



TU2C030



PLEURAL MESOTHELIOMA CANCER STAGE FORM

Patient Name _____

Date of Birth _____

MR# _____

Enc# _____

Sex _____

Race _____

Pt Type: In Out E.D

Type of specimen _____

Histopathologic Type _____

Tumor Size _____

Laterality: Bilateral Left Right

Clin	Path	DEFINITIONS	Notes
		Primary Tumor (T)	
[]	[]	TX Primary tumor cannot be assessed	Notes 1. T3 describes locally advanced but potentially resectable tumor 2. T4 describes locally advanced, technically unresectable tumor
[]	[]	T0 No evidence of primary tumor	
[]	[]	T1 Tumor involves ipsilateral parietal pleura, with or without focal involvement of visceral pleura	
[]	[]	T1a Tumor involves ipsilateral parietal (mediastinal, diaphragmatic) pleura. No involvement of visceral pleura	
[]	[]	T1b Tumor involves ipsilateral parietal (mediastinal, diaphragmatic) pleura, with focal involvement of the visceral pleura	
[]	[]	T2 Tumor involves any of the ipsilateral pleural surfaces with at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • confluent visceral pleural tumor (including fissure) • invasion of diaphragmatic muscle • invasion of lung parenchyma 	
[]	[]	T3⁽¹⁾ Tumor invades any of the ipsilateral pleural surfaces with at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invasion of the endothoracic fascia • invasion into mediastinal fat • solitary focus of tumor invading the soft tissues of the chest wall • non-transmural involvement of the pericardium 	
[]	[]	T4⁽²⁾ Tumor involves any of the ipsilateral pleural surfaces, with at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diffuse or multifocal invasion of soft tissues of the chest wall • any involvement of rib • invasion through the diaphragm to the peritoneum • invasion of any mediastinal organ(s) • direct extension to the contralateral pleura • invasion into the spine • extension to the internal surface of the pericardium • pericardial effusion with positive cytology • invasion of the myocardium • invasion of the brachial plexus 	
[]	[]	Regional Lymph Nodes (N)	
[]	[]	NX Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed	
[]	[]	N0 No regional lymph node metastases	
[]	[]	N1 Metastases in ipsilateral bronchopulmonary and/or hilar lymph node(s)	
[]	[]	N2 Metastasis in the subcarinal lymph node(s) and/or the ipsilateral internal mammary or mediastinal lymph node(s)	
[]	[]	N3 Metastases in the contralateral mediastinal, internal mammary, or hilar lymph node(s), and/or the ipsilateral or contralateral supraclavicular or scalene lymph node(s)	

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American Joint Committee on Cancer—2002



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Clin	Path
[]	[]
[]	[]
[]	[]

Distant Metastasis (M)

MX Distant metastasis cannot be assessed
M0 No distant metastasis
M1 Distant metastasis
 Biopsy of metastatic site performed ... Y .. N
 Source of pathologic metastatic specimen:

Residual Tumor (R)

[] **RX** Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
 [] **R0** No residual tumor
 [] **R1** Microscopic residual tumor
 [] **R2** Macroscopic residual tumor

Clin	Path
[]	[]
[]	[]
[]	[]
[]	[]
[]	[]
[]	[]
[]	[]
[]	[]
[]	[]
[]	[]

Stage Grouping

I	T1	N0	M0
IA	T1a	N0	M0
IB	T1b	N0	M0
II	T2	N0	M0
III	T1, T2	N1	M0
	T1, T2	N2	M0
	T3	N0, N1, N2	M0
IV	T4	Any N	M0
	Any T	N3	M0
	Any T	Any N	M1

Notes Additional Descriptors

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L)
 LX Lymphatic vessel invasion cannot be assessed
 L0 No lymphatic vessel invasion
 L1 Lymphatic vessel invasion
Venous Invasion (V)
 VX Venous invasion cannot be assessed
 V0 No venous invasion
 V1 Microscopic venous invasion
 V2 Macroscopic venous invasion

Additional Descriptors

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.

Prognostic Indicators (if applicable)

Staged by _____ M.D.

_____ Registrar

Date _____