## **CORPUS UTERI SARCOMA STAGING FORM** (Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinomas)

<b>CLINICAL</b> Extent of disease before any treatment	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS		<b>PATHOLOGIC</b> Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery	
y clinical- staging complete after neoadjuvant therapy b before subsequent surgery		LATERALITY:		<ul> <li>staging completed avant therapy AND surgery</li> </ul>
TNM FIGO Category Stage	PRIMARY T	PRIMARY TUMOR (T)		FIGO Stage
	Leiomyosarcoma, Endometrial	Stromal Sarcoma		
□       TX         □       T0         □       T1         □       T1a         □       T1b         □       T1b         □       T2         □       T2a         □       T2b         □       T3         □       T3a         □       T3b         □       T3b         □       T4	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tumor limited to the uterus Tumor 5 cm or less in greatest dimensi Tumor more than 5 cm Tumor extends beyond the uterus, within Tumor involves adnexa Tumor involves other pelvic tissues Tumor infiltrates abdominal tissues One site More than one site Tumor invades bladder or rectum		<ul> <li>TX</li> <li>T0</li> <li>T1</li> <li>T1a</li> <li>T1b</li> <li>T2</li> <li>T2a</li> <li>T2a</li> <li>T2b</li> <li>T3</li> <li>T3a</li> <li>T3b</li> <li>T4</li> </ul>	  A  B      A    *    A    B   VA
□       TX         □       T0         □       T1       I         □       T1a       IA         □       T1b       IB         □       T1c       IC         □       T2       II         □       T2a       IIA         □       T2b       IIB         □       T3       III*         □       T3a       IIIA         □       T3b       IIIB         □       T4       IVA	Adenosarcoma         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 extends beyond the uterus, within the pelvis         Tumor involves adnexa         Tumor involves adnexa         Tumor involves addominal 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.		<ul> <li>TX</li> <li>T0</li> <li>T1</li> <li>T1a</li> <li>T1b</li> <li>T1c</li> <li>T2</li> <li>T2a</li> <li>T2a</li> <li>T2b</li> <li>T3</li> <li>T3a</li> <li>T3b</li> <li>T4</li> </ul>	I IA IC II IIA IIB III* IIIA IIB IVA
TNM FIGO Category Stage	REGIONAL LYM	PH NODES (N)	TNM Category	FIGO Stage
□ NX □ N0 □ N1 IIIC	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assesse No regional lymph node metastasis Regional lymph node metastasis	od	<ul> <li>NX</li> <li>N0</li> <li>N1</li> </ul>	IIIC

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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 (excluding adexa, pelvic, and abdominal tissue)		M1 IVB			
			ANATOMIC STAGE • P	ROGNOSTI	c Groups		
						ATHO	
GROUP	Т	Ν	Μ	GROUP	Т	Ν	M
	T1	N0	MO		T1	N0	MO
□ IA* □ IB*	T1a T1b	N0 N0	M0 M0	□ IA* □ IB*	T1a T1b	N0 N0	M0 M0
	T1c	NO	MO		T1c	N0	MO
	T2	NO	MO		T2	NO	MO
	T3a	NO	MO		ТЗа	NO	MO
🗅 IIIB	T3b	N0	MO		T3b	N0	MO
	T1-3	N1	MO		T1-3	N1	MO
	T4 Amu T	Any N	MO		T4	Any	
IVB	Any T	Any N	M1	D IVB	Any T	Any	N M1
*Note: Stages IA and IB differ from those applied for leiomyosarcoma and endometrial stromal sarcoma. *Note: Stages IA and IB differ from and endometrial stroma				om those applied for leiomyosarcoma sarcoma.			
**Note: Stage IC does not apply for leiomyosarcoma and endometrial stromal sarcoma. **Note: Stage IC does not apply stromal sarcoma.		oply fo	for leiomyosarcoma and endometrial				
Stage un	nknown						
PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)      REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None      CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:     FIGO Stage:      Peritoneal cytology results:				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 no				m suffix indicates 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 : pT(m)NM.							
Omentectomy performed: which classification is perform			y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM				
-	• • •	known as overal	l grade)				category is identified by a "y" prefix.
	ig system	Grade The		The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes			
-	e system		Grade I or 1				the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y"
3 grad	e system		Grade II or 2				categorization is not an estimate of
4 grad	e system		Grade III or 3				tumor prior to multimodality therapy.
🔲 No 2, 3	3, or 4 grade s	ystem is availat	De Grade IV or 4				

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CORPUS UTERI SARCOMA STAGING FOI (Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinomas)	RM
<ul> <li>Endometrioid adenocarcinomas should be graded according to the degree of differentiation of the adenocarcinoma as follows:</li> <li>G1 5% or less of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth pattern</li> <li>G2 6% to 50% of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth pattern</li> <li>G3 More than 50% of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth pattern</li> <li>Notes on Pathologic Grading</li> <li>1. Notable nuclear atypia, inappropriate for the architectural grade, raises the grade by one.</li> <li>2. Serous, clear cell, and mixed mesodermal tumors are Grade 3.</li> </ul>	General Notes (continued): r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.
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	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):	1
National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN Other (describe):	

Physician signature

Date/Time

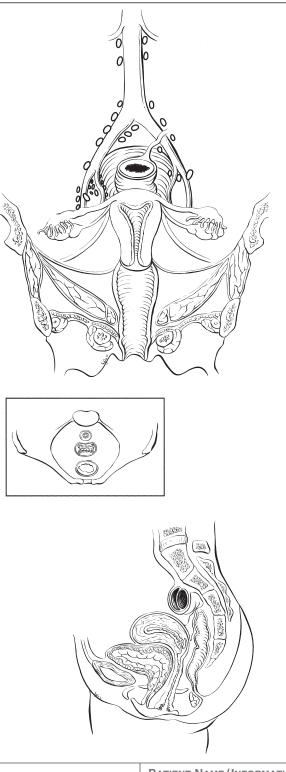
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## Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



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