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Differentiating lymphovascular invasion from retraction artifact on histological specimen of breast carcinoma and their implications on prognosis.

Nicholas George Zaorsky  
*Thomas Jefferson University*

Ninad Patil  
*Thomas Jefferson University*

Gary Mitchel Freedman  
*University of Pennsylvania*

Madalina Tuluc  
*Thomas Jefferson University*

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Lymphovascular invasion (LVI) refers to the presence of tumor cells within vascular spaces (i.e., lymphatics or small capillaries) surrounding tumors. The finding of LVI is associated with a higher risk of lymph node metastases and is a poor prognostic factor in women without lymph node metastases [1]. For example, among patients with T1N0M0 breast cancer, there is an increased frequency of recurrence and death due to breast carcinoma with LVI [2]. The determination of nodal risk influences the decision of the treating physicians as to whether a sentinel node biopsy or completion axillary dissection is necessary. On slide preparation, ideal factors favoring true LVI include: a definite endothelial lining, with endothelial nuclei that seem to protrude into the lymphatic space; invasion in one lymphatic vessel (LV) lumen with nearby cancer glands that have minimal or no retraction; a tumor embolus in a LV clear lumen with outside nearby tumor bulk; a tumor embolus that is different in shape than its surrounding clear LV space; and a positive stain for fibrin, CD31, or CD34 on tumor embolus periphery.

Key Words: Breast neoplasms, Diagnosis, Pathology

Correspondence to: Gary Mitchel Freedman
Department of Radiation Oncology, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman Center for Advanced Medicine, 3400 Civic Center Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA
Tel: +1-215-662-3241, Fax: +1-215-349-8975
E-mail: gary.freedman@uphs.upenn.edu

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Lymphovascular invasion refers to a lymph vessel or capillary; these vessels are endothelial-lined channels, devoid of red blood cells, and lacking a smooth muscle cell wall [2]. In true LVI, cancer cells break through the basement membrane. The lumenal invasion is a transient event; thus, it is rarely captured on histologic specimen. A tumor embolus forms in the lumen. On slide preparation, ideal factors favoring true LVI include: 1) a definite endothelial lining, with endothelial nuclei that seem to protrude into the lymphatic space; 2) invasion in one lymphatic vessel (LV) lumen with nearby cancer glands that have minimal or no retraction; 3) a tumor embolus in a LV clear lumen with outside nearby tumor bulk; 4) a tumor embolus that is different in shape than its surrounding clear LV space; and 5) a positive stain for fibrin, CD31, or CD34 on tumor embolus periphery [9,10].

Figure 2A is an illustration of the ideal characteristics favoring true LVI. Figure 2B shows pathological specimens of true LVI stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E stain, × 40 magnification), and with CD31 or CD34 (both at × 20 magnification).

Figure 3. Retraction artifact mimicking lymphovascular invasion as (A) an illustration, and (B) on histological specimen of three separate samples (H&E stain, × 20).
tion, with detail emphasizing the lymphatic space involved. The involved lymphatic space is often in immediate proximity of an artery and a nerve trunk, histologic features very helpful in identifying LVI with certainty, but depending on the plane of section not all three elements are always present on the slide. For example Figure 2 illustrates LVI and an adjacent artery, but no nerve trunk is present in the plane of section. Figure 3A is an illustration of the ideal characteristics that favor retraction artifact. Figure 3B shows three cases of pathological specimens of retraction artifact stained with H&E.

A variable degree of retraction artifact may be seen in 16% to 60% of invasive breast carcinomas [8,11]. Acs et al. [11] found that extensive retraction artifact stained with D2-40, especially in pT1 and pT2 breast carcinomas, correlates with tumor size, histologic type, histologic grade, presence of lymphatic spread, and poor outcome. Irie et al. [8] observed that retraction artifact was seen in 84% of cases of infiltrating ductal carcinoma and similarly suggested that retraction might represent true prelymphatic space involvement. Though the findings are interesting, they are limited. For example, in the Acs et al. [11] study, D2-40 may not have been an ideal marker for finding LVI, as D2-40 staining of myoepithelial cells and myofibroblasts at the edge of retraction spaces of ductal carcinoma in situ may be misinterpreted as tumor LVI [12], and the direct destruction of the endothelial cell layer by enzymatic digestion of matrix proteins by the neoplastic cells can result in lack of expression of D2-40 [8]. In the Irie et al. [8] study, retraction of >25% of the specimen was seen in 168 of 199 infiltrating ductal carcinoma specimens, but only 1 of 188 ductal carcinoma in situ specimens.

Thus, it is unclear how retraction artifact should be considered in cancer staging (e.g., T or N stage). Multiple stains (e.g., with type IV collagen, cytokeratin, and smooth muscle actin) have been recommended in LVI diagnosis [13,14]. A combination scoring system will likely be necessary in future studies of both LVI and retraction artifact to more clearly prognosticate the incidence of tumor metastasis. To further the assess the significance of retraction artifact, we recommend: 1) quantifying the instances of retraction artifact in one specimen; 2) noting tumor histology; 3) using more than one cellular marker in preparation; and 4) grading the size of the largest glands undergoing LVI, as these may be associated with a stronger force of tumor-stromal interaction.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

REFERENCES