Table 1. International Neuroblastoma Pathology Prognostic Classification (INPC)

Age	Favorable Histology Group	Unfavorable Histology Group
Any	Ganglioneuroma (Schwannian stroma-dominant) • maturing • mature Ganglioneuroblastoma, intermixed (Schwannian stroma-rich)	Neuroblastoma (Schwannian stroma-poor) • undifferentiated and any mitotic-karyorrhectic index (MKI)
Less than 1.5 y	Neuroblastoma (Schwannian stroma-poor) • poorly differentiated and low or intermediate MKI • differentiating and low or intermediate MKI	Neuroblastoma (Schwannian stroma-poor) • poorly differentiated and high MKI • differentiating and high MKI
1.5 y to less than 5 y	Neuroblastoma (Schwannian stroma-poor) • differentiating and low MKI	Neuroblastoma (Schwannian stroma-poor) • poorly differentiated and any MKI • differentiating and intermediate or high MKI
Greater than or equal to 5 y	Ganglioneuroblastoma, nodular (composite, Schwannian stroma-rich/stroma-dominant and stroma-poor), favorable subset#	Neuroblastoma (Schwannian stroma-poor) • any subtype and any MKI Ganglioneuroblastoma, nodular (composite, Schwannian stroma-rich/stroma-dominant and stroma-poor), unfavorable subset#

[#] The neuroblastic nodule(s) of the ganglioneuroblastoma, nodular subtype are graded with the INPC age-linked histopathology evaluation and based on that evaluation classified as favorable or unfavorable. For multinodular tumors, each nodule is graded separately, and the least favorable nodule determines the classification.

References:

1. Shimada, H, Ambros IM, Dehner LP, et al. The International Neuroblastoma Pathology Classification (the Shimada system). *Cancer.* 1999;86(2):364-372.