

SERVIZIO SANITARIO REGIONALE
EMILIA-ROMAGNA
Azienda Ospedaliero - Universitaria di Ferrara



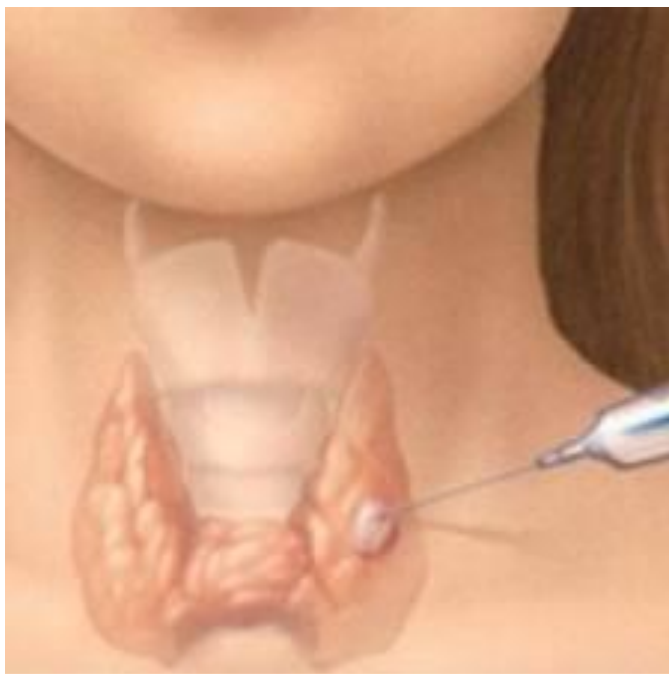
DIAGNOSTICA MOLECOLARE

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Dipartimento di Scienze Mediche
Università degli Studi di Ferrara*



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Esame Citologico



15.45

Citologia ed istologia. *C. Buriani, I. Bagni*

Diagnostica Molecolare



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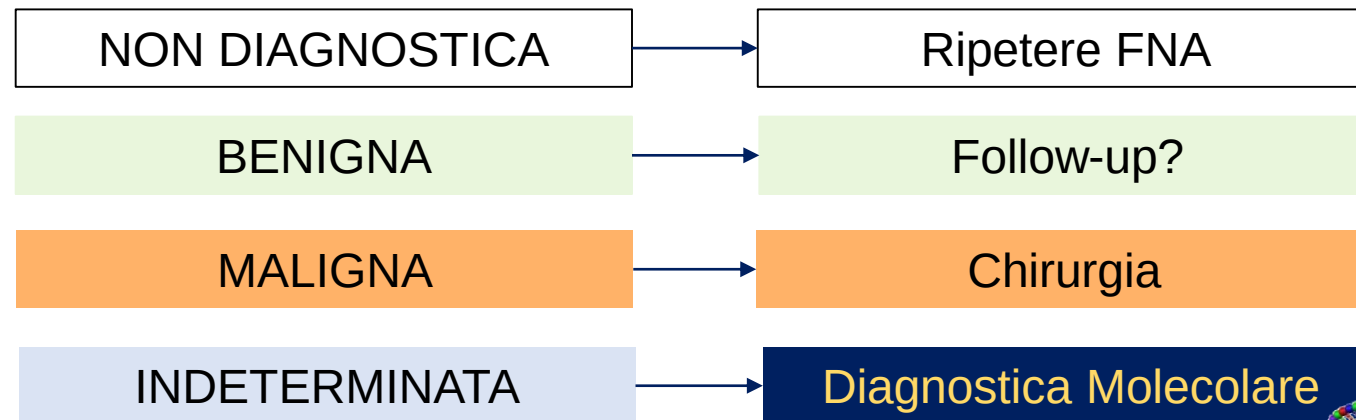
Diagnostica Molecolare

Quando...?

2015 American Thyroid Association Management Guidelines for Adult Patients with Thyroid Nodules and Differentiated Thyroid Cancer

The American Thyroid Association Guidelines Task Force on Thyroid Nodules and Differentiated Thyroid Cancer

Se la citologia è



■ RECOMMENDATION 15

(A) For nodules with AUS/FLUS cytology, after consideration of worrisome clinical and sonographic features, investigations such as repeat FNA or molecular testing may be used to supplement malignancy risk assessment in lieu of proceeding directly with a strategy of either surveillance or diagnostic surgery. Informed patient preference and feasibility should be considered in clinical decision-making.

(Weak recommendation, Moderate-quality evidence)

■ RECOMMENDATION 16

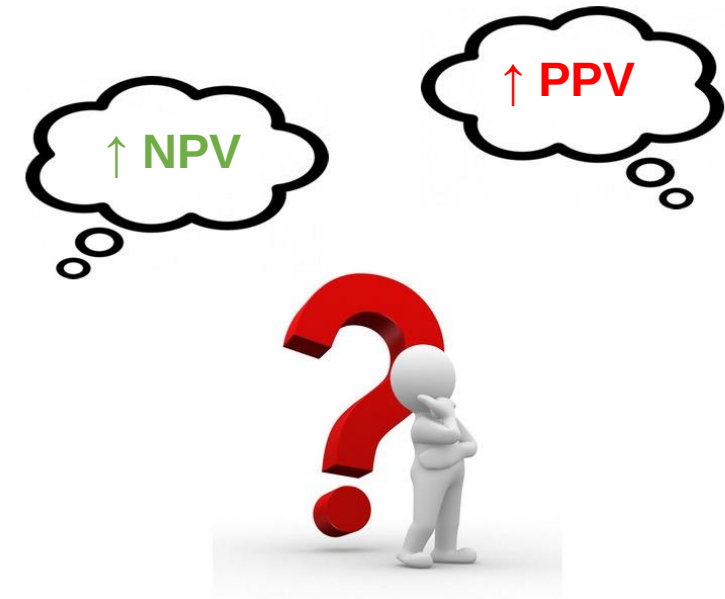
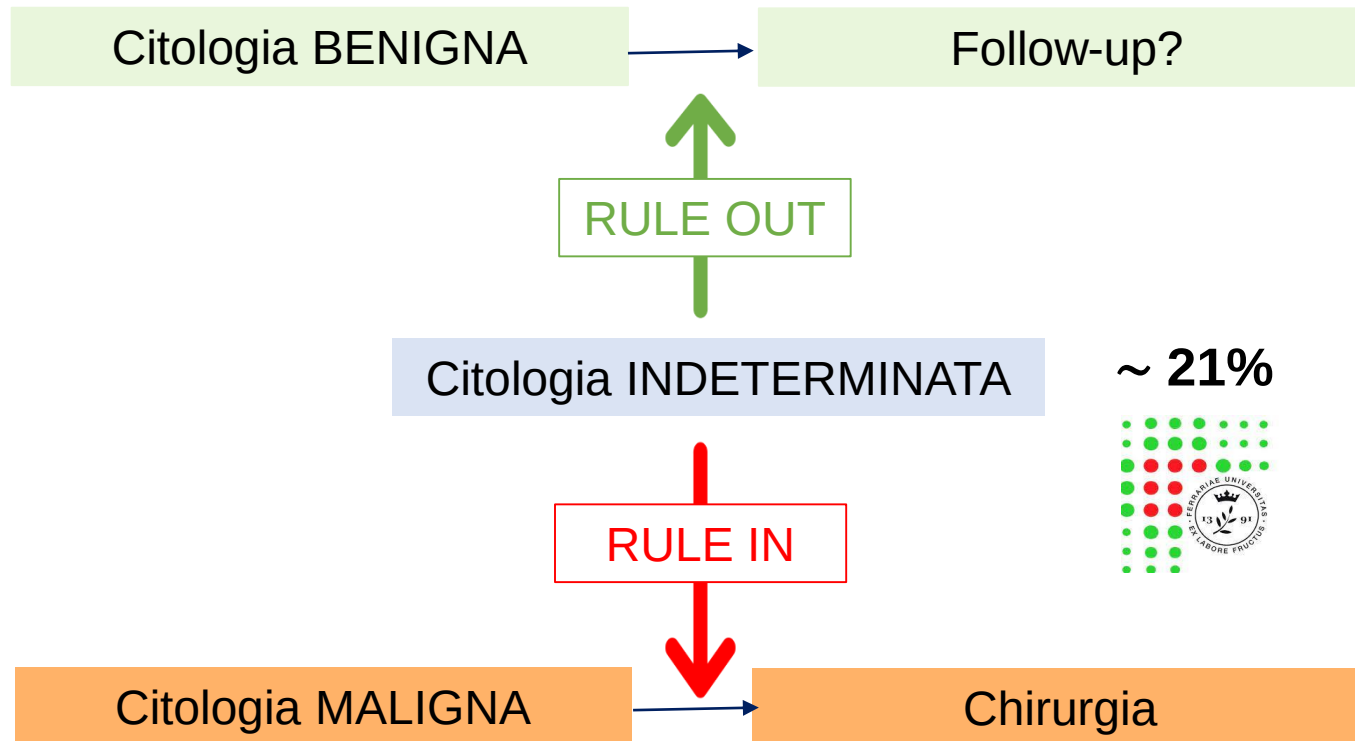
(A) Diagnostic surgical excision is the long-established standard of care for the management of FN/SFN cytology nodules. However, after consideration of clinical and sonographic features, molecular testing may be used to supplement malignancy risk assessment data in lieu of proceeding directly with surgery. Informed patient preference and feasibility should be considered in clinical decision-making.

(Weak recommendation, Moderate-quality evidence)



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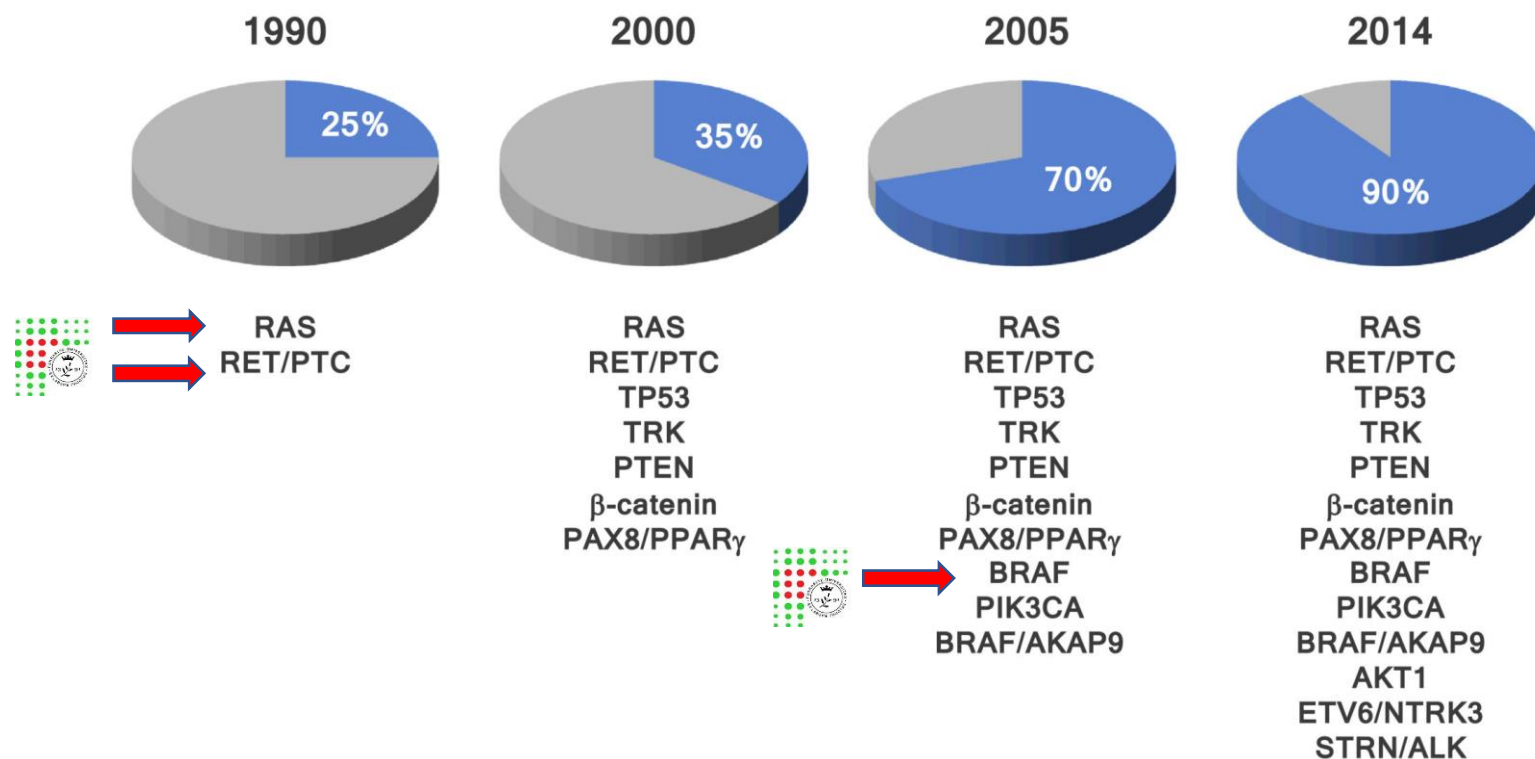
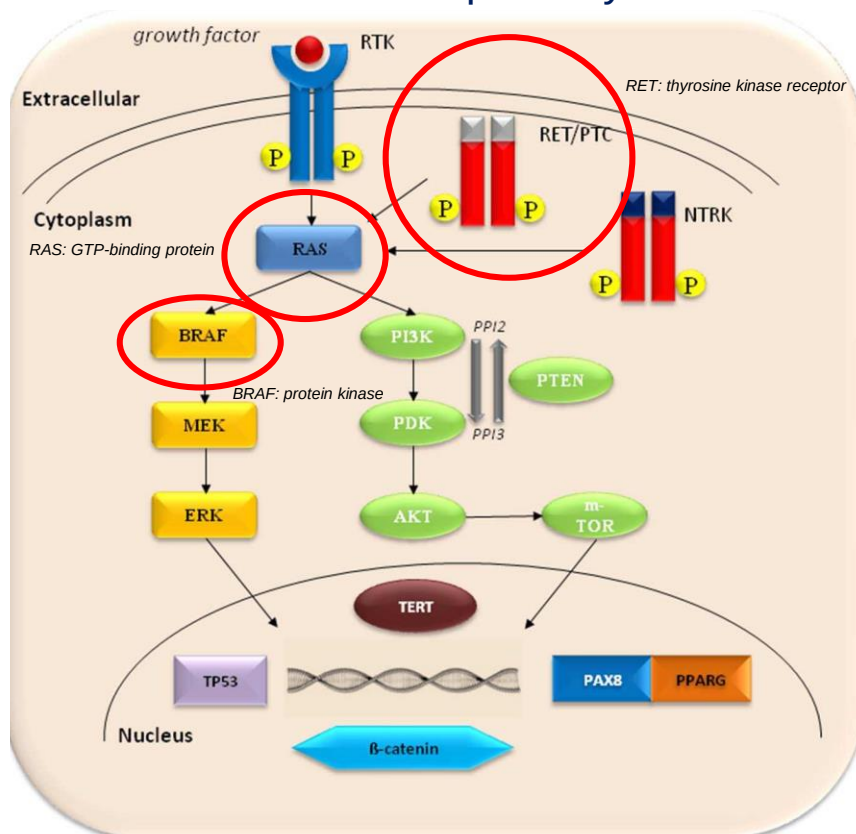
Perchè...?



Diagnostica Molecolare

Quali marker molecolari ricercare...?

MAPK – PI3K pathways



Hsiao et al. *Endocr Relat Cancer*, 2014

Prete et al. *Front. Endocrinol.* 2020



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Mutazioni NRAS, HRAS, KRAS



TABLE 3. CANCER RISK IN THYROID NODULES WITH INDETERMINATE CYTOLOGY ACCORDING TO BSTRC CLASSIFICATION AND GENETIC ALTERATION

%	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Indeterminate cytology
Cytology alone	19.2	21.6	90.9	27.1
Any mutation	47.3	71.4	90.9	63.1
<i>BRAF</i>	100	100	100	100
<i>RAS</i>	0	50	0	14.2
<i>RET/PTC-1</i>	40	—	100*	57.1
<i>RET/PTC-3</i>	0	0	100*	33.3
No mutations	3	10	90.9	13.5

Possibile ruolo di
“rule out”?

Rossi et al. *Thyroid* 2015

“...*RAS* mutations may be found in FTC (28–68%), in follicular-variant PTC [FVPTC; up to 43%], and in its non-invasive FVPTC [NIFTP; up to 47%], as well as in follicular adenomas (20–25%), showing the **limited role for *RAS* mutations alone in the clinical outcomes of TC**”

Prete et al. *Front. Endocrinol.* 2020

Mutazioni di *RAS*
trovate anche
negli adenomi
follicolari

Nikiforova et al. *Exp Rev Mol Diagn* 2008



Ruolo diagnostico
limitato



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Riarrangiamento RET/PTC

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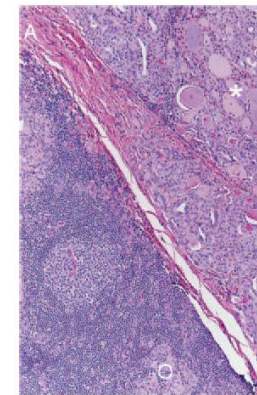
Possibile ruolo di
“rule out”?

Riarrangiamento RET/PTC trovato nel
62% delle Tiroiditi di Hashimoto

Sheils OM et al. *Int J Surg Pathol* 2000 ,8:185
Wirtschafter A et al. *Laryngoscope* 1997, 107:95
Rhoden KJ et al. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2006, 91: 2414

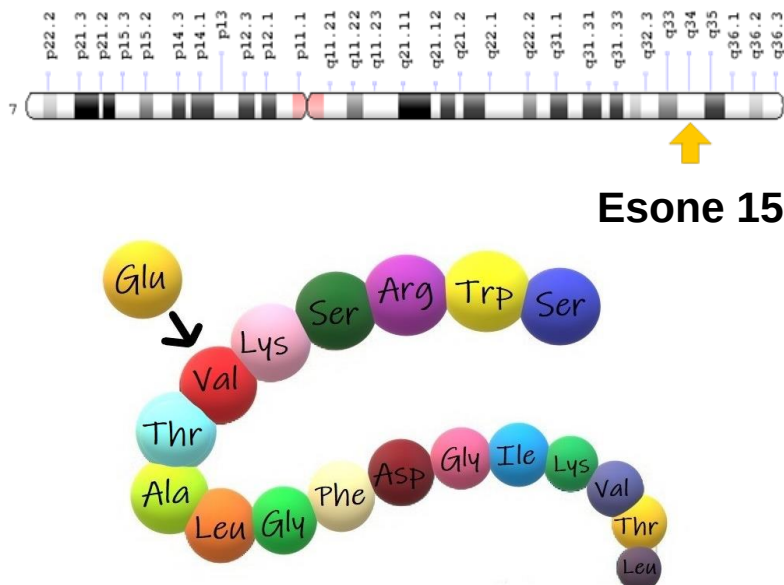


Neoplasia occulta?



Mutazione BRAF V600E

Mutazione puntiforme c.T1799A causa la sostituzione dell'amminoacido valina (V) con acido glutammico (E) in posizione 600 della proteina → attivazione costitutiva della proteina BRAF



BRAF V600E mutation analysis increases diagnostic accuracy for papillary thyroid carcinoma in fine-needle aspiration biopsies

	PPV (%)	NPV (%)	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	Accuracy (%)
Cytology	92.1	95.9	77.3	98.8	95.4
V600E BRAF mutation analysis	100.0	93.7	84.0	100.0	94.4
Both	92.9	97.5	86.7	98.8	96.9

Zatelli et al. Eur J Endocrinol 2009, 161:467

- ✓ Specifico per carcinoma papillare tiroideo (PTC)
- ✓ 45-80% dei PTC, soprattutto istologia classica e variante a cellule alte
- ✓ ↑ Rischio di invasione extratiroidea
- ✓ ↑ Rischio di recidiva (Iodio refrattarietà)
- ✓ ↑ Rischio di differenziazione

Kim et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 2011

Nikiforova et al. Exp Rev Mol Diagn 2008, 8: 83



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Mutazione BRAF V600E

TABLE 2. Clinical/US features according to nodule diameter as assessed by US

Clinical/US findings	Total (n = 2421)	Cancer (n = 233)
Age (<30; >60)	861	85
<1 cm	382	32
>1 cm	479	58
Male gender	514	43
<1 cm	234	27
>1 cm	280	16
Hypoechoic	1173	168
<1 cm	749	89
>1 cm	429	79
Isoechoic	1010	38
<1 cm	341	20
>1 cm	669	18
Hyperechoic	97	6
<1 cm	51	1
>1 cm	46	5
Microcalcifications	675	107
<1 cm	310	46
>1 cm	365	61
Blurred margins	62	27
<1 cm	32	8
>1 cm	30	19
Intranodular vascularity	84	12
<1 cm	32	4
>1 cm	52	8

TABLE 4. Number of clinical/US findings suspected for malignancy in nodules diagnosed as cancer at histology

Clinical/US findings	n
None	4
<1 cm	3
>1 cm	1
One (categories c to g)	59
<1 cm	41
>1 cm	18
Two (all with c, and one category from f to h, and from a to b)	79
<1 cm	62
>1 cm	17
More than two (categories a to h)	91
<1 cm	34
>1 cm	57

Nessuna correlazione tra le caratteristiche cliniche/ecografiche sospette per malignità e la presenza della mutazione BRAF V600E

Mutazione BRAF V600E

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Rossi et al. Thyroid 2015

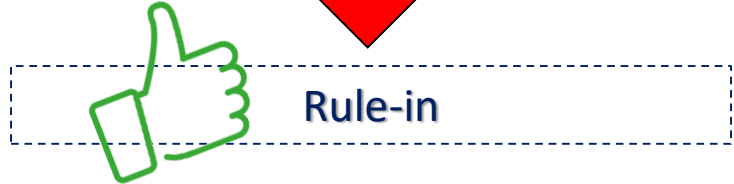
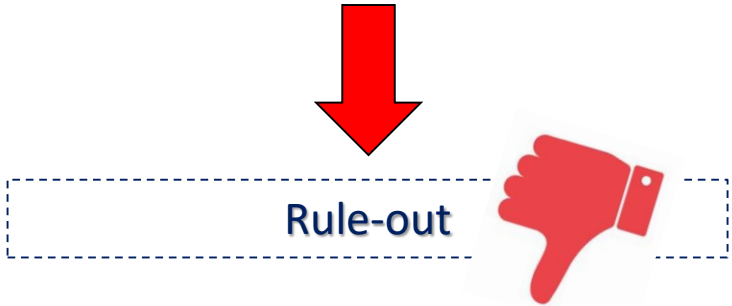


TABLE 4. (C) DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF GENETIC ANALYSES IN THE 140 INDETERMINATE LESIONS ACCORDING TO BSRTC CLASSIFICATION

	Class III		Class IV		Class V	
	BRAF	All genetic analyses	BRAF	All genetic analyses	BRAF	All genetic analyses
PPV	100	52.9	100	71.4	100	90.9
NPV	92.9	83.3	69.2	70	14.3	9.1
Sensitivity	90	90	50	62.5	40	50
Specificity	100	38.5	100	77.8	100	50
Accuracy	95.7	60.9	76.5	70.6	45.5	50



Diagnostica Molecolare: RAS, BRAF

Come....?

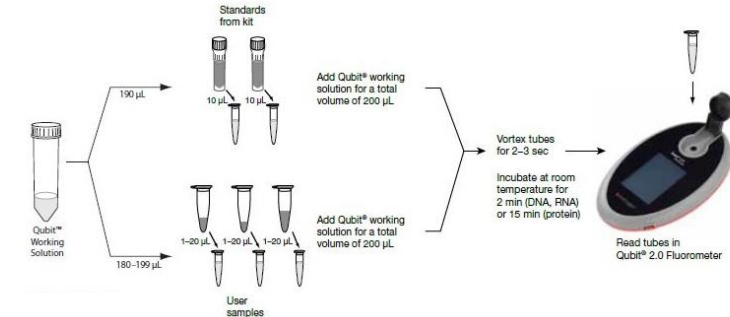
1

**Estrazione
del DNA**



2

**Quantificazione
del DNA**

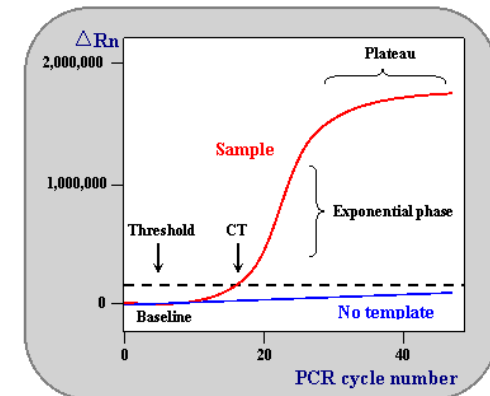
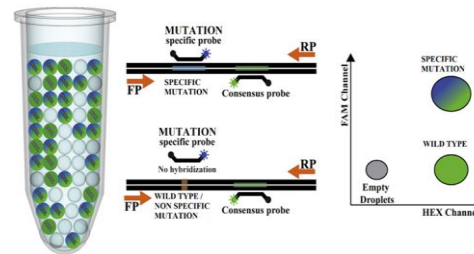


3

**Amplificazione del
DNA con PCR Real-
Time
per la rilevazione
delle varianti
somatiche del gene
RAS / mutazione
BRAF V600E**



Strumento: EasyPGX qPCR
instrument 96
Kit: EasyPGX® Ready Thyroid



Endocrinologia

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TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- La diagnostica molecolare rappresenta un valido strumento nell'iter diagnostico del nodulo tiroideo
- La mutazione V600E del gene BRAF ha dimostrato un'ottima performance diagnostica nell'identificare il carcinoma papillare tiroideo
- L'elevata specificità e PPV rendono BRAF^{V600E} un ottimo strumento di «rule-in» soprattutto nelle categorie citologiche indeterminate
- La negatività per BRAF^{V600E}, tuttavia, non esclude la presenza di malignità (basse sensibilità e NPV)
- Nonostante il ruolo diagnostico di BRAF^{V600E} sia ormai consolidato, il ruolo prognostico/predittivo è ancora dibattuto
- RAS e RET/PTC nelle nostre casistiche hanno dimostrato una minore performance diagnostica rispetto a BRAF^{V600E}, anche nelle sole categorie citologiche indeterminate

Diagnostica Molecolare

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

Istologia: PTC

Classi Bethesda	n	%
I	45	4.5
II	153	15.2
III	239	23.7
IV	36	3.6
V	225	22.3
VI	310	30.8

TOT: 1008

*Noduli sottoposti a chirurgia a
scopo diagnostico o
terapeutico*

Istologia: PTC BRAF +

BRAF+	n	%
I	11	1.9
II	67	11.7
III	118	20.7
IV	15	2.6
V	129	22.6
VI	231	40.5

TOT: 571

56.6% dei PTC



2008 - 2022



Il presente.....

Analisi	Utilità			Erogabilità SSR
	diagnostica	prognostica	predittiva	
BRAF (V600E)	POSITIVA FORTE	POSITIVA FORTE	NEGATIVA DEBOLE	SI (condizionata)

BRAF: Per la diagnosi di neoplasia maligna contestualmente al primo FNA in noduli con forte sospetto clinico-US (es . ipoecogenicità, margini sfumati, microcalcificazioni) e/o sospetto/dubbio citologico di carcinoma.

RAS: In seconda linea nei noduli a citologia indeterminata o non diagnostica

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

Il futuro.....

Pannelli Multi-gene ???



Grazie per l'attenzione

