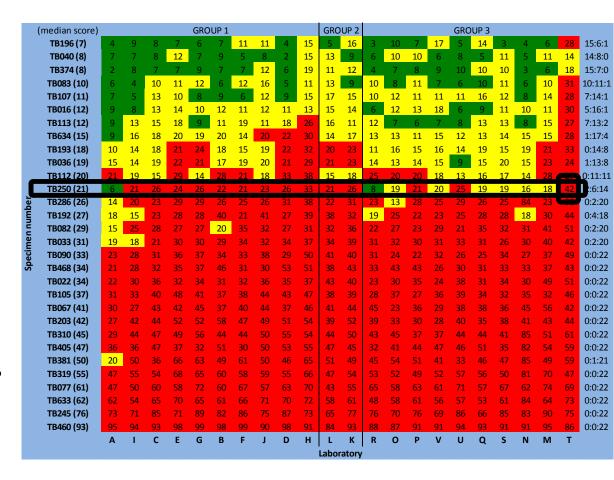
# Analytical validation of a standardized scoring protocol for Ki67: phase 3 of an international multicenter collaboration. Supplemental document: exploratory examination of scoring fields

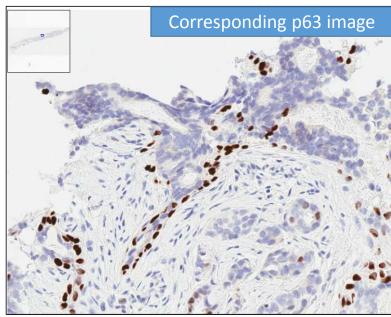
- Hypothesis: detail examination of scoring fields may reveal potential sources of variability that could help explain the observed discrepancies in Ki67 scores
- **Method**: select and examine scoring fields of cases where labs gave fairly discrepant scores
- Results: five sources of variability were identified
  - 1. counting of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)
  - 2. counting of stromal cells
  - 3. positive nuclei localized within a part of the scoring field
  - 4. labs measuring higher or lower than others tended to do so relatively consistently labs may need recalibration?
  - 5. hot-spot score discrepancy seems to be driven (partly) by field selection

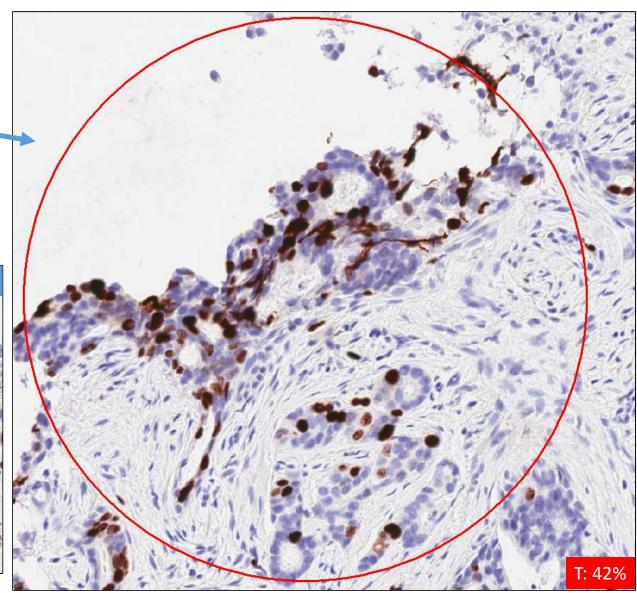
#### 1. Counting of DCIS

- TB250 (hot-spot scores)
- Lab T gave significantly higher Ki67 score (42%) compared to other labs (group 3 median: 19%)
- It appears that DCIS may have been scored.
  Examination of the corresponding p63 image supported this view (please refer to the next slide).



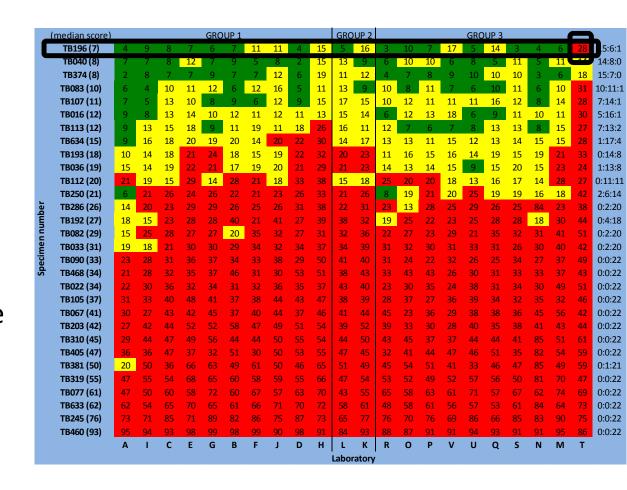


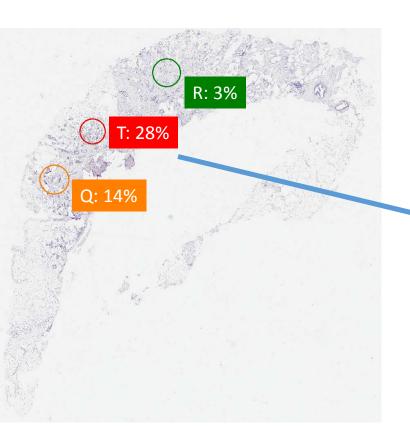


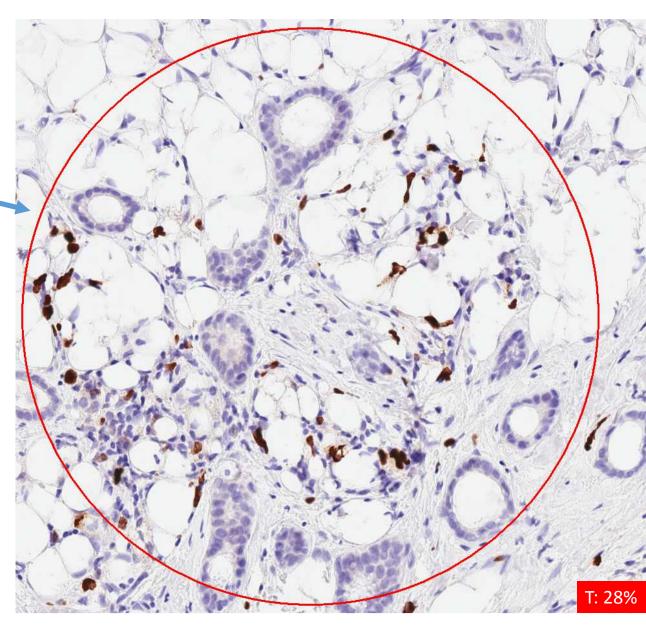


#### 2. Counting of stromal cells

- TB196 (hot-spot scores)
- Lab T gave significantly higher Ki67 score (28%) compared to other labs (group 3 median: 7%)
- It seems that some of the stromal cells have been scored, contributing to the higher count (please refer to the next slide).

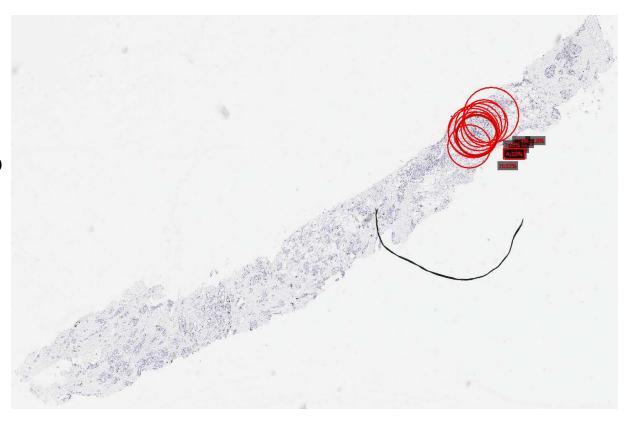


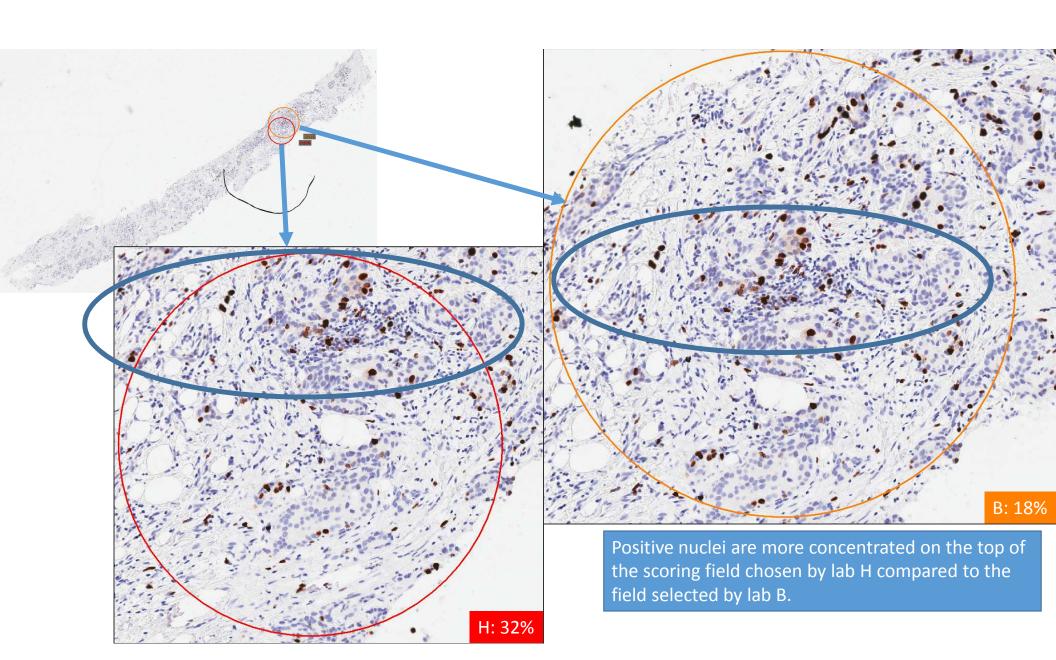




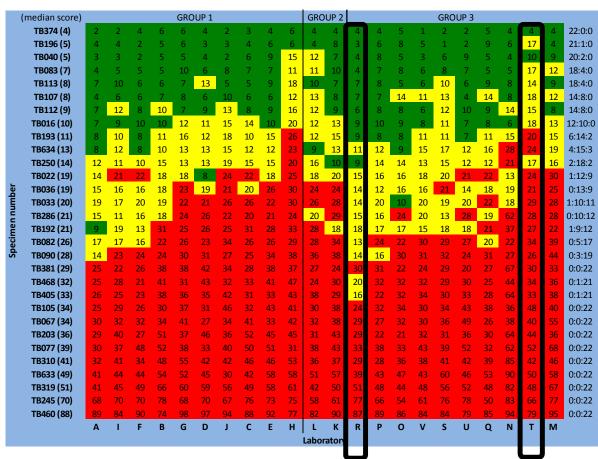
## 3. Positive nuclei localized within a part of the scoring field

- TB193 group 1 slide
- All labs selected a similar hot-spot field.
- However, score among group 1 ranges from 10% to 32% (mean: 19%)
- One possible cause: positive nuclei localized within a part of the scoring field (please refer to the next slide).

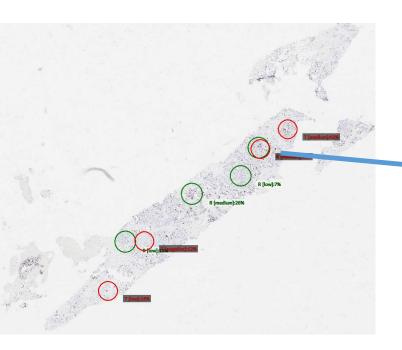


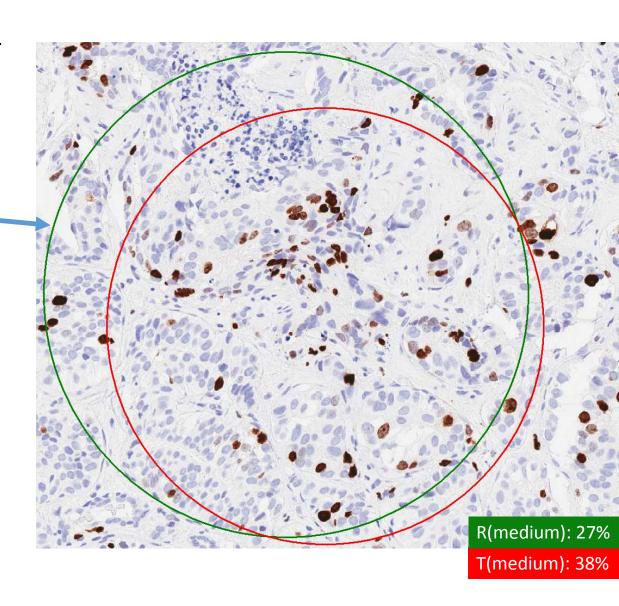


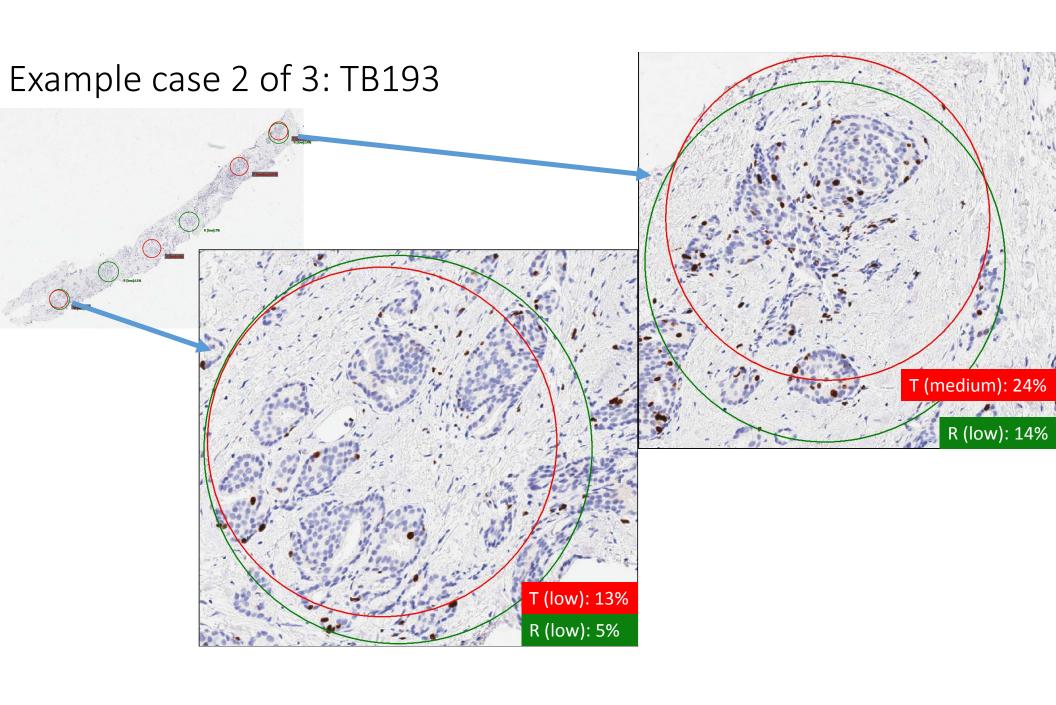
- 4. Labs measuring higher or lower than others tended to do so relatively consistently labs may need recalibration?
- The following are three cases scored by lab R and T using the global method. They show that the scores given by lab R are fairly consistently lower compared to lab T's scores when they scored the same (or approximately the same) fields.

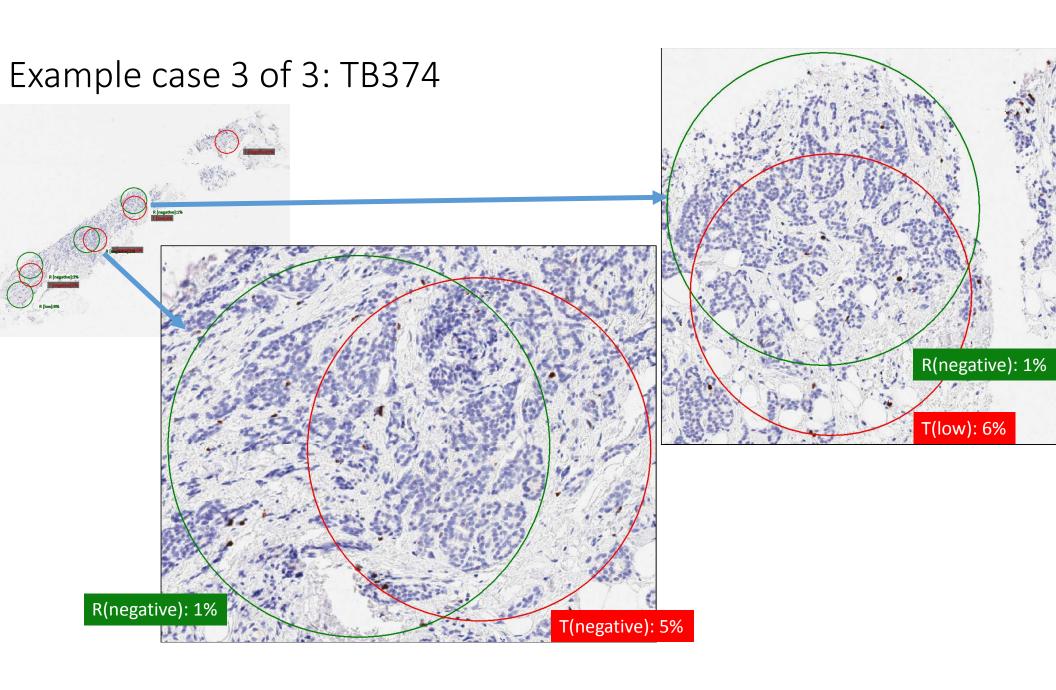


Example case 1 of 3: TB192



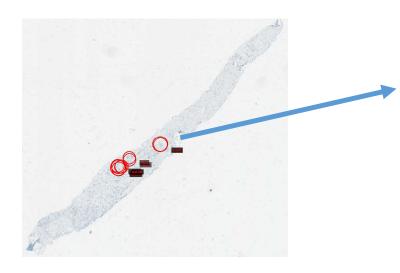


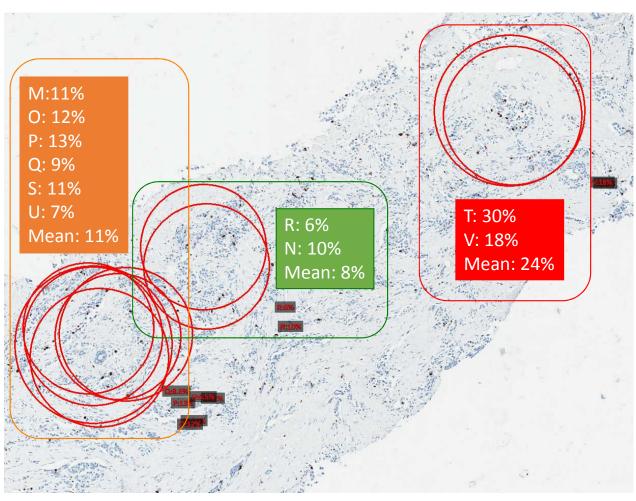




## 5. Hot-spot score discrepancy seems to be driven (partly) by field selection

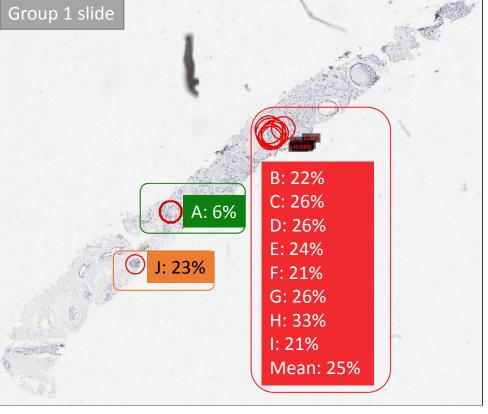
 The following two cases are example of hot-spot scores being fairly consistent if similar hot-spot fields were selected. Example 1 of 2: consistent hot-spot scores on similar hotspot fields. TB016 (group 3)

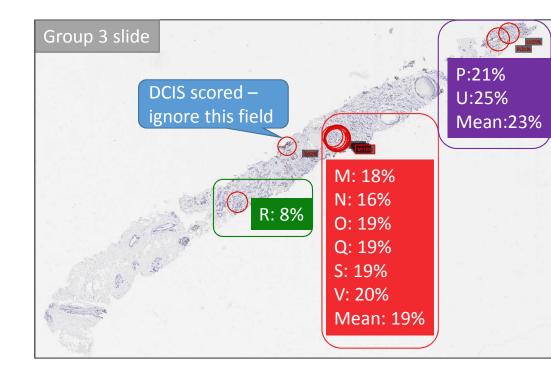




Example 2 of 2: consistent hot-spot scores on similar hot-spot fields

TB250 (group 1&3)





Both lab A (group 1) and R (group 3) scored considerably lower compared to other labs. Apparently, they've selected similar hot-spot fields (albeit in different sections).