

TU2C043



MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS (PAROTID, SUBMANDIBULAR, AND SUBLINGUAL) CANCER STAGE FORM

Patient Name, Date of Birth, MR#, Enc#, Sex, Race, Pt Type: In Out E.D

Type of specimen, Tumor Size

Histopathologic Type, Laterality: Bilateral Left Right

Table with Clin and Path columns for staging definitions

DEFINITIONS

Primary Tumor (T)

- TX Primary tumor cannot be assessed
T0 No evidence of primary tumor
T1 Tumor 2 cm or less in greatest dimension without extraparenchymal extension
T2 Tumor more than 2 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension without extraparenchymal extension
T3 Tumor more than 4 cm and/or tumor having extraparenchymal extension
T4a Tumor invades skin, mandible, ear canal, and/or facial nerve
T4b Tumor invades skull base and/or pterygoid plates and/or encases carotid artery

Regional Lymph Nodes (N)

- NX Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
N0 No regional lymph node metastasis
N1 Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or less in greatest dimension
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
N2a Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension
N2b Metastasis in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension
N2c Metastasis in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension
N3 Metastasis in a lymph node, more than 6 cm in greatest dimension

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

Notes: 1. Extraparenchymal extension is clinical or macroscopic evidence of invasion of soft tissues. Microscopic evidence alone does not constitute extraparenchymal extension for classification purposes.

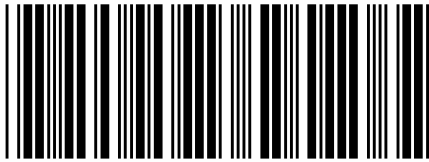
Staged by M.D.

Registrar

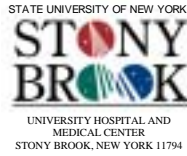
Date

(continued on next page)

American Joint Committee on Cancer—2002



TU2C043



MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS (PAROTID, SUBMANDIBULAR, AND SUBLINGUAL) CANCER STAGE FORM

Patient Name _____

Date of Birth _____

MR# _____

Enc# _____

Sex _____

Race _____

Pt Type: In Out E.D

Table with columns Clin, Path, and Stage Grouping. Rows include stages I, II, III, IVA, IVB, and IVC with corresponding T, N, and M values.

- Notes: Additional Descriptors. Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) with codes LX, L0, L1. Venous Invasion (V) with codes VX, V0, V1, V2.

Histologic Grade (G)

Histologic grading is applicable only to some types of salivary cancer: mucoepidermoid carcinoma, adenocarcinoma not otherwise specified, or when either of these is the carcinomatous element of carcinoma in pleomorphic adenoma.

Residual Tumor (R)

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

Additional Descriptors

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used.

- [] m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site...
[] y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy...
[] r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval...
[] a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

Prognostic Indicators (if applicable)

Empty rectangular box for prognostic indicators.

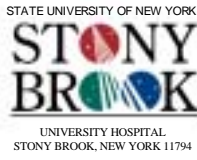
(continued on next page)

American Joint Committee on Cancer—2002

TU2C043 (10/02)



TU2C043



MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS (PAROTID, SUBMANDIBULAR, AND SUBLINGUAL) CANCER STAGE FORM

Patient Name _____

Date of Birth _____

MR# _____

Enc# _____

Sex _____

Race _____

Pt Type: In Out E.D

Illustration

1.



2.



3.



4.

