



# **Correlation of Gleason Grading System and Nuclear Parameters by Nuclear Morphometry in Patients of Prostatic Adenocarcinoma: A Study Protocol**

**Goyal Aditi<sup>a\*#</sup>, Sonkusale Shweta<sup>a†</sup>, Shukla Samarth<sup>a‡</sup>, Acharya Sourya<sup>b§</sup>,  
Vagha Sunita<sup>a¶</sup> and Adnan Asif<sup>cΩ</sup>**

<sup>a</sup> Pathology Department, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, India.

<sup>b</sup> Medicine Department, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, India.

<sup>c</sup> Department of Orthopaedics, Riddhi Vinayak Multispeciality Hospital, Mumbai, India.

## **Authors' contributions**

*This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

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**Study Protocol**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Adenocarcinoma prostate is one of the significant causes of death in men. The Gleason Grading System is the most commonly used mortality to assess the degree, yet, identical results among blinded pathologists are challenging to obtain and hence come down to an unobjectionable result.

**Aim and Objectives:** To evaluate the relationship between histopathologically obtained Gleason's Grading Score and various nuclear morphometric parameters using a computer-aided system in Prostatic Adenocarcinomas.

**Methods:** A series of 31 new and histopathologically diagnosed cases of adenocarcinoma prostate will be taken over one year, and the following nuclear morphometric parameters will be studied:

<sup>#</sup> Resident,

<sup>†</sup> Ass. Professor,

<sup>‡</sup> Professor,

<sup>§</sup> Professor and Head,

<sup>Ω</sup> Senior Resident,

\*Corresponding author: E-mail: draditivgoyal@gmail.com;

mean nuclear area, mean nuclear length, mean nuclear perimeter, mean nuclear roundness factor, mean nuclear area factor and mean nuclear form ellipse. These individual parameters will be correlated with the Gleason Score of the individual cases.

**Expected Outcome:** The present study expects the nuclear atypia to be more in cases with a higher Gleason Score and avoid the inter-observer contradictions in diagnosis. It can be used as a tool to quantify the aggression of the malignancy and, thus, assess disease progression and prescribe a justifiable management protocol. Nuclear morphometrical analysis can be a more accurate, objective, and effective method in the diagnostic and prognostic significance of prostate adenocarcinoma.

*Keywords: Prostate; adenocarcinoma; nuclear morphometry; Gleason grading.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Having diagnosed with Carcinoma of the Prostate is never easy, but if caught in time, it can be easily treated. Carcinoma Prostate is mainly a condition occurring in the elderly, in more than 75 percent of men, mostly in individuals above 65. However, worldwide this entity has turned out to be a significant health concern in recent decades. According to current literature, it has been found that Carcinoma Prostate occurs second most often in adult men globally and fifth most common cancer amongst all individuals. Amongst the fatalities due to cancers in men, this is the sixth leading cause [1].

Clinical and paraclinical studies suggest that i. hormonal effect of androgen, ii. hereditary and iii. the environmental factors, and iv. acquired somatic mutations play a role in the etiopathogenesis and growth of cancer. Androgen is of prime importance amongst these. Prostatic Carcinoma rarely occurs in males castrated before puberty or in patients of liver cirrhosis having hyperestrogenism, putting forth that androgens somehow nurture the development of prostatic carcinoma. Hereditary factors are also important, as there is an increased risk among first-degree relatives of patients. Carcinoma Prostate is not so common in Asians as its incidence is highest among African-Americans. About 5 percent to 10 percent of prostatic carcinomas are inherited genetically. About 75 percent of the cases are seen in men above 65. The younger patients, too, can land up with these lesions. They are not associated with occupational carcinogens, smoking, sexually transmitted diseases, nodular hyperplasia, or dietary changes [2].

Seventy percent of prostate carcinomas commonly arise in the prostate gland's outer, peripheral zone (i.e., the lateral and posterior

part). It is easily palpable by the rectal examination [3].

Grossly, these lesions are firm, grey-yellow, poorly demarcated, and usually show extension into adjacent structures. Microscopically, numerous small to medium-sized crowded glands are seen with various architectural patterns like solid, cribriform or papillary. There is nuclear enlargement, hyperchromasia, and prominent nucleoli often measuring >3 microns in diameter. The loss of basal cells confirms the malignant transformation.

The Gleason grading system is an essential tool for assessing the aggressiveness of Carcinoma Prostate. It is the principal method worldwide in research and daily practice. Dr. Donald F. Gleason, a pathologist in Minnesota, and some Veterans Administration Cooperative Urological Research Group (VACURG) developed this technique in 1967 and updated it in 2014. The histologic pattern of arrangement of carcinoma cells in H and E stained prostatic tissue sections in low or medium magnifications is the basis for this. There are five grades based on glandular patterns of differentiation of prostatic cancer [4].

The characteristic of cancer cells is morphologic changes in nuclei. The nuclear shape and size alterations, pleomorphic nuclei, hyperchromasia, prominent large nucleoli, and marked increased nuclear to cytoplasmic ratio (N: C) are basic malignancy features. Various researchers have used nuclear morphometric characteristics like nuclear length (shortest and most extended dimensions), perimeter, area, volume, ellipticity, and circularity to develop an objective method for predicting and grading the prognosis of prostatic malignancy [5-6].

Quantitative nuclear morphometry is the process by which the alterations of the nuclei are converted into specific, quantifiable parameters

using a digital image analysis technique. The image analysis permits pathologists to quantitatively measure the cytological smears and histopathological sections, as the modality of quantitative morphometry supremely augments the visual impressions. By this procedure, we can also get the precise dimensions and texture of the individual cells, which is not possible by standard diagnostic tools [7-8].

To increase accuracy in the prognosis of Carcinoma Prostate patients, the present study is undertaken to assess the nuclear parameters of the prostatic adenocarcinoma cells using a quantitative nuclear morphometric system that correlates the results with Gleason's Score evaluated by histopathological examination.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The present study is an observational, cross-sectional, and retrospective study conducted for one year in central India's rural tertiary care hospital.

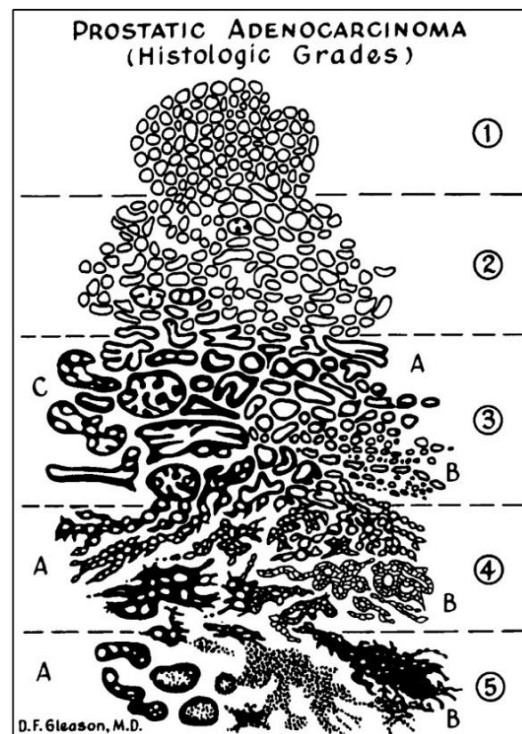
A sample size of 30 specimens was calculated with Krejcie and Morgan Formula. All cases diagnosed as adenocarcinoma prostate on prostatectomy specimen or prostate biopsy and primary cases of adenocarcinoma prostate without any history of previous treatment will be included in the study. All recurrence cases or neoadjuvant therapy history will not be taken into the study. Prior informed consent, clinical history and physical examination in new cases, and clinical details in previously diagnosed cases will be taken from those participating, considering the inclusion and exclusion part. Biopsy from clinically suspected cases will be taken and sent for histopathological examination. All histopathological samples will be fixed in formalin, then embedded in paraffin, then cut into 5- $\mu$ m sections, and then stained with H&E. The cases are confirmed as "Adenocarcinoma of Prostate" on the histopathological examination will be respectively graded using the Gleason Grading System.

### 2.1 Gleason's Grading

The Gleason grading system is mainly based on the histological pattern of arrangement of malignant epithelial cells in Haematoxylin & Eosin-stained prostatic tissue sections. In this method, histological patterns of Adenocarcinoma Prostate are categorized at a lesser magnification (100x and 400x) by differentiation

of epithelial and the stromal growth patterns in the sections [9].

The basic histopathological patterns for corresponding grades give a histologic score. It ranges from 2 to 10 by adding primary and secondary grades. (Fig 1) The primary pattern is predominant in the section and given the first number by simple visual inspection. The second most common pattern is the secondary pattern given the second number. The sum of these two numbers given the final Gleason's score, which can be categorized according to the grade groups like well-differentiated, moderately differentiated, and poorly differentiated. If there is only one pattern in the tissue sample, the respective grade must be multiplied by two to get the score.



**Fig. 1. Nine growth patterns were consolidated into five grades, and these were illustrated in a drawing by Dr. Gleason.**

Pattern 1 is rarely diagnosed on biopsies as it is difficult to differentiate from the normal tissue. Pattern 2 needs larger areas of parenchyma to be diagnosed. Pattern 3 is best identified, and Score 3+3 = 6 is usually denoted as Well Differentiated Adenocarcinomas of Prostate, which will show well-circumscribed acini, arranged back to back, and well-formed glands with no fusion. At times, the lumen on

histopathology can identify amorphous crystalloid material called corpora amyloidea. Pattern 4 is made out of poorly formed or fused glands. Cribriform structures are typical of this pattern. Luminal surfaces are appreciated, but glands are not encircled. Pattern 5 is predominantly made up of solid nests, no luminal or glandular structures, cells may also be arranged in sheets or cords with occasional areas of comedo necrosis [4].

## 2.2 Morphometric Nuclear Parameters

The morphometric analysis will be performed on the H and E stained histological section. The microscope used will be Leica, DMLB100S which will be connected to a computer and video camera (Leica, DFC280), and the morphometric parameters will automatically be measured for the microscopic images obtained, which will shift to the computer and measured by an image analysis program (Leica, QWINPlus v.3.1.0). With sharply demarcated contours, about 150 nuclei will be included in the morphometric analysis of each case. Nuclei markedly distorted during preparation and significantly overlapped will be excluded from the analysis. The following parameters are included:

- mean nuclear length (MNL) in  $\mu\text{m}$ , most extended orthogonal projection
- mean nuclear perimeter (MNP) in  $\mu\text{m}$ , the circumference
- mean nuclear area (MNA) in cubic  $\mu\text{m}$ , the area enclosed inside the contour
- mean nuclear roundness factor (MNRF), - given by the equation -  $\frac{\text{perimeter}^2}{4\pi \cdot \text{area}}$
- mean nuclear area factor (MNAF) – given by the equation -  $4\pi \frac{\text{area}}{\text{perimeter}^2}$
- mean nuclear form ellipse (MNLF) as the measure for cell apoptosis, which will be given by the equation  $\frac{\text{longest diameter}}{\text{shortest diameter}}$  [10].

All measurements will be made with the 400x objective and expressed in micrometers. The 30 prostatic adenocarcinoma cases evaluated the nuclear morphometric parameters will be compared with Gleason Score.

## 2.3 Statistical Analysis

The calculation will be of Mean and Standard Deviation. In addition, a student t-test, Chi-square test, and linear regression analysis will be used to compare means of nuclear morphometric

parameters with Gleason's Score. A p-value that is less than or equal to 0.05 will be considered significant.

## 3. EXPECTED RESULTS

The nuclear length, nuclear perimeter, nuclear area, nuclear roundness factor, and nuclear form ellipse are expected to positively co-relate with the Gleason's Score while a decrease in the value of nuclear area factor should show tumour progression, or a negative correlation with Gleason's Score. In prostatic adenocarcinoma, nuclear morphometrical analysis can be used as a reliable tool for diagnosis to supplement the Gleason Score. After the measurement of size and shape of the tumour cells, the nuclear morphometric analysis, the observation is expected to help us to improve our understanding of the diagnostic and prognostic features of the prostatic adenocarcinoma.

## 4. DISCUSSION

Prostatic Carcinoma is a significant causes of death in men worldwide, and Gleason Grading System is a universally accepted method to classify the grade of carcinogenesis. Quantitative computerized nuclear morphometry is an objective way to supplement the Gleason Grading System and add prognostic and diagnostic values in the patients diagnosed with Adenocarcinoma Prostate.

Bektaş S et al., in their study observed the nuclei for their shape, size and characteristics of the prostatic adenocarcinoma cells with the help of a computerized analysis system and compared the results of various parameters with the Gleason score in 130 subjects diagnosed with prostatic adenocarcinoma cases having 77% of needle biopsies and 23% of radical prostatectomy specimens. All the nuclear morphometric parameters, like length form ellipse, roundness factor, and, perimeter were tested based on tissue sections using a computer-aided image analysis system. The results of nuclear shape factors and nuclear area were significantly concordant with the Gleason score. They concluded that the nuclear size and shape assessment might help in the evaluation of the histopathological status of the adenocarcinoma prostate [10]. DIACONESCU S. et al., in the study appellation as "Nucleolar Morphometry in Carcinoma Prostate," analyzed morphometric nucleolar parameters and compared the results to the Gleason grading system in 35 cases of

prostatic Carcinoma from the past of the Department of Pathology, District Hospital of Brasov. The average number of nuclei increased significantly in parallels with the Gleason grade. They concluded that the nucleolar number, perimeter, area, and diameter should be added to the list of histology features that helped diagnose Carcinoma Prostate on transurethral resection [11].

RW Veltri et al. in a study entitled "Nuclear morphometry, nucleonics, and Carcinoma Prostate progression," in which 557 consecutive men were biopsied and it was studied. Together with quantitative nuclear grade and Gleason score to predict non-organ-confined Prostate Carcinoma. Therefore, it was confirmed that when quantitative nuclear grade is combined with the Gleason score, it was possible to improve the pathological stage prediction. Vesalainen S. et al., conducted a study with 325 subjects diagnosed with adenocarcinoma prostate and took a long term follow up. These cases were subjected to histomorphological analysis for the Gleason score and many nuclear morphometric factors as well. The results showed that the nuclear morphometric measurements were marginally significant [12-14].

**Interpretation:** Adenocarcinoma of the prostate is one of the significant causes of fatality in men. Gleason Grading System being the most commonly used modality to grade the tumour, and to predict the prognosis, it is yet not easy to achieve identical results among pathologists. The advantage of nuclear morphometry is its accuracy, efficiency, and objectiveness, and it will supplement the diagnostic significance of the Gleason Score after correlating with the individual cases.

## 5. CONCLUSION

After comparing those parameters with the Gleason Score the conclusion will be drawn from the morphometric evaluation of nuclear parameters in prostatic adenocarcinoma cell nuclei.

## 6. LIMITATIONS

Interobserver and intra-observer variability and technical errors while processing can influence the interpretation of histopathological reporting of tumour sections.

## DISCLAIMER

The products used for this research are commonly and predominantly use products in our area of research and country. There is absolutely no conflict of interest between the authors and producers of the products because we do not intend to use these products as an avenue for any litigation but for the advancement of knowledge. Also, the research was not funded by the producing company rather it was funded by personal efforts of the authors.

## CONSENT AND ETHICAL APPROVAL

Ethical clearance was obtained and informed consent will be taken from the participants in the study.

## COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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