VAGINA STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment		STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS		PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease during and from surgery		
☐ y clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery			Laterality: □ left □ right □ bilateral	 y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery 		
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	PRIMARY TO	IMOR (T)	TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE		
□ TX □ T0 □ Tis □ T1 □ T2 □ T3 □ T4	* I II III IVA	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma in situ Tumor confined to vagina Tumor invades paravaginal tissues but not Tumor extends to pelvic wall** Tumor invades mucosa of the bladder or re pelvis (bullous edema is not sufficient ex	□ TX □ T0 □ Tis * □ T1			
		*FIGO staging no longer includes Stage 0	•			
		**Pelvic wall is defined as muscle, fascia, portions of the bony pelvis.				
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)		TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE		
□ NX □ N0 □ N1	III	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Pelvic or inguinal lymph node metastasis		□ NX □ N0 □ N1 III		
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	DISTANT METASTASIS (M)		TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE		
□ M0 □ M1	IVB	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis		☐ M1 IVB		
Anatomic Stage • Prognostic Group						
GROUP	Т	CLINICAL N M	GROUP T N	HOLOGIC M		
	Tis T1 T2 T1–T3 T3 T4 Any T ger includes S	NO MO NO MO NO MO N1 MO NO MO Any N MO Any N M1		M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 y N M0 y N M1		
☐ Stage unknown			Stage unknown			

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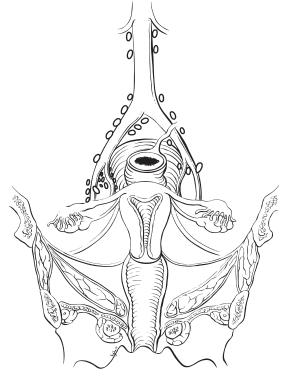
PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FAREQUIRED FOR STAGING: None CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT: FIGO Stage: Pelvic nodal status and method of assessment: Para-aortic nodal status and method of assessment: Distant (mediastinal, scalene) nodal status and method of assessment	General Notes: For identification of 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.					
Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade) Grading system	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): □ Physician signature □ Date/Time						
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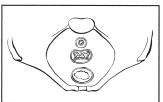
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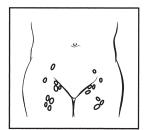
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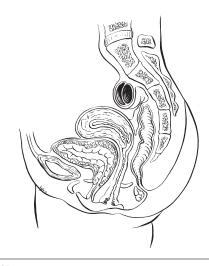
Illustration

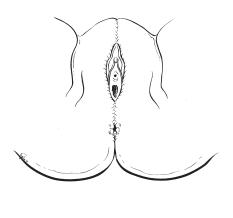
Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.











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