Clinical interpretation of prostate biopsy reports

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Abstract

The prostate needle biopsy is the gold standard for the tissue diagnosis of prostate cancer and provides data vital to clinical decision-making. Now that the majority of prostate cancers are detected with serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA) screening and transrectal ultrasound-guided biopsy, accurate interpretation of needle biopsy reports is particularly important for informed care guidance in asymptomatic men with localized disease. In this chapter, we outline the information contained in needle biopsy reports and explain how to apply this information to clinical practice. We do not discuss the indications for and techniques of prostate needle biopsy, as these are topics featured in other chapters.
Then it’s time to place Biopsy Interpretation of the Prostate prominently on your medical bookshelf. Updates to molecular findings of prostate cancer and its effect on therapy and prognosis. Clinical Correlates with Biopsy Serum Prostate-Specific Antigen, Digital Rectal Examination, Imaging Techniques 2 Needle Biopsy Technique, Tissue Sampling, and Processing of Needle Biopsy and Transurethral Resection Specimens 3 Gross Anatomy and Normal Histology 4 Inflammatory Conditions 5 Preneoplastic Lesions in the Prostate: Prostatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia and Intraductal Carcinoma of the Prostate 6 Diagnosis of Limited Adenocarcinoma of the Prostate 7 Mimickers. Then it’s time to place Biopsy Interpretation of the Prostate prominently on your medical bookshelf. Under the guidance of top experts, you’ll learn the state-of-the-art, illustrated guide to prostate biopsy pathology interpretation. Authored by the field’s most established experts, you’ll learn to employ the best utilization of H&E microscopy along with the latest immunohistochemical markers in order to deliver accurate, reliable diagnoses. The text will also prime you on how to critically use adjunctive tests to both diagnose limited prostate cancer and avoid overdiagnosing mimickers of prostate cancer. In addition to improving your diagnostic skills, this book emphasizes the updated Gleason grading system so that you can provide the most accurate prognostication in your biopsy reports. However, prostate biopsy specimens are not every pathologist’s darling. There is a significant error rate on diagnosing prostate cancer in needle biopsy, slow adoption of the modified Gleason grading system, and considerable variation in reporting. This book aims to cover all the practical issues related to interpretation of prostate biopsies in day-to-day practice, including diagnosis of limited cancer and its distinction from common benign mimickers; diagnosis and the clinical significance of “atypical glands suspicious for cancer” and highgrade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia; prostate can