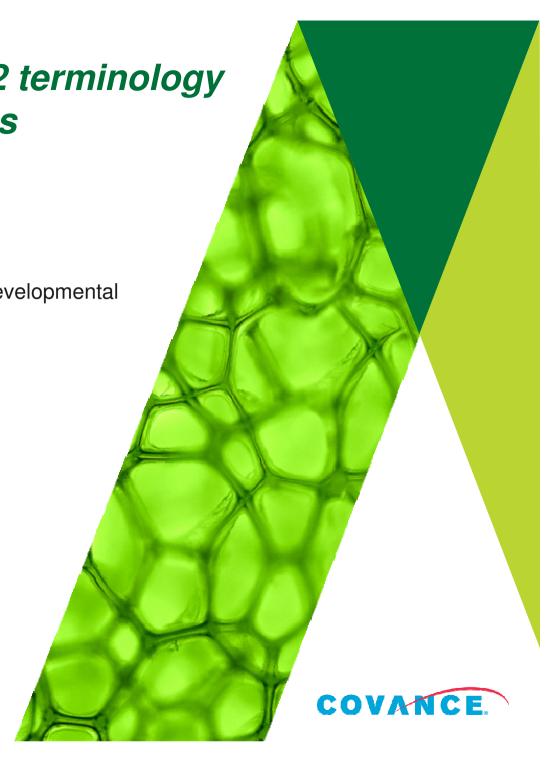
Suitability of Version 2 terminology in non-human primates

8th Workshop on the Terminology in Developmental Toxicology

14. to 16. May 2014

Berlin

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Overview

- Conclusion from workshop 2011
- Review of reference data and findings in dose groups
- > Examples where we had a problem to include a finding to the list from 2011
- > How to be included into the Terminology list
- > Examples
- > Conclusion



Conclusion from workshop 2011:

After review of new document prior to workshop in 2011:

- ➤ In general, terminology for fetal examination can be used for primates
- Several special findings or structures need to be added



Subsequent review of reference data and findings in dose groups (86 Studies):

- Frequent and rare findings in NHP not found in the new terminology list
- > Some structures have to be added too
- Appendix to Version 2 is in preparation (unfortunately not yet ready)
- No EFD studies since implementation of ICH S6 guidelines
- → No experience with use of the list in a real study



Maternal-fetal findings

Umbilical cord -

- only two vessels (normal case is three vessels)
- edematous
- > swollen
- red discolored
- twisted
- > one artery, one vein
- not visible, dry (after delivery prior to c`section scheduled for GD 150)

Placenta -

- focus (could be reported as discolored)
- 2nd part discolored, swollen
- Necrosis
- Anemic



Table 4

Maternal-Fetal Abnormalities

Region/Organ/ Structure Observation Definition/Note

Umbilical cord Edematous

Only two vessels

One vein, one artery Two veins, one artery

Twisted

Dry After abortion or delivery

Evaluation not possible After abortion or delivery

Not visible After abortion or delivery

Placenta Yellow focus Describe wh

Necrosis

Yellow deposits

Anemic

Describe which part

Describe which part

Describe which part



External findings

- Prepuce not or incompletely patent
- Genital region enlarged
- > Craniofacial region amniotic banding
- Anterior vulva region reddened
- > Ear/s additional tissue flag on lobule of auricle
- Sternum bent outwards/inwards
- ➤ Thorax misshapen
- External genitals absent, reduced in size, swollen, red discoloured
- ➤ Head poor hair
- > Fur findings in general for fetuses collected GD 150
- > Tail constrictions, incisures, flattened
- > Foot joint misshapen
- Abnormal position of fingers/toes
- Finger/toe nail reduced in size, absent



External, skeletal

Monkeys have hands, feet, fingers, toes and nails, not paws and claws





Fetal "forepaw" and use of hands by adult monkey



External findings

- Additional nipples (three or four)
- > Rare variation, also observed in adults





Table 1

External Abnormalities

Region/Organ/ Structure Observation

Definition/Note

General

Fur Thin/poor Specify region

Absent Specify region

Head

Craniofacial region Amniotic banding

Asymmetric

Brown-focus between eyes

Eyes

Discharge Clear

Discolored



Table 1

External Abnormalities (cont.)

Region/Organ/ Structure Observation Definition/Note

Ears Tissue flag

Jaw Deposits

Trunk

Genital region Vulva discolored

Large

Spots

Prepuce Not patent

Displaced

Penis Short

Malpositioned

Misshapen

Long



Table 1

External Abnormalities (cont.)

Region/Organ/ Structure

Observation

Definition/Note

Thorax

Nipple Supernummary

Absent

Single

Tail Flattened

Kinked

Tissue ball

More than two nipples

Describe region

Describe region

Tail end

Forelimb/Hindlimbs

Joints Stiff

Hyperflexion

Hyperextension



Table 1

External Abnormalities (cont.)

Region/Organ/ Structure Observation Definition/ Note

Forelimb/Hindlimbs

Hand/Foot **Absent**

Fused

Malrotated Hyperflexion Hyperextension

Finger/Toes Absent

Few **Fused**

Large Malpositioned Misshapen Pendulous

Small

Supernummerary Discolored

Thick

Additional nail

Nail bent Nail absent



- Adrenals soft consistency
- Amnion fused to cerebral hemispheres and cerebellum
- Cerebellum hypoplastic
- ➤ Eyes discharge of liquid
- ➤ Heart hematoma at apex
- > Spleen firm consistency
- ➤ Testes blood shot



Stomach

- ❖ foci at cardia
- ❖ foci at cardia region
- foci at fundus
- hemorrhage at mucosa
- hemorrhage at cardia
- hemorrhage at cardia region
- reddened cardia
- hemorrhage
- hemorrhage at fundus
- hemorrhage at pylorus



Further examples:

Thymus:

- Multiple small hemorrhages
- Small red spots
- Red focus
- Reddened
- Red spotted
- Bright red patterned
- Red patterned
- ❖ Black-red discolored



Structures not included in the new terminology:

- Salivary glands
- Lymphnodes



Table 2

Visceral Abnormalities

Region/Organ/ Structure Observation

Definition/Note

Brain

Amnion fused to hemisphere

fused to cerebellum

Cerebellum asymmetric Hemispheres asymmetric

Salivary gland discolored

Heart

Pericardium Fatty

Esophagus Mucosa discolored



Table 2

Visceral Abnormalities (cont.)

Region/Organ/ Structure Observation Definition/Note

Stomach

All areas red foci

Cardia discolored

red foucus/I

punctiform hemorrhages

fundus discolored

red foucus/I

punctiform hemorrhages

Mucosa discolored Content discolored Pylorus discolored



Table 2

Visceral Abnormalities (cont.)

Region/Organ/ Structure Observation Definition/Note

Lymphnodes

Mandibular red foci Mesenteric red foci Axillary red foci



Skull, base, GD 100, to be examined:

Ala minor ossis sphenoidale Ala major ossis sphenoidale Os frontale

Os parietale

Os occipitale

Pars lateralis ossis occipitale

Foramen magnum

Clivus

Os petrosum

Sella turcica

Os temporale





At GD 150 ossification of tarsal and carpal bones:

Hand:

- > Trapezium
- > Triquetrum
- > Scaphoideum
- > Capitatum
- > Hamatum
- > Lunatum
- > Pisiforme
- > Marmosets: central bone

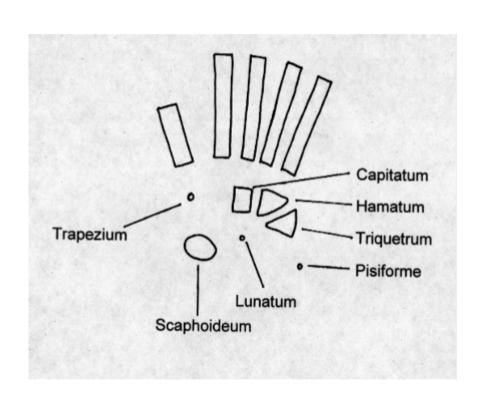
Foot:

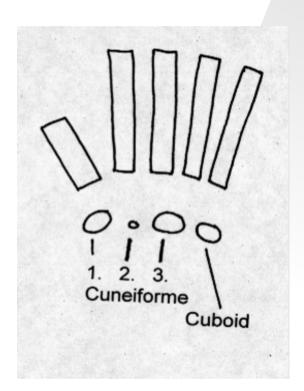
- > Cuneiforme 1 to 3
- > Cuboideum



Hand, normal ossification GD 150

Foot, normal ossification GD 150







Penial bone





Table 3

Skeletal Abnormalities

Region/Organ/ Structure Observation Definition/Note

Skull

Cranial base Flat

Clivus Absent

Fused Hole Large

Malpositioned Misshapen

Small Split

Bipartite ossification Incomplete ossification Increased ossification Isolated ossification site

Unilateral ossification

Unossified

Unossified area Unossified line



Table 3

Skeletal Abnormalities (cont.)

Region/Organ/ Structure Observation Definition/Note

Sella turcica Absent

Fused Hole Large

Malpositioned Misshapen

Small Split

Bipartite ossification Incomplete ossification Increased ossification Isolated ossification site Unilateral ossification

Unossified

Unossified area Unossified line



Table 3

Skeletal Abnormalities (cont.)

Region/Organ/ Structure

Observation

Definition/Note

Pelvic girdle

Penial bone Absent

Large

Malpositioned

Misshapen

Small

Incomplete ossification Increased ossification Isolated ossification site

Displaced



Table 3

Skeletal Abnormalities (cont.)

Region/Organ/ Structure Observation Definition/Note

Forelimb

Radius Fused to ulna

Capitatum Incomplete ossification

Unossified

Centrale Unossified

Hamatum Incomplete ossification

Unossified

Lunatum Incomplete ossification

Unossified

Metacarpal Large



Table 3

Skeletal Abnormalities (cont.)

Region/Organ/ Structure Observation Definition/Note

Forelimb

Pisiforme Incomplete ossification

Unossified

Scaphoideum Incomplete ossification

Unossified

Trapezium Incomplete ossification

Unossified

Trapezoideum Unossified

Triquetrum Incomplete ossification

Unossified



Table 3

Skeletal Abnormalities (cont.)

Region/Organ/ Structure Observation

Definition/Note

Hindlimb

Tibia Fused to fibula

Talus Incomplete ossification Cuboideum Incomplete ossification

Unossified

Cuneiforme Incomplete ossification

Unossified

Naviculare Unossified



Example for use of terminology Control fetus

| Old reporting | New terminology |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Prepuce | Trunk |
| V - not patent | Prepuce not patent |
| Stomach | Stomach Cardia discolored, red foucus/i |
| V - light red focus/i, cardia | |
| Inspection of fixed heart | Heart no abnormalities detected |
| no abnormalities detected | |
| Skull | Skull |
| V - frontal, right, incompletely ossified | Frontal incomplete ossification |
| (approx. 0.5 mm in diameter) | Occipital incomplete ossification |
| V - occipital, incompletely ossified | Petrosal incomplete ossification |
| V - petrosal, bilateral, incompletely ossified | Sella turcica incomplete ossification |
| V - sella turcica, incompletely ossified | |
| | |



Example for use of terminology Control fetus

| Old reporting | New terminology | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Vertebral column | Vertebra | | |
| V - additional ossification site prior to normal first | Atlas Supernummerary site | | |
| | Or | | |
| | Vertebra, General Supernummerary site | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Sternum | Sternebra | | |
| V - sternebra(e), 1, 2, 6, 7, not ossified | Sternebra unossified 1, 2, 6, 7 | | |
| V - sternebra(e), 5 , incompletely ossified | Sternebra incomplete ossification,5 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |



Example for use of terminology Thalidomide fetus – Selected findings

| Extremity/ies - external | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| M - upper and lower, shortened, severe and malformed | Forelimb Hindlimb | Small Small |
| M - hands bilateral absent, only 1 finger present M - foot, left, 6 toes | Hand Hand Foot Absent hand with oligodae | Absent Oligodactyly Polydactyly |
| M - foot, right, 7 toes V - vertebra(e), 48 to 50, misaligned | Forelimb | Oligodactyly? |
| | | |
| Shoulder girdle - skeletal | | |
| M - clavicula, bilateral, misshapen | Clavicle Scapula | Misshapen Misshapen |
| V - scapula, bilateral, incompletely ossified | Scapula | incomplete |
| M - scapula, bilateral, misshapen | ossification | |



Example for use of terminology Thalidomide fetus – selected findings

Forelimbs – skeletal

M - humerus, left, severely shortened

M - humerus, right, slightly shortened

M - humerus, bilateral, malpositioned - lateral to scapula

M - radius, bilateral, absent

M - ulna, bilateral, absent

V - phalanx, distal, left, incompletely ossified

V - phalanx, proximal, right, thickened

M - once, bilateral, phalanges distal, medial and proximal, present

Humerus Short

Radius Absent Ulna Absent

Forelimb phalanx Thickened

Forelimb phalanx Present, one, distal,

medial, proximal

Malpositioned



Example for use of terminology Thalidomide fetus – selected findings

| Hind | limbs | - ske | eletal |
|------|-------|-------|--------|
|------|-------|-------|--------|

M - femur, bilateral, vestigial

M - fibula, bilateral, absent

M - tibia, bilateral, severe malformed, triangular, vestigial

M - foot, bilateral, 1. to 6. toe, metatarsal, phalanges distal, medial and proximal, present

V - foot left, phalanx, medial, incompletely ossified

M - foot, right, additional 7. toe, malpositioned

M - foot, right, additional 7. toe, phalanges distal and medial, present

M - calcaneus, bilateral, misshapen

V- calcaneus, bilateral, incompletely ossified

M - metartasal, 2, 3, right, slightly shortened, malpositioned

Femur Short?
Fibula Absent
Tibia misshapen
Short?

Hindlimb phalanx Present, 1 to 6 toe,

distal, medial,

proximal

Present, 7, distal,

medial

Metatarsal Present; 1 to 6

Supernummerary

Malpositioned

Calcaneus Misshapen Metatarsal Malpositioned

Short



15 mg/kg Thalidomide on days 26, 27, 28 p.c.







Conclusion

Use of new terminology for DART studies in NHP (cynomolgus, marmoset) is possible

The appendix for Version 2 is in preparation

Agreed terminology is essential for electronic data capture which is upcoming for NHP DART studies but not yet implemented

For ePPND studies, the agreed terminology should be used as far as possible for the teratology assessment at external examination and necropsy



Questions?



