



CINtec® Histology: Immunohistochemistry Staining Patterns



CINtec® Histology

20x magnification



Diffuse p16 Staining Pattern

Diffuse continuous staining of cells of the basal and parabasal cell layers of the cervical squamous epithelium, with or without staining of the intermediate or intermediate to superficial cell layers. Slides that stain DIFFUSE are given a "positive CINtec[®] Histology status." Cellular staining may be nuclear and/or cytoplasmic.



CINtec® Histology 20x magnification



Focal p16 Staining Pattern

Staining of isolated cells or small cell clusters; i.e. a noncontinuous staining, particularly not of the basal and parabasal cells. Slides that stain FOCAL are assigned a "negative CINtec® Histology status."



CINtec® Histology 20x m

20x magnification



No p16 Staining "Negative CINtec® Histology status" is assigned if the CINtec® Histology-stained slide shows no p16 immunostaining.

CINtec® Histology: Immunohistochemistry Staining Patterns

Negative CINtec[®] Histology Status



SQUAMOUS METAPLASIA – Focal p16 staining

The squamous epithelium shows abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm and uniform nuclei, scattered uncertain koilocytic changes and associated moderate inflammation. A p16 immunostain was performed to evaluate for dysplasia in the metaplastic epithelium. The specimen shows FOCAL p16 staining (negative CINtec® Histology status) confirming a diagnosis of squamous metaplasia.



LSIL (CIN1) – No p16 staining

The p16 immunostaining shows no p16 staining, indicating negative CINtec[®] Histology status. This biopsy was classified as LSIL (CIN1).



LSIL (CIN1) – Focal p16 staining

In this case, the differential diagnosis to be made is between LSIL (CIN1) involving squamous metaplasia versus HSIL (CIN2). This specimen shows FOCAL p16 staining (negative CINtec[®] Histology status). The final diagnosis was LSIL (CIN1) based on the H&E taking into account the CINtec[®] Histology result.

10x magnification

Positive CINtec[®] Histology Status



LSIL (CIN1) – Diffuse p16 staining

The squamous epithelium shows a transformation from normal to abnormal (dysplastic) epithelium with scattered koilocytic changes in superficial layers and immature dysplastic cells confined to the lower third of the epithelium. Based on the morphological assessment of the H&E-stained slide, the diagnosis is LSIL (CIN1). The CINtec® Histology-stained slide shows a DIFFUSE p16 staining pattern.



HSIL (CIN2) - Diffuse p16 staining

p16 immunostaining enables confirmation of the diagnosis of high-grade intraepithelial lesion (HSIL (CIN2)), showing DIFFUSE p16 staining (positive CINtec® Histology status) throughout the morphologically abnormal epithelial area. Final diagnosis was based on the H&E-stained slide taking into account the CINtec® Histology result.



HSIL (CIN3) - Diffuse p16 staining

The CINtec® Histology-stained slide shows a DIFFUSE p16 staining pattern (positive CINtec® Histology status). Final diagnosis of the case was based on the H&E taking into account the CINtec® Histology status.

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NOTE: Microscopic descriptions and diagnoses were based on a combination of H&E and p16 immunostain interpretation.

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