中山醫學大學附設醫院
Chung Shan Medical University Hospital
癌症分期表

病人姓名：_____ 病歷號碼：_____出生日期：___年___月___日 性別：___床號：_____

GALLBLADDER STAGING FORM

CLINICAL *Extent of disease before any treatment*	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC *Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery*
❑ y clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE: _____ LATERALITY: ☐ left ☐ right ☐ bilateral	❑ y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery
	PRIMARY TUMOR (T)	
❑ TX	Primary tumor cannot be assessed	❑ TX
❑ T0	No evidence of primary tumor	❑ T0
❑ Tis	Carcinoma *in situ*	❑ Tis
❑ T1	Tumor invades lamina propria or muscular layer	❑ T1
❑ T1a	Tumor invades lamina propria	❑ T1a
❑ T1b	Tumor invades muscular layer	❑ T1b
❑ T2	Tumor invades perimuscular connective tissue; no extension beyond serosa or into liver	❑ T2
❑ T3	Tumor perforates the serosa (visceral peritoneum) and/or directly invades the liver and/or one other adjacent organ or structure, such as the stomach, duodenum, colon, pancreas, omentum, or extrahepatic bile ducts	❑ T3
❑ T4	Tumor invades main portal vein or hepatic artery or invades two or more extrahepatic organs or structures	❑ T4
	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)	
❑ NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed	❑ NX
❑ N0	No regional lymph node metastasis	❑ N0
❑ N1	Metastases to nodes along the cystic duct, common bile duct, hepatic artery, and/or portal vein.	❑ N1
❑ N2	Metastases to periaortic, pericaval, superior mesentery artery and/or celiac artery lymph nodes	❑ N2
	DISTANT METASTASIS (M)	
❑ M0	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)	
❑ M1	Distant metastasis	❑ M1

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL

GROUP	T	N	M
❑ 0	Tis	N0	M0
❑ I	T1	N0	M0
❑ II	T2	N0	M0
❑ IIIA	T3	N0	M0
❑ IIIB	T1-3	N1	M0
❑ IVA	T4	N0-1	M0
❑ IVB	Any T	N 2	M0
	Any T	Any N	M1

❑ Stage unknown

PATHOLOGIC

GROUP	T	N	M
❑ 0	Tis	N0	M0
❑ I	T1	N0	M0
❑ II	T2	N0	M0
❑ IIIA	T3	N0	M0
❑ IIIB	T1-3	N1	M0
❑ IVA	T4	N0-1	M0
❑ IVB	Any T	N 2	M0
	Any T	Any N	M1

❑ Stage unknown

GALLBLADDER STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

Tumor location _____

Specimen type _____

Extent of liver resection _____

Free peritoneal side vs hepatic side for T2 _____

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

Grading system	***Grade***
❑ 2 grade system	❑ Grade I or 1
❑ 3 grade system	❑ Grade II or 2
❑ 4 grade system	❑ Grade III or 3
❑ No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available	❑ 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:
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): _____

_____

_____

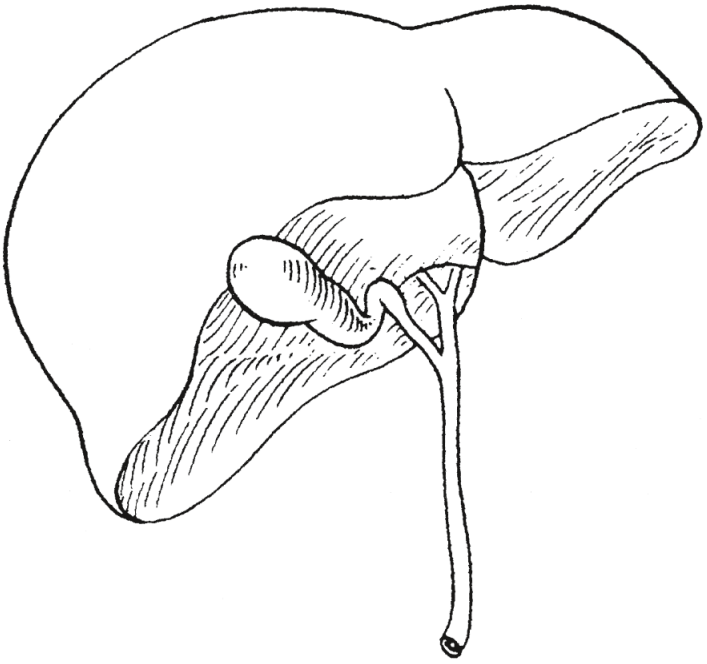
中山醫學大學附設醫院
Chung Shan Medical University Hospital
癌症分期表

病人姓名：_____ 病歷號碼：_____出生日期：___年___月___日 性別：___床號：_____

GALLBLADDER STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



Physician's Signature_____ Date_____/____ /____