CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment		STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS		PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery	
after neoadji	taging completed uvant therapy but equent surgery	Tumor Size:	LATERALITY: ☐ left ☐ right ☐ bilateral		gic – staging completed djuvant therapy AND nt surgery
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	PRIMARY TUMOR (T)		TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE
TX T0 Tis T1	* 	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma in situ (preinvasive carcinoma) Cervical carcinoma confined to uterus (egarded)		TX T0 Tis T1	* I
☐ T1a**	IA	Invasive carcinoma diagnosed only by microscopy. Stromal invasion with a maximum depth of 5.0 mm measured from the base of the epithelium and a horizontal spread of 7.0 mm or less. Vascular space involvement, venous or lymphatic, does not affect classification			IA
☐ T1a1	IA1	Measured stromal invasion 3.0 mm or I horizontal spread	☐ T1a1	IA1	
☐ T1a2	IA2	Measured stromal invasion more than 3.0 horizontal spread 7.0 mm or less	☐ T1a2	IA2	
☐ T1b	IB	Clinically visible lesion confined to the cert T1a/IA2	☐ T1b	IB	
☐ T1b1☐ T1b2	IB1 IB2	Clinically visible lesion 4.0 cm or less in greatest dimension Clinically visible lesion more than 4.0 cm in greatest dimension			IB1 IB2
☐ T2	II	Cervical carcinoma invades beyond uterus of vagina	☐ T1b2 ☐ T2	II	
☐ T2a	IIA	Tumor without parametrial invasion	☐ T2a	IIA	
☐ T2a1 ☐ T2a2	IIA1 IIA2	Clinically visible lesion 4.0 cm or less in gr Clinically visible lesion more than 4.0 cm in		☐ T2a1 ☐ T2a2	IIA1 IIA2
☐ T2b	IIB	Tumor with parametrial invasion		☐ T2b	IIB
□ T3	III	Tumor extends to pelvic wall and/or inv		□ T3	III
□ T3a	IIIA	causes hydronephrosis or non-functioni Tumor involves lower third of vagina, no ex		□ Т3а	IIIA
☐ T3b	IIIB	Tumor extends to pelvic wall and/or caus kidney	es hydronephrosis or non-functioning	☐ T3b	IIIB
□ T4	IVA	Tumor invades mucosa of bladder or rectu (bullous edema is not sufficient to classi		□ T4	IVA
		* FIGO staging no longer includes Stage 0	(Tis)		
		** All macroscopically visible lesions—en T1b/IB.	·		
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)		TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE
□ NX □ N0 □ N1	IIIB	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Reginal lymph node metastasis	d	□ NX □ N0 □ N1	IIIB

(continued on next page)

TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE		DISTANT METASTA	ASIS (M)		TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE	
□ M0	No distant metastasis (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			D M4 N/D	
□ M1 IVB	Distant metastasis (included mediastinal, or paraa	aortic lymph nodes, lun		aciaviculai,	☐ M1 IVB	
		TAGE • PROGNO	STIC GROUPS (F			
GROUP T	CLINICAL N M		GROUP T	PATHO N	LOGIC M	
☐ Stage 0* Tis	NO MO		☐ Stage 0* Tis	N0	M0	
Stage I T1 Stage IA T1a	NO MO NO MO		☐ Stage I T1☐ Stage IA T1a	N0 a N0	M0 M0	
☐ Stage IA1 T1a1	NO MO		☐ Stage IA1 T1a		M0	
☐ Stage IA2 T1a2	NO MO		☐ Stage IA2 T1a		MO	
☐ Stage IB T1b	NO MO		☐ Stage IB T1b		MO	
☐ Stage IB1 T1b1	NO MO		☐ Stage IB1 T1b		MO	
Stage IB2 T1b2	NO MO		Stage IB2 T1b		M0	
Stage II T2 Stage IIA T2a	NO MO NO MO		☐ Stage II T2☐ Stage IIA T2a	N0 a N0	M0 M0	
Stage IIA 12a	NO MO		Stage IIA1 T2a		M0	
☐ Stage IIA2 T2a2	NO MO		☐ Stage IIA1 T2a		MO	
☐ Stage IIB T2b	NO MO		☐ Stage IIB T2b		MO	
☐ Stage III T3	NO MO		☐ Stage III T3		MO	
☐ Stage IIIA T3a	NO MO		☐ Stage IIIA T3a		MO	
☐ Stage IIIB T3b	Any N M0		☐ Stage IIIB T3b			
T1-3	N1 M0		T1-:		M0	
Stage IVA T4 Stage IVB Any T	Any N M0 Any N M1		☐ Stage IVA T4☐ Stage IVB Any	Any N / T Any N		
Stage IVB Any T *FIGO no longer include	,		*FIGO no longer incl			
☐ Stage unknown	o olage o (113)		☐ Stage unknown	ducs olage o	(113)	
= clage amaiomi	PROGNOSTIC FACTORS	(SITE-SPECIFIC FAC			General Notes:	
REQUIRED FOR STAC		(6.1.2 6.1.26.1.16 1.7.6	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		For identification of special cases of	
CLINICALLY SIGNIFIC					TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m"	
FIGO Stage:	71111	.11•			suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the	
_	and method of assessment:	method of assessment:			stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.	
Paraaortic nodal sta	tus and method of assessme	ent:			m suffix indicates the presence of	
Distant (mediastinal	, scalene) nodal status and r	method of assessment	nt:		multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses:	
Histologic Grade (G)	also known as overall grade)				pT(m)NM.	
Grading system	1	Grade			y prefix indicates those cases in	
2 grade system		Grade I or 1			which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality	
3 grade system		☐ Grade II or 2			therapy. The cTNM or pTNM	
4 grade system		☐ Grade III or 3			category is identified by a "y" prefix.	
☐ No 2, 3, or 4 grad	le system is available	☐ Grade IV or 4			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.	
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS			PATIENT NAME/INF	ORMATION		

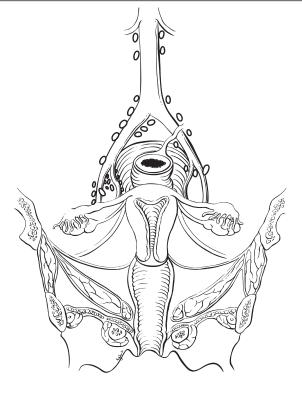
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ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been conclinivation (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the is given to positive results. Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified Not Applicable Unknown/Indeterminate	Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist	General Notes (continued): 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
Residual Tumor (R) The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some case with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site a 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	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
Physician signature HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION	

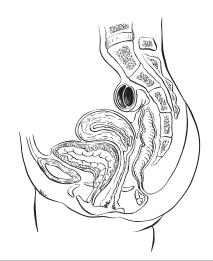
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Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.







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