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Refitted and Contemporary-Nottingham Grading-Carcinoma Breast

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Introduction

Characteristically, factors such as tumour burden confined to mammary parenchyma, extent of metastatic disease within ipsilateral regional lymph nodes and tumour grade contribute as pathognomonic histopathological parameters for ascertaining prognostic outcomes of carcinoma breast, especially in antecedent lesions accompanied with locally advanced disease. Aforesaid contributory factors appear to be validated for histopathological and molecular categorization of carcinoma breast.

Elston/Nottingham modification of **Bloom-Richardson** system is a commonly employed, contemporary classification criterion of evaluating carcinoma breast.

Nottingham Bloom-Richardson grading system is contingent to morphological features as

~configuration of tubules by the tumour.

~quantifiable mitotic figures per 10 high power fields as exemplified within actively proliferating, cellular areas.

~occurrence of nuclear pleomorphism.

The neoplasm is efficaciously graded subsequent to appropriate assessment of representative segment of the neoplasm, in contrast to assessing minimally differentiated portion (1,2).

Configuration of tumour tubules contributes to pertinent scoring and is classified as

 \sim 1 point: tubules representing > 75% of tumefaction.

 \sim 2 points: tubules articulating 10% to 75% of tumefaction.

 \sim 3 points: tubules manifesting < 10% of tumefaction.

Comprehensive countenance of the neoplasm mandates appropriate consideration while scoring configuration of tubules. Articulated tubules necessitate clear centric lumens for cogent categorization and quantification (1,2).

Mitotic figures are appropriately evaluated upon tumour

periphery and are aptly quantified within mitotically active areas. Estimation of mitotic figures confined within 10 high power fields (hpf) constituting a singular, non contiguous neoplastic area is optimal. Representative fields with maximal tumour zone are selected whereas poorly preserved areas require circumvention. Cellular component with hyperchromatic and pyknotic nuclei demonstrating apoptosis mandate exclusion from evaluation of quantifiable mitotic activity (1,2).

Nuclear pleomorphism is classified as

~1 point: neoplasms depicting minimal variation of nuclear magnitude and outline with configuration of miniature, regular, uniform neoplastic cells.

 \sim 2 points: neoplasms delineating moderate variation in nuclear magnitude and outline.

 \sim 3 points: neoplasms demonstrating significant variation in nuclear magnitude and outline.

Tumour zones exemplifying maximal cellular and nuclear atypia are optimal for assessment of nuclear pleomorphism (2,3).

Precise evaluation of infiltrating lobular carcinoma is preferentially achieved by employing a two tiered grading system of assessing nuclear pleomorphism.

Thus classified, carcinoma breast is graded and scored as

 \sim 3 - 5 points: accumulated by well differentiated, grade I carcinoma breast.

 \sim 6 - 7 points: accumulated by moderately differentiated, grade II carcinoma breast.

 \sim 8 - 9 points: accumulated by poorly differentiated, grade III carcinoma breast (2,3).

Clinical or pathological staging of carcinoma breast as per American Joint Committee of Cancer (AJCC) is contingent to factors such as

 \sim extent and magnitude of tumour.



Figure 1: Graphic description of Nottingham grading of invasive carcinoma breast (5).



Figure 1: Tubule formation, mitotic activity and nuclear pleomorphism as assessed with Nottingham score for grading invasive carcinoma breast (6).

Table 1: Quantifiable	nitotic figures in	proliferating zo	nes/10hpf (2,3).
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Score	(a)	(b)	(c)
1 point	0-5	0-9	0-11
2 points	6-11	10-19	12-22
3 points	11+	20+	23+

 \sim (a) field diameter of 0.44 millimetres \sim (b) field diameter of 0.59 millimetres \sim (c) field diameter of 0.63 millimetres

Stage	T score	N score	M score
0	Tis	N0	M0
Stage I			
IA	T1	N0	M0
IB	Т0	N1(mi+)	M0
IB	T1	N1(mi+)	M0
Stage II			
IIA	Т0	N1	M0
IIA	T1	N1	M0
IIA	T2	N0	M0
IIB	T2	N1	M0
IIB	Т3	N0	M0
Stage III			
IIIA	Т0	N2	M0
IIIA	T1	N2	M0
IIIA	T2	N2	M0
IIIA	T3	N1 or N2	M0
IIIB	T4	N0, N1or N2	M0
IIIC	Any T score	N3	M0
Stage IV			
IV	Any T score	Any N score	M1

Table 2: Pathologic staging of invasive carcinoma	breast (NOS) (3,4)
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~tumour metastasis into regional lymph nodes with quantification. ~tumour metastasis into distant viscera as pulmonary or hepatic parenchyma.

~status of oestrogen receptors (ER).

~status of progesterone receptors.

~status of HER2/neu receptors.

~grading of carcinoma as well differentiated, poorly differentiated or with intermediate differentiation.

~oncotype DX recurrence score applicable to preliminary stage lesions of carcinoma breast (2,3). Precise histological tumour grade is a significant predictor of tumour associated survival. Invasive disease-free survival (DFS) is denominated as 'absence of invasive disease, tumour reoccurrence or tumour associated mortality'.

Overall survival (OS) is denominated as 'mortality due to various contributory factors'. Tumour reoccurrence is designated as 'relapse of primary carcinoma breast following treatment with curative intent'.

However, it is posited that **Nottingham Bloom-Richardson grading** system demonstrates minimal reproducibility wherein moderately differentiated neoplasms may be challenging to ascertain (3,4).

Neoplasms delineating a 3 + 3 + 1 tumour configuration articulating < 10% neoplastic tubules, significant nuclear pleomorphism with minimal mitotic figures may demonstrate minimal mitotic count on account of contributory factors such as unsatisfactory tumour fixation directly following surgical eradication. Consequently, tumour cells may accomplish cellular division with subsequently decimated observation of mitotic figures. Alternatively, Ki67 proliferation index may be employed as a surrogate indicator of neoplastic proliferation and assessing quantifiable mitotic figures, especially within aforesaid instances (3,4).

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- 5. Image 1 Courtesy: John Hopkins University.
- 6. Image 2 Courtesy: Research gate.