

中山醫學大學附設醫院

Chung Shan Medical University Hospital 癌症分期表

CONCAL UNIVE		烟处刀别衣					
病人姓名:	病歷號碼:	出生日期:	年月_	日	性別:_	床號:_	

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		
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 		
TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE	PRIMARY TUMOR (T)	TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE		
	Leiomyosarcoma, Endometrial Stromal Sarcoma			
☐ TX ☐ T0 ☐ T1	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	□ TX □ T0 □ T1		
□ TX □ T0 □ T1	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 Note: Simultaneous tumors of the uterine corpus and ovary/pelvis in association with ovarian/pelvic endometriosis should be classified as independent primary tumors. * In this stage, lesions must infiltrate abdominal tissues and not just protrude into the abdominal cavity.	□ TX □ T0 □ T1		
TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)	TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE		
□ NX □ N0 □ N1 IIIC	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Regional lymph node metastasis	□ NX □ N0 □ N1 IIIC		

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TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	DISTANT METASTASIS (M)			TNM	DRY	FIGO STAGE		
☐ M0 ☐ M1	IVB		etastasis (no pathologic M0; use castasis (excluding adexa, pelvic,			roup)		M1	IVB
			ANATOMIC STAGE • F	ROGNOSTI	c Group	S			
	_	CLINICAL			_	PATHOL	.OGIC		
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N		M	
	T1 T1a	N0 N0	M0 M0		T1 T1a	N0 N0		M0 M0	
□ iB*	T1b	NO NO	M0	☐ IB*	T1b	NO NO		M0	
☐ IC**	T1c	N0	MO	☐ IC**	T1c	N0		M0	
	T2	N0	MO		T2	N0		M0	
☐ IIIA	T3a	NO NO	MO	☐ IIIA	T3a	N0		M0	
☐ IIIB ☐ IIIC	T3b T1-3	N0 N1	M0 M0	☐ IIIB☐ IIIC	T3b T1-3	N0 N1		M0 M0	
U IVA	T4	Any N	M0	☐ IVA	T4	Any		M0	
□ IVB	Any T	Any N	M1	□ IVB	Any T	Any		M1	
and endometrial stromal sarcoma. **Note: Stage IC does not apply for leiomyosarcoma and endometrial **Note: Stage IC does not apply for leiomyosarcoma and endometrial			stromal sa t apply for	om those applied for leiomyosarcoma sarcoma. for leiomyosarcoma and endometrial					
stromal sarcoma.				nal sarcoma	•				
☐ Stage u	nknown			☐ Stage u	nknown				
PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS) REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT: FIGO Stage: Peritoneal cytology results:				F T S U	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.				
Pelvic nodal dissection with number of nodes positive/examined:					r	n suffix ind	licates	the presence of	
Para-aortic nodal dissection with number of nodes positive/examined:						multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses:			
Percentage of non-endometrioid cell type in mixed histology tumors:						oT(m)NM.	Joorac	a in parchineses.	
Omentectomy performed:					V	y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM			
Grad	Grade (G) (also iing system de system de system de system , 3, or 4 grade s		Grade ☐ Grade I or 1 ☐ Grade II or 2 ☐ Grade III or 3			t t	category is in the ycTNM he extent of the time of the categorization.	dentifi or yp7 f tumo hat ex on is n	or p I NM ied by a "y" prefix. INM categorizes or actually present at amination. The "y" iot an estimate of timodality therapy.



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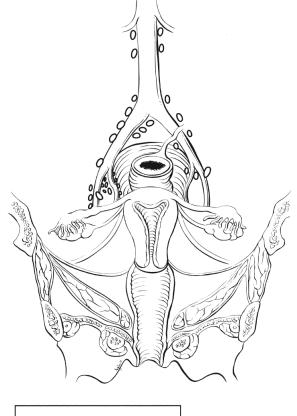
病歷號碼:

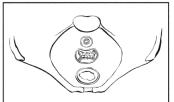
(Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinomas)						
Endometrioid adenocarcinomas should be graded according to the degree of differentiation of the adenocarcinoma as follows: G1 5% or less of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth pattern G2 6% to 50% of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth 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. 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	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):						

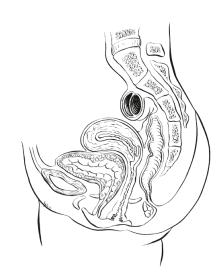
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Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.







Date____/__/_ Physician's Signature_