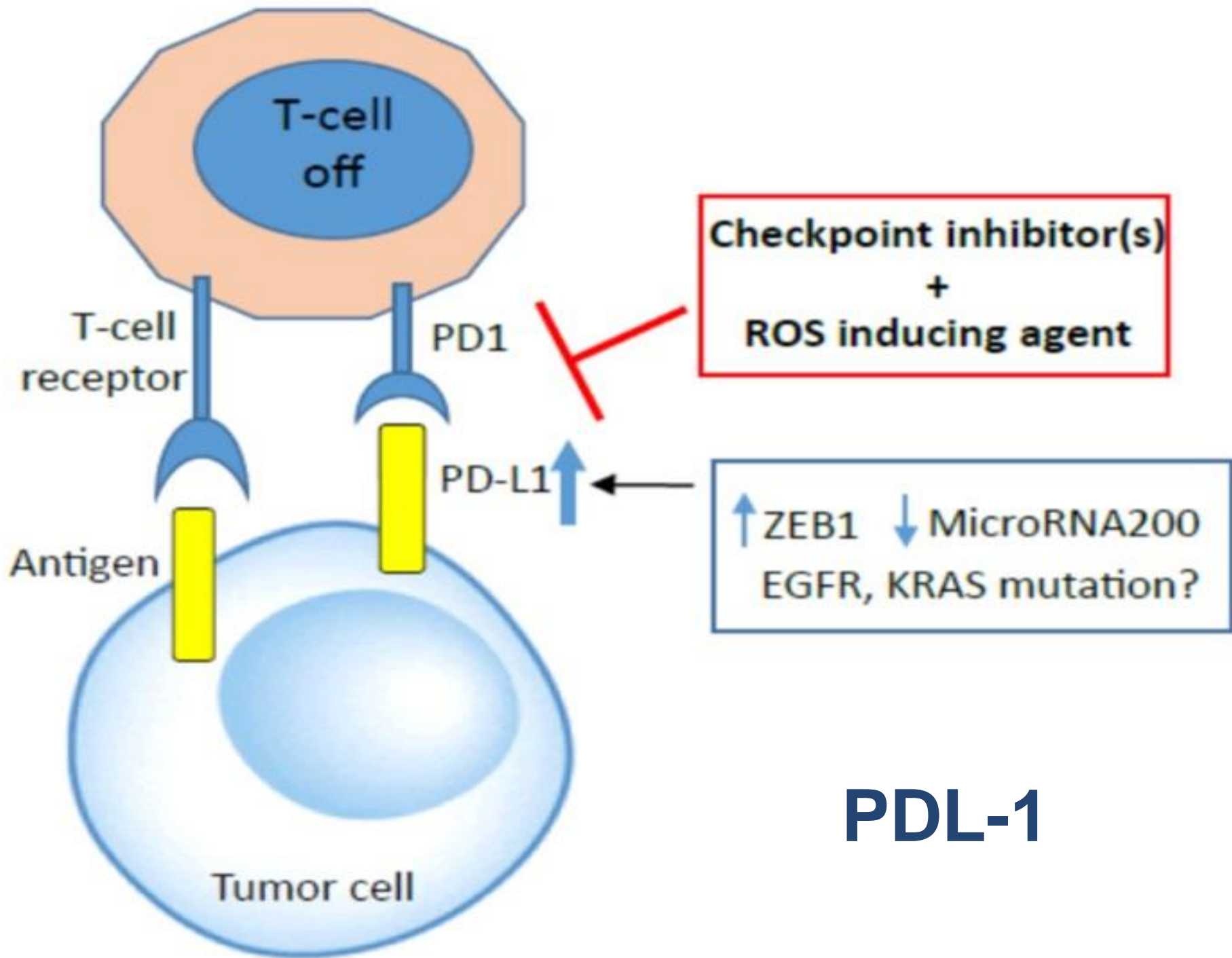
EGFR

Sharma, 2007
 Nature Reviews | Cancer

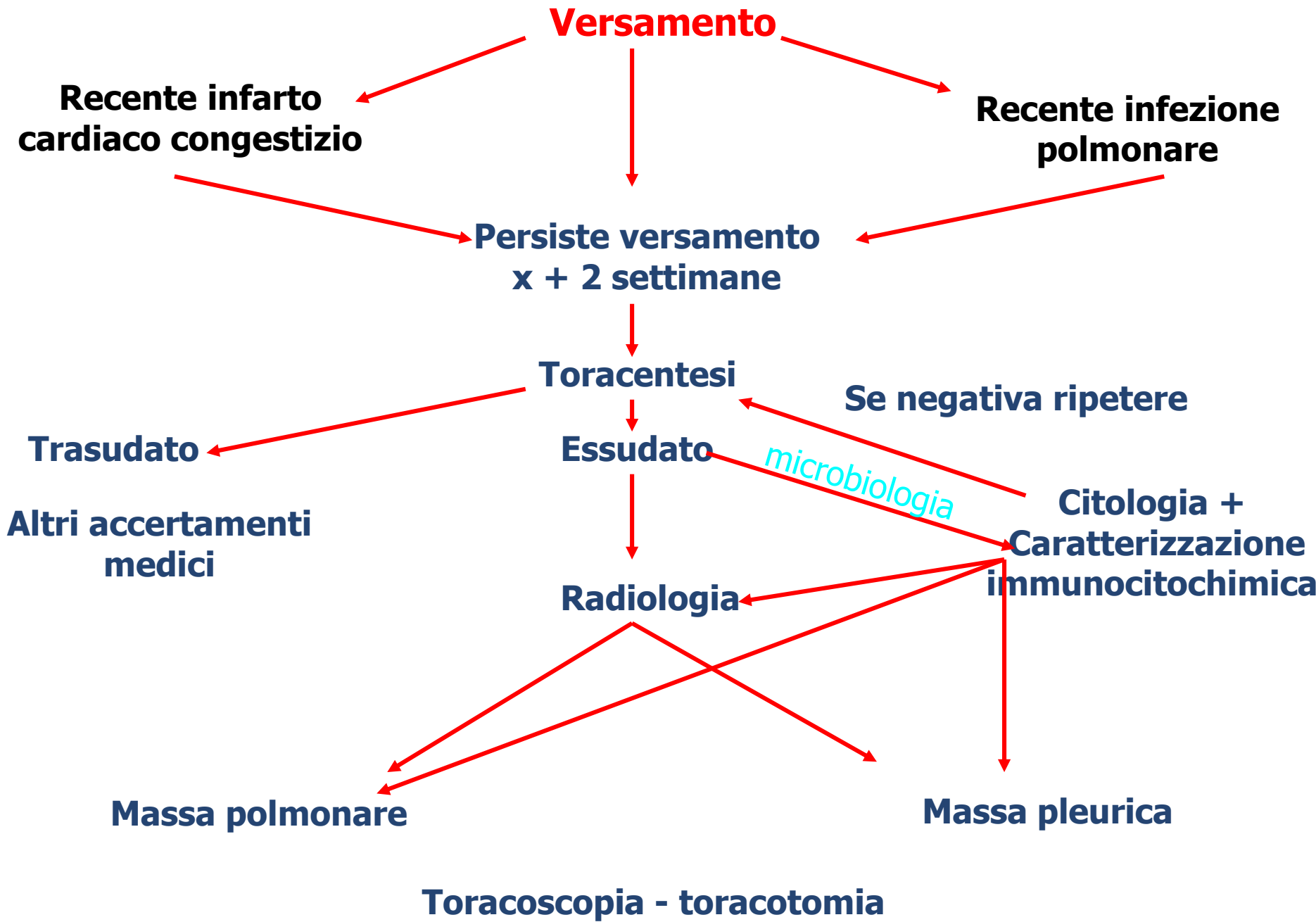


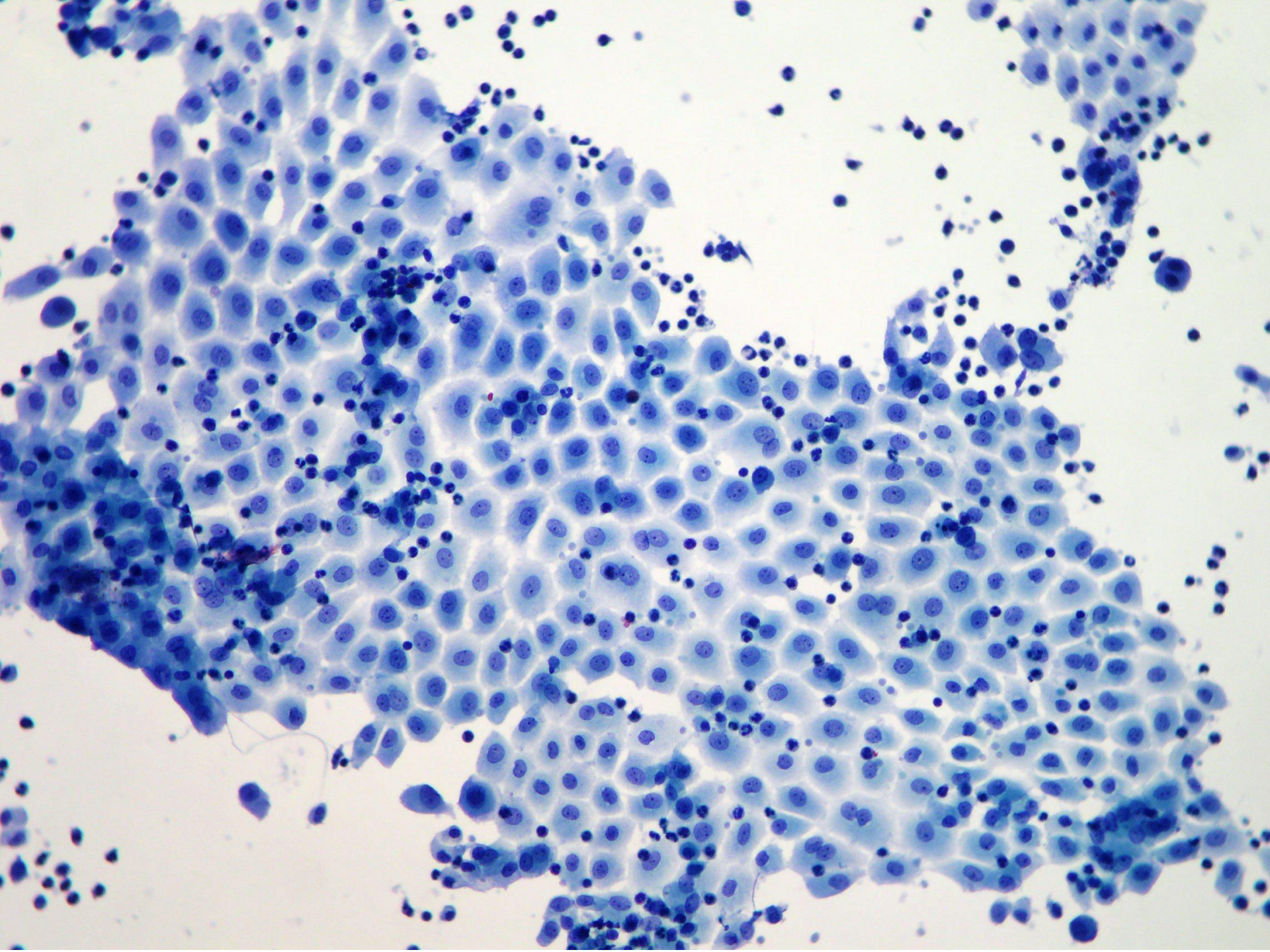
ROS1

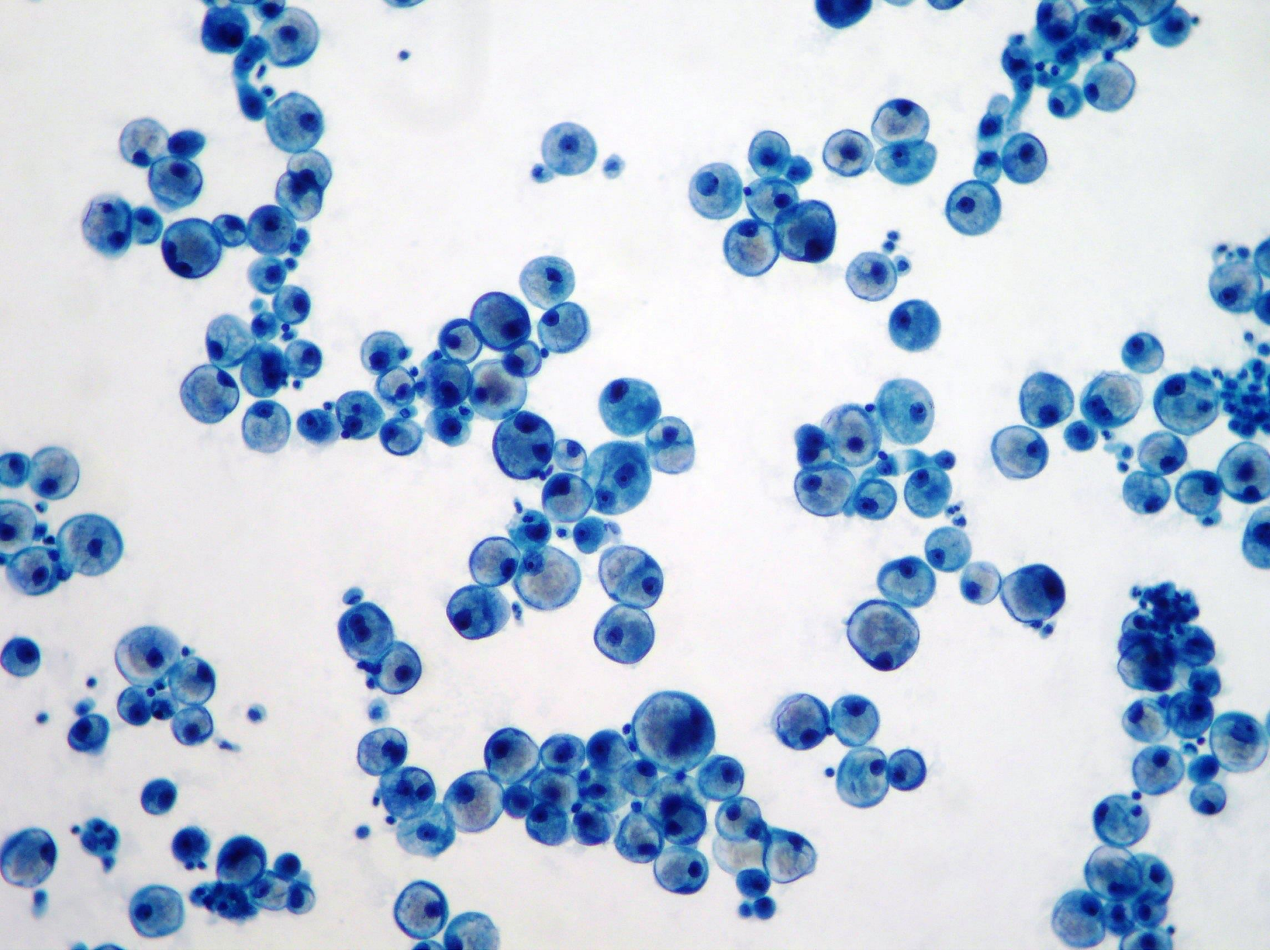


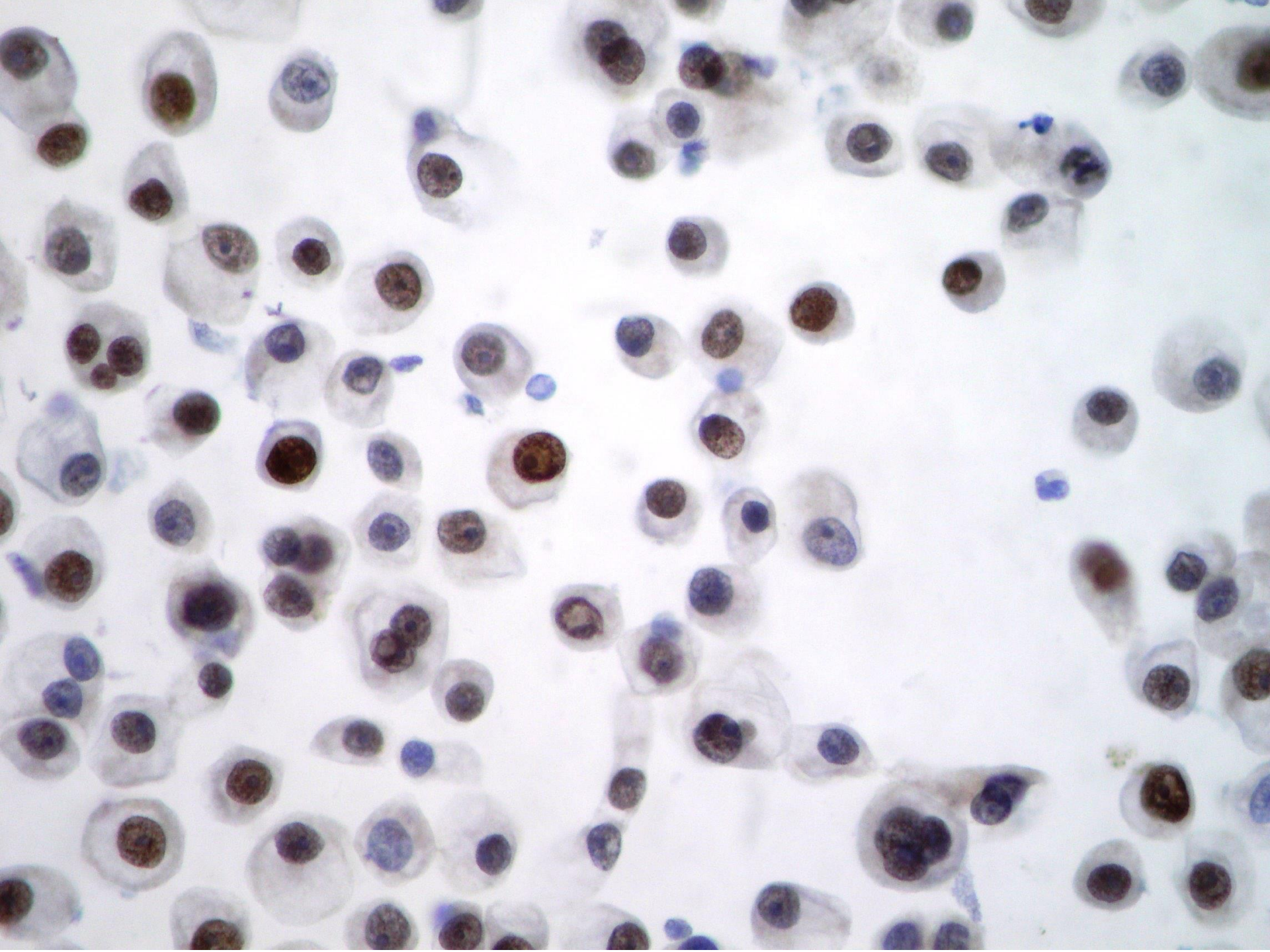


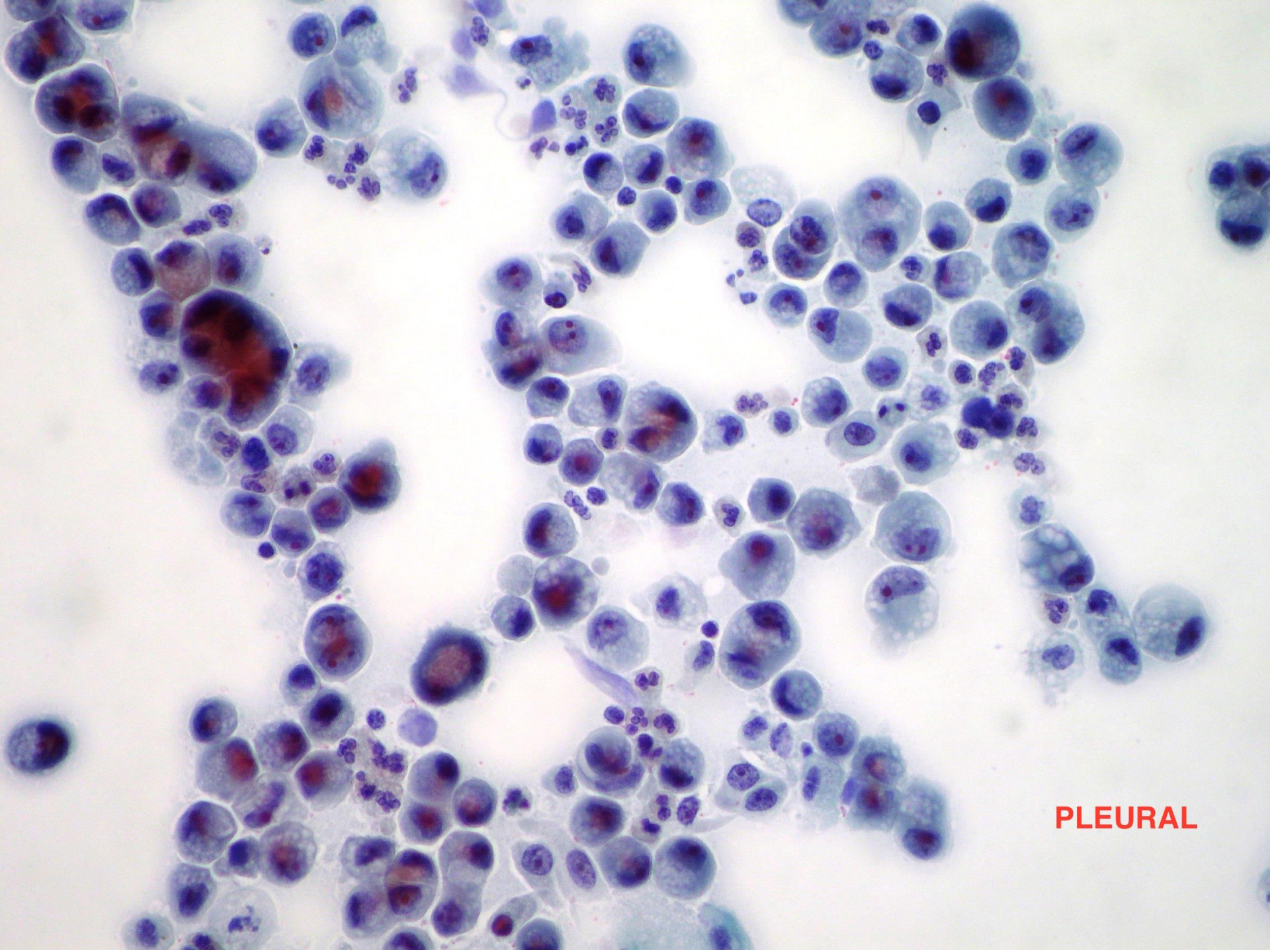
Algoritmo dei versamenti pleurici. Kufe et al. Cancer Medicine 2003











PLEURAL

