## PENIS STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment		STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS		E com	PATHOLOGIC ixtent of disease through pletion of definitive surgery
y clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery		Tumor Size:	LATERALITY:  ☐ left ☐ right ☐ bilateral	afte	oathologic – staging completed er neoadjuvant therapy AND osequent surgery
PRIMARY TUMOR (T)					
	TX	Primary tumor cannot be assessed			TX
	T0	No evidence of primary tumor			T0
	Tis	Carcinoma in situ			Tis
	Та	Noninvasive verrucous carcinoma*			Та
	T1a	Tumor invades subepithelial connective tissue without lymph vascular invasion and is not poorly differentiated (i.e., grade 3-4)			T1a
	T1b	Tumor invades subepithelial connective tissue with LVI or is poorly differentiated			T1b
	T2	Tumor invades corpus spongiosum or cavernosum			T2
	T3	Tumor invades urethra			T3
	T4	Tumor invades other adjacent structures			T4
		*Note: Broad pushing penetration (invasion) is this diagnosis	permitted - destructive invasion is against		
		REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)			
	NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed*			
	pNX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed**			pNX
	N0	No palpable or visibly enlarged inguinal lymph nodes*		_	
	pN0	No regional lymph node metastasis**			pN0
	N1	Palpable mobile unilateral inguinal lymph			
	pN1	Metastasis in a single inguinal lymph node		u	pN1
	N2	Palpable mobile multiple or bilateral inquir			NO
	pN2	Metastasis in multiple or bilateral inguinal Palpable fixed inguinal nodal mass or pelv		u	pN2
	N3	bilateral*	ic lymphadehopathy utiliateral of		
	pN3	Extranodal extension of lymph node meta- unilateral or bilateral**	stasis or pelvic lymph node(s)		pN3
		*Based upon palpation, imaging **Based upon biopsy, or surgical excision			
-	M0 M1	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; us Distant metastasis*	e clinical M to complete stage group)		M1
		*Note: Lymph node metastasis outside of the t sites.	ue peivis in addition to visceral or bone		

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

(continued on next page)

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Anatomic Stage • Prognostic Groups								
CLINICAL	PATHOLOGIC							
GROUP T N M	GROUP T N	M						
□ 0 Tis N0 M0 □ Ta N0 M0	O Tis NO	M0						
Ta N0 M0 □ I T1a N0 M0	Ta N0	M0 M0						
☐ II T1b N0 M0	☐ II T1b N0	M0						
T2 N0 M0	T2 N0	MO						
T3 N0 M0 □ IIIa T1-3 N1 M0	T3 N0	M0 M0						
☐ IIIb T1-3 N2 M0	☐ IIIb T1-3 N2	M0						
□ IV T4 Any N M0	□ IV T4 Any N	MO						
Any T N3 M0 Any T Any N M1	Any T N3 Any T Any N	M0 M1						
☐ Stage unknown	☐ Stage unknown	IVI I						
PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FA	CTORS)	General Notes:						
REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None		For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m"						
CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:		suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are						
Involvement of corpus spongiosum  Involvement of corpus cavernosum		used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases						
Percent of tumor that is poorly differentiated		needing separate analysis.						
Verrucous carcinoma depth of invasion		m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses:						
Size of largest lymph node metastasis		pT(m)NM.						
Extranodal/extracapsular extension		y prefix indicates those cases in						
HPV Status		which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality						
Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade)		therapy. The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix.						
Grading system Grade		The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at						
☐ 2 grade system ☐ Grade I or 1		the time of that examination. The "y"						
☐ 3 grade system ☐ Grade II or 2☐ 4 grade system ☐ Grade III or 3☐ ☐ Grade III or 3☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐		categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.						
No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available Grade IV or 4		r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor						
Additional Descriptors		when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r"						
Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been co		prefix: rTNM.						
Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the	a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.							
is given to positive results.		surgical margins is data field						
☐ Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified		recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected						
☐ Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified☐ Not Applicable	primary site specimen as determined							
☐ Unknown/Indeterminate		only by the pathology report.						
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION							

(continued from previous page)

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Residual Tumor (R)  The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site at incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed  R0 No residual tumor  R1 Microscopic residual tumor  R2 Macroscopic residual tumor	fter treatment because of	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							