Significance of atypical small acinar proliferation and extensive high-grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasm in clinical practice

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Introduction Prostate cancer (PCa) is one of the most commonly diagnosed neoplasms in elderly men. The precancerous lesion of PCa is considered a high-grade prostate intraepithelial neoplasm (HG-PIN), while atypical small acinar proliferation (ASAP) is commonly considered as an under-diagnosed cancer. The aim of the study was to establish the impact of ASAP and extensive HG-PIN on pre-biopsy prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels and the risk of cancer development in subsequent biopseis.
Material and methods The 1,010 men suspected for PCa were included in the study based on elevated PSA, and/or positive rectal examination. Transrectal ultrasound (TRUS) guided 10 core biopsy was performed. In those with extensive HG-PIN or ASAP on the first biopsy, and/or elevated PSA value, a second biopsy was performed.
Results In the second biopsy, PCa was diagnosed in 6 of 19 patients (31.57%) with extensive HG-PIN, in four of 40 (10%) with BPH, and in 4 of 18 (22.22%) with ASAP.
There was a statistically significant difference between the values of PSA in the group of patients with ASAP in comparison to those with benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH) (p = 0.005) as well as in patients with HG-PIN in comparison to BPH (p = 0.02).
Conclusions A precancerous lesion diagnosed upon biopsy causes a statistically significant increase in the values of PSA in relation to BPH, as well as in the case of ASAP and extensive HG-PIN.
The estimate of risk of PCa diagnosis in patients with ASAP and those with extensive HG-PIN in the first biopsy is comparable, which is why there are no reasons for different treatment of patients with the above-mentioned diagnoses. Both should be subjected to urgent second biopsy in around the 4-6 weeks following the initial biopsy.

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INTRODUCTION

 Prostate cancer (PCa) is one of the most commonly diagnosed neoplasms in elderly men. In Western Europe and the USA, it is the most frequent malignant neoplasm in men and accounts for 30% of all newly diagnoses cases [1, 2].
The precancerous lesion of PCa is considered a high–grade of intraepithelial neoplastic growth (also known as intraepithelial anaplasia of high degree – High–Grade Prostatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia – HG–PIN) [3, 4, 5]. The incidence of HG–PIN among patients subjected to biopsy due to cancer suspicion ranges from 1.5% to around 16% [6–10]. In meta–analysis of a number of studies, Epstein and Bostwick calculated the mean risk of diagnosing cancer during second biopsy in patients in whom HG–PIN was diagnosed on first biopsy to be 18.1% and 30%, respectively [11, 12, 13].

Atypical small acinar proliferation (ASAP) can be considered to be an element in the progression of changes in cell morphology between healthy tissue of the prostate and PCa. In most clinical studies, ASAP is diagnosed in 0.5–2% of patients subjected to biopsy of the prostate due to the suspicion of cancer [14, 15]. Diagnosis of ASAP is proposed, when it is not possible to find certain significant changes in the morphology of cells to diagnose PCa [16, 17]. Therefore, ASAP is presently considered to be an under diagnosed cancer. The frequency of diagnosing PCa in the second biopsy in patients with ASAP in the first biopsy ranges from 17–70% (mean 40.2%) [18, 19].

As a result of the lower estimate of risk of PCa diagnosis in subsequent biopsies in patients with HG–PIN in the first biopsy and normal levels of PSA, in comparison to men with benign changes and the associated increased levels of PSA, the European Association of Urology Guidelines of 2010 excluded HG–PIN, without elevated levels of PSA, from the indications for subsequent prostate biopsy. Only extensive HG–PIN can be a reason to re–biopsy, because the risk of subsequent PCa is increased [20]. Concurrently, due to the opinion that at least some cases of ASAP diagnosis in biopsy specimens are actually undiagnosed cancers, the indication to second biopsy in such patients has been preserved [21].

Some studies stand at least partially in contradiction to the opinion that patients with ASAP have a worse prognosis in comparison to HG–PIN. A study by Schoenfield (2007) found that the risk of cancer development in patients with HG–PIN was 33% while it was only 25% in ASAP [22]. The practice of undeserved exclusion of HG–PIN in the prognosis of cancer development occurs more and more frequently but it should be evaluated.

Therefore, the aim of this prospective study was to determine the incidence of PCa, intraepithelial anaplasia of high–grade (HG–PIN), atypical small acinar proliferation (ASAP), and other pathological states – in men subjected to subsequent and repeat prostate biopsy due to suspicion of PCa, and to assess whether there is any difference in risk of cancer development depending on type of changes identified in the first biopsy (ASAP versus HG–PIN). Another aim was to asses if ASAP or HG–PIN change the value of PSA.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This prospective study included 1010 men who were evaluated from April 2006 to September 2007, after approval of the local ethical committee. The study's inclusion criteria included the suspicion of PCa on the basis of elevated values of prostate specific antigen (PSA, threshold set at 4 ng/ml), changes in digital rectal examination (DRE), and/or presence of changes on transrectal ultrasound (TRUS).

Patients who were qualified to join the study were referred to two urology departments where, with quinolone chemoprophylaxis and local anesthesia, 10–12 core biopsy using a Tru Cut Cook 18G needle under TRUS control was performed. In general, ten specimens were collected, but the protocol was sometimes expanded to include additional biopsies from suspicious areas of the prostate as seen in TRUS imaging.

If the results of the biopsy specimen revealed PCa then the patient was qualified for further treatment or observation depending on the severity of the disease. If the results revealed ASAP or extensive HG–PIN then the patient entered the outpatient observation program and a second biopsy was proposed three months later. The same protocol was applied for those with benign changes or prostatitis in the first biopsy with accompanying rising or persistent elevation of PSA levels. They were subjected to 10–12 core biopsy scheme, depending on the prostate volume.

The Shapiro–Wilk test was used to evaluate the compliance of the parameters with the normal distribution. The analyzed parameters did not have a normal distribution, which is why the non–parametric Mann–Whitney U test was used to compare the sum of the rank in two samples, which were presented using the median (Me), upper (Q1) and lower quartiles (Q3), the range of minimums and maximums, as well as mean and standard deviation. For comparison of more than three groups, the Kruskal–Wallis ANOVA by ranks test was used. The value of significant difference was set as p <0.05.

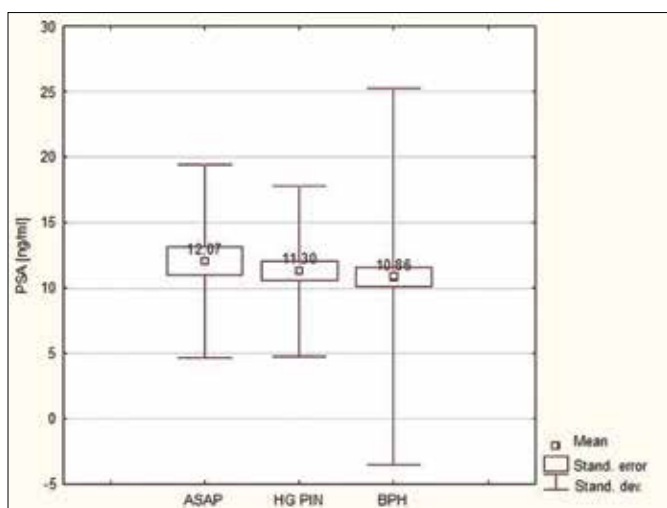## RESULTS

Results of the first prostate biopsy

Among 1,010 men who were subjected to first time biopsy, PCa was diagnosed in 336 patients (33.27%). The presence of ASAP and HG–PIN lesion were diagnosed in 159 men (15.47%) (Table 1). The mean value of PSA in the studied men was 19.17 ng/ml (median 9.16 ng/ml). The highest PSA levels were found in the group of patients with PCa (mean 34.93 ng/ml, median 13.5 ng/ml) and the lowest in the group of patients with low–grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (LG–PIN) (mean 9.3 ng/ml, median 6.90 ng/ml).

Comparing the mean values of PSA in patients with ASAP and HG–PIN in relation to patients with be-

Table 1. *Results of second prostate biopsy*

Results of first biopsy	n	%
PCa	336	33.27
BPH	387	38.32
ASAP	46	4.55
ASAP + LG PIN	8	0.79
ASAP + prostatitis	4	0.40
ASAP + HG-PIN	19	1.88
HG-PIN	76	7.52
HG-PIN + prostatitis	6	0.59
LG-PIN	23	2.28
Prostatitis	101	10
Prostate atrophy	4	0.40
Total	1,010	

nign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), a higher mean value was observed. A similar correlation is observed when comparing medians with only the case of co–occurrence of ASAP and HG–PIN; it was found that the value was equal to the median of patients with BPH. The differences in PSA levels between these lesions (ASAP and HG–PIN) were not statistically significant from each other (p = 0.6139), similar to the levels of PSA in the group of patients with ASAP in comparison to those with ASAP occurring together with HG–PIN (p = 0.1684) and HG–PIN in comparison to ASAP occurring together with HG–PIN (p = 0.4737). There was, however, a statistically significant difference between the values of PSA in the group of patients with ASAP in comparison to those with BPH (p = 0.005) as well as in patients with HG–PIN in comparison to BPH (p = 0.02) (Figures 1 and 2).

Second prostate biopsy

The most common diagnosis made in the course of second biopsy was BPH (32 patients – 32.65%) and PCa was diagnosed in 16 (16.33%) patients in whom it was not previously found. In the second biopsy, ASAP (17 men – 17.34%) was diagnosed more frequently than HG–PIN (14 patients – 14.28%) (Table 2).

PCa was diagnosed in six of 19 patients subjected to the second biopsy (31.57%) in whom first biopsy revealed the presence of HG–PIN, in four of 40 (10%) in whom BPH was diagnosed, and in four of 18 (22.22%) with ASAP or changes of LG–PIN type together with ASAP, and two of five (40%) in whom first biopsy revealed coexistence of ASAP and HG–PIN (Table 3).

There were no statistically significant differences in the incidence of PCa diagnosis in repeat biopsy between patients with the diagnosis of ASAP and HG–PIN in first biopsy (p = 0.2929). Also, there was no statistically significant difference in the incidence of diagnosing cancer in repeat biopsies after diagnosing ASAP coexisting together with HG–PIN in first biopsy (p = 0.3512) in comparison to ASAP and HG–PIN occurring independently.

DISCUSSION

Currently, the only recognized precancerous lesion for PCa is considered to be HG–PIN. The incidence of HG–PIN among patients subjected to biopsy due to suspicion of cancer ranges from 1.5% to about 16.5% with an average around 6% [23, 24].

ASAP is a condition associated with the occurrence of lesions of atypical proliferation in the prostatic

Figure 1. *Mean values of PSA in the group of patients with ASAP and HG-PIN in relation to patients with BPH.*
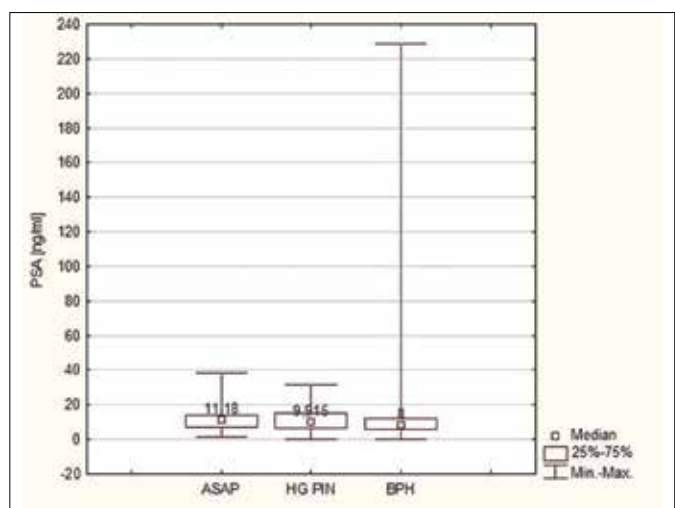
Figure 2. *Median PSA in the group of patients with ASAP and HG-PIN in relation to patients with BPH.*

Table 2. *Results of second prostate biopsy*

Diagnosis	n	%
PCa	16	16.33
ASAP	17	17.34
ASAP + HG-PIN	3	3.06
HG-PIN	14	14.28
BPH	32	32.65
Prostatitis	11	11.22
LG-PIN	4	4.08
Prostate atrophy	1	1.02
Total	98	

glandular epithelium, which is likely to be associated with the development of under–appreciation of PCa. ASAP has been recognized in the results of prostate biopsy since the end of the 90s. In many studies its frequency varies and is about 0.5–2% (up to 6% is some studies) [25, 26]. The correct classification of the changes observed in histopathological preparation is extremely difficult, but more and more authors classify changes found in the ASAP as an under diagnosed cancer. This can lead to the idea of radical treatment of patients with ASAP. Braussi, among such patients, post–operatively confirmed the presence of PCa in case of patients, and almost all of them with clinical significance [27]. Therefore it is to be discussed, whether ASAP is still a valid term, or if it should be classified as a cancer, and radical treatment should be proposed.

In most studies, ASAP or HG–PIN alone does not cause a rise in PSA levels, and it is believed that only cancer and acute inflammation can account for such a rise. However, in some works, especially the older ones, opposing opinions can be found [28, 29]. In our study, among patients in whom ASAP and extensive HG–PIN were diagnosed, median values of PSA were statistically higher in comparison to healthy men (those with BPH) (p = 0.005 for the group with ASAP and p = 0.02 for the group with HG–PIN).

Such a difference can, however, suggest that at least a portion of the patients with ASAP and HG–PIN, already in the moments of the first biopsy, have already developed an undiagnosed PCa, which caused the elevated values of PSA. Unfortunately, it is impossible to fully assess the impact of all the histopathological changes of the prostate on the level of PSA, as well as to exclude the lack of possible impact of accidentally missing the cancer. In fact, such a correlation could only be established after examining the whole prostate on autopsy and correlating its results with levels of PSA. That is why it is impossible to definitively exclude that a coexisting undiagnosed PCa could cause the observed elevation of PSA level in men with precancerous lesions.

In recently published studies it is observed that somewhat less frequent diagnoses of PCa in second biopsy occur in patients with HG–PIN in comparison to studies from previous years. It seems that one of the causes may be the increased number of specimens collected during the first biopsy, and, therefore, increased probability of cancer diagnosis already in the first biopsy. Currently, only a few centers still perform sextant biopsies and the suggested biopsy standard has become a 10 or 16–core collection. Herawi proposed an explanation of this fact, and outlined that if the first and second biopsies were sextant, then the risk of PCa diagnosis was 14.1% for each biopsy. If the first sextant biopsy diagnosed HG–PIN and the second was performed with eight cores then the risk of PCa rose to 31.9%. If, however, both the first and subsequent biopsies were performed using eight cores then the chance of

Table 3. *Results of first biopsy in patients in whom PCa was diagnosed in second biopsy*

Diagnosis in first biopsy	Number of patients subjected to second biopsy	Number of cancers identified in second biopsy	
ASAP	13	ASAP→ PCa	2
ASAP + HG-PIN	5	ASAP + HG-PIN→ PCa	2
ASAP + LG-PIN	5	ASAP + LG-PIN→ PCa	2
ASAP + inflammation	1	ASAP + inflammation→ PCa	0
HG-PIN	19	HG-PIN→ PCa	6
HG-PIN + inflammation	3	HG-PIN + inflammation→ PCa	0
LG-PIN	2	LG-PIN→ PCa	0
BPH	40	BPH→ PCa	4
BPH + inflammation	10	BPH + inflammation→ PCa	0
Total	98		16

diagnosing cancer in both groups fell to 14.6%. He claims that the decrease in diagnostic ability in the last group is probably caused by the greater frequency of diagnosing cancer in the first biopsy and he proposes not subjecting patients to subsequent biopsies in such cases [30].

Data regarding the risk of PCa diagnosis in subsequent biopsies if HG–PIN is diagnosed on first biopsy is ambiguous. In earlier studies published before the "era" of ASAP (studies published up to the end of the nineties), it is believed that this risk is high and even reaches 50%. However, this assessment was conducted on small groups of men (150–200 patients). Among them, analyzing only the studies that included a large number of patients, the mean risk of PCa development among patients with HG–PIN was 24.1% (range: 21.7% to 28.9%) [31, 32, 33]. In more recent studies, the estimated risk is currently estimated at 18.1% (range: 16.7% to 19.6%) [34, 35, 36]. In the analyzed study, a repeat biopsy was performed in 19 patients with ASAP, and in four of them (21.05%) PCa was diagnosed. The proportion of patients with HG–PIN diagnosed in the first biopsy and PCa in the second was slightly higher. A biopsy was performed in 22 patients, and PCa was found in six of them (27.27%). In all of the cases, HG–PIN leading to a second biopsy was considered as extensive. The difference between the risk of PCa diagnosis after the diagnosis of ASAP or HG–PIN in the first biopsy is statistically insignificant and also stands in contradiction to the majority of presently published studies, in which the assessed risk of PCa development in the second biopsy after ASAP being discovered in the first is significantly (sometimes even two–fold) greater than after HG–PIN in the first. In our work, risk is comparable for both diseases and the slightly more frequent finding of PCa after HG–PIN in the first biopsy does not clearly establish a worse prognosis in these patients. It should be worth mentioning that, if the results of this analyzed study were compared to older data from before the era of ASAP, the risk of PCa development after HG–PIN in the first biopsy would be similar to that presented in the literature. Very few studies confirm our results and from recent works, only Schoenfield presents a risk of PCa development that is similar to our study, indicating it as 33% for HG–PIN and only 25% for ASAP [22].

In light of these results it seems that HG–PIN cannot be clearly rejected as a precancerous lesion and, as other authors propose, performing subsequent prostate biopsies should not be abandoned, especially when HG–PIN is extensive, like in our study. Such patients have a similar risk of PCa diagnosis in the second biopsy as those with ASAP in the first and at a much higher risk than those with benign changes found in the first biopsy (the presence of PCa was confirmed in our study in four of 50 patients with BPH – 8%).

It seems that patients with both histopathologic entities – ASAP and extensive HG–PIN – should be subjected to an urgent second prostate biopsy. It is very likely that these are patients in whom, at the moment of the first biopsy, the PCa had already developed, but was not explicitly confirmed. This is also why there seems to be no reason to subject these patients to different treatment protocols as they both should be subjected to an urgent second biopsy in around 4–6 weeks following the initial procedure.

CONCLUSIONS

A precancerous lesion diagnosed upon biopsy causes a statistically significant increase in the values of PSA in relation to BPH, likewise in the case of ASAP as well as extensive HG–PIN.

The estimate of risk of PCa diagnosis in patients with ASAP and those with extensive HG–PIN in the first biopsy is comparable, which is why there is no reason for different treatment of patients with the above–mentioned diagnoses. Both should be subjected to an urgent second biopsy in around 4–6 weeks following the initial procedure.

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