



Region IX Education Day
May 6, 2006
Centre Mont Royal
Montreal, Quebec
International Rooms I & II

7:00 a.m. - Registration Opens

7:00-8:00 a.m.
Breakfast at the Foyer
Compliments of Dako Canada

8:00 a.m. – 8:05 a.m.
Welcome & Opening Remarks (*French/English*)
Martin Demers
Coordonnateur Administratif
Département de Pathologie
CHUM

8:05 a.m. – 8:10 a.m.
Schedule for the Day
Mark Elliott, PhD
Region IX Education Chair

8:10 a.m. – 8:15 a.m.
Introductions to
Region IX Executive Officers
Rose Clarke, RT, M.A.
Director, Region IX

8:15 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.
Bryan Hewlett. MLT, ART
& Daniele Harnois
(*Bilingual Presentation*)
'Routine' Tissue Preparation in Modern Diagnostic
Histopathology: Fixation Re-visited

Diagnostic Histopathology, based largely upon histomorphological criteria, is a subjective "art" which relies heavily on the skills and experience of the pathologist. The histomorphological criteria are influenced by the preparative techniques used. Immunohistochemistry has evolved to become an established routine staining technique in many hospital laboratories. Immunohistochemistry has the ability to identify, and even quantify, specific substances which cannot be characterized by conventional tinctorial staining techniques. The sensitivity with which immunohistochemistry can detect a specific substance

may vary dramatically with only slight changes in the protocol used. Consequently, it is very difficult to compare the results obtained by different laboratories, since no standard protocol exists. Even within a single laboratory, using a standardized immunohistochemical protocol, day-to-day results may vary widely due to variation in the histological techniques utilized prior to immunohistochemical staining. Increasingly, particularly in the area of tumor classification, pathologists are being asked to provide additional diagnostic, prognostic or predictive information. This information is critical for proper therapeutic management of the patient. Much of this information is gathered by application of immunohistochemistry to the tissue sample. Over the past fifty years, advances in tissue processing technology and other preparative techniques have dramatically reduced the time necessary to produce a tissue section with little compromise to the histomorphology. Unfortunately, acceptable histomorphology does not always indicate acceptable preservation of the specific substance to be identified by immunohistochemistry. In fact, the majority of immunohistochemical sensitivity problems, particularly in the area of predictive markers like ER, HER2, EGFR and CD117, may be attributed to sub-optimal tissue preparation.

9:30 a.m. – Exhibit officially open
At the Foyer

9:45 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.
Coffee Break at the Foyer &
Networking at the Exhibitors' display booths

10:15 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.
Dr. Pierre Paul Turgeon CSPQ, FRCPC, DABP
Pathologiste
Hôpital Maisonneuve-Rosemont
(*French présentation ~ English slides to be shown simultaneously*)
Principes Techniques sous-jacents au Contrôle de
Qualité en Immunohistochimie
Technical Principles underlying QC in IHC

11:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Lunch at the Foyer &
Networking at the Exhibitors' display booths

12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Peter Krein, PhD

Senior Scientist

Ventana Medical Systems

*(English presentation ~ French slides to be shown
simultaneously)*

Basic Molecular Biology CISH/FISH

Les Bases de Biologie Moléculaire CISH/FISH

1:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Coffee Break at the Foyer

Networking at the Exhibitors' display booths

2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Dr. Jim Farmilo

Director Dako Canada

*(English presentation ~ French slides to be shown
simultaneously)*

Molecular Profiling of Tumors with IHC, CISH and FISH:

An Introduction to the Future (English)

*Profils moléculaire des tumeurs avec ICH, CISH et
FISH: Une Introduction à l'Avenir*

The three methods under discussion provide information to the Pathologist, Oncologist and Patient which allows them to identify and do a basic profiling of a tumor, indicate possible prognosis and treatments, and assists the patient in making choices about their life. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) provides information such as which proteins are present in a tumor and their localization. Colorimetric and Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization (CISH and FISH respectively) provide information about the presence and amplification of RNA and/or DNA relating to particular genes. Together with other diagnostic information, a panel of antibodies used in IHC will determine the type of tumor involved. This method can also be used to profile the tumor with respect to critical proteins such as HER2, Estrogen/Progesterone Receptors, p53 and so on. The methods of CISH and FISH are useful in determining the presence or absence of specific tumor genes, and also in measuring the amplification of genes such as HER2 in order to help profile the tumor. This information is becoming critical to treatment decisions, as tumors with different profiles have different prognoses, and are sensitive to different treatments. The increase in target specific antibody treatments for tumors, coupled with a very active

development program in many pharmaceutical companies, is changing the approach to treatment from disease specific to patient specific. Examples will be given that show how the information provided by these assays can and will change patient management and also the patient's management of the disease.

3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Dr. Michael Noble FRCPC

Quality Management, UBC

Quality Management and the Medical Laboratory

ISO15189 *(English presentation)*

Medical Laboratories are being introduced to quality systems and techniques developed by and for industry many years ago. Quality Management systems save money, reduce error, improve patient safety and establish the grounds and conditions for continual improvement. In Canada, the cornerstone document is the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard ISO 15189 Medical Laboratories – Particular Requirements for Quality and Competence. This document initially intended as a helpful guide for laboratories to implement a quality management system, has become the essential document for medical laboratory accreditation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Europe and Japan. A family of documents and standards increasing surrounding ISO 15189 addressing laboratory safety, point of care testing, and risk management is developing which provides added value and assistance. This document will be introduced and its application to the medical laboratory will be discussed.

4:00 p.m. – 4:05 p.m.

Closing Remarks

Fill out Speakers' Evaluation forms to obtain Continuing Education credits

Mark Elliott, Education, Chair

4:05 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Networking & visit to exhibitor's display

~ Thank You to ~

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Thank you to our generous Sponsors for your continued support for Region IX

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