

LIP AND ORAL CAVITY STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease during and from surgery
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical– staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____ LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4a <input type="checkbox"/> T4b	<p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <p>Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor <i>Carcinoma in situ</i> Tumor 2 cm or less in greatest dimension Tumor more than 2 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension Tumor more than 4 cm in greatest dimension Moderately advanced local disease. (lip) Tumor invades through cortical bone, inferior alveolar nerve, floor of mouth, or skin of face, i.e., chin or nose (oral cavity) Tumor invades adjacent structures only (e.g., through cortical bone, [mandible or maxilla] into deep [extrinsic] muscle of tongue [genioglossus, hyoglossus, palatoglossus, and styloglossus], maxillary sinus, skin of face) T4b Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades masticator space, pterygoid plates, or skull base and/or encases internal carotid artery</p> <p>Note: Superficial erosion alone of bone/tooth socket by gingival primary is not sufficient to classify a tumor as T4.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4a <input type="checkbox"/> T4b
<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> N2a <input type="checkbox"/> N2b <input type="checkbox"/> N2c <input type="checkbox"/> N3	<p style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)</p> <p>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or less in greatest dimension Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension; or in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension; or in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension Metastasis in single ipsilateral lymph node more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension Metastasis in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension Metastasis in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension Metastasis in a lymph node more than 6 cm in greatest dimension</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> N2a <input type="checkbox"/> N2b <input type="checkbox"/> N2c <input type="checkbox"/> N3
<input type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> M1	<p style="text-align: center;">DISTANT METASTASIS (M)</p> <p>No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> M1

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LIP AND ORAL CAVITY STAGING FORM

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0
	T1	N1	M0		T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0		T2	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0		T3	N1	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0	M0
	T4a	N1	M0		T4a	N1	M0
	T1	N2	M0		T1	N2	M0
	T2	N2	M0		T2	N2	M0
	T3	N2	M0		T3	N2	M0
	T4a	N2	M0		T4a	N2	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	Any T	N3	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	Any T	N3	M0
	T4b	Any N	M0		T4b	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	M1	<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	M1
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown				<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown			

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

Size of Lymph Nodes: _____

Extracapsular Extension from Lymph Nodes for Head & Neck: _____

Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels I-III: _____

Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels IV-V: _____

Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels VI-VII: _____

Other Lymph Node Group: _____

Clinical Location of cervical nodes: _____

Extracapsular spread (ECS) Clinical: _____

Extracapsular spread (ECS) Pathologic: _____

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Status: _____

Tumor Thickness: _____

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

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LIP AND ORAL CAVITY STAGING FORM

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes (continued):

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

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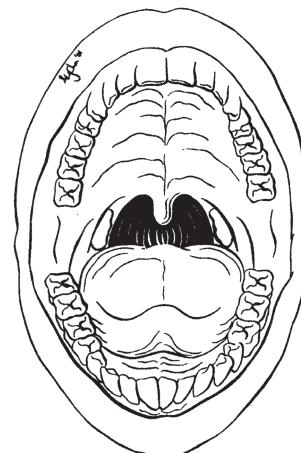
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LIP AND ORAL CAVITY STAGING FORM

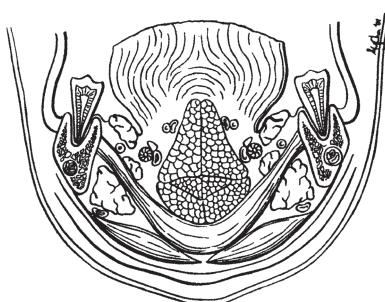
Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.

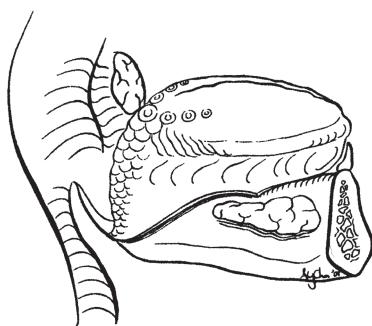
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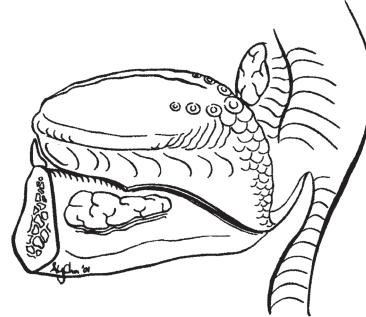
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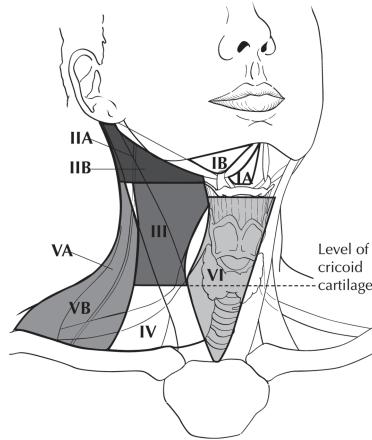
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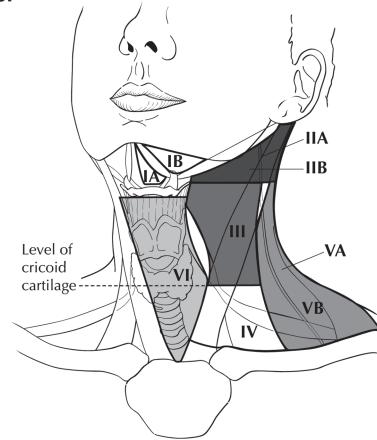
4.



5.



6.



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PHARYNX STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS		PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease during and from surgery
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical– staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis	PRIMARY TUMOR (T) TX Primary tumor cannot be assessed T0 No evidence of primary tumor Tis Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> <p>Nasopharynx</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T1 Tumor confined to the nasopharynx, or extends to oropharynx and/or nasal cavity without parapharyngeal extension*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T2 Tumor with parapharyngeal extension*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T3 Tumor involves bony structures of skull base and/or paranasal sinuses</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T4 Tumor with intracranial extension and/or involvement of involvement of cranial nerves, hypopharynx, orbit, or with extension to the infratemporal fossa/ masticator space</p> <p>* Parapharyngeal extension denotes posterolateral infiltration of tumor.</p> <p>Oropharynx</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T1 Tumor 2 cm or less in greatest dimension</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T2 Tumor more than 2 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T3 Tumor more than 4 cm in greatest dimension or extension to lingual surface of epiglottis</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T4a Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades the larynx, extrinsic muscle of tongue, medial pterygoid, hard palate, or mandible*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T4b Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades lateral pterygoid muscle, pterygoid plates, lateral nasopharynx, or skull base or encases carotid artery</p> <p>* Mucosal extension to lingual surface of epiglottis from primary tumors of the base of the tongue and vallecula does not constitute invasion of larynx.</p> <p>Hypopharynx</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T1 Tumor limited to one subsite of hypopharynx and/or 2 cm or less in greatest dimension</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T2 Tumor invades more than one subsite of hypopharynx or an adjacent site, or measures more than 2 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension without fixation of hemilarynx</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T3 Tumor more than 4 cm in greatest dimension or with fixation of hemilarynx or extension to esophagus</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T4a Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades thyroid/cricoid cartilage, hyoid bone, thyroid gland, or central compartment soft tissue*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T4b Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades prevertebral fascia, encases carotid artery, or involves mediastinal structures</p> <p>* Central compartment soft tissue includes prelaryngeal strap muscles and subcutaneous fat.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis	<input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4

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PHARYNX STAGING FORM

REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)	
Nasopharynx	
<input type="checkbox"/> NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
<input type="checkbox"/> N0	No regional lymph node metastasis
<input type="checkbox"/> N1	Unilateral metastasis in lymph node(s), 6 cm or less in greatest dimension, above the supraclavicular fossa, and/or unilateral or bilateral, retropharyngeal lymph nodes, 6 cm or less, in greatest dimension*
<input type="checkbox"/> N2	Bilateral metastasis in lymph node(s), 6 cm or less in greatest dimension, above the supraclavicular fossa*
<input type="checkbox"/> N3	Metastasis in a lymph node(s)* >6 cm and/or extension to supraclavicular fossa
<input type="checkbox"/> N3a	Greater than 6 cm in dimension
<input type="checkbox"/> N3b	Extension to the supraclavicular fossa**
<p>* Midline nodes are considered ipsilateral nodes. **Supraclavicular zone or fossa is relevant to the staging of nasopharyngeal carcinoma and is the triangular region originally described by Ho. It is defined by three points: (1) the superior margin of the sternal end of the clavicle, (2) the superior margin of the lateral end of the clavicle, (3) the point where the neck meets the shoulder (see Fig. 4.2). Note that this would include caudal portions of Levels IV and VB. All cases with lymph nodes (whole or part) in the fossa are considered N3b.</p>	
Oropharynx and Hypopharynx	
<input type="checkbox"/> NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
<input type="checkbox"/> N0	No regional lymph node metastasis
<input type="checkbox"/> N1	Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or less in greatest dimension
<input type="checkbox"/> N2	Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension
<input type="checkbox"/> N2a	Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension
<input type="checkbox"/> N2b	Metastasis in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension
<input type="checkbox"/> N2c	Metastasis in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension
<input type="checkbox"/> N3	Metastasis in a lymph node more than 6 cm in greatest dimension
<p>* Metastases at Level VII are considered regional lymph node metastases.</p>	
DISTANT METASTASIS (M)	
<input type="checkbox"/> M0	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)
<input type="checkbox"/> M1	Distant metastasis
<input type="checkbox"/> M1	

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PHARYNX STAGING FORM

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS-NASOPHARYNX

CLINICAL			PATHOLOGIC		
GROUP	T	N M	GROUP	T	N M
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0 M0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0 M0
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0 M0	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0 M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T1	N1 M0	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T1	N1 M0
	T2	N0 M0		T2	N0 M0
	T2	N1 M0		T2	N1 M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T1	N2 M0	<input type="checkbox"/> III	T1	N2 M0
	T2	N2 M0		T2	N2 M0
	T3	N0 M0		T3	N0 M0
	T3	N1 M0		T3	N1 M0
	T3	N2 M0		T3	N2 M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4	N0 M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4	N0 M0
	T4	N1 M0		T4	N1 M0
	T4	N2 M0		T4	N2 M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	Any T	N3 M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	Any T	N3 M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N M1	<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N M1
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown			<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown		

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS-OROPHARYNX, HYPOPHARYNX

CLINICAL			PATHOLOGIC		
GROUP	T	N M	GROUP	T	N M
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0 M0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0 M0
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0 M0	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0 M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0 M0	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0 M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0 M0	<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0 M0
	T1	N1 M0		T1	N1 M0
	T2	N1 M0		T2	N1 M0
	T3	N1 M0		T3	N1 M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0 M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0 M0
	T4a	N1 M0		T4a	N1 M0
	T1	N2 M0		T1	N2 M0
	T2	N2 M0		T2	N2 M0
	T3	N2 M0		T3	N2 M0
	T4a	N2 M0		T4a	N2 M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N M0
	Any T	N3 M0		Any T	N3 M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N M1	<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N M1
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown			<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown		

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PHARYNX STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

Size of Lymph Nodes: _____

Extracapsular Extension from Lymph Nodes for Head & Neck: _____

Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels I-III: _____

Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels IV-V: _____

Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels VI-VII: _____

Other Lymph Node Group: _____

Clinical Location of cervical nodes: _____

Extracapsular spread (ECS) Clinical: _____

Extracapsular spread (ECS) Pathologic: _____

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Status: _____

Tumor Thickness: _____

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

Grade

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 grade system | <input type="checkbox"/> Grade I or 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 grade system | <input type="checkbox"/> Grade II or 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 grade system | <input type="checkbox"/> Grade III or 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available | <input type="checkbox"/> Grade IV or 4 |

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

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PHARYNX STAGING FORM

Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____

National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

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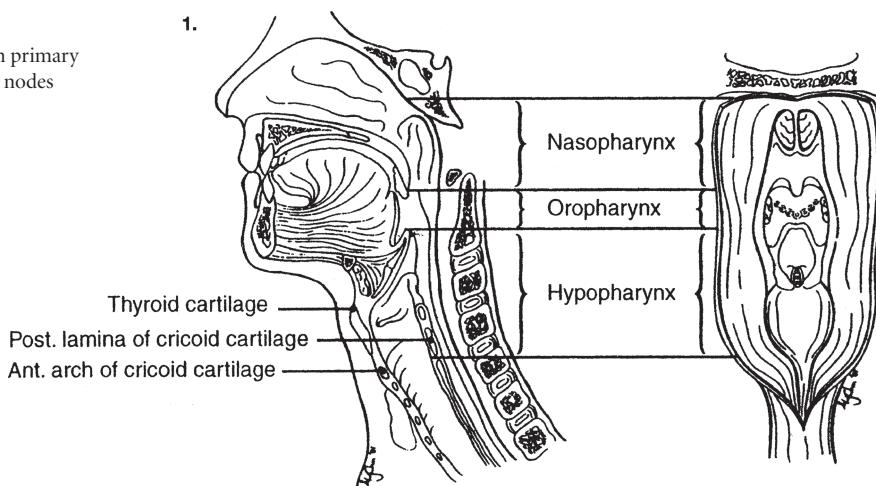
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PHARYNX STAGING FORM

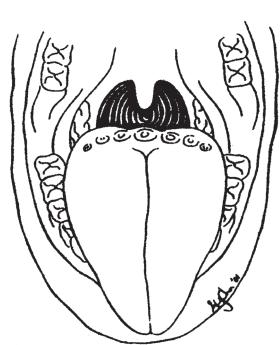
Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.

1.



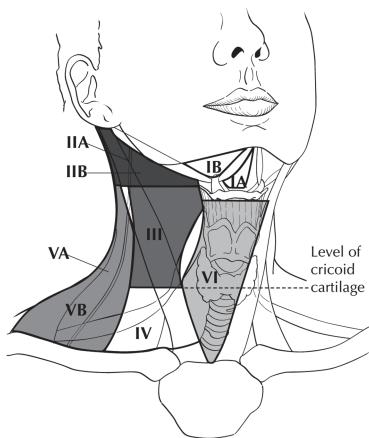
2.



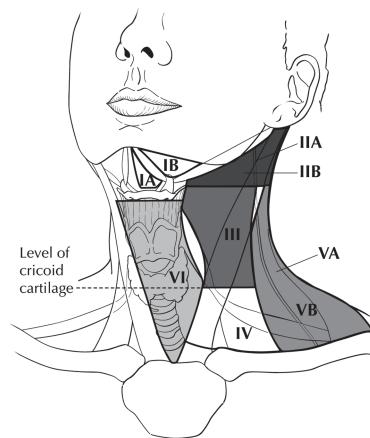
3.



4.



5.



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LARYNX STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS		PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease during and from surgery
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical- staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery
	PRIMARY TUMOR (T)		
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma in situ		<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis
<input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2	Supraglottis Tumor limited to one subsite of supraglottis with normal vocal cord mobility Tumor invades mucosa of more than one adjacent subsite of supraglottis or glottis or region outside the supraglottis (e.g., mucosa of base of tongue, vallecula, medial wall of pyriform sinus) without fixation of the larynx		<input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2
<input type="checkbox"/> T3	Tumor limited to larynx with vocal cord fixation and/or invades any of the following: postcricoid area, pre-epiglottic space, paraglottic space, and/or inner cortex of thyroid cartilage.		<input type="checkbox"/> T3
<input type="checkbox"/> T4a	Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades through the thyroid cartilage and/or invades tissues beyond the larynx (e.g., trachea, soft tissues of neck including deep extrinsic muscle of the tongue, strap muscles, thyroid, or esophagus)		<input type="checkbox"/> T4a
<input type="checkbox"/> T4b	Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades prevertebral space, encases carotid artery, or invades mediastinal structures		<input type="checkbox"/> T4b
<input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T1a <input type="checkbox"/> T1b <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4a	Glottis Tumor limited to the vocal cord(s) (may involve anterior or posterior commissure) with normal mobility Tumor limited to one vocal cord Tumor involves both vocal cords Tumor extends to supraglottis and/or subglottis, and/or with impaired vocal cord mobility Tumor limited to the larynx with vocal cord fixation and/or invasion of paraglottic space, and/or inner cortex of the thyroid cartilage Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades through the outer cortex of the thyroid cartilage and/or invades tissues beyond the larynx (e.g., trachea, soft tissues of neck including deep extrinsic muscle of the tongue, strap muscles, thyroid, or esophagus)		<input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T1a <input type="checkbox"/> T1b <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4a
<input type="checkbox"/> T4b	Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades prevertebral space, encases carotid artery, or invades mediastinal structures		<input type="checkbox"/> T4b
<input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4a <input type="checkbox"/> T4b	Subglottis Tumor limited to the subglottis Tumor extends to vocal cord(s) with normal or impaired mobility Tumor limited to larynx with vocal cord fixation Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades cricoid or thyroid cartilage and/or invades tissues beyond the larynx (e.g., trachea, soft tissues of neck including deep extrinsic muscles of the tongue, strap muscles, thyroid, or esophagus) Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades prevertebral space, encases carotid artery, or invades mediastinal structures		<input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4a <input type="checkbox"/> T4b

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LARYNX STAGING FORM

<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> N2a <input type="checkbox"/> N2b <input type="checkbox"/> N2c <input type="checkbox"/> N3	<p>REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)*</p> <p>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed</p> <p>No regional lymph node metastasis</p> <p>Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or less in greatest dimension</p> <p>Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension</p> <p>Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension</p> <p>Metastasis in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension</p> <p>Metastasis in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension</p> <p>Metastasis in a lymph node, more than 6 cm in greatest dimension</p> <p>*Note: Metastases at level VII are considered regional lymph node metastases.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> N2a <input type="checkbox"/> N2b <input type="checkbox"/> N2c <input type="checkbox"/> N3																																																																																																																		
<input type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> M1	<p>DISTANT METASTASIS (M)</p> <p>No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)</p> <p>Distant metastasis</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> M1																																																																																																																		
ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS																																																																																																																				
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: left; font-weight: bold;">CLINICAL</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: left; font-weight: bold;">PATHOLOGIC</th> </tr> <tr> <th>GROUP</th> <th>T</th> <th>N</th> <th>GROUP</th> <th>T</th> <th>N</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 0</td> <td>Tis</td> <td>N0</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 0</td> <td>Tis</td> <td>N0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> I</td> <td>T1</td> <td>N0</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> I</td> <td>T1</td> <td>N0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> II</td> <td>T2</td> <td>N0</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> II</td> <td>T2</td> <td>N0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> III</td> <td>T3</td> <td>N0</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> III</td> <td>T3</td> <td>N0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>T1</td> <td>N1</td> <td></td> <td>T1</td> <td>N1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>T2</td> <td>N1</td> <td></td> <td>T2</td> <td>N1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>T3</td> <td>N1</td> <td></td> <td>T3</td> <td>N1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> IVA</td> <td>T4a</td> <td>N0</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> IVA</td> <td>T4a</td> <td>N0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>T4a</td> <td>N1</td> <td></td> <td>T4a</td> <td>N1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>T1</td> <td>N2</td> <td></td> <td>T1</td> <td>N2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>T2</td> <td>N2</td> <td></td> <td>T2</td> <td>N2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>T3</td> <td>N2</td> <td></td> <td>T3</td> <td>N2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>T4a</td> <td>N2</td> <td></td> <td>T4a</td> <td>N2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> IVB</td> <td>T4b</td> <td>Any N</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> IVB</td> <td>T4b</td> <td>Any N</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Any T</td> <td>N3</td> <td></td> <td>Any T</td> <td>N3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> IVC</td> <td>Any T</td> <td>Any N</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> IVC</td> <td>Any T</td> <td>Any N</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown</td> <td colspan="3"><input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			CLINICAL			PATHOLOGIC			GROUP	T	N	GROUP	T	N	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0		T1	N1		T1	N1		T2	N1		T2	N1		T3	N1		T3	N1	<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0		T4a	N1		T4a	N1		T1	N2		T1	N2		T2	N2		T2	N2		T3	N2		T3	N2		T4a	N2		T4a	N2	<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N	<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N		Any T	N3		Any T	N3	<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown			<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown		
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HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

LARYNX STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

Size of Lymph Nodes: _____

Extracapsular Extension from Lymph Nodes for Head & Neck: _____

Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels I-III: _____

Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels IV-V: _____

Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels VI-VII: _____

Other Lymph Node Group: _____

Clinical Location of Cervical Nodes: _____

Extracapsular Spread (ECS) Clinical: _____

Extracapsular Spread (ECS) Pathologic: _____

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Status: _____

Tumor Thickness: _____

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system	Grade
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 grade system	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade I or 1
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 grade system	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade II or 2
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 grade system	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade III or 3
<input type="checkbox"/> No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

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LARYNX STAGING FORM

Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____

National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

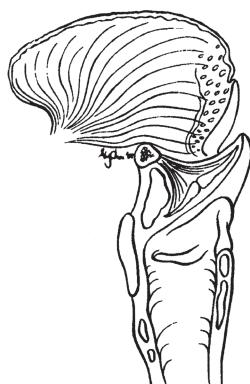
(continued from previous page)

LARYNX STAGING FORM

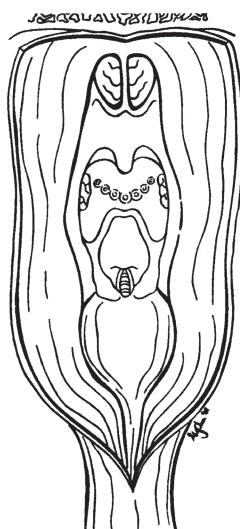
Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.

1.



2.



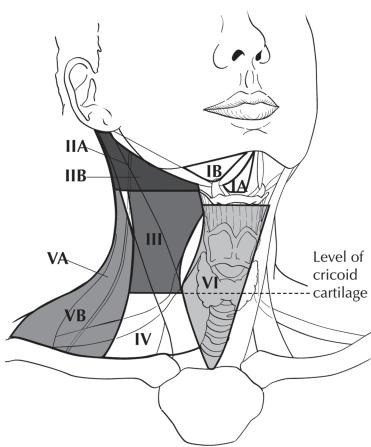
3.



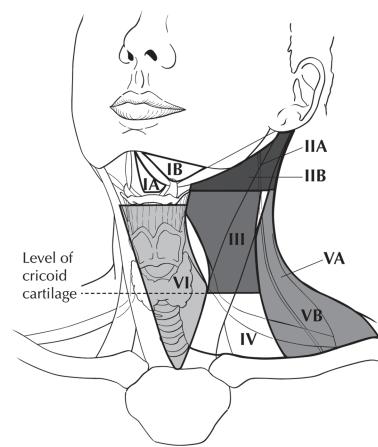
4.



5.



6.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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NASAL CAVITY AND PARANASAL SINUSES STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>																		
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical—staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral																		
<p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis </td> <td style="width: 85%;"> Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tis Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 </td> <td> Maxillary Sinus Tumor limited to maxillary sinus mucosa with no erosion or destruction of bone Tumor causing bone erosion or destruction including extension into the hard palate and/or middle nasal meatus, except extension to posterior wall of maxillary sinus and pterygoid plates </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> T3 </td> <td> Tumor invades any of the following: bone of the posterior wall of maxillary sinus, subcutaneous tissues, floor or medial wall of orbit, pterygoid fossa, ethmoid sinuses </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> T4a </td> <td> Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades anterior orbital contents, skin of cheek, pterygoid plates, infratemporal fossa, cribriform plate, sphenoid or frontal sinuses </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> T4b </td> <td> Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades any of the following: orbital apex, dura, brain, middle cranial fossa, cranial nerves other than maxillary division of trigeminal nerve (V_2), nasopharynx, or clivus </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 </td> <td> Nasal Cavity and Ethmoid Sinus Tumor restricted to any one subsite, with or without bony invasion Tumor invading two subsites in a single region or extending to involve an adjacent region within the nasoethmoidal complex, with or without bony invasion </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> T3 </td> <td> Tumor extends to invade the medial wall or floor of the orbit, maxillary sinus, palate, or cribriform plate </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> T4a </td> <td> Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades any of the following: anterior orbital contents, skin of nose or cheek, minimal extension to anterior cranial fossa, pterygoid plates, sphenoid or frontal sinuses </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> T4b </td> <td> Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades any of the following: orbital apex, dura, brain, middle cranial fossa, cranial nerves other than (V_2), nasopharynx, or clivus </td> </tr> </table>			<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tis Carcinoma <i>in situ</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2	Maxillary Sinus Tumor limited to maxillary sinus mucosa with no erosion or destruction of bone Tumor causing bone erosion or destruction including extension into the hard palate and/or middle nasal meatus, except extension to posterior wall of maxillary sinus and pterygoid plates	<input type="checkbox"/> T3	Tumor invades any of the following: bone of the posterior wall of maxillary sinus, subcutaneous tissues, floor or medial wall of orbit, pterygoid fossa, ethmoid sinuses	<input type="checkbox"/> T4a	Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades anterior orbital contents, skin of cheek, pterygoid plates, infratemporal fossa, cribriform plate, sphenoid or frontal sinuses	<input type="checkbox"/> T4b	Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades any of the following: orbital apex, dura, brain, middle cranial fossa, cranial nerves other than maxillary division of trigeminal nerve (V_2), nasopharynx, or clivus	<input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2	Nasal Cavity and Ethmoid Sinus Tumor restricted to any one subsite, with or without bony invasion Tumor invading two subsites in a single region or extending to involve an adjacent region within the nasoethmoidal complex, with or without bony invasion	<input type="checkbox"/> T3	Tumor extends to invade the medial wall or floor of the orbit, maxillary sinus, palate, or cribriform plate	<input type="checkbox"/> T4a	Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades any of the following: anterior orbital contents, skin of nose or cheek, minimal extension to anterior cranial fossa, pterygoid plates, sphenoid or frontal sinuses	<input type="checkbox"/> T4b	Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades any of the following: orbital apex, dura, brain, middle cranial fossa, cranial nerves other than (V_2), nasopharynx, or clivus
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<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> N2a	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N) Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or less in greatest dimension Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> N2a																		
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/ INFORMATION																			

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NASAL CAVITY AND PARANASAL SINUSES STAGING FORM

<input type="checkbox"/> N2b	Metastasis in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N2b
<input type="checkbox"/> N2c	Metastasis in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N2c
<input type="checkbox"/> N3	Metastasis in a lymph node, more than 6 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N3
<input type="checkbox"/> M0	DISTANT METASTASIS (M)	
<input type="checkbox"/> M1	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis	
	ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS	

CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0
	T1	N1	M0		T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0		T2	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0		T3	N1	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0	M0
	T4a	N1	M0		T4a	N1	M0
	T1	N2	M0		T1	N2	M0
	T2	N2	M0		T2	N2	M0
	T3	N2	M0		T3	N2	M0
	T4a	N2	M0		T4a	N2	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N	M0
	Any T	N3	M0		Any T	N3	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	M1	<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	M1
	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown				<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown		

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

- Size of Lymph Nodes _____
- Extracapsular Extension from Lymph Nodes for Head & Neck _____
- Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels I-III _____
- Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels IV-V _____
- Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels VI-VII _____
- Other Lymph Nodes Group _____
- Clinical Location of cervical nodes _____
- Extracapsular spread (ECS) Clinical _____
- Extracapsular spread (ECS) Pathologic _____
- Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Status _____
- Tumor Thickness _____

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

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NASAL CAVITY AND PARANASAL SINUSES STAGING FORM

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

<i>Grading system</i>	<i>Grade</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 grade system	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade I or 1
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 grade system	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade II or 2
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 grade system	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade III or 3
<input type="checkbox"/> No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

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- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes (continued):

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

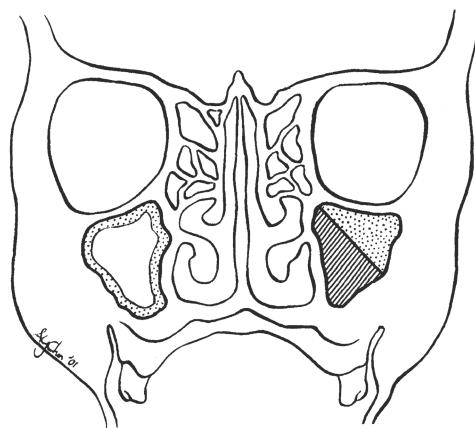
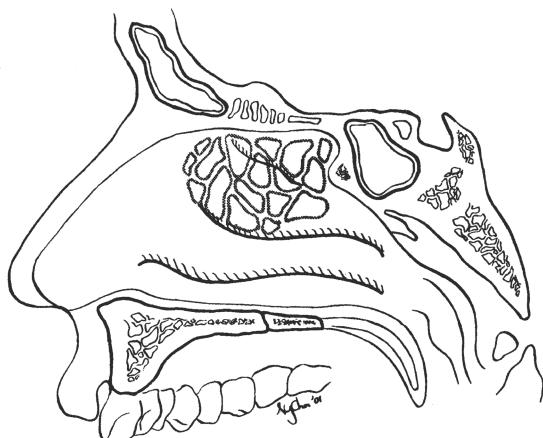
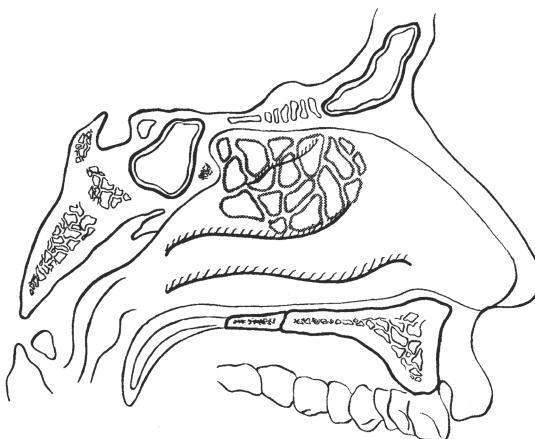
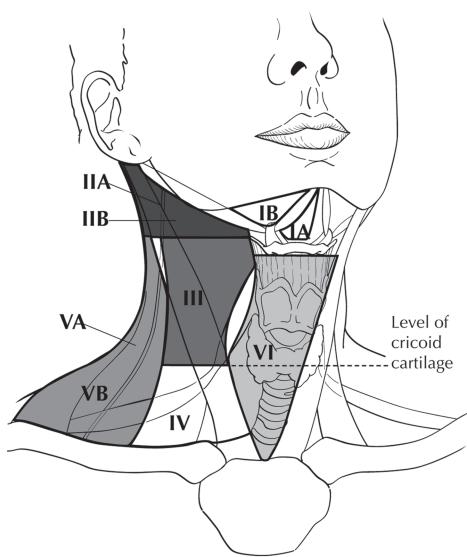
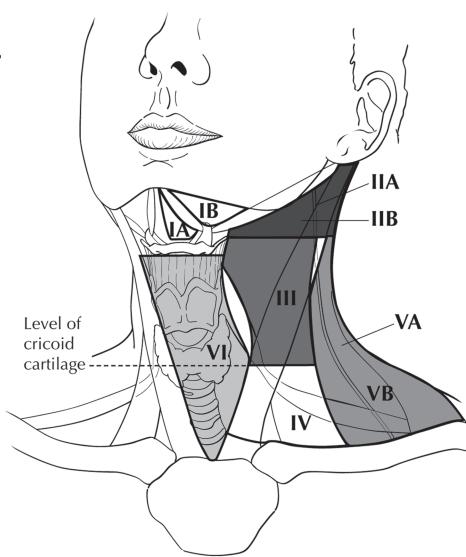
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

NASAL CAVITY AND PARANASAL SINUSES STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS
PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
(continued from previous page)

MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> c clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral																								
<p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"><input type="checkbox"/> TX</td> <td>Primary tumor cannot be assessed</td> <td style="width: 15%;"><input type="checkbox"/> TX</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> T0</td> <td>No evidence of primary tumor</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> T0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> T1</td> <td>Tumor 2 cm or less in greatest dimension without extraparenchymal extension*</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> T1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> T2</td> <td>Tumor more than 2 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension without extraparenchymal extension*</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> T2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> T3</td> <td>Tumor more than 4 cm and/or tumor having extraparenchymal extension*</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> T3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> T4a</td> <td>Moderately advanced disease Tumor invades skin, mandible, ear canal, and/or facial nerve</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> T4a</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> T4b</td> <td>Very advanced disease Tumor invades skull base and/or pterygoid plates and/or encases carotid artery</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> T4b</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">*Note: Extraparenchymal extension is clinical or macroscopic evidence of invasion of soft tissues. Microscopic evidence alone does not constitute extraparenchymal extension for classification purposes.</p>			<input type="checkbox"/> TX	Primary tumor cannot be assessed	<input type="checkbox"/> TX	<input type="checkbox"/> T0	No evidence of primary tumor	<input type="checkbox"/> T0	<input type="checkbox"/> T1	Tumor 2 cm or less in greatest dimension without extraparenchymal extension*	<input type="checkbox"/> T1	<input type="checkbox"/> T2	Tumor more than 2 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension without extraparenchymal extension*	<input type="checkbox"/> T2	<input type="checkbox"/> T3	Tumor more than 4 cm and/or tumor having extraparenchymal extension*	<input type="checkbox"/> T3	<input type="checkbox"/> T4a	Moderately advanced disease Tumor invades skin, mandible, ear canal, and/or facial nerve	<input type="checkbox"/> T4a	<input type="checkbox"/> T4b	Very advanced disease Tumor invades skull base and/or pterygoid plates and/or encases carotid artery	<input type="checkbox"/> T4b			
<input type="checkbox"/> TX	Primary tumor cannot be assessed	<input type="checkbox"/> TX																								
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<input type="checkbox"/> T1	Tumor 2 cm or less in greatest dimension without extraparenchymal extension*	<input type="checkbox"/> T1																								
<input type="checkbox"/> T2	Tumor more than 2 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension without extraparenchymal extension*	<input type="checkbox"/> T2																								
<input type="checkbox"/> T3	Tumor more than 4 cm and/or tumor having extraparenchymal extension*	<input type="checkbox"/> T3																								
<input type="checkbox"/> T4a	Moderately advanced disease Tumor invades skin, mandible, ear canal, and/or facial nerve	<input type="checkbox"/> T4a																								
<input type="checkbox"/> T4b	Very advanced disease Tumor invades skull base and/or pterygoid plates and/or encases carotid artery	<input type="checkbox"/> T4b																								
<p style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"><input type="checkbox"/> NX</td> <td>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed</td> <td style="width: 15%;"><input type="checkbox"/> NX</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N0</td> <td>No regional lymph node metastasis</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N1</td> <td>Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or less in greatest dimension</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N2</td> <td>Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N2a</td> <td>Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N2a</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N2b</td> <td>Metastasis in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N2b</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N2c</td> <td>Metastasis in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N2c</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N3</td> <td>Metastasis in a lymph node, more than 6 cm in greatest dimension</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N3</td> </tr> </table>			<input type="checkbox"/> NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed	<input type="checkbox"/> NX	<input type="checkbox"/> N0	No regional lymph node metastasis	<input type="checkbox"/> N0	<input type="checkbox"/> N1	Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or less in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N1	<input type="checkbox"/> N2	Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N2	<input type="checkbox"/> N2a	Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N2a	<input type="checkbox"/> N2b	Metastasis in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N2b	<input type="checkbox"/> N2c	Metastasis in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N2c	<input type="checkbox"/> N3	Metastasis in a lymph node, more than 6 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N3
<input type="checkbox"/> NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed	<input type="checkbox"/> NX																								
<input type="checkbox"/> N0	No regional lymph node metastasis	<input type="checkbox"/> N0																								
<input type="checkbox"/> N1	Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or less in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N1																								
<input type="checkbox"/> N2	Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N2																								
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<input type="checkbox"/> N2c	Metastasis in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N2c																								
<input type="checkbox"/> N3	Metastasis in a lymph node, more than 6 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> N3																								
<p style="text-align: center;">DISTANT METASTASIS (M)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"><input type="checkbox"/> M0</td> <td>No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)</td> <td style="width: 15%;"><input type="checkbox"/> M1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> M1</td> <td>Distant metastasis</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			<input type="checkbox"/> M0	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)	<input type="checkbox"/> M1	<input type="checkbox"/> M1	Distant metastasis																			
<input type="checkbox"/> M0	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)	<input type="checkbox"/> M1																								
<input type="checkbox"/> M1	Distant metastasis																									

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued on next page)

MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS STAGING FORM

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0
	T1	N1	M0		T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0		T2	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0		T3	N1	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0	M0
	T4a	N1	M0		T4a	N1	M0
	T1	N2	M0		T1	N2	M0
	T2	N2	M0		T2	N2	M0
	T3	N2	M0		T3	N2	M0
	T4a	N2	M0		T4a	N2	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N	M0
	Any T	N3	M0		Any T	N3	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	M1	<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	M1
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown				<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown			

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING : None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

- Size of Lymph Nodes _____
- Extracapsular Extension from Lymph Nodes for Head & Neck _____
- Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels I-III _____
- Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels IV-V _____
- Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels VI-VII _____
- Other Lymph Nodes Group _____
- Clinical Location of cervical nodes _____
- Extracapsular spread (ECS) Clinical _____
- Extracapsular spread (ECS) Pathologic _____

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

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MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS STAGING FORM

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologist (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

General Notes (continued):

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

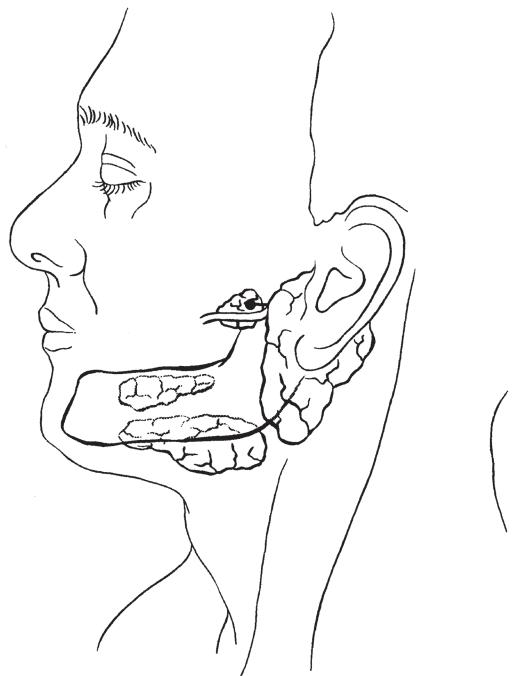
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS STAGING FORM

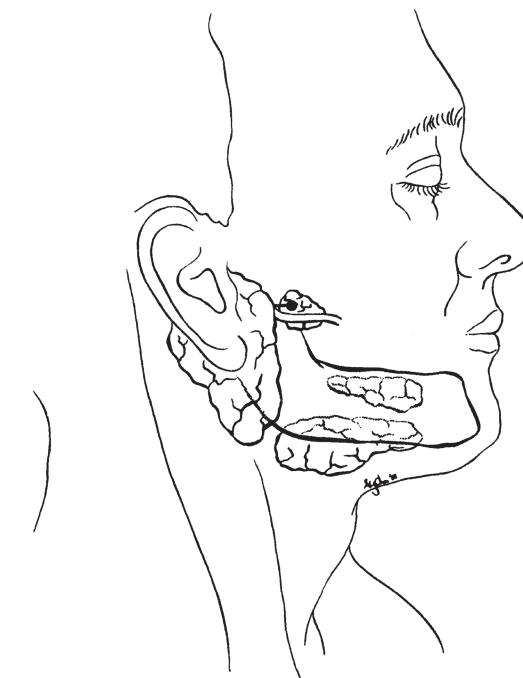
Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.

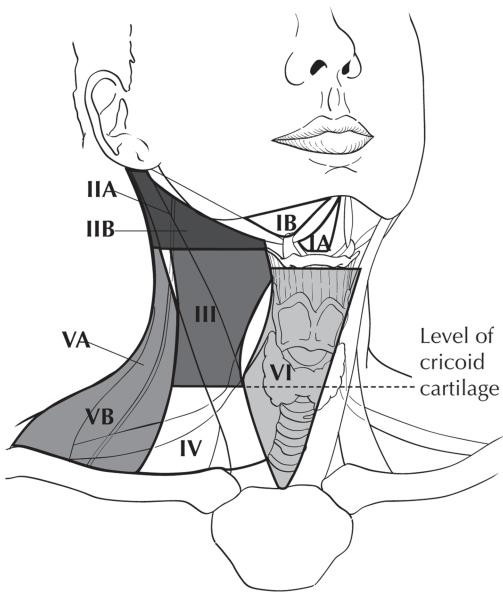
1.



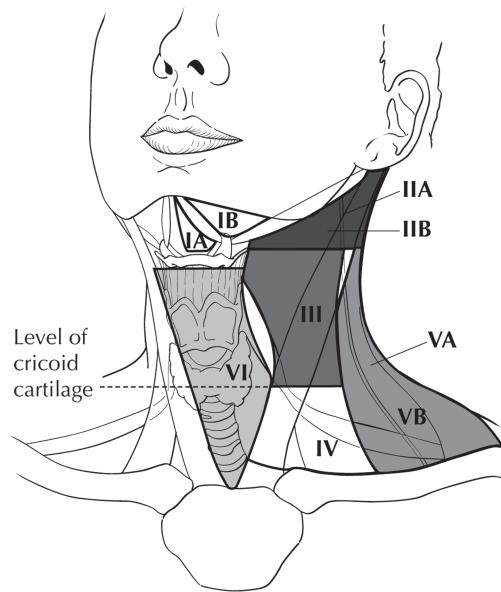
2.



3.



4.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

THYROID STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical– staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____ LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery
	<p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <p>All categories may be subdivided: (s) solitary tumor and (m) multifocal tumor (the largest determines the classification).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> TX Primary tumor cannot be assessed <input type="checkbox"/> T0 No evidence of primary tumor <input type="checkbox"/> T1 Tumor 2 cm or less in greatest dimension limited to the thyroid <input type="checkbox"/> T1a Tumor 1 cm or less, limited to the thyroid <input type="checkbox"/> T1b Tumor more than 1 cm but not more than 2 cm in greatest dimension, limited to the thyroid <input type="checkbox"/> T2 Tumor more than 2 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension, limited to the thyroid <input type="checkbox"/> T3 Tumor more than 4 cm in greatest dimension limited to the thyroid, or any tumor with minimal extrathyroid extension (e.g., extension to sternothyroid muscle or perithyroid soft tissues) <input type="checkbox"/> T4a Moderately advanced disease. Tumor of any size extending beyond the thyroid capsule to invade subcutaneous soft tissues, larynx, trachea, esophagus, or recurrent laryngeal nerve <input type="checkbox"/> T4b Very advanced disease. Tumor invades prevertebral fascia or encases carotid artery or mediastinal vessels <p><i>All anaplastic carcinomas are considered T4 tumors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> T4a Intrathyroidal anaplastic carcinoma <input type="checkbox"/> T4b Anaplastic carcinoma with gross extrathyroid extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T1a <input type="checkbox"/> T1b <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4a <input type="checkbox"/> T4b <input type="checkbox"/> T4a <input type="checkbox"/> T4b
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> NX Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed. <input type="checkbox"/> N0 No regional lymph node metastasis <input type="checkbox"/> N1 Regional lymph node metastasis <input type="checkbox"/> N1a Metastasis to Level VI (pretracheal, paratracheal, and prelaryngeal/Delphian lymph nodes) <input type="checkbox"/> N1b Metastasis to unilateral, bilateral, or contralateral cervical (Levels I, II, III, IV or V) or retropharyngeal or superior mediastinal lymph nodes (Level VII) 	<p style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)</p> <p>Regional lymph nodes are the central compartment, lateral cervical, and upper mediastinal lymph nodes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N1a <input type="checkbox"/> N1b
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> M0 No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) <input type="checkbox"/> M1 Distant metastasis 	<p style="text-align: center;">DISTANT METASTASIS (M)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> M1

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued on next page)

THYROID STAGING FORM

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL

Separate stage groupings are recommended for papillary or follicular (differentiated), medullary, and anaplastic (undifferentiated) carcinoma.

Papillary or Follicular (Differentiated)

UNDER 45 YEARS

GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> I	Any T	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	Any T	Any N	M1

Papillary or Follicular (Differentiated)

45 YEARS AND OLDER

GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0
	T1	N1a	M0
	T2	N1a	M0
	T3	N1a	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0	M0
	T4a	N1a	M0
	T1	N1b	M0
	T2	N1b	M0
	T3	N1b	M0
	T4a	N1b	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	M1

Medullary Carcinoma (All age groups)

GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0
	T3	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T1	N1a	M0
	T2	N1a	M0
	T3	N1a	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0	M0
	T4a	N1a	M0
	T1	N1b	M0
	T2	N1b	M0
	T3	N1b	M0
	T4a	N1b	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	M1

Anaplastic Carcinoma

All anaplastic carcinomas are considered Stage IV

GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	M1

Stage unknown

PATHOLOGIC

Separate stage groupings are recommended for papillary or follicular (differentiated), medullary, and anaplastic (undifferentiated) carcinoma.

Papillary or Follicular (Differentiated)

UNDER 45 YEARS

GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> I	Any T	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	Any T	Any N	M1

Papillary or Follicular (Differentiated)

45 YEARS AND OLDER

GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0
	T1	N1a	M0
	T2	N1a	M0
	T3	N1a	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0	M0
	T4a	N1a	M0
	T1	N1b	M0
	T2	N1b	M0
	T3	N1b	M0
	T4a	N1b	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	M1

Medullary Carcinoma (All age groups)

GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0
	T3	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T1	N1a	M0
	T2	N1a	M0
	T3	N1a	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	N0	M0
	T4a	N1a	M0
	T1	N1b	M0
	T2	N1b	M0
	T3	N1b	M0
	T4a	N1b	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	M1

Anaplastic Carcinoma

All anaplastic carcinomas are considered Stage IV

GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4a	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	T4b	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVC	Any T	Any N	M1

Stage unknown

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

THYROID STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT: Solitary or Multifocal tumors in the primary site _____

General Notes :

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____

National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

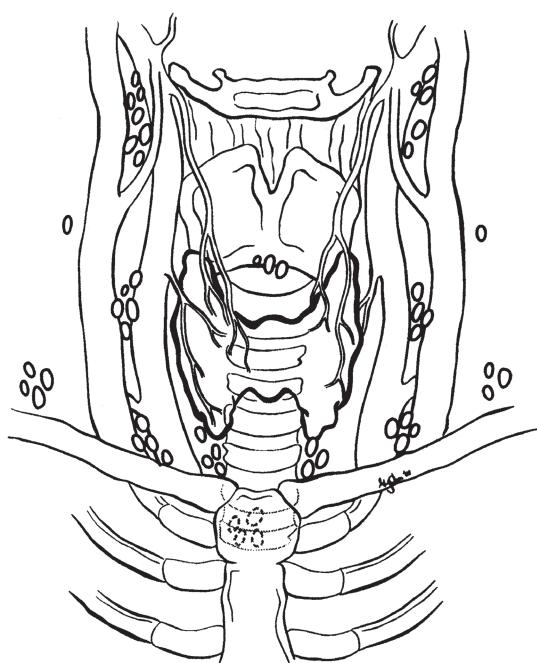
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THYROID STAGING FORM

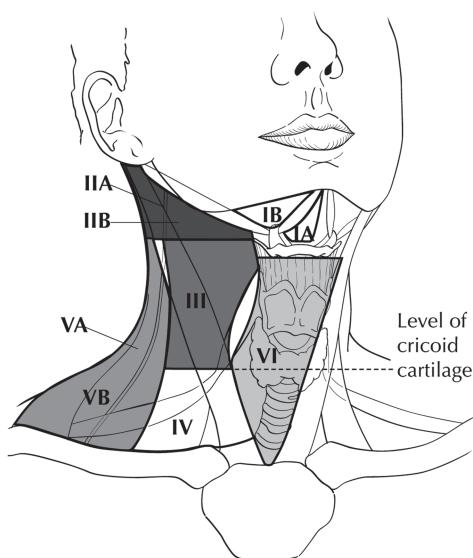
Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.

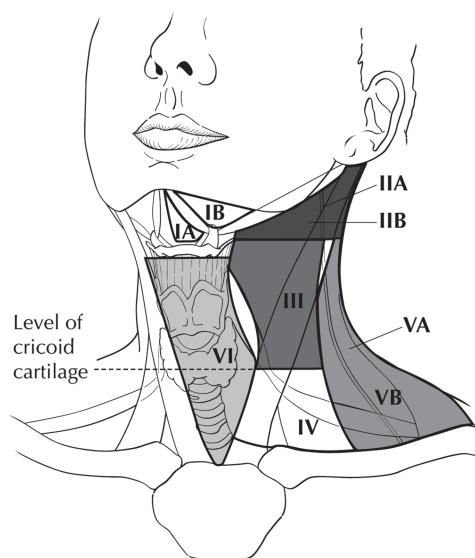
1.



2.



3.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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APPENDIX STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clinical—staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____ LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery
PRIMARY TUMOR (T)		
<p>Carcinoma</p> <p>Primary tumor cannot be assessed</p> <p>No evidence of primary tumor</p> <p>Carcinoma <i>in situ</i>: intraepithelial or invasion of lamina propria*</p> <p>Tumor invades submucosa</p> <p>Tumor invades muscularis propria</p> <p>Tumor invades through muscularis propria into subserosa or into mesoappendix</p> <p>Tumor penetrates visceral peritoneum, including mucinous peritoneal tumor within the right lower quadrant and/or directly invades other organs or structures***,***</p> <p>Tumor penetrates visceral peritoneum, including mucinous peritoneal tumor within the right lower quadrant</p> <p>Tumor directly invades other organs or structures</p> <p>* Tis includes cancer cells confined within the glandular basement membrane (intraepithelial) or lamina propria (intramucosal) with no extension through muscularis mucosae into submucosa.</p> <p>** Direct invasion in T4 includes invasion of other segments of the colorectum by way of the serosa, e.g., invasion of ileum.</p> <p>*** Tumor that is adherent to other organs or structures, grossly, is classified cT4b. However, if no tumor is present in the adhesion, microscopically, the classification should be pT1-3 depending on the anatomical depth of wall invasion.</p> <p>Carcinoid</p> <p>Primary tumor cannot be assessed</p> <p>No evidence of primary tumor</p> <p>Tumor 2 cm or less in greatest dimension</p> <p>Tumor 1 cm or less in greatest dimension</p> <p>Tumor more than 1 cm but not more than 2 cm</p> <p>Tumor more than 2 cm but not more than 4 cm or with extension to the cecum</p> <p>Tumor more than 4 cm or with extension to the ileum</p> <p>Tumor directly invades other adjacent organs or structures, e.g., abdominal wall and skeletal muscle*</p> <p>Note: Tumor that is adherent to other organs or structures, grossly, is classified cT4. However, if no tumor is present in the adhesion, microscopically, the classification should be classified pT1-3 depending on the anatomical depth of wall invasion.</p> <p>*Penetration of the mesoappendix does not seem to be as important a prognostic factor as the size of the primary tumor and is not separately categorized.</p>		
REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)		
<p>Carcinoma</p> <p>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed</p> <p>No regional lymph node metastasis</p> <p>Metastasis in 1 to 3 regional lymph nodes</p> <p>Metastasis in 4 or more regional lymph nodes</p>		
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS		PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

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APPENDIX STAGING FORM

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HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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APPENDIX STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

Carcinoma

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: Grade _____

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

Preoperative/Pretreatment carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) _____

Preoperative/Pretreatment CA 19-9 _____

Tumor Deposits (TD) _____

Microsatellite instability (MSI) _____

18q Loss of Heterozygosity (LOH) _____

Carcinoid

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

Serum Chromaganin A _____

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 grade system
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 grade system
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 grade system
<input type="checkbox"/> No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available | Grade
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade I or 1
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade II or 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade III or 3
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade IV or 4 |
|---|--|

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____

National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

COLON AND RECTUM STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>																		
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral																		
<p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> TX</td><td>Primary tumor cannot be assessed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T0</td><td>No evidence of primary tumor</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Tis</td><td>Carcinoma <i>in situ</i>: intraepithelial or invasion of lamina propria*</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T1</td><td>Tumor invades submucosa</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T2</td><td>Tumor invades muscularis propria</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T3</td><td>Tumor invades through the muscularis propria into pericolorectal tissues</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T4a</td><td>Tumor penetrates to the surface of the visceral peritoneum**</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T4b</td><td>Tumor directly invades or is adherent to other organs or structures**,***</td></tr> </table> <p>*Note: Tis includes cancer cells confined within the glandular basement membrane (intraepithelial) or mucosal lamina propria (intramucosal) with no extension through the muscularis mucosae into the submucosa.</p> <p>**Note: Direct invasion in T4 includes invasion of other organs or other segments of the colorectum as a result of direct extension through the serosa, as confirmed on microscopic examination (for example, invasion of the sigmoid colon by a carcinoma of the cecum) or, for cancers in a retro-peritoneal or subperitoneal location, direct invasion of other organs or structures by virtue of extension beyond the muscularis propria (i.e., respectively, a tumor on the posterior wall of the descending colon invading the left kidney or lateral abdominal wall; or a mid or distal rectal cancer with invasion of prostate, seminal vesicles, cervix or vagina).</p> <p>***Note: Tumor that is adherent to other organs or structures, grossly, is classified ct4b. However, if no tumor is present in the adhesion, microscopically, the classification should be pT1-4a depending on the anatomical depth of wall invasion. The V and L classifications should be used to identify the presence or absence of vascular or lymphatic invasion whereas the PN site-specific factor should be used for perineural invasion.</p>			<input type="checkbox"/> TX	Primary tumor cannot be assessed	<input type="checkbox"/> T0	No evidence of primary tumor	<input type="checkbox"/> Tis	Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> : intraepithelial or invasion of lamina propria*	<input type="checkbox"/> T1	Tumor invades submucosa	<input type="checkbox"/> T2	Tumor invades muscularis propria	<input type="checkbox"/> T3	Tumor invades through the muscularis propria into pericolorectal tissues	<input type="checkbox"/> T4a	Tumor penetrates to the surface of the visceral peritoneum**	<input type="checkbox"/> T4b	Tumor directly invades or is adherent to other organs or structures**,***		
<input type="checkbox"/> TX	Primary tumor cannot be assessed																			
<input type="checkbox"/> T0	No evidence of primary tumor																			
<input type="checkbox"/> Tis	Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> : intraepithelial or invasion of lamina propria*																			
<input type="checkbox"/> T1	Tumor invades submucosa																			
<input type="checkbox"/> T2	Tumor invades muscularis propria																			
<input type="checkbox"/> T3	Tumor invades through the muscularis propria into pericolorectal tissues																			
<input type="checkbox"/> T4a	Tumor penetrates to the surface of the visceral peritoneum**																			
<input type="checkbox"/> T4b	Tumor directly invades or is adherent to other organs or structures**,***																			
<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N1a <input type="checkbox"/> N1b <input type="checkbox"/> N1c <input type="checkbox"/> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> N2a <input type="checkbox"/> N2b	<p style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> NX</td><td>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> N0</td><td>No regional lymph node metastasis</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> N1</td><td>Metastasis in 1 to 3 regional lymph nodes</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> N1a</td><td>Metastasis in 1 regional lymph node</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> N1b</td><td>Metastasis in 2-3 regional lymph nodes</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> N1c</td><td>Tumor deposit(s) in the subserosa, mesentery, or non-peritonealized pericolic or perirectal tissues without regional nodal metastasis</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> N2</td><td>Metastasis in 4 or more regional lymph nodes</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> N2a</td><td>Metastasis in 4 to 6 regional lymph nodes</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> N2b</td><td>Metastasis in 7 or more regional lymph nodes</td></tr> </table> <p>Note: A satellite peritumoral nodule in the pericolorectal adipose tissue of a primary carcinoma without histologic evidence of residual lymph node in the nodule may represent discontinuous spread, venous invasion with extravascular spread (V1/2) or a totally replaced lymph node (N1/2). Replaced nodes should be counted separately as positive nodes in the N category, whereas discontinuous spread or venous invasion should be classified and counted in the Site-Specific Factor category Tumor Deposits (TD).</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed	<input type="checkbox"/> N0	No regional lymph node metastasis	<input type="checkbox"/> N1	Metastasis in 1 to 3 regional lymph nodes	<input type="checkbox"/> N1a	Metastasis in 1 regional lymph node	<input type="checkbox"/> N1b	Metastasis in 2-3 regional lymph nodes	<input type="checkbox"/> N1c	Tumor deposit(s) in the subserosa, mesentery, or non-peritonealized pericolic or perirectal tissues without regional nodal metastasis	<input type="checkbox"/> N2	Metastasis in 4 or more regional lymph nodes	<input type="checkbox"/> N2a	Metastasis in 4 to 6 regional lymph nodes	<input type="checkbox"/> N2b	Metastasis in 7 or more regional lymph nodes	<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N1a <input type="checkbox"/> N1b <input type="checkbox"/> N1c <input type="checkbox"/> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> N2a <input type="checkbox"/> N2b
<input type="checkbox"/> NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed																			
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<input type="checkbox"/> N1b	Metastasis in 2-3 regional lymph nodes																			
<input type="checkbox"/> N1c	Tumor deposit(s) in the subserosa, mesentery, or non-peritonealized pericolic or perirectal tissues without regional nodal metastasis																			
<input type="checkbox"/> N2	Metastasis in 4 or more regional lymph nodes																			
<input type="checkbox"/> N2a	Metastasis in 4 to 6 regional lymph nodes																			
<input type="checkbox"/> N2b	Metastasis in 7 or more regional lymph nodes																			

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

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COLON AND RECTUM STAGING FORM

		DISTANT METASTASIS (M)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	M0	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	M1	Distant metastasis	<input type="checkbox"/>	M1
<input type="checkbox"/>	M1a	Metastasis confined to one organ or site (e.g., liver, lung, ovary, non-regional node).	<input type="checkbox"/>	M1a
<input type="checkbox"/>	M1b	Metastases in more than one organ/site or the peritoneum.	<input type="checkbox"/>	M1b

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL						PATHOLOGIC					
GROUP	T	N	M	Dukes*	MAC*	GROUP	T	N	M	Dukes*	MAC*
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	M0	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	M0	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0	A	A	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0	A	A
		T2	N0	M0	A	<input type="checkbox"/> T2	N0	M0	A	A	B1
<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	T3	N0	M0	B	B2	<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	T3	N0	M0	B	B2
<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	T4a	N0	M0	B	B2	<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	T4a	N0	M0	B	B2
<input type="checkbox"/> IIC	T4b	N0	M0	B	B3	<input type="checkbox"/> IIC	T4b	N0	M0	B	B3
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T1-T2	N1/N1c	M0	C	C1	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T1-T2	N1/N1c	M0	C	C1
		T1	N2a	M0	C	<input type="checkbox"/> T1	N2a	M0	C	C	C1
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T3-T4a	N1/N1c	M0	C	C2	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T3-T4a	N1/N1c	M0	C	C2
		T2-T3	N2a	M0	C	<input type="checkbox"/> T2-T3	N2a	M0	C	C	C1/C2
		T1-T2	N2b	M0	C	<input type="checkbox"/> T1-T2	N2b	M0	C	C	C1
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC	T4a	N2a	M0	C	C2	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC	T4a	N2a	M0	C	C2
		T3-T4a	N2b	M0	C	<input type="checkbox"/> T3-T4a	N2b	M0	C	C	C2
		T4b	N1-N2	M0	C	<input type="checkbox"/> T4b	N1-N2	M0	C	C	C3
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	Any T	Any N	M1a	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	Any T	Any N	M1a	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	Any T	Any N	M1b	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	Any T	Any N	M1b	-	-

*Dukes B is a composite of better (T3 N0 M0) and worse (T4 N0 M0) prognostic groups, as is Dukes C (Any TN1 M0 and Any T N2 M0). MAC is the modified Astler-Coller classification.

*Dukes B is a composite of better (T3 N0 M0) and worse (T4 N0 M0) prognostic groups, as is Dukes C (Any TN1 M0 and Any T N2 M0). MAC is the modified Astler-Coller classification.

Stage unknown

Stage unknown

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

- Pre-operative or pre-treatment carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) ng/ml _____
- Tumor Deposits (TD) _____
- Circumferential Resection Margin (CRM) _____
- Perineural Invasion (PN) _____
- Microsatellite Instability (MSI) _____
- Tumor Regression Grade (with neoadjuvant therapy) _____
- KRAS gene analysis _____
- 18q loss of heterozygosity (LOH) assay _____

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

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COLON AND RECTUM STAGING FORM

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes (continued):

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

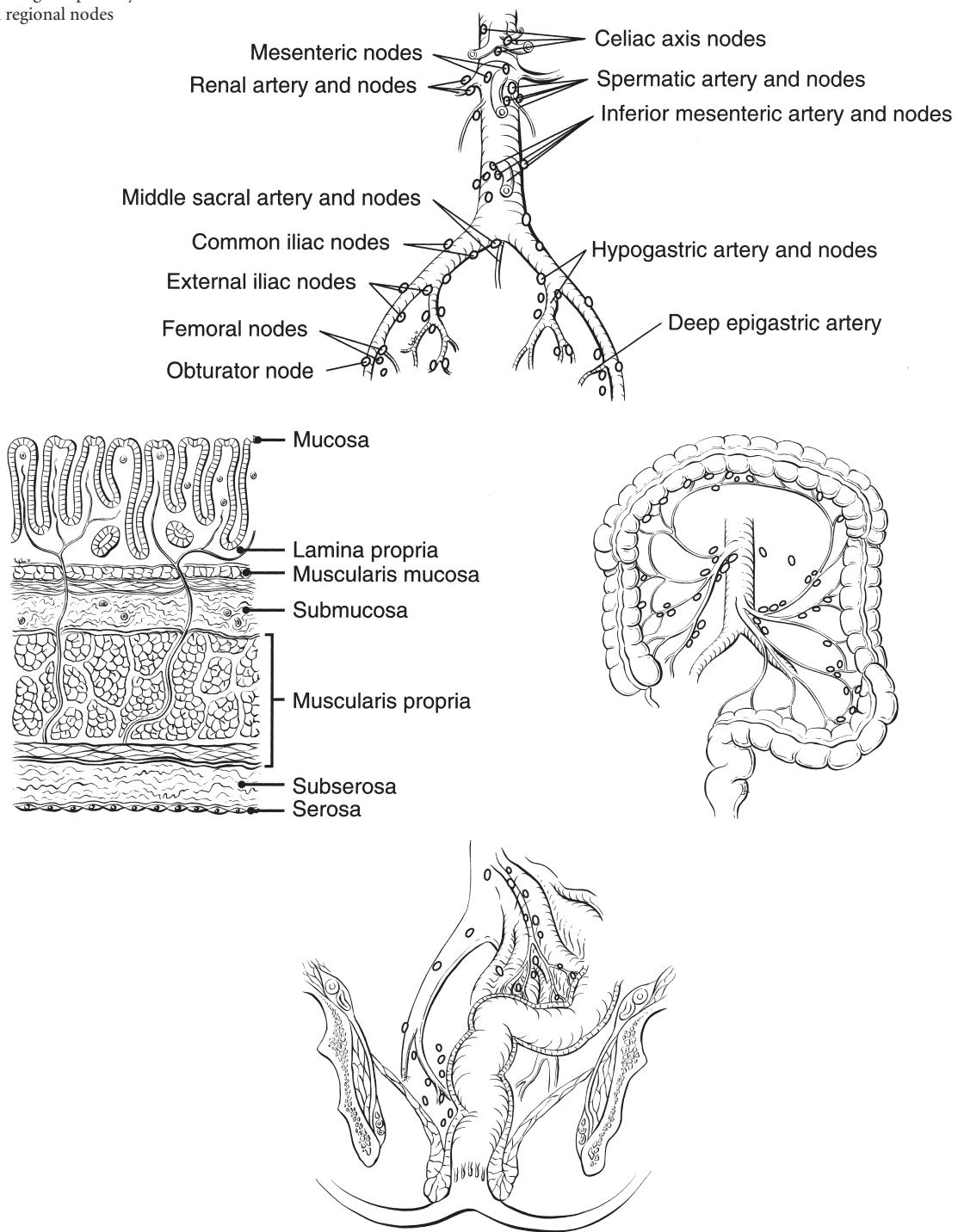
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COLON AND RECTUM STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

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GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMOR STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS FOR GIST AT ALL SITES				PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease during and from surgery				
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical– staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____			<input type="checkbox"/> y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery					
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4	PRIMARY TUMOR (T)			<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4					
<input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)			<input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1					
<input type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> M1	DISTANT METASTASIS (M)			<input type="checkbox"/> M1					
ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS – GASTRIC GIST (also to be used for omentum)									
CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC					
GROUP	T	N	M	Mitotic Rate	GROUP	T	N	M	Mitotic Rate
<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1 or T2	N0	M0	Low	<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1 or T2	N0	M0	Low
<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T3	N0	M0	Low	<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T3	N0	M0	Low
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T1	N0	M0	High	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T1	N0	M0	High
	T2	N0	M0	High		T2	N0	M0	High
	T4	N0	M0	Low		T4	N0	M0	Low
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T3	N0	M0	High	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T3	N0	M0	High
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T4	N0	M0	High	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T4	N0	M0	High
<input type="checkbox"/> IV	Any T	N1	M0	Any rate	<input type="checkbox"/> IV	Any T	N1	M0	Any rate
	Any T	Any N	M1	Any rate		Any T	Any N	M1	Any rate
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown									
ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS – SMALL INTESTINAL GIST (also to be used for esophagus, colorectal, mesentery, and peritoneum)						PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	Mitotic Rate	GROUP	T	N	M	Mitotic Rate
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1 or T2	N0	M0	Low	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1 or T2	N0	M0	Low
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T3	N0	M0	Low	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T3	N0	M0	Low
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T1	N0	M0	High	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T1	N0	M0	High
	T4	N0	M0	Low		T4	N0	M0	Low
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T2	N0	M0	High	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T2	N0	M0	High
	T3	N0	M0	High		T3	N0	M0	High
	T4	N0	M0	High		T4	N0	M0	High
<input type="checkbox"/> IV	Any T	N1	M0	Any rate	<input type="checkbox"/> IV	Any T	N1	M0	Any rate
	Any T	Any N	M1	Any rate		Any T	Any N	M1	Any rate
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown									

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GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMOR STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS) – FOR GIST AT ALL SITES

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: Mitotic rate _____

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

KIT Immunohistochemistry: _____

Mutational status of KIT, PDGFRA: _____

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Histological grading, an ingredient in sarcoma staging, is not well suited to GISTS, because a majority of these tumors have low or relatively low mitotic rates below the thresholds used for grading of soft tissue tumors, and because GISTS often manifest aggressive features with mitotic rates below the thresholds used for soft tissue tumor grading (the lowest tier of mitotic rates for soft tissue sarcomas being 10 mitoses per 10 HPFs). In GIST staging, the grade is replaced by mitotic activity.

- GX Grade cannot be assessed
- G1 Low grade; mitotic rate <5/50 HPF
- G2 High grade, mitotic rate >5/50 HPF

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____

National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe):_____

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

LUNG STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery	
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T1a <input type="checkbox"/> T1b <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T2a <input type="checkbox"/> T2b <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4	<p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <p>Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tis Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> Tumor ≤3 cm in greatest dimension, surrounded by lung or visceral pleura, without bronchoscopic evidence of invasion more proximal than the lobar bronchus (i.e., not in the main bronchus)* Tumor <2 cm in greatest dimension Tumor > 2 cm but ≤3 cm in greatest dimension Tumor > 3 cm but ≤7 cm or tumor with any of the following features (T2 tumors with these features are classified T2a if ≤ 5 cm) Involves main bronchus, ≥2 cm distal to the carina Invades visceral pleura (PL1 or PL2) Associated with atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis that extends to the hilar region but does not involve the entire lung Tumor > 3 cm but ≤5 cm in greatest dimension Tumor > 5 cm but ≤7 cm in greatest dimension Tumor > 7 cm or one that directly invades any of the following: parietal pleural (PL3) chest wall (including superior sulcus tumors), diaphragm, phrenic nerve, mediastinal pleura, parietal pericardium; or tumor in the main bronchus (< 2 cm distal to the carina* but without involvement of the carina; or associated atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis of the entire lung or separate tumor nodule(s) in the same lobe Tumor of any size that invades any of the following: mediastinum, heart, great vessels, trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerve, esophagus, vertebral body, carina, separate tumor nodule(s) in a different ipsilateral lobe</p> <p>* The uncommon superficial spreading tumor of any size with its invasive component limited to the bronchial wall, which may extend proximally to the main bronchus, is also classified as T1a.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T1a <input type="checkbox"/> T1b <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T2a <input type="checkbox"/> T2b <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4	
<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> N3	<p style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)</p> <p>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Metastasis in ipsilateral peribronchial and/or ipsilateral hilar lymph nodes and intrapulmonary nodes, including involvement by direct extension Metastasis in ipsilateral mediastinal and/or subcarinal lymph node(s) Metastasis in contralateral mediastinal, contralateral hilar, ipsilateral or contralateral scalene, or supraclavicular lymph node(s)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> N3	
<input type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> M1 <input type="checkbox"/> M1a <input type="checkbox"/> M1b	<p style="text-align: center;">DISTANT METASTASIS (M)</p> <p>No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis Separate tumor nodule(s) in a contralateral lobe; tumor with pleural nodules or malignant pleural (or pericardial) effusion** Distant metastasis (in extrathoracic organs)</p> <p>**Most pleural (and pericardial) effusions with lung cancer are due to tumor. In a few patients, however, multiple cytopathologic examinations of pleural (pericardial) fluid are negative for tumor, and the fluid is nonbloody and is not an exudate. Where</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> M1 <input type="checkbox"/> M1a <input type="checkbox"/> M1b	
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION		

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LUNG STAGING FORM

these elements and clinical judgement dictate that the effusion is not related to the tumor, the effusion should be excluded as a staging element and the patient should be classified as M0.

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> Occult	TX	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Occult	TX	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1a	N0	M0
	T1b	N0	M0		T1b	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T2a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T2a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	T2b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	T2b	N0	M0
	T1a	N1	M0		T1a	N1	M0
	T1b	N1	M0		T1b	N1	M0
	T2a	N1	M0		T2a	N1	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	T2b	N1	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	T2b	N1	M0
	T3	N0	M0		T3	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T1a	N2	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T1a	N2	M0
	T1b	N2	M0		T1b	N2	M0
	T2a	N2	M0		T2a	N2	M0
	T2b	N2	M0		T2b	N2	M0
	T3	N1	M0		T3	N1	M0
	T3	N2	M0		T3	N2	M0
	T4	N0	M0		T4	N0	M0
	T4	N1	M0		T4	N1	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T1a	N3	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T1a	N3	M0
	T1b	N3	M0		T1b	N3	M0
	T2a	N3	M0		T2a	N3	M0
	T2b	N3	M0		T2b	N3	M0
	T3	N3	M0		T3	N3	M0
	T4	N2	M0		T4	N2	M0
	T4	N3	M0		T4	N3	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IV	Any T	Any N	M1a	<input type="checkbox"/> IV	Any T	Any N	M1a
	Any T	Any N	M1b		Any T	Any N	M1b
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown				<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown			

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

Pleural/Elastic Layer Invasion (based on H&E and elastic stains) _____

Separate Tumor Nodules _____

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

LUNG STAGING FORM

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes (continued):

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____

National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

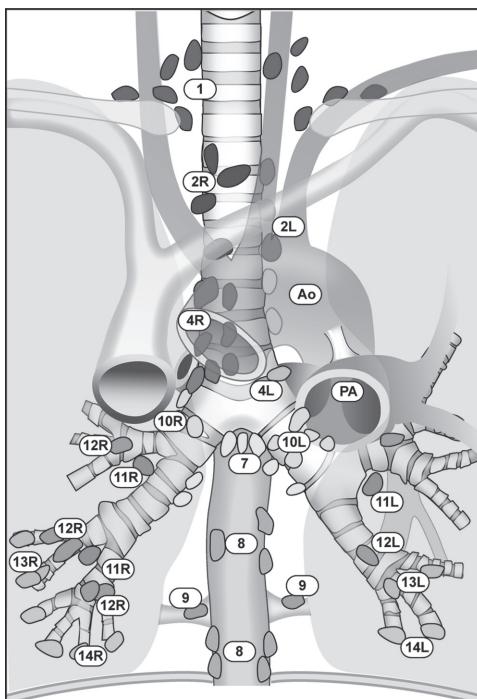
PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued on next page)

LUNG STAGING FORM

Illustration

The IASLC lymph node map shown with the proposed amalgamation of lymph node levels into zones.
 (© Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, 2009.)



Supraclavicular zone

- 1 Low cervical, supraclavicular, and sternal notch nodes

Superior Mediastinal Nodes

Upper zone

- 2R Upper Paratracheal (right)
- 2L Upper Paratracheal (left)
- 3a Pre-vascular
- 3p Retrotracheal
- 4R Lower Paratracheal (right)
- 4L Lower Paratracheal (left)

Aortic Nodes

AP zone

- 5 Subaortic
- 6 Para-aortic (ascending aorta or phrenic)

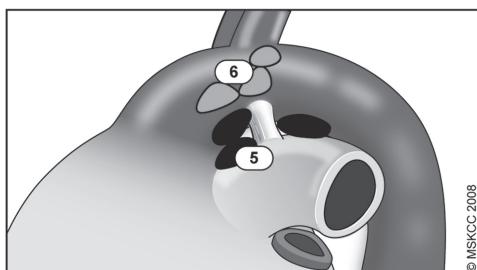
Inferior Mediastinal Nodes

Subcarinal zone

- 7 Subcarinal

Lower zone

- 8 Paraesophageal (below carina)
- 9 Pulmonary ligament



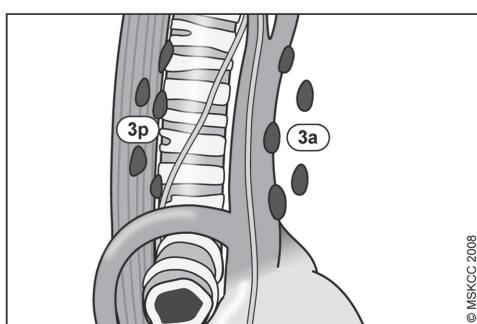
N₁ Nodes

Hilar/Interlobar zone

- 10 Hilar
- 11 Interlobar

Peripheral zone

- 12 Lobar
- 13 Segmental
- 14 Subsegmental



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

BONE STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment		STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS						PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease during and from surgery					
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery		TUMOR SIZE: _____			LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral			<input type="checkbox"/> y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery					
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3		PRIMARY TUMOR (T) Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tumor 8 cm or less in greatest dimension Tumor more than 8 cm in greatest dimension Discontinuous tumors in the primary bone site						<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3					
<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1		REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N) Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Regional lymph node metastasis						<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1					
<input type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> M1 <input type="checkbox"/> M1a <input type="checkbox"/> M1b		DISTANT METASTASIS (M) No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis Lung Other distant sites						<input type="checkbox"/> M1 <input type="checkbox"/> M1a <input type="checkbox"/> M1b					
ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS													
CLINICAL		PATHOLOGIC											
GROUP	T	N	M	G	Grade		GROUP	T	N	M	G		
<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1	N0	M0	G1,2	Low grade	GX	<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1	N0	M0	G1,2	Low grade	GX
<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T2	N0	M0	G1,2	Low grade	GX	<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T2	N0	M0	G1,2	Low grade	GX
<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T3	N0	M0	G1,2	Low grade	GX	<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T3	N0	M0	G1,2	Low grade	GX
<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	T1	N0	M0	G3,4	High grade		<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	T1	N0	M0	G3,4	High grade	
<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	T2	N0	M0	G3,4	High grade		<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	T2	N0	M0	G3,4	High grade	
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0	G3,4*	High grade		<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0	G3,4*	High grade	
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	Any T	N0	M1a	Any G			<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	Any T	N0	M1a	Any G		
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	Any T	N1	Any M	Any G			<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	Any T	N1	Any M	Any G		
		Any N	M1b	Any G				Any T	Any N	M1b	Any G		
* Ewing's sarcoma is classified as G4. <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown										* Ewing's sarcoma is classified as G4. <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown			
PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)										General Notes:			
REQUIRED FOR STAGING: Grade _____ CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT: Three dimensions of tumor size _____ x _____ x _____ Percentage necrosis post neoadjuvant systemic therapy from pathology report: _____ Number of resected pulmonary metastases from pathology report: _____										For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis. m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.			

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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(continued on next page)

BONE STAGING FORM

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes (continued):

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease during and from surgery</i>							
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical–staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral							
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T1a <input type="checkbox"/> T1b <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T2a <input type="checkbox"/> T2b	<p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <p>Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tumor 5 cm or less in greatest dimension Superficial tumor Deep tumor Tumor more than 5 cm in greatest dimension Superficial tumor Deep tumor</p> <p>Note: Superficial tumor is located exclusively above the superficial fascia without invasion of the fascia; deep tumor is located either exclusively beneath the superficial fascia, superficial to the fascia with invasion of or through the fascia, or both superficial yet beneath the fascia.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T1a <input type="checkbox"/> T1b <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T2a <input type="checkbox"/> T2b							
<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1*	<p style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)</p> <p>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Regional lymph node metastasis</p> <p>*Note: Presence of positive nodes (N1) in M0 tumors is considered Stage III</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1							
<input type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> M1	<p style="text-align: center;">DISTANT METASTASIS (M)</p> <p>No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> M1							
ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS									
GROUP	CLINICAL				GROUP	PATHOLOGIC			
<input type="checkbox"/> IA <input type="checkbox"/> IB <input type="checkbox"/> IIA <input type="checkbox"/> IIB <input type="checkbox"/> III <input type="checkbox"/> IV <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown	T T1a T1b	N N0	M M0	Grade G1, GX G1, GX G1, GX G1, GX G2, G3 G2, G3 G2 G2 G3 Any G	<input type="checkbox"/> IA <input type="checkbox"/> IB <input type="checkbox"/> IIA <input type="checkbox"/> IIB <input type="checkbox"/> III <input type="checkbox"/> IV <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown	T T1a T1b	N N0	M M0	Grade G1, GX G1, GX G1, GX G1, GX G2, G3 G2, G3 G2 G2 G3 Any G

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: Grade _____

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

Neurovascular invasion as determined by pathology: _____

Bone invasion as determined by imaging: _____

If pM1, source of pathologic metastatic specimen: _____

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____

National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

MERKEL CELL CARCINOMA STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS			PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>y</i> clinical–staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> midline <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral		<input type="checkbox"/> <i>y</i> pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4	PRIMARY TUMOR (T) Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor <i>In situ</i> primary tumor Less than or equal to 2 cm maximum tumor dimension Greater than 2 cm but not more than 5 cm maximum tumor dimension Over 5 cm maximum tumor dimension Primary tumor invades bone, muscle, fascia, or cartilage			<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4
<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> cN0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N2	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N) Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Nodes negative by clinical exam* (no pathologic node exam performed) Nodes negative by pathologic exam Metastasis in regional lymph node(s) Micrometastasis** Macrometastasis*** In transit metastasis **** <small>*Clinical detection of nodal disease may be via inspection, palpation and/or imaging **Isolated tumor cells in a lymph node are classified as micrometastases (N1a) and the presence of isolated tumor cells recorded using the prognostic factor. Micrometastases are diagnosed after sentinel or elective lymphadenectomy ***Macrometastases are defined as clinically detectable nodal metastases confirmed by therapeutic lymphadenectomy or needle biopsy ****In transit metastasis: a tumor distinct from the primary lesion and located either 1) between the primary lesion and the draining regional lymph nodes or 2) distal to the primary lesion</small>			<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> pN0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N1a <input type="checkbox"/> N1b <input type="checkbox"/> N2
<input type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> M1 <input type="checkbox"/> M1a <input type="checkbox"/> M1b <input type="checkbox"/> M1c	DISTANT METASTASIS (M) No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Metastasis beyond regional lymph nodes Metastasis to skin, subcutaneous tissues or distant lymph nodes Metastasis to lung Metastasis to all other visceral sites			<input type="checkbox"/> M1 <input type="checkbox"/> M1a <input type="checkbox"/> M1b <input type="checkbox"/> M1c
ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS				
CLINICAL GROUP T N M				PATHOLOGIC GROUP T N M
<input type="checkbox"/> 0 Tis N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IB T1 N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IIB T2/T3 N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IIC T4 N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IIIB Any T cN1/N1b/N2 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IV Any T Any N M1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 Tis N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IA T1 pN0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IIA T2/T3 pN0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IIC T4 N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IIIA Any T N1a M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IIIB Any T N1b/N2 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IV Any T Any N M1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown			
<i>Note:</i> Isolated tumor nodes should be considered positive nodes. <i>Note:</i> Isolated tumor nodes should be considered positive nodes.				
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION			

(continued on next page)

MERKEL CELL CARCINOMA STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

- Measured Thickness (Depth) _____
- Tumor Base Transection Status _____
- Profound Immune Suppression _____
- Tumor Infiltrating Lymphocytes in the Primary Tumor (TIL) _____
- Growth Pattern of Primary Tumor _____
- Size of tumor nests in regional lymph nodes _____
- Clinical Status of Regional Lymph Nodes _____
- Regional Lymph Nodes Pathological Extracapsular Extension _____
- Isolated Tumor Cells in Regional Lymph Node(s) _____

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Histologic grade is not used in the staging of Merkel cell carcinoma.

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

General Notes (continued):

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

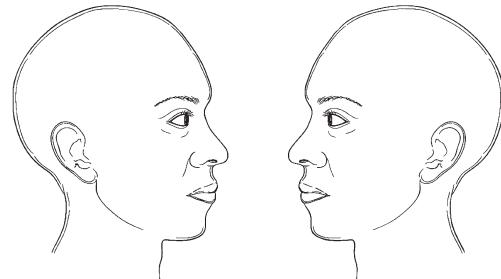
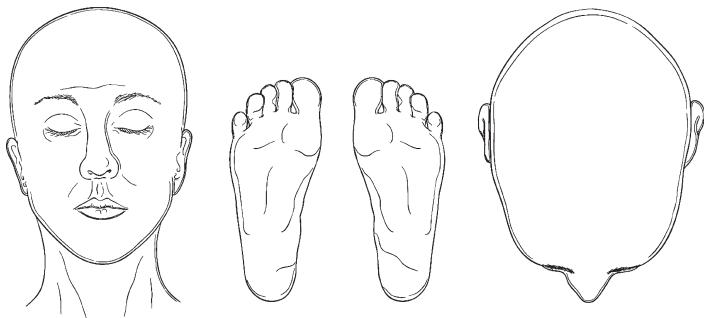
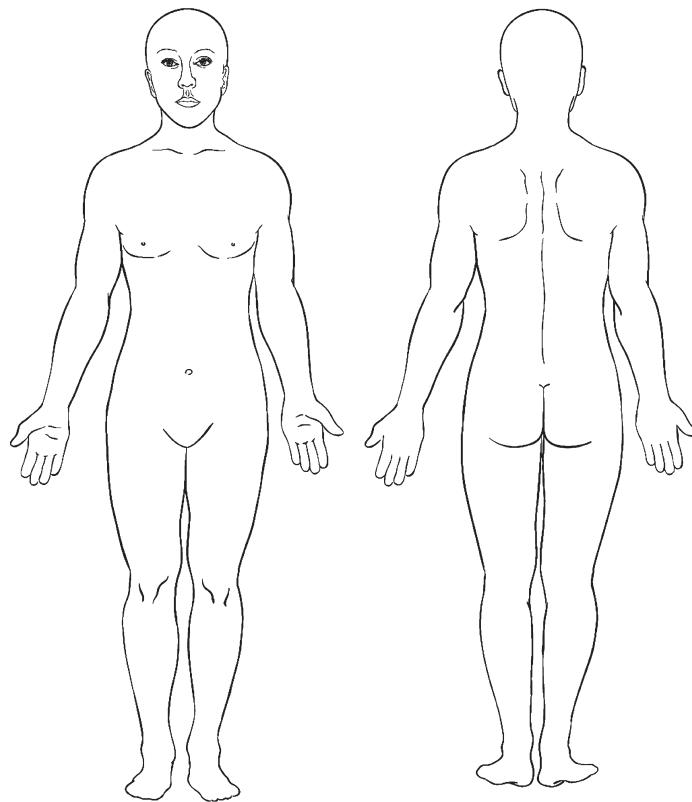
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

MERKEL CELL CARCINOMA STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

MELANOMA OF THE SKIN STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>																															
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> midline <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery																														
<p>PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> TX</td><td>Primary tumor cannot be assessed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T0</td><td>No evidence of primary tumor</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Tis</td><td>Melanoma <i>in situ</i></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T1</td><td>Melanomas ≤ 1.0 mm in thickness</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T1a</td><td>without ulceration and mitosis $<1/\text{mm}^2$</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T1b</td><td>with ulceration or mitoses $\geq 1/\text{mm}^2$</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T2</td><td>Melanomas 1.01 – 2.0 mm</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T2a</td><td>without ulceration</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T2b</td><td>with ulceration</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T3</td><td>Melanomas 2.01-4.0 mm</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T3a</td><td>without ulceration</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T3b</td><td>with ulceration</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T4</td><td>Melanomas >4.0 mm</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T4a</td><td>without ulceration</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> T4b</td><td>with ulceration</td></tr> </table>				<input type="checkbox"/> TX	Primary tumor cannot be assessed	<input type="checkbox"/> T0	No evidence of primary tumor	<input type="checkbox"/> Tis	Melanoma <i>in situ</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> T1	Melanomas ≤ 1.0 mm in thickness	<input type="checkbox"/> T1a	without ulceration and mitosis $<1/\text{mm}^2$	<input type="checkbox"/> T1b	with ulceration or mitoses $\geq 1/\text{mm}^2$	<input type="checkbox"/> T2	Melanomas 1.01 – 2.0 mm	<input type="checkbox"/> T2a	without ulceration	<input type="checkbox"/> T2b	with ulceration	<input type="checkbox"/> T3	Melanomas 2.01-4.0 mm	<input type="checkbox"/> T3a	without ulceration	<input type="checkbox"/> T3b	with ulceration	<input type="checkbox"/> T4	Melanomas >4.0 mm	<input type="checkbox"/> T4a	without ulceration	<input type="checkbox"/> T4b	with ulceration
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<input type="checkbox"/> T4b	with ulceration																																
<p>REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> NX</td><td>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> N0</td><td>No regional lymph node metastasis</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> N1</td><td>1 node</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td> micrometastasis*</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td> macrometastasis**</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> N2c</td><td>2-3 nodes</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td> micrometastasis*</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td> macrometastasis**</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> N3</td><td> in transit met(s)/satellite(s) <i>without</i> metastatic nodes</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Clinical: ≥ 1 node with in transit met(s)/ satellite(s); pathologic: 4 or more metastatic nodes, or matted nodes, or in transit met(s)/ satellite(s) <i>with</i> metastatic node(s)</td></tr> </table> <p>*Micrometastases are diagnosed after sentinel lymph node biopsy and completion lymphadenectomy (if performed).</p> <p>**Macrometastases are defined as clinically detectable nodal metastases confirmed by therapeutic lymphadenectomy or when nodal metastasis exhibits gross extracapsular extension.</p>				<input type="checkbox"/> NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed	<input type="checkbox"/> N0	No regional lymph node metastasis	<input type="checkbox"/> N1	1 node		micrometastasis*		macrometastasis**	<input type="checkbox"/> N2c	2-3 nodes		micrometastasis*		macrometastasis**	<input type="checkbox"/> N3	in transit met(s)/satellite(s) <i>without</i> metastatic nodes		Clinical: ≥ 1 node with in transit met(s)/ satellite(s); pathologic: 4 or more metastatic nodes, or matted nodes, or in transit met(s)/ satellite(s) <i>with</i> metastatic node(s)										
<input type="checkbox"/> NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed																																
<input type="checkbox"/> N0	No regional lymph node metastasis																																
<input type="checkbox"/> N1	1 node																																
	micrometastasis*																																
	macrometastasis**																																
<input type="checkbox"/> N2c	2-3 nodes																																
	micrometastasis*																																
	macrometastasis**																																
<input type="checkbox"/> N3	in transit met(s)/satellite(s) <i>without</i> metastatic nodes																																
	Clinical: ≥ 1 node with in transit met(s)/ satellite(s); pathologic: 4 or more metastatic nodes, or matted nodes, or in transit met(s)/ satellite(s) <i>with</i> metastatic node(s)																																
<p>DISTANT METASTASIS (M)</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> M0</td><td>No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> M1a</td><td>Metastases to skin, subcutaneous tissues, or distant lymph nodes</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> M1b</td><td>Metastases to lung</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> M1c</td><td>Metastases to all other visceral sites or distant metastases to any site combined with an elevated serum LDH</td></tr> </table>				<input type="checkbox"/> M0	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)	<input type="checkbox"/> M1a	Metastases to skin, subcutaneous tissues, or distant lymph nodes	<input type="checkbox"/> M1b	Metastases to lung	<input type="checkbox"/> M1c	Metastases to all other visceral sites or distant metastases to any site combined with an elevated serum LDH																						
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<input type="checkbox"/> M1a	Metastases to skin, subcutaneous tissues, or distant lymph nodes																																
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<input type="checkbox"/> M1c	Metastases to all other visceral sites or distant metastases to any site combined with an elevated serum LDH																																

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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(continued on next page)

MELANOMA OF THE SKIN STAGING FORM

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL*				PATHOLOGIC†			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T1b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T1b	N0	M0
	T2a	N0	M0		T2a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	T2b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	T2b	N0	M0
	T3a	N0	M0		T3a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	T3b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	T3b	N0	M0
	T4a	N0	M0		T4a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIC	T4b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIC	T4b	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	Any T	≥N1	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T1 – 4a	N1a	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IV	Any T	Any N	M1		T1 – 4a	N2a	M0
				<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T1 – 4a	N1a	M0
					T1 – 4b	N1a	M0
				<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T1 – 4b	N2a	M0
					T1 – 4b	N1b	M0
					T1 – 4a	N2b	M0
					T1 – 4a	N2c	M0
				<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC	T1 – 4b	N1b	M0
					T1 – 4b	N2b	M0
					T1 – 4b	N2c	M0
					Any T	N3	M0
				<input type="checkbox"/> IV	Any T	Any N	M1

* Clinical staging includes microstaging of the primary melanoma and clinical/radiologic evaluation for metastases. By convention, it should be used after complete excision of the primary melanoma with clinical assessment for regional and distant metastases.

Stage unknown

+ Pathologic staging includes microstaging of the primary melanoma and pathologic information about the regional lymph nodes after partial or complete lymphadenectomy. Pathologic Stage 0 or Stage IA patients are the exception; they do not require pathologic evaluation of their lymph nodes.

Stage unknown

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

- Measured thickness (depth) _____
- Ulceration _____
- Serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) _____
- Mitotic rate _____
- Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) _____
- Level of invasion _____
- Vertical growth plate _____
- Regression _____

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Histologic grading is not used in the staging of Melanoma.

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

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(continued from previous page)

MELANOMA OF THE SKIN STAGING FORM

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes (continued):

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____
-

Physician signature

Date/Time

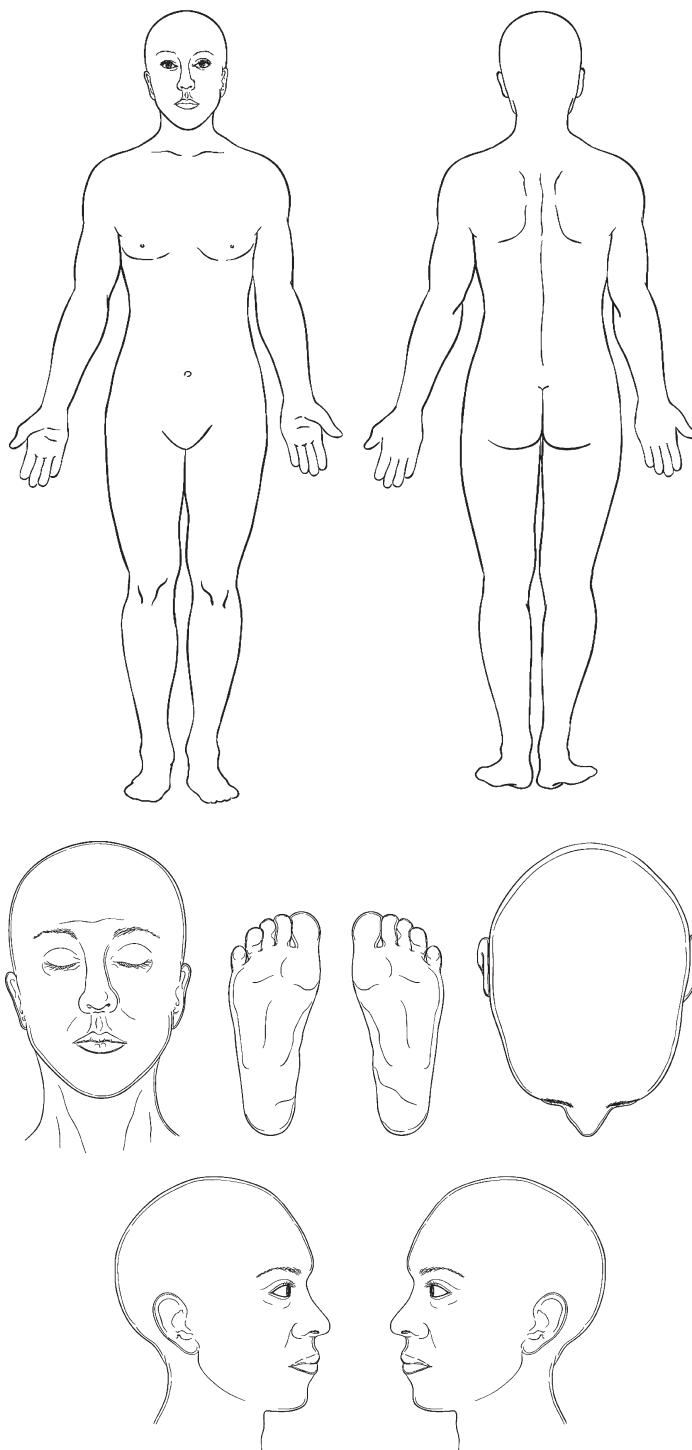
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued on next page)

MELANOMA OF THE SKIN STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

VAGINA STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment		STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS			PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease during and from surgery		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery		TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral		<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery		
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	PRIMARY TUMOR (T) Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> Tumor confined to vagina Tumor invades paravaginal tissues but not to pelvic wall Tumor extends to pelvic wall** Tumor invades mucosa of the bladder or rectum and/or extends beyond the true pelvis (bulous edema is not sufficient evidence to classify a tumor as T4) <small>*FIGO staging no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis).</small> <small>**Pelvic wall is defined as muscle, fascia, neurovascular structures, or skeletal portions of the bony pelvis.</small>			TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N) Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Pelvic or inguinal lymph node metastasis			TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	DISTANT METASTASIS (M) No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis			TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	
ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUP							
CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> II <input type="checkbox"/> III <input type="checkbox"/> IVB <input type="checkbox"/> IVA	Tis T1 T2 T1–T3 T3 T4 Any T	N0 N0 N0 N1 N0	M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 Any N	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> II <input type="checkbox"/> III <input type="checkbox"/> IVB <input type="checkbox"/> IVA	Tis T1 T2 T1–T3 T3 T4 Any T	N0 N0 N0 N1 N0	M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 Any N
<small>*FIGO no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis).</small> <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown				<small>*FIGO no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis).</small> <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown			

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued on next page)

VAGINA STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

FIGO Stage: _____

Pelvic nodal status and method of assessment: _____

Para-aortic nodal status and method of assessment: _____

Distant (mediastinal, scalene) nodal status and method of assessment: _____

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____

National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

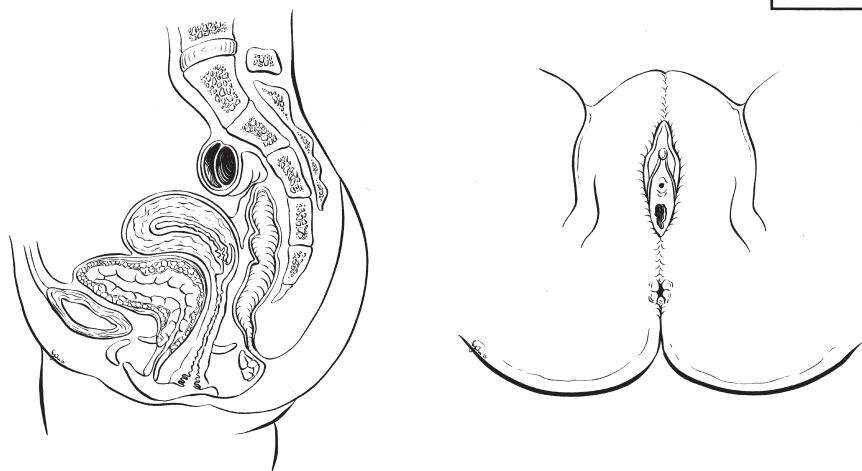
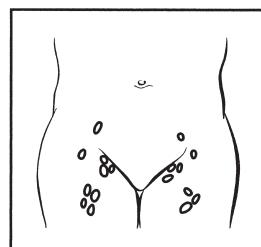
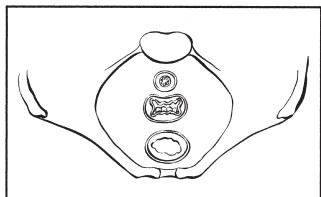
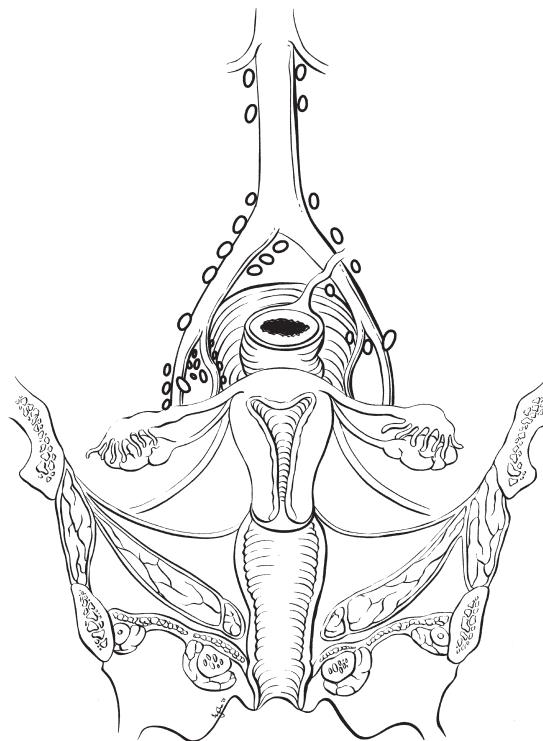
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

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VAGINA STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

CERVIX UTERI STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment		STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery	
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY:	
<input type="checkbox"/> TX		Primary tumor cannot be assessed	<input type="checkbox"/> left	<input type="checkbox"/> right
<input type="checkbox"/> T0		No evidence of primary tumor	<input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tis	*	Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> (preinvasive carcinoma)		
<input type="checkbox"/> T1	I	Cervical carcinoma confined to uterus (extension to corpus should be disregarded)		
<input type="checkbox"/> T1a**	IA	Invasive carcinoma diagnosed only by microscopy. Stromal invasion with a maximum depth of 5.0 mm measured from the base of the epithelium and a horizontal spread of 7.0 mm or less. Vascular space involvement, venous or lymphatic, does not affect classification		
<input type="checkbox"/> T1a1	IA1	Measured stromal invasion 3.0 mm or less in depth and 7.0 mm or less in horizontal spread		
<input type="checkbox"/> T1a2	IA2	Measured stromal invasion more than 3.0 mm and not more than 5.0 mm with a horizontal spread 7.0 mm or less		
<input type="checkbox"/> T1b	IB	Clinically visible lesion confined to the cervix or microscopic lesion greater than T1a/IA2		
<input type="checkbox"/> T1b1	IB1	Clinically visible lesion 4.0 cm or less in greatest dimension		
<input type="checkbox"/> T1b2	IB2	Clinically visible lesion more than 4.0 cm in greatest dimension		
<input type="checkbox"/> T2	II	Cervical carcinoma invades beyond uterus but not to pelvic wall or to lower third of vagina		
<input type="checkbox"/> T2a	IIA	Tumor without parametrial invasion		
<input type="checkbox"/> T2a1	IIA1	Clinically visible lesion 4.0 cm or less in greatest dimension		
<input type="checkbox"/> T2a2	IIA2	Clinically visible lesion more than 4.0 cm in greatest dimension		
<input type="checkbox"/> T2b	IIB	Tumor with parametrial invasion		
<input type="checkbox"/> T3	III	Tumor extends to pelvic wall and/or involves lower third of vagina, and/or causes hydronephrosis or non-functioning kidney		
<input type="checkbox"/> T3a	IIIA	Tumor involves lower third of vagina, no extension to pelvic wall		
<input type="checkbox"/> T3b	IIIB	Tumor extends to pelvic wall and/or causes hydronephrosis or non-functioning kidney		
<input type="checkbox"/> T4	IVA	Tumor invades mucosa of bladder or rectum, and/or extends beyond true pelvis (bulloss edema is not sufficient to classify a tumor as T4)		
* FIGO staging no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis)				
** All macroscopically visible lesions—even with superficial invasion—are T1b/IB.				
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)	TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE
<input type="checkbox"/> NX		Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed	<input type="checkbox"/> NX	
<input type="checkbox"/> N0		No regional lymph node metastasis	<input type="checkbox"/> N0	
<input type="checkbox"/> N1	IIIB	Regional lymph node metastasis	<input type="checkbox"/> N1	IIIB

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

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CERVIX UTERI STAGING FORM

TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	DISTANT METASTASIS (M)	TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE
<input type="checkbox"/> M0		No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)		
<input type="checkbox"/> M1	IVB	Distant metastasis (including peritoneal spread, involvement of supraclavicular, mediastinal, or paraaortic lymph nodes, lung, liver, or bone)	<input type="checkbox"/> M1	IVB

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS (FIGO 2008)

CLINICAL			PATHOLOGIC					
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage 0* Tis		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage 0* Tis		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage I T1		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage I T1		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IA T1a		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IA T1a		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IA1 T1a1		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IA1 T1a1		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IA2 T1a2		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IA2 T1a2		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IB T1b		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IB T1b		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IB1 T1b1		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IB1 T1b1		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IB2 T1b2		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IB2 T1b2		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage II T2		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage II T2		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IIA T2a		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IIA T2a		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IIA1 T2a1		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IIA1 T2a1		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IIA2 T2a2		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IIA1 T2a2		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IIB T2b		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IIB T2b		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage III T3		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage III T3		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IIIA T3a		N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IIIA T3a		N0	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IIIB T3b		Any N	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IIIB T3b		Any N	M0	
		T1-3	N1			T1-3	N1	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IVA T4		Any N	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IVA T4		Any N	M0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IVB Any T		Any N	M1	<input type="checkbox"/> Stage IVB Any T		Any N	M1	

*FIGO no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis)

Stage unknown

*FIGO no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis)

Stage unknown

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

FIGO Stage: _____

Pelvic nodal status and method of assessment: _____

Paraaortic nodal status and method of assessment: _____

Distant (mediastinal, scalene) nodal status and method of assessment: _____

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m **suffix** indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y **prefix** indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

CERVIX UTERI STAGING FORM

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes (continued):

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____
-

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

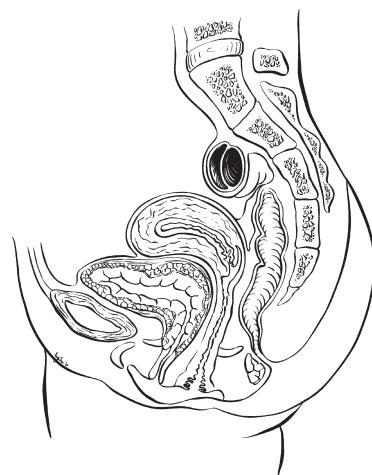
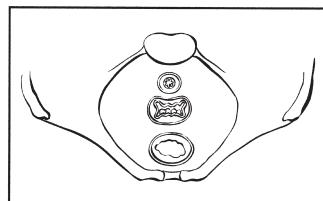
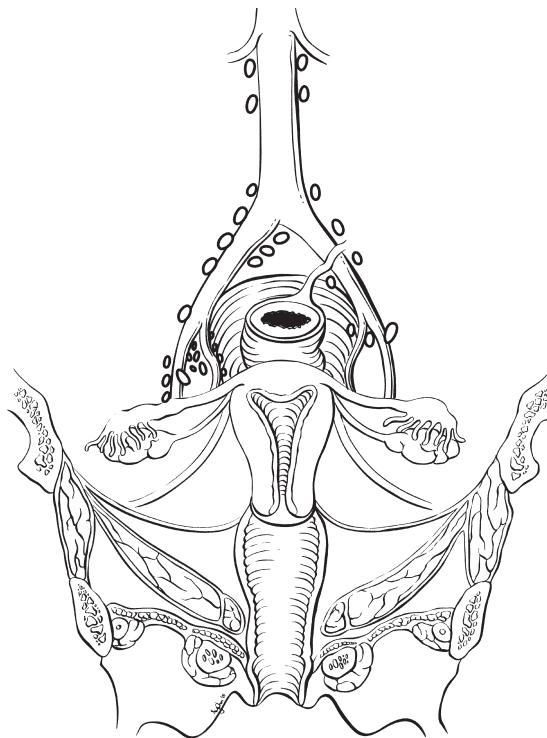
PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued on next page)

CERVIX UTERI STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

CORPUS UTERI CARCINOMA STAGING FORM
(Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinomas)

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>		STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery		TUMOR SIZE: _____ LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery	
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	PRIMARY TUMOR (T) <p>Primary tumor cannot be assessed</p> <p>No evidence of primary tumor</p> <p>Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> (preinvasive carcinoma)</p> <p>Tumor confined to corpus uteri</p> <p>Tumor limited to endometrium or invades less than one-half of the myometrium</p> <p>Tumor invades one-half or more of the myometrium</p> <p>Tumor invades stromal connective tissue of the cervix but does not extend beyond uterus**</p> <p>Tumor involves serosa and/or adnexa (direct extension or metastasis)</p> <p>Vaginal involvement (direct extension or metastasis) or parametrial involvement</p> <p>Tumor invades bladder mucosa and/or bowel mucosa (bulous edema is not sufficient to classify a tumor as T4)</p> <p>* FIGO staging no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis)</p> <p>** Endocervical glandular involvement only should be considered as stage I and not Stage II.</p>		
		TNM CATEGORY		
		FIGO STAGE		
		REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N) <p>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed</p> <p>No regional lymph node metastasis</p> <p>Regional lymph node metastasis to pelvic lymph nodes</p> <p>Regional lymph node metastasis to para-aortic lymph nodes, with or without positive pelvic lymph nodes</p>		
		TNM CATEGORY		
		FIGO STAGE		
		DISTANT METASTASIS (M) <p>No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)</p> <p>Distant metastasis (includes metastasis to inguinal lymph nodes intraperitoneal disease, or lung, liver, or bone. It excludes metastasis to para-aortic lymph nodes, vagina, pelvic serosa, or adnexa)</p>		
		TNM CATEGORY		
		FIGO STAGE		

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued on next page)

CORPUS UTERI CARCINOMA STAGING FORM
(Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinomas)

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> 0*	Tis	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0*	Tis	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T1b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T1b	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T3a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T3a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T3b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T3b	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC1	T1-T3	N1	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC1	T1-T3	N1	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC2	T1-T3	N2	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC2	T1-T3	N2	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4	Any N	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T4	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	Any T	Any N	M1	<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	Any T	Any N	M1

*FIGO no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis)

Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinoma.

Stage unknown

*FIGO no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis)

Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinoma.

Stage unknown

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

FIGO Stage: _____

Peritoneal cytology results: _____

Pelvic nodal dissection with number of nodes positive/examined: _____

Para-aortic nodal dissection with number of nodes positive/examined: _____

Percentage of non-endometrioid cell type in mixed histology tumors: _____

Omentectomy performed: _____

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

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a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- | | Grade |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 grade system | <input type="checkbox"/> Grade I or 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 grade system | <input type="checkbox"/> Grade II or 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 grade system | <input type="checkbox"/> Grade III or 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available | <input type="checkbox"/> Grade IV or 4 |

Endometrioid adenocarcinomas should be graded according to the degree of differentiation of the adenocarcinoma as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> G1 | 5% or less of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth pattern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> G2 | 6% to 50% of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth pattern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> G3 | More than 50% of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth pattern |

Notes on Pathologic Grading

1. Notable nuclear atypia, inappropriate for the architectural grade, raises the grade by one.
2. Serous, clear cell, and mixed mesodermal tumors are Grade 3.

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

CORPUS UTERI CARCINOMA STAGING FORM
(Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinomas)

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

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Physician signature

Date/Time

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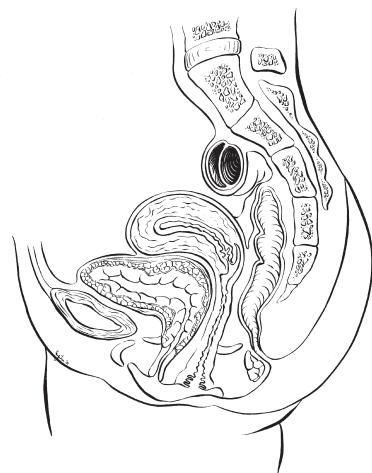
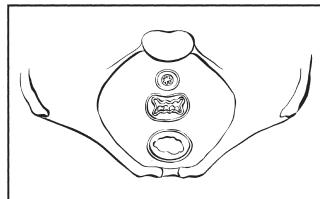
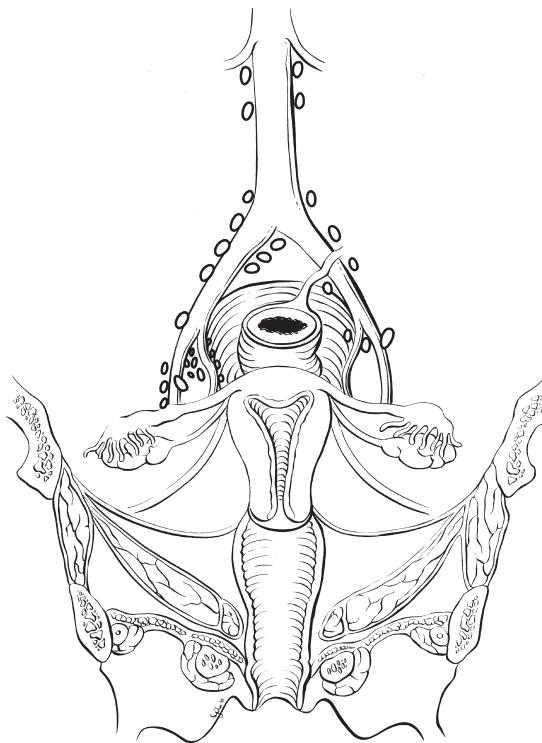
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CORPUS UTERI CARCINOMA STAGING FORM

(Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinomas)

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

CORPUS UTERI SARCOMA STAGING FORM
(Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinomas)

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment		STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery		
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical- staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery		TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery	
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	PRIMARY TUMOR (T) <i>Leiomyosarcoma, Endometrial Stromal Sarcoma</i> Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tumor limited to the uterus Tumor 5 cm or less in greatest dimension Tumor more than 5 cm Tumor extends beyond the uterus, within the pelvis Tumor involves adnexa Tumor involves other pelvic tissues Tumor infiltrates abdominal tissues One site More than one site Tumor invades bladder or rectum	TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 I <input type="checkbox"/> T1a IA <input type="checkbox"/> T1b IB <input type="checkbox"/> T2 II <input type="checkbox"/> T2a IIIA <input type="checkbox"/> T2b IIIB <input type="checkbox"/> T3 III* <input type="checkbox"/> T3a IIIIA <input type="checkbox"/> T3b IIIIB <input type="checkbox"/> T4 IVA	<i>Adenosarcoma</i> Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tumor limited to the uterus Tumor limited to the endometrium/endocervix Tumor invades to less than half of the myometrium Tumor invades more than half of the myometrium Tumor extends beyond the uterus, within the pelvis Tumor involves adnexa Tumor involves other pelvic tissues Tumor involves abdominal tissues One site More than one site Tumor invades bladder or rectum	<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 I <input type="checkbox"/> T1a IA <input type="checkbox"/> T1b IB <input type="checkbox"/> T1c IC <input type="checkbox"/> T2 II <input type="checkbox"/> T2a IIIA <input type="checkbox"/> T2b IIIB <input type="checkbox"/> T3 III* <input type="checkbox"/> T3a IIIIA <input type="checkbox"/> T3b IIIIB <input type="checkbox"/> T4 IVA	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N) Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Regional lymph node metastasis	TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE
<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 IIIC			<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 IIIC		

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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(continued on next page)

CORPUS UTERI SARCOMA STAGING FORM
(Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinomas)

TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	DISTANT METASTASIS (M)	TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE																																																																																							
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HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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CORPUS UTERI SARCOMA STAGING FORM

(Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinomas)

Endometrioid adenocarcinomas should be graded according to the degree of differentiation of the adenocarcinoma as follows:

- G1 5% or less of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth pattern
- G2 6% to 50% of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth pattern
- G3 More than 50% of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth pattern

Notes on Pathologic Grading

1. Notable nuclear atypia, inappropriate for the architectural grade, raises the grade by one.
2. Serous, clear cell, and mixed mesodermal tumors are Grade 3.

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

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-

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/ INFORMATION

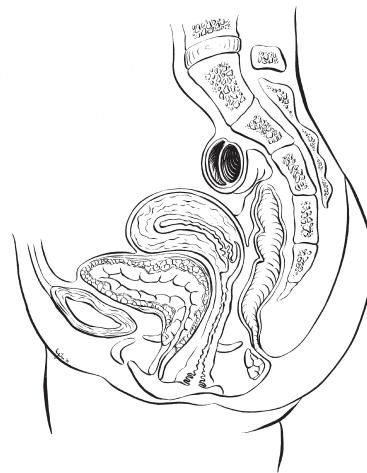
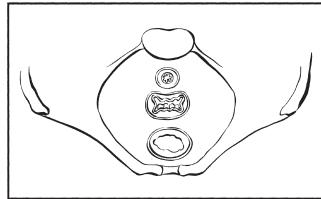
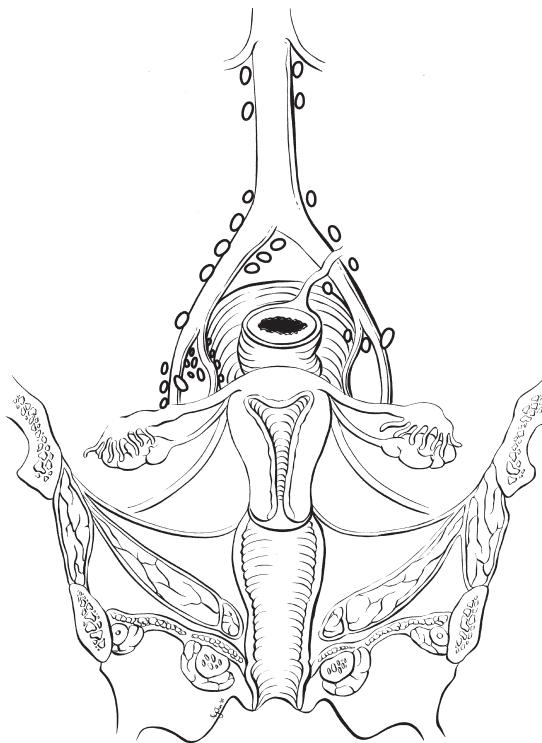
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CORPUS UTERI SARCOMA STAGING FORM

(Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinomas)

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

OVARY STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>		STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS		PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery		TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery	
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	PRIMARY TUMOR (T) Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tumor limited to ovaries (one or both) Tumor limited to one ovary; capsule intact, no tumor on ovarian surface. No malignant cells in ascites or peritoneal washings Tumor limited to both ovaries; capsules intact, no tumor on ovarian surface. No malignant cells in ascites or peritoneal washings Tumor limited to one or both ovaries with any of the following: capsule ruptured, tumor on ovarian surface, malignant cells in ascites or peritoneal washings Tumor involves one or both ovaries with pelvic extension and/or implants Extension and/or implants on uterus and/or tube(s). No malignant cells in ascites or peritoneal washings Extension to and/or implants on other pelvic tissues. No malignant cells in ascites or peritoneal washings Pelvic extension and/or implants (T2a or T2b) with malignant cells in ascites or peritoneal washings Tumor involves one or both ovaries with microscopically confirmed peritoneal metastasis outside the pelvis Microscopic peritoneal metastasis beyond pelvis (no macroscopic tumor) Macroscopic peritoneal metastasis beyond pelvis 2 cm or less in greatest dimension Peritoneal metastasis beyond pelvis more than 2 cm in greatest dimension and/or regional lymph node metastasis		TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE
		<i>Note: Liver capsule metastasis T3/Stage III; liver parenchymal metastasis M1/Stage IV. Pleural effusion must have positive cytology for M1/Stage IV.</i>			
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N) Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Regional lymph node metastasis		TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N1 IIIC				<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N1 IIIC	
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	DISTANT METASTASIS (M) No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis (excludes peritoneal metastasis)		TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M1 IV				<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M1 IV	

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued on next page)

OVARY STAGING FORM

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T1b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T1b	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IC	T1c	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IC	T1c	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	T2a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	T2a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	T2b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	T2b	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIC	T2c	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIC	T2c	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T3a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T3a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T3b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T3b	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC	T3c	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC	T3c	N0	M0
	Any T	N1	M0		Any T	N1	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IV	Any T	Any N	M1	<input type="checkbox"/> IV	Any T	Any N	M1
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown				<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown			

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

FIGO stage: _____

Gross residual tumor after primary cyto-reductive surgery: _____ (present, absent, unknown, "y" meaning patient received chemotherapy prior to surgery)

Residual tumor volume after primary cyto-reductive surgery: _____ (no gross, ≤1 cm, >1 cm, unknown, "y" meaning patient received chemotherapy prior to surgery)

Residual tumor location following primary cyto-reductive surgery:

_____ ("y" indicates patient received chemotherapy prior to surgery)

Malignant ascites volume: _____

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

OVARY STAGING FORM

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes (continued):

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

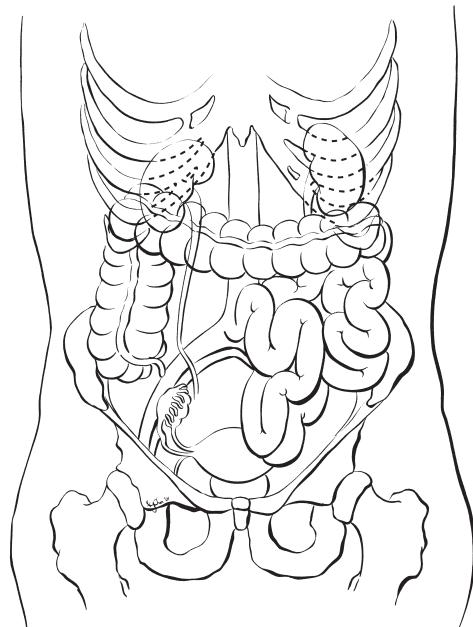
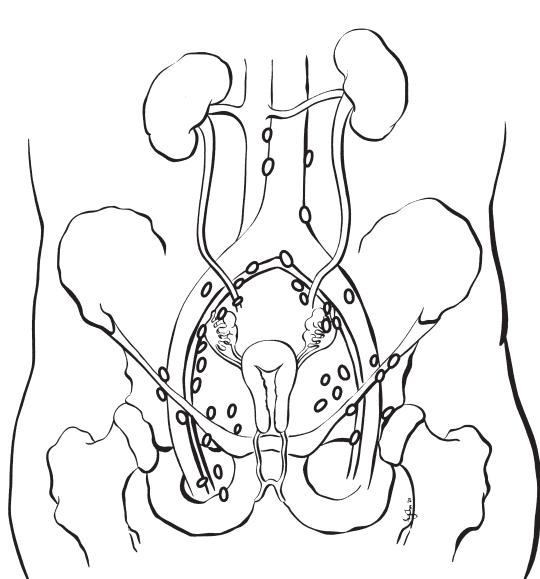
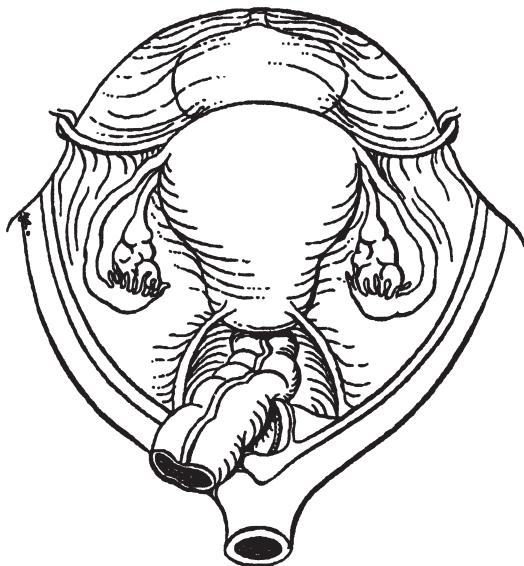
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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OVARY STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

FALLOPIAN TUBE STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS		PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery	
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	<p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <p>Primary tumor cannot be assessed</p> <p>No evidence of primary tumor</p> <p>Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> (limited to tubal mucosa)</p> <p>Tumor limited to the fallopian tube(s)</p> <p>Tumor limited to one tube, without penetrating the serosal surface; no ascites</p> <p>Tumor limited to both tubes, without penetrating the serosal surface; no ascites</p> <p>Tumor limited to one or both tubes with extension onto or through the tubal serosa, or with malignant cells in ascites or peritoneal washings</p> <p>Tumor involves one or both fallopian tubes with pelvic extension</p> <p>Extension and/or metastasis to the uterus and/or ovaries</p> <p>Extension to other pelvic structures</p> <p>Pelvic extension with malignant cells in ascites or peritoneal washings</p> <p>Tumor involves one or both fallopian tubes, with peritoneal implants outside the pelvis</p> <p>Microscopic peritoneal metastasis outside the pelvis</p> <p>Macroscopic peritoneal metastasis outside the pelvis 2 cm or less in greatest dimension</p> <p>Peritoneal metastasis outside the pelvis and more than 2 cm in diameter</p> <p>* FIGO no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis)</p> <p>Note: Liver capsule metastasis is T3/Stage III; liver parenchymal metastasis M1/Stage IV. Pleural effusion must have positive cytology for M1/Stage IV.</p>	TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	<p style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)</p> <p>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed</p> <p>No regional lymph node metastasis</p> <p>Regional lymph node metastasis</p>	TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	<p style="text-align: center;">DISTANT METASTASIS (M)</p> <p>No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)</p> <p>Distant metastasis (excludes metastasis within the peritoneal cavity)</p>	TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued on next page)

FALLOPIAN TUBE STAGING FORM

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> 0*	Tis	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0*	Tis	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T1b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T1b	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IC	T1c	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IC	T1c	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	T2a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	T2a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	T2b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	T2b	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIC	T2c	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIC	T2c	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> III	T3	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T3a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T3a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T3b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T3b	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC	T3c	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC	T3c	N0	M0
	Any T	N1	M0		Any T	N1	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IV	Any T	Any N	M1	<input type="checkbox"/> IV	Any T	Any N	M1

*FIGO no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis)

Stage unknown

*FIGO no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis)

Stage unknown

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

FIGO Stage: _____

Tumor location : _____ (fimbria, isthmus, unknown)

Pelvic and paraaortic nodal status: Pelvic _____ Paraaortic _____

(report as number of nodes removed/number of nodes involved with tumor)

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

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FALLOPIAN TUBE STAGING FORM

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes (continued):

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

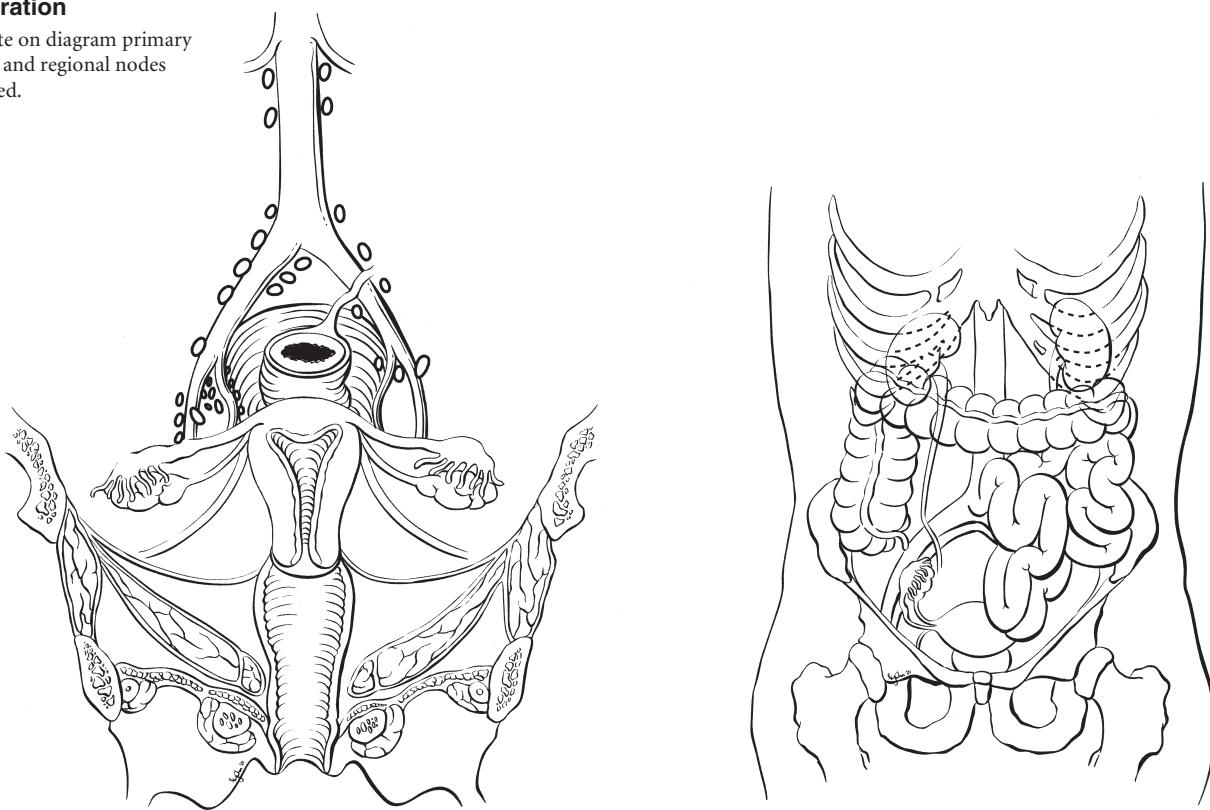
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

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FALLOPIAN TUBE STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

GESTATIONAL TROPHOBlastic TUMORS STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS				PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>				
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____		LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral		<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery				
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	PRIMARY TUMOR (T)				TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE		
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 II		Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tumor confined to uterus Tumor extends to other genital structures (ovary, tube, vagina, broad ligaments) by metastasis or direct extension				<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2 II			
		REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)							
		There is no regional nodal designation in the staging of these tumors. Nodal metastases should be classified as metastatic (M1) disease.							
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	DISTANT METASTASIS (M)				TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE		
<input type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> M1 <input type="checkbox"/> M1a III <input type="checkbox"/> M1b IV		No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis Lung metastasis All other distant metastasis				<input type="checkbox"/> M1 <input type="checkbox"/> M1a III <input type="checkbox"/> M1b IV			
ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS									
CLINICAL					PATHOLOGIC				
GROUP	T	N	M	RISK SCORE	GROUP	T	N	M	RISK SCORE
<input type="checkbox"/> I T1 <input type="checkbox"/> IA T1 <input type="checkbox"/> IB T1 <input type="checkbox"/> II T2 <input type="checkbox"/> IIA T2 <input type="checkbox"/> IIB T2 <input type="checkbox"/> III Any T <input type="checkbox"/> IIIA Any T <input type="checkbox"/> IIIB Any T <input type="checkbox"/> IV Any T <input type="checkbox"/> IVA Any T <input type="checkbox"/> IVB Any T <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown					<input type="checkbox"/> I T1 <input type="checkbox"/> IA T1 <input type="checkbox"/> IB T1 <input type="checkbox"/> II T2 <input type="checkbox"/> IIA T2 <input type="checkbox"/> IIB T2 <input type="checkbox"/> III Any T <input type="checkbox"/> IIIA Any T <input type="checkbox"/> IIIB Any T <input type="checkbox"/> IV Any T <input type="checkbox"/> IVA Any T <input type="checkbox"/> IVB Any T <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown				

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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GESTATIONAL TROPHOBLASTIC TUMORS STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: Prognostic Risk Scoring Index

Prognostic Factor	Risk Score			
	0	1	2	4
Age	<40	≥40		
antecedent pregnancy	Hydatidiform mole	Abortion	Term pregnancy	
Interval months from index pregnancy	<4	4–6	7–12	>12
Pretreatment hCG (IU/ml)	<10 ³	10 ³ –10 ⁴	10 ⁴ –10 ⁵	>10 ⁵
Largest tumor size, including uterus	<3 cm	3–5 cm	>5 cm	
Site of metastases	Lung	Spleen, kidney	Gastrointestinal tract	Brain, liver
Number of metastases identified		1–4	5–8	>8
Previous failed chemotherapy			Single drug	Two or more drugs
Total score				

Low risk is a score of 6 or less. High risk is a score of 7 or greater.

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

FIGO stage: _____

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

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GESTATIONAL TROPHOBLASTIC TUMORS STAGING FORM

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe):_____
-

Physician signature

Date/Time

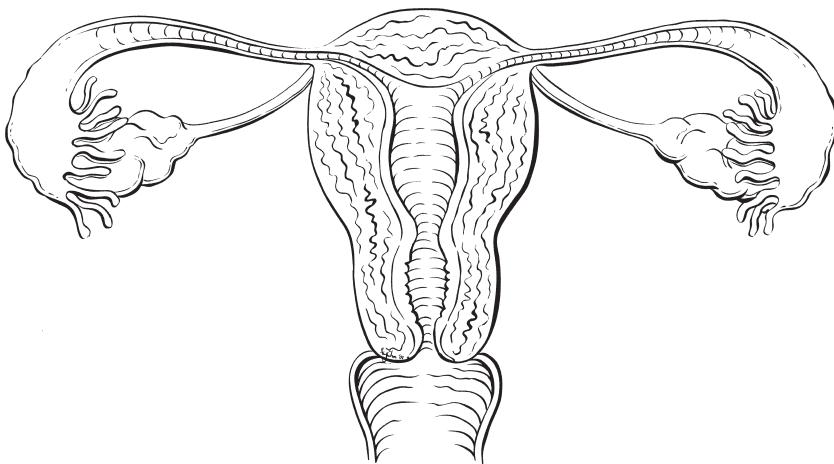
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

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GESTATIONAL TROPHOBLASTIC TUMORS STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

PENIS STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>y</i> clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis <input type="checkbox"/> Ta <input type="checkbox"/> T1a <input type="checkbox"/> T1b <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4	<p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <p>Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> Noninvasive verrucous carcinoma* Tumor invades subepithelial connective tissue without lymph vascular invasion and is not poorly differentiated (i.e., grade 3-4) Tumor invades subepithelial connective tissue with LVI or is poorly differentiated Tumor invades corpus spongiosum or cavernosum Tumor invades urethra Tumor invades other adjacent structures</p> <p>*Note: Broad pushing penetration (invasion) is permitted - destructive invasion is against this diagnosis</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis <input type="checkbox"/> Ta <input type="checkbox"/> T1a <input type="checkbox"/> T1b <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T4
<input type="checkbox"/> NX <i>p</i> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <i>p</i> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <i>p</i> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> N2 <i>p</i> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> N3 <i>p</i> N3	<p style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)</p> <p>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed* Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed** No palpable or visibly enlarged inguinal lymph nodes* No regional lymph node metastasis** Palpable mobile unilateral inguinal lymph node* Metastasis in a single inguinal lymph node** Palpable mobile multiple or bilateral inguinal lymph nodes* Metastasis in multiple or bilateral inguinal lymph nodes** Palpable fixed inguinal nodal mass or pelvic lymphadenopathy unilateral or bilateral* Extranodal extension of lymph node metastasis or pelvic lymph node(s) unilateral or bilateral**</p> <p>*Based upon palpation, imaging **Based upon biopsy, or surgical excision</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>p</i> NX <input type="checkbox"/> <i>p</i> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>p</i> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>p</i> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>p</i> N3
<input type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> M1	<p style="text-align: center;">DISTANT METASTASIS (M)</p> <p>No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis*</p> <p>*Note: Lymph node metastasis outside of the true pelvis in addition to visceral or bone sites.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> M1

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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(continued on next page)

PENIS STAGING FORM

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Tis	N0	M0
	Ta	N0	M0		Ta	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T1b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T1b	N0	M0
	T2	N0	M0		T2	N0	M0
	T3	N0	M0		T3	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIa	T1-3	N1	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIa	T1-3	N1	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIb	T1-3	N2	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIb	T1-3	N2	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IV	T4	Any N	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IV	T4	Any N	M0
	Any T	N3	M0		Any T	N3	M0
	Any T	Any N	M1		Any T	Any N	M1
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown				<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown			
PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)							
REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT: Involvement of corpus spongiosum _____ Involvement of corpus cavernosum _____ Percent of tumor that is poorly differentiated _____ Verrucous carcinoma depth of invasion _____ Size of largest lymph node metastasis _____ Extranodal/extracapsular extension _____ HPV Status _____							
Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade) Grading system <input type="checkbox"/> 2 grade system Grade <input type="checkbox"/> 3 grade system <input type="checkbox"/> Grade I or 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 grade system <input type="checkbox"/> Grade II or 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available <input type="checkbox"/> Grade III or 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Grade IV or 4							
ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results. <input type="checkbox"/> Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified <input type="checkbox"/> Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/Indeterminate							
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS				PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION			

(continued from previous page)

PENIS STAGING FORM

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes (continued):

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

TESTIS STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral			
<p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <p>The extent of primary tumor is usually classified after radical orchiectomy and, for this reason, a <i>pathologic</i> stage is assigned.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;"> pTX pT0 pTis pT1 pT2 pT3 pT4 </td> <td style="width: 60%; vertical-align: top;"> Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor (e.g., histologic scar in testis) Intratubular germ cell neoplasia (carcinoma <i>in situ</i>) Tumor limited to the testis and epididymis without vascular/lymphatic invasion; tumor may invade into the tunica albuginea but not the tunica vaginalis Tumor limited to the testis and epididymis with vascular/lymphatic invasion, or tumor extending through the tunica albuginea with involvement of the tunica vaginalis Tumor invades the spermatic cord with or without vascular/lymphatic invasion Tumor invades the scrotum with or without vascular/lymphatic invasion </td> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top; padding-left: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> pTX <input type="checkbox"/> pT0 <input type="checkbox"/> pTis <input type="checkbox"/> pT1 <input type="checkbox"/> pT2 <input type="checkbox"/> pT3 <input type="checkbox"/> pT4 </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">* Except for pTis and pT4, extent of primary tumor is classified by radical orchiectomy. TX may be used for other categories in the absence of radical orchiectomy.</p>		pTX pT0 pTis pT1 pT2 pT3 pT4	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor (e.g., histologic scar in testis) Intratubular germ cell neoplasia (carcinoma <i>in situ</i>) Tumor limited to the testis and epididymis without vascular/lymphatic invasion; tumor may invade into the tunica albuginea but not the tunica vaginalis Tumor limited to the testis and epididymis with vascular/lymphatic invasion, or tumor extending through the tunica albuginea with involvement of the tunica vaginalis Tumor invades the spermatic cord with or without vascular/lymphatic invasion Tumor invades the scrotum with or without vascular/lymphatic invasion	<input type="checkbox"/> pTX <input type="checkbox"/> pT0 <input type="checkbox"/> pTis <input type="checkbox"/> pT1 <input type="checkbox"/> pT2 <input type="checkbox"/> pT3 <input type="checkbox"/> pT4	
pTX pT0 pTis pT1 pT2 pT3 pT4	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor (e.g., histologic scar in testis) Intratubular germ cell neoplasia (carcinoma <i>in situ</i>) Tumor limited to the testis and epididymis without vascular/lymphatic invasion; tumor may invade into the tunica albuginea but not the tunica vaginalis Tumor limited to the testis and epididymis with vascular/lymphatic invasion, or tumor extending through the tunica albuginea with involvement of the tunica vaginalis Tumor invades the spermatic cord with or without vascular/lymphatic invasion Tumor invades the scrotum with or without vascular/lymphatic invasion	<input type="checkbox"/> pTX <input type="checkbox"/> pT0 <input type="checkbox"/> pTis <input type="checkbox"/> pT1 <input type="checkbox"/> pT2 <input type="checkbox"/> pT3 <input type="checkbox"/> pT4			
<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1 <input type="checkbox"/> pN1 <input type="checkbox"/> N2 <input type="checkbox"/> pN2 <input type="checkbox"/> N3 <input type="checkbox"/> pN3	<p style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)</p> Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Metastasis with a lymph node mass 2 cm or less in greatest dimension; or multiple lymph nodes, none more than 2 cm in greatest dimension Metastasis with a lymph node mass 2 cm or less in greatest dimension and less than or equal to 5 nodes positive, none more than 2 cm in greatest dimension Metastasis with a lymph node mass more than 2 cm but not more than 5 cm in greatest dimension; or multiple lymph nodes, any one mass greater than 2 cm but not more than 5 cm in greatest dimension Metastasis with a lymph node mass more than 2 cm but not more than 5 cm in greatest dimension; or more than 5 nodes positive, none more than 5 cm; or evidence of extranodal extension of tumor Metastasis with a lymph node mass more than 5 cm in greatest dimension Metastasis with a lymph node mass more than 5 cm in greatest dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 N1 <input type="checkbox"/> pN1 <input type="checkbox"/> pN2 <input type="checkbox"/> pN3			
<input type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> M1 <input type="checkbox"/> M1a <input type="checkbox"/> M1b	<p style="text-align: center;">DISTANT METASTASIS (M)</p> No distant metastasis Distant metastasis Nonregional nodal or pulmonary metastasis Distant metastasis other than to non-regional lymph nodes and lung	<input type="checkbox"/> M1 <input type="checkbox"/> M1a <input type="checkbox"/> M1b			

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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(continued on next page)

TESTIS STAGING FORM

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL					PATHOLOGIC				
GROUP	T	N	M	S (serum tumor markers)	GROUP	T	N	M	S (serum tumor markers)
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	pTis	N0	M0	S0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	pTis	N0	M0	S0
<input type="checkbox"/> I	pT1–4	N0	M0	SX	<input type="checkbox"/> I	pT1–4	N0	M0	SX
<input type="checkbox"/> IA	pT1	N0	M0	S0	<input type="checkbox"/> IA	pT1	N0	M0	S0
<input type="checkbox"/> IB	pT2	N0	M0	S0	<input type="checkbox"/> IB	pT2	N0	M0	S0
	pT3	N0	M0	S0		pT3	N0	M0	S0
	pT4	N0	M0	S0		pT4	N0	M0	S0
<input type="checkbox"/> IS	Any pT/Tx	N0	M0	S1–3	<input type="checkbox"/> IS	Any pT/Tx	N0	M0	S1–3
<input type="checkbox"/> II	Any pT/Tx	N1–3	M0	SX	<input type="checkbox"/> II	Any pT/Tx	N1–3	M0	SX
<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	Any pT/Tx	N1	M0	S0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIA	Any pT/Tx	N1	M0	S0
	Any pT/Tx	N1	M0	S1		Any pT/Tx	N1	M0	S1
<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	Any pT/Tx	N2	M0	S0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIB	Any pT/Tx	N2	M0	S0
	Any pT/Tx	N2	M0	S1		Any pT/Tx	N2	M0	S1
<input type="checkbox"/> IIC	Any pT/Tx	N3	M0	S0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIC	Any pT/Tx	N3	M0	S0
	Any pT/Tx	N3	M0	S1		Any pT/Tx	N3	M0	S1
<input type="checkbox"/> III	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1	SX	<input type="checkbox"/> III	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1	SX
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1a	S0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1a	S0
	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1a	S1		Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1a	S1
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	Any pT/Tx	N1–3	M0	S2	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	Any pT/Tx	N1–3	M0	S2
	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1a	S2		Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1a	S2
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC	Any pT/Tx	N1–3	M0	S3	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC	Any pT/Tx	N1–3	M0	S3
	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1a	S3		Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1a	S3
	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1b	Any S		Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1b	Any S
<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown					<input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown				

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: Serum Tumor Markers (S) _____

SX Marker studies not available or not performed

S0 Marker study levels within normal limits

S1 LDH < 1.5 X N* AND hCG (mlu/ml) < 5000 AND AFP (ng/ml) < 1000

S2 LDH 1.5–10 x N OR hCG (mlu/ml) 5000–50,000 OR AFP (ng/ml) 1000–10,000

S3 LDH > 10 x N OR hCG (mlu/ml) > 50,000 OR AFP (ng/ml) > 10,000

*N indicates the upper limit of normal for the LDH assay.

Serum tumor marker levels should be measured prior to orchietomy, but levels after orchietomy are used for assignment of S category, taking into account the half life of AFP and hCG. Stage grouping classification of Stage IS requires persistent elevation of serum tumor markers following orchietomy.

The Serum Tumor Markers (S) category is comprised of the following:

Alpha Fetoprotein (AFP) — half life 5–7 days

Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) — half life 1–3 days

Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH)

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

Size of Largest Metastases in Lymph Nodes : _____

Radical Orchietomy Performed : _____

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

TESTIS STAGING FORM

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes (continued):

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

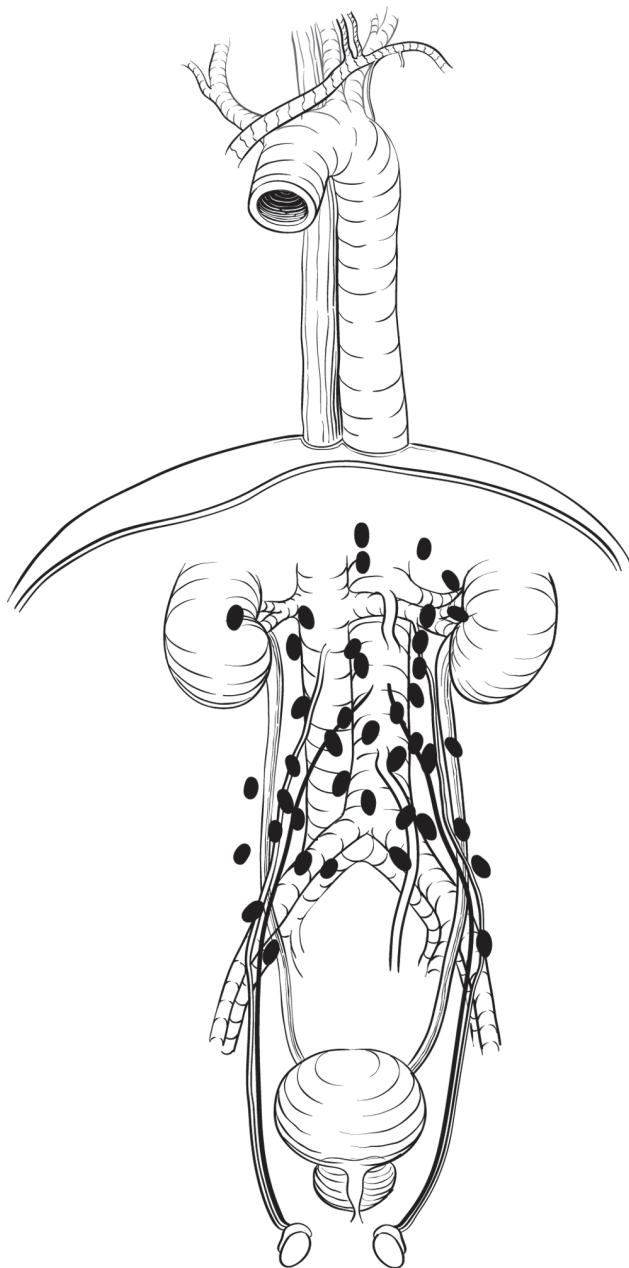
PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued on next page)

TESTIS STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

KIDNEY STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS			PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>y</i> clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral		<input type="checkbox"/> <i>y</i> pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery			
PRIMARY TUMOR (T)							
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T1a <input type="checkbox"/> T1b <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T2a <input type="checkbox"/> T2b <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T3a <input type="checkbox"/> T3b <input type="checkbox"/> T3c <input type="checkbox"/> T4	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tumor 7 cm or less in greatest dimension, limited to the kidney Tumor 4 cm or less in greatest dimension, limited to the kidney Tumor more than 4 cm but not more than 7 cm in greatest dimension limited to the kidney Tumor more than 7 cm in greatest dimension, limited to the kidney Tumor more than 7 cm but less than or equal to 10 cm in greatest dimension, limited to the kidney Tumor more than 10 cm, limited to the kidney Tumor extends into major veins or perinephric tissues but not into the ipsilateral adrenal gland and not beyond Gerota's fascia Tumor grossly extends into the renal vein or its segmental (muscle containing) branches, or tumor invades perirenal and/or renal sinus fat but not beyond Gerota's fascia Tumor grossly extends into the vena cava below the diaphragm Tumor grossly extends into the vena cava above the diaphragm or invades the wall of the vena cava Tumor invades beyond Gerota's fascia (including contiguous extension into the ipsilateral adrenal gland)		<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T1a <input type="checkbox"/> T1b <input type="checkbox"/> T2 <input type="checkbox"/> T2a <input type="checkbox"/> T2b <input type="checkbox"/> T3 <input type="checkbox"/> T3a <input type="checkbox"/> T3b <input type="checkbox"/> T3c <input type="checkbox"/> T4				
REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)							
<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Regional lymph node metastasis		<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1				
DISTANT METASTASIS (M)							
<input type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> M1	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis		<input type="checkbox"/> M1				
ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS							
CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> II <input type="checkbox"/> III <input type="checkbox"/> IV <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown	T1 T2 T1 or T2 T3 T4 Any T	N0 N0 N1 N0 or N1 Any N Any N	M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M1	<input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> II <input type="checkbox"/> III <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown	T1 T2 T1 or T2 T3 T4 Any T	N0 N0 N1 N0 or N1 Any N Any N	M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M1

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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(continued on next page)

KIDNEY STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

Invasion beyond capsule into fat or perisinus tissues: _____

Venous involvement: _____

Adrenal Extension: _____

Fuhrman Grade: _____

Sarcomatoid features: _____

Histologic tumor necrosis: _____

Extranodal extension: _____

Size of metastasis in lymph nodes: _____

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

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- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

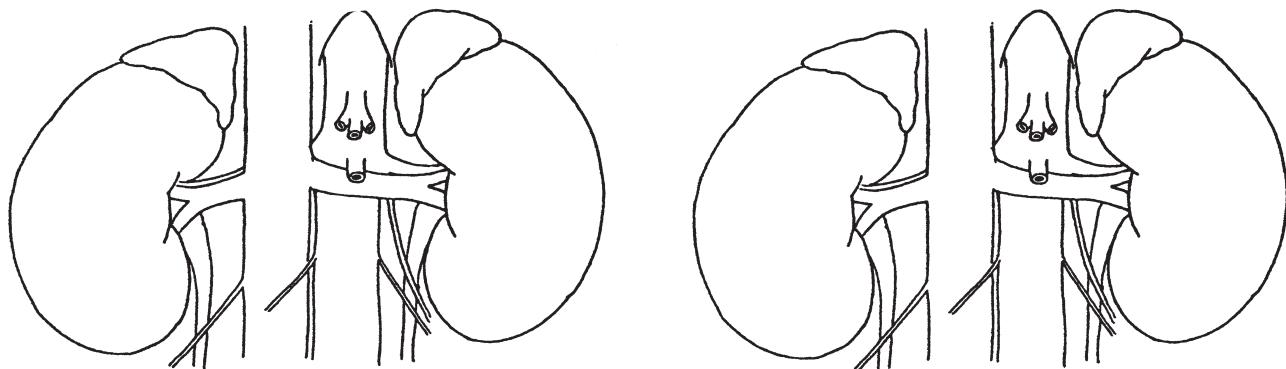
PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued from previous page)

KIDNEY STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

CARCINOMA OF THE EYELID STAGING FORM

CLINICAL <i>Extent of disease before any treatment</i>	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS			PATHOLOGIC <i>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>y</i> clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral		<input type="checkbox"/> <i>y</i> pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery		
<p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2a <input type="checkbox"/> T2b <input type="checkbox"/> T3a <input type="checkbox"/> T3b <input type="checkbox"/> T4 </td> <td style="width: 85%;"> Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> Tumor 5 mm or less in greatest dimension. Not invading the tarsal plate or eyelid margin. Tumor more than 5 mm, but not more than 10 mm in greatest dimension. Or, any tumor that invades the tarsal plate or eyelid margin. Tumor more than 10mm, but not more than 20 mm in greatest dimension. Or, involves full thickness eyelid. Tumor more than 20 mm in greatest dimension. Or, any tumor that invades adjacent ocular, or orbital structures. Any T with perineural tumor invasion. Tumor complete resection requires enucleation, exenteration or bone resection. Tumor is not resectable due to extensive invasion of ocular, orbital, craniofacial structures or brain. </td> </tr> </table>					<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2a <input type="checkbox"/> T2b <input type="checkbox"/> T3a <input type="checkbox"/> T3b <input type="checkbox"/> T4	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> Tumor 5 mm or less in greatest dimension. Not invading the tarsal plate or eyelid margin. Tumor more than 5 mm, but not more than 10 mm in greatest dimension. Or, any tumor that invades the tarsal plate or eyelid margin. Tumor more than 10mm, but not more than 20 mm in greatest dimension. Or, involves full thickness eyelid. Tumor more than 20 mm in greatest dimension. Or, any tumor that invades adjacent ocular, or orbital structures. Any T with perineural tumor invasion. Tumor complete resection requires enucleation, exenteration or bone resection. Tumor is not resectable due to extensive invasion of ocular, orbital, craniofacial structures or brain.
<input type="checkbox"/> TX <input type="checkbox"/> T0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tis <input type="checkbox"/> T1 <input type="checkbox"/> T2a <input type="checkbox"/> T2b <input type="checkbox"/> T3a <input type="checkbox"/> T3b <input type="checkbox"/> T4	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> Tumor 5 mm or less in greatest dimension. Not invading the tarsal plate or eyelid margin. Tumor more than 5 mm, but not more than 10 mm in greatest dimension. Or, any tumor that invades the tarsal plate or eyelid margin. Tumor more than 10mm, but not more than 20 mm in greatest dimension. Or, involves full thickness eyelid. Tumor more than 20 mm in greatest dimension. Or, any tumor that invades adjacent ocular, or orbital structures. Any T with perineural tumor invasion. Tumor complete resection requires enucleation, exenteration or bone resection. Tumor is not resectable due to extensive invasion of ocular, orbital, craniofacial structures or brain.					
<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)			<input type="checkbox"/> NX <input type="checkbox"/> N0 <input type="checkbox"/> N1		
<input type="checkbox"/> M0 <input type="checkbox"/> M1	DISTANT METASTASIS (M)			<input type="checkbox"/> M1		
ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS						
CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC		
GROUP <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Tis N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IA T1 N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IB T2a N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IC T2b N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> II T3a N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> III A T3b N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> III B Any T N1 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> III C T4 Any N M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IV Any T Any N M1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown	GROUP <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Tis N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IA T1 N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IB T2a N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IC T2b N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> II T3a N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> III A T3b N0 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> III B Any T N1 M0 <input type="checkbox"/> III C T4 Any N M0 <input type="checkbox"/> IV Any T Any N M1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stage unknown					

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION
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CARCINOMA OF THE EYELID STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy (SLNB) results: _____

Regional nodes identified on clinical or radiographic examination: _____

Perineural invasion: _____

Tumor necrosis: _____

Pagetoid spread: _____

More than 3 Mohs micrographic surgical layers required: _____

Immunosuppression – patient has HIV: _____

Immunosuppression – history of solid organ transplant or leukemia: _____

Prior radiation to the tumor field: _____

Excluding skin cancer, patient has history of two or more carcinomas: _____

Patient has Muir-Torre syndrome: _____

Patient has xeroderma pigmentosum: _____

For Eyelid Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma only (see cSCC, Chapter 29):

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: Tumor thickness (in mm): _____

Clark's Level: _____

Presence / absence of perineural invasion: _____

Primary site location on ear or non-glabrous lip: _____

Histologic grade: _____

Size of largest lymph node metastasis: _____

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.

r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.

a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)

Grading system

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Grade

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

Residual Tumor (R)

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS

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CARCINOMA OF THE EYELID STAGING FORM

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): _____
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe): _____

Physician signature

Date/Time

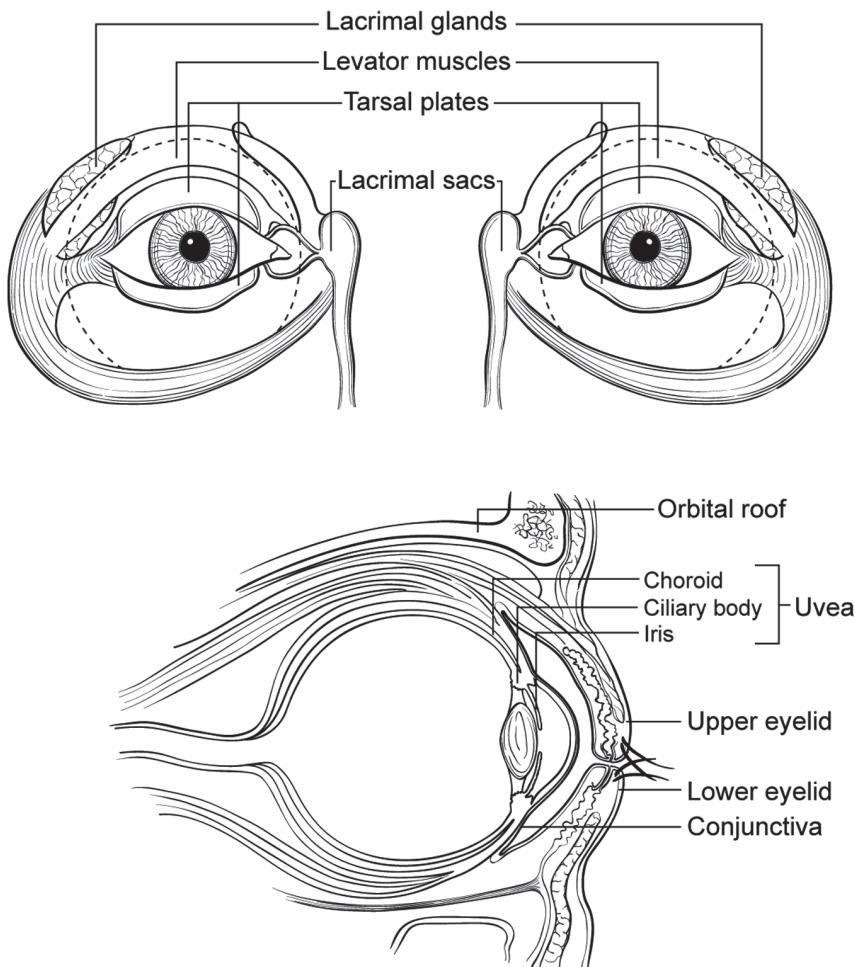
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CARCINOMA OF THE EYELID STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



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