

## Protocol for the Examination of Specimens From Patients With Carcinoma of the Anus

**Version:** Anus 4.0.1.0

**Protocol Posting Date:** June 2017

Includes pTNM requirements from the 8<sup>th</sup> Edition, AJCC Staging Manual

**For accreditation purposes, this protocol should be used for the following procedures AND tumor types:**

Procedure	Description
Resection	Abdominoperineal resection
Tumor Type	Description
Carcinoma	Invasive carcinomas including small cell and large cell (poorly differentiated) neuroendocrine carcinoma

**This protocol is NOT required for accreditation purposes for the following:**

Procedure
Excisional biopsy (polypectomy)
Local excision (transanal disk incision)
Primary resection specimen with no residual cancer (eg, following neoadjuvant therapy)
Cytologic specimens

**The following tumor types should NOT be reported using this protocol:**

Tumor Type
Lymphoma (consider the Hodgkin or non-Hodgkin Lymphoma protocols)
Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) (consider the GIST protocol)
Non-GIST sarcoma (consider the Soft Tissue protocol)

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With guidance from the CAP Cancer and CAP Pathology Electronic Reporting Committees.

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### Accreditation Requirements

This protocol can be utilized for a variety of procedures and tumor types for clinical care purposes. For accreditation purposes, only the definitive primary cancer resection specimen is required to have the core and conditional data elements reported in a synoptic format.

- Core data elements are required in reports to adequately describe appropriate malignancies. For accreditation purposes, essential data elements must be reported in all instances, even if the response is “not applicable” or “cannot be determined.”
- Conditional data elements are only required to be reported if applicable as delineated in the protocol. For instance, the total number of lymph nodes examined must be reported, but only if nodes are present in the specimen.
- Optional data elements are identified with “+” and although not required for CAP accreditation purposes, may be considered for reporting as determined by local practice standards.

The use of this protocol is not required for recurrent tumors or for metastatic tumors that are resected at a different time than the primary tumor. Use of this protocol is also not required for pathology reviews performed at a second institution (ie, secondary consultation, second opinion, or review of outside case at second institution).

Transanal disk excision is NOT considered to be the definitive resection specimen, even though the entire cancer may be removed. A protocol is recommended for reporting such specimens for clinical care purposes, but this is not required for accreditation purposes.

### Synoptic Reporting

All core and conditionally required data elements outlined on the surgical case summary from this cancer protocol must be displayed in synoptic report format. Synoptic format is defined as:

- Data element: followed by its answer (response), outline format without the paired "Data element: Response" format is NOT considered synoptic.
- The data element must be represented in the report as it is listed in the case summary. The response for any data element may be modified from those listed in the case summary, including “Cannot be determined” if appropriate.
- Each diagnostic parameter pair (Data element: Response) is listed on a separate line or in a tabular format to achieve visual separation. The following exceptions are allowed to be listed on one line:
  - Anatomic site or specimen, laterality, and procedure
  - Pathologic Stage Classification (pTNM) elements
  - Negative margins, as long as all negative margins are specifically enumerated where applicable
- The synoptic portion of the report can appear in the diagnosis section of the pathology report, at the end of the report or in a separate section, but all Data element: Responses must be listed together in one location

Organizations and pathologists may choose to list the required elements in any order, use additional methods in order to enhance or achieve visual separation, or add optional items within the synoptic report. The report may have required elements in a summary format elsewhere in the report IN ADDITION TO but not as replacement for the synoptic report i.e. all required elements must be in the synoptic portion of the report in the format defined above.

### CAP Laboratory Accreditation Program Protocol Required Use Date: March 2018\*

\* Beginning January 1, 2018, the 8th edition AJCC Staging Manual should be used for reporting pTNM.

## CAP Anus Protocol Summary of Changes

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### Version 4.0.1.0 errata:

Local Excision

Margins

- **DELETED** \_\_\_\_ Not applicable
- **DELETED** \_\_\_\_ Cannot be assessed

Deep Margin

- **DELETED** (if applicable)

Mucosal Margin

- **DELETED** (if applicable)

**Version 4.0.0.0:**

**Local Excision (Transanal Disk Excision)**

**The following data elements were modified:**

Tumor Site  
Histologic Type  
Margins  
Treatment Effect  
Pathologic Stage Classification (pTNM, AJCC 8th Edition)  
Additional Pathologic Findings

**Abdominoperineal Resection**

**The following data elements were modified:**

Tumor Site  
Histologic Type  
Margins  
Treatment Effect  
Pathologic Stage Classification (pTNM, AJCC 8th Edition)

**The following element was deleted:**

Clinical History

## Surgical Pathology Cancer Case Summary

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Protocol posting date: June 2017

### ANUS: Local Excision

**Note:** This case summary is recommended for reporting local excision and polypectomy specimens, but is not required for accreditation purposes.

Select a single response unless otherwise indicated.

#### Specimen (select all that apply)

- ☐ Anal canal
- ☐ Anorectal junction
- ☐ Rectum
- ☐ Perianal skin
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Not specified

#### Procedure

- ☐ Excisional biopsy (polypectomy)
- ☐ Local excision (transanal disk excision)
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Not specified

#### Specimen Integrity (Note A)

- ☐ Intact
- ☐ Fragmented
  - + Number of pieces in fragmented specimens: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

#### Tumor Site (Note B)

- ☐ Anal canal
- ☐ Perianal region
- ☐ Anus, not otherwise specified
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

#### Tumor Size

- Greatest dimension (centimeters): \_\_\_\_ cm
- + Additional dimensions (centimeters): \_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_ cm
- ☐ Cannot be determined (see Comment)

#### Histologic Type (Note C)

- ☐ Squamous cell carcinoma
- ☐ Verrucous carcinoma
- ☐ Basal cell carcinoma
- ☐ Adenocarcinoma
- ☐ Mucinous adenocarcinoma
- ☐ Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
- ☐ Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
- ☐ Neuroendocrine carcinoma (poorly differentiated)<sup>#</sup>

<sup>+</sup> Data elements preceded by this symbol are not required for accreditation purposes. These optional elements may be clinically important but are not yet validated or regularly used in patient management.

- ☐ Mixed adenoneuroendocrine carcinoma  
☐ Undifferentiated carcinoma  
☐ Paget disease  
☐ Carcinoma, type cannot be determined  
☐ Other histologic type not listed (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

# Note: Select this option only if large cell or small cell cannot be determined.

#### Histologic Grade (Note D)

- ☐ G1: Well differentiated  
☐ G2: Moderately differentiated  
☐ G3: Poorly differentiated  
☐ G4: Undifferentiated  
☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ GX: Cannot be assessed  
☐ Not applicable

#### Tumor Extension (select all that apply)

- ☐ No evidence of primary tumor  
☐ Carcinoma in situ  
☐ Tumor invades lamina propria  
☐ Tumor invades muscularis mucosae  
☐ Tumor invades submucosa  
☐ Tumor invades anal sphincter muscle  
☐ Tumor invades perianal skin  
☐ Cannot be assessed

#### Margins

##### Deep Margin

- ☐ Cannot be assessed  
☐ Uninvolved by invasive carcinoma  
     Distance of invasive carcinoma from closest margin (millimeters or centimeters): \_\_\_\_ mm or \_\_\_\_ cm  
☐ Involved by invasive carcinoma

##### Mucosal Margin

- ☐ Cannot be assessed  
☐ Uninvolved by invasive carcinoma, intramucosal adenocarcinoma, high-grade dysplasia, and adenoma  
     Distance of invasive carcinoma from closest mucosal margin (millimeters or centimeters):  
     \_\_\_\_ mm or \_\_\_\_ cm  
     + Specify location (eg, o'clock position), if possible: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Uninvolved by invasive carcinoma  
     Distance of invasive carcinoma from closest mucosal margin (millimeters or centimeters):  
     \_\_\_\_ mm or \_\_\_\_ cm  
     + Specify location (eg, o'clock position), if possible: \_\_\_\_\_  
     Involved by:  
     ☐ Intramucosal adenocarcinoma  
         + Specify location (eg, o'clock position), if possible: \_\_\_\_\_  
     ☐ High-grade dysplasia  
         + Specify location (eg, o'clock position), if possible: \_\_\_\_\_  
     ☐ Adenoma  
         + Specify location (eg, o'clock position), if possible: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Involved by invasive carcinoma  
     + Specify location (eg, o'clock position), if possible: \_\_\_\_\_  
     ☐ Uninvolved by intramucosal adenocarcinoma, high-grade dysplasia, and adenoma  
     OR  
     Involved by:

+ Data elements preceded by this symbol are not required for accreditation purposes. These optional elements may be clinically important but are not yet validated or regularly used in patient management.

- ☐ Intramucosal adenocarcinoma  
     + Specify location (eg, o'clock position), if possible: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ High-grade dysplasia  
     + Specify location (eg, o'clock position), if possible: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Adenoma  
     + Specify location (eg, o'clock position), if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

**Treatment Effect (Note E)**

- ☐ No known presurgical therapy  
☐ Present  
     + ☐ No viable cancer cells (complete response, score 0)  
     + ☐ Single cells or rare small groups of cancer cells (near complete response, score 1)  
     + ☐ Residual cancer with evident tumor regression, but more than single cells or rare small groups of cancer cells (partial response, score 2)  
☐ Absent  
     + ☐ Extensive residual cancer with no evident tumor regression (poor or no response, score 3)  
☐ Cannot be determined

**+ Lymphovascular Invasion**

- + ☐ Not identified  
 + ☐ Present  
 + ☐ Cannot be determined

**+ Perineural Invasion**

- + ☐ Not identified  
 + ☐ Present  
 + ☐ Cannot be determined

**Pathologic Staging (pTNM) (Note F)**

*Note: Reporting of the pT category is based on information available to the pathologist at the time the report is issued.*

**TNM Descriptors (required only if applicable) (select all that apply)**

- ☐ m (multiple primary tumors)  
☐ r (recurrent)  
☐ y (posttreatment)

**Primary Tumor (pT)**

- ☐ pTX: Primary tumor cannot be assessed  
☐ pT0: No evidence of primary tumor  
☐ pTis: High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (previously termed carcinoma in situ, Bowen disease, anal intraepithelial neoplasia II–III, high-grade anal intraepithelial neoplasia)  
☐ pT1: Tumor ≤2 cm  
☐ pT2: Tumor >2 cm but ≤5 cm  
☐ pT3: Tumor >5 cm  
☐ pT4: Tumor of any size with invasion of adjacent organ(s), such as vagina, urethra, or bladder

**+ Additional Pathologic Findings (select all that apply) (Note G)**

- + ☐ None identified  
 + ☐ Crohn disease  
 + ☐ Condyloma acuminatum  
 + ☐ Anal fistula  
 + ☐ Squamous intraepithelial lesion  
 + ☐ Associated rectal carcinoma (Paget disease)  
 + ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**+ Ancillary Studies (Note H)**

- + Data elements preceded by this symbol are not required for accreditation purposes. These optional elements may be clinically important but are not yet validated or regularly used in patient management.

+ Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

+ \_\_\_ Not performed

**+ Clinical History (select all that apply) (Note I)**

+ \_\_\_ Solid organ transplantation

+ \_\_\_ HIV/AIDS

+ \_\_\_ Human papillomavirus infection

+ \_\_\_ Crohn disease

+ \_\_\_ Neoadjuvant therapy (specify type, if known): \_\_\_\_\_

+ \_\_\_ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

+ \_\_\_ Not known

**+ Comment(s)**

## Surgical Pathology Cancer Case Summary

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Protocol posting date: June 2017

### ANUS: Abdominoperineal Resection

Select a single response unless otherwise indicated.

#### Procedure

- ☐ Abdominoperineal resection
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Not specified

#### Tumor Site (Note B)

- ☐ Anal canal
- ☐ Perianal region
- ☐ Anus, not otherwise specified
- ☐ Not known
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

#### Tumor Size

- Greatest dimension (centimeters): \_\_\_\_ cm  
+ Additional dimensions (centimeters): \_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_ cm  
☐ Cannot be determined (see Comment)

#### Histologic Type (Note C)

- ☐ Squamous cell carcinoma
- ☐ Verrucous carcinoma
- ☐ Basal cell carcinoma
- ☐ Adenocarcinoma
- ☐ Mucinous adenocarcinoma
- ☐ Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
- ☐ Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
- ☐ Neuroendocrine carcinoma (poorly differentiated)<sup>#</sup>
- ☐ Mixed adenoneuroendocrine carcinoma
- ☐ Undifferentiated carcinoma
- ☐ Paget disease
- ☐ Other histologic type not listed (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Carcinoma, type cannot be determined

<sup>#</sup> Note: Select this option only if large cell or small cell cannot be determined.

#### Histologic Grade (Note D)

- ☐ G1: Well differentiated
- ☐ G2: Moderately differentiated
- ☐ G3: Poorly differentiated
- ☐ G4: Undifferentiated
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ GX: Cannot be assessed
- ☐ Not applicable

#### Tumor Extension (select all that apply)

- ☐ No evidence of primary tumor
- ☐ Carcinoma in situ
- ☐ Tumor invades lamina propria
- ☐ Tumor invades muscularis mucosae

+ Data elements preceded by this symbol are not required for accreditation purposes. These optional elements may be clinically important but are not yet validated or regularly used in patient management.



- ☐ Tumor invades submucosa
- ☐ Tumor invades into but not through anal sphincter muscle
- ☐ Tumor invades into but not through muscularis propria of rectum
- ☐ Tumor invades through anal sphincter muscle into perianal or perirectal soft tissue without involvement of adjacent structures
- ☐ Tumor directly invades adjacent structures (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Tumor invades perianal skin
- ☐ Cannot be assessed

**Margins**

*Note: Use this section only if all margins are uninvolved and all margins can be assessed.*

- ☐ All margins are uninvolved by invasive carcinoma and high-grade intraepithelial neoplasia

Margins examined: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note: margins may include proximal, distal, circumferential (radial), and others.*

+ Distance of invasive carcinoma from closest margin (millimeters or centimeters): \_\_\_\_ mm or \_\_\_\_ cm

+ Specify closest margin: \_\_\_\_\_

Individual margin reporting required if any margins are involved or margin involvement cannot be assessed

Proximal Margin

- ☐ Cannot be assessed
- ☐ Uninvolved by invasive carcinoma and high-grade intraepithelial neoplasia
- ☐ Uninvolved by invasive carcinoma
- ☐ Involved by invasive carcinoma
- ☐ Involved by high-grade intraepithelial neoplasia

Distal Margin

- ☐ Cannot be assessed
- ☐ Uninvolved by invasive carcinoma and high-grade intraepithelial neoplasia
- ☐ Uninvolved by invasive carcinoma
- ☐ Involved by invasive carcinoma
- ☐ Involved by high-grade intraepithelial neoplasia

Circumferential (Radial) Margin

- ☐ Cannot be assessed
- ☐ Uninvolved by invasive carcinoma
- ☐ Involved by invasive carcinoma

Other Margin(s) (required only if applicable)

Specify margin(s): \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Cannot be assessed
- ☐ Uninvolved by invasive carcinoma
- ☐ Involved by invasive carcinoma

**Treatment Effect (Note E)**

- ☐ No known presurgical therapy
- ☐ Present
  - + ☐ No viable cancer cells (complete response, score 0)
  - + ☐ Single cells or rare small groups of cancer cells (near complete response, score 1)
  - + ☐ Residual cancer with evident tumor regression, but more than single cells or rare small groups of cancer cells (partial response, score 2)
- ☐ Absent
  - + ☐ Extensive residual cancer with no evident tumor regression (poor or no response, score 3)
- ☐ Cannot be determined

**+ Lymphovascular Invasion**

- + ☐ Not identified
- + ☐ Present
- + ☐ Cannot be determined

**+ Perineural Invasion**

- + ☐ Not identified
- + ☐ Present
- + ☐ Cannot be determined

**Regional Lymph Nodes**

☐ No lymph nodes submitted or found

Lymph Node Examination (required only if lymph nodes are present in the specimen)

Number of External Iliac Lymph Nodes Involved:

☐ Number cannot be determined (explain):

Number of All Other Regional Lymph Nodes Involved:

☐ Number cannot be determined (explain):

Specify Site(s) (if applicable)#:

*# Note: Sites may include inguinal, mesorectal, internal iliac, or other lymph nodes. Information should include location and laterality.*

Number of External Iliac Lymph Nodes Examined:

☐ Number cannot be determined (explain):

Number of All Other Regional Lymph Nodes Examined:

☐ Number cannot be determined (explain):

Specify Site(s) (if applicable)#:

*# Note: Sites may include inguinal, mesorectal, internal iliac, or other lymph nodes. Information should include location and laterality.*

**Pathologic Stage Classification (pTNM, AJCC 8<sup>th</sup> Edition) (Note F)**

*Note: Reporting of pT, pN, and (when applicable) pM categories is based on information available to the pathologist at the time the report is issued. Only the applicable T, N, or M category is required for reporting; their definitions need not be included in the report. The categories (with modifiers when applicable) can be listed on 1 line or more than 1 line.*

TNM Descriptors (required only if applicable) (select all that apply)

☐ m (multiple primary tumors)

☐ r (recurrent)

☐ y (posttreatment)

Primary Tumor (pT)

☐ pTX: Primary tumor not assessed

☐ pT0: No evidence of primary tumor

☐ pTis: High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (previously termed carcinoma in situ, Bowen disease, anal intraepithelial neoplasia II–III, high-grade anal intraepithelial neoplasia)

☐ pT1: Tumor ≤2 cm

☐ pT2: Tumor >2 cm but ≤5 cm

☐ pT3: Tumor >5 cm

☐ pT4: Tumor of any size invading adjacent organ(s) such as the vagina, urethra, or bladder

Regional Lymph Nodes (pN)

☐ pNX: Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed

- + Data elements preceded by this symbol are not required for accreditation purposes. These optional elements may be clinically important but are not yet validated or regularly used in patient management.

- ☐ pN0: No regional lymph node metastasis  
☐ pN1: Metastasis in inguinal, mesorectal, internal iliac, or external iliac nodes  
☐ pN1a: Metastasis in inguinal, mesorectal, or internal iliac lymph nodes  
☐ pN1b: Metastasis in external iliac lymph nodes  
☐ pN1c: Metastasis in external iliac with any N1a nodes

Distant Metastasis (pM) (required only if confirmed pathologically in this case)

- ☐ pM1: Distant metastasis  
Specify site(s), if known: \_\_\_\_\_

**+ Additional Pathologic Findings (select all that apply) (Note G)**

- + ☐ None identified  
+ ☐ Crohn disease  
+ ☐ Condyloma acuminatum  
+ ☐ Anal fistula  
+ ☐ Dysplasia  
+ ☐ Associated rectal carcinoma (Paget disease)  
+ ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**+ Ancillary Studies (Note H)**

- + Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

**+ Comment(s)**

## Explanatory Notes

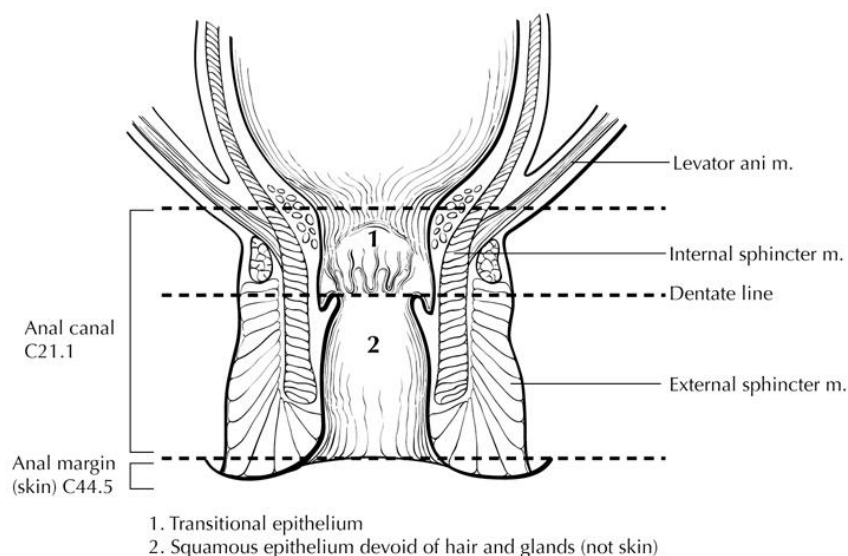
### A. Specimen Integrity and Handling

For specimens from local excision procedures, all relevant margins, including the deep resection margin, should be inked. Evaluation of margins and invasion is facilitated if the specimen is pinned before fixation in formalin.

### B. Location

Documentation of tumor location within the anal canal is important for purposes of stage assignment. The regional lymph nodes at risk of metastasis are different for cancers of the anal canal, the rectum, and the perianal skin. Currently, most anal canal carcinomas are managed successfully without surgery, using combination chemotherapy and radiation therapy,<sup>1</sup> and resection specimens of anal tumors are seen only infrequently (primarily for small anal margin lesions or after failure of other treatment modalities). Although histological diagnosis is almost always performed on small biopsies, determination of the primary tumor location from biopsy specimens may be difficult or impossible. Therefore, documentation of anatomic site often requires clinical correlation.

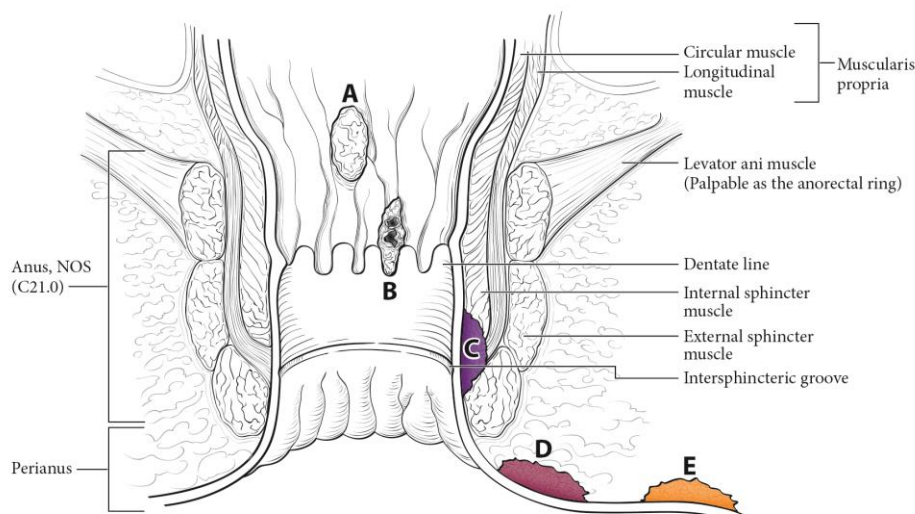
The anal canal begins where the rectum enters the puborectalis sling at the apex of the anal sphincter complex (palpable as the anorectal ring on digital rectal examination and approximately 1 cm to 2 cm proximal to the dentate line) and ends with the squamous mucosa blending with the perianal skin (Figure 1), which coincides roughly with the palpable intersphincteric groove or the outermost boundary of the internal sphincter muscle, easily visualized on endoanal ultrasound.<sup>2</sup> The anus encompasses true mucosa of three different histologic types: glandular, transitional, and squamous (proximal to distal, respectively). The most proximal aspect of the anal canal is lined by colorectal mucosa in which squamous metaplasia may occur. When involved by metaplasia, this zone also may be referred to as the transformation zone. Immediately proximal to the macroscopically visible dentate line, a narrow zone of multilayered transitional mucosa is variably present. In the region of the dentate line, anal glands are subjacent to the mucosa, often penetrating through the internal sphincter into the intersphincteric plane. The distal zone of the anal canal extends from the dentate line to the mucocutaneous junction with the perianal skin and is lined by a nonkeratinizing squamous epithelium devoid of epidermal appendages (hair follicles, apocrine glands, and sweat glands).



**Figure 1.** Anatomy of the anal canal. From Greene et al.<sup>17</sup> Used with permission of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC), Chicago, Illinois. The original source for this material is the *AJCC Cancer Staging Atlas* (2006) published by Springer Science and Business Media LLC, [www.springerlink.com](http://www.springerlink.com).

This protocol applies to tumors involving the anal canal and perianal region (Figure 2). Tumors arising in the anal canal (including all three types of mucosa) that cannot be entirely visualized by gentle traction placed on the buttocks are considered as anal cancers, while tumors arising in the skin at or distal to the squamous mucocutaneous junction, can be entirely visualized with gentle traction placed on the buttocks, and are within 5 cm

of the anus are considered perianal cancers. For tumors that are localized to the perineal region and not obviously arising from anus or vulva, should be classified as “favor perianal” or “favor vulvar” based on clinical assessment. This protocol does not apply to tumors that are >5 cm from the anus.



**Figure 2.** Anal cancer (A–C), perianal cancer (D), and skin cancer (E) as visualized with gentle traction placed on the buttocks. From Amin et al.<sup>2</sup> Used with the permission of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC), Chicago, Illinois. The original source for this material is the *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* (2016) published by Springer Science and Business Media LLC, [www.springerlink.com](http://www.springerlink.com).

### C. Histologic Type

For consistency in reporting, the histologic classification proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO) is recommended.<sup>3</sup> However, this protocol does not preclude the use of other systems of classification or histologic types.

The great majority of carcinomas of the anus are squamous cell carcinomas.<sup>4</sup> The previous edition of the WHO classification included 3 subtypes of squamous cell carcinoma (SCC): large cell keratinizing, large cell nonkeratinizing, and basaloid. However, because most SCCs of the anal canal show more than 1 subtype, the diagnostic reproducibility of these subtypes has been low. Furthermore, no significant prognostic differences between subtypes have consistently been established, although the basaloid subtype of squamous cell carcinoma may be associated with a higher risk of distant metastasis.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, the WHO now recommends that the generic diagnostic term “squamous cell carcinoma” be used for all squamous malignancies of the anal canal. However, additional descriptive comment regarding specific histologic features, such as predominant cell size, basaloid features, degree of keratinization, or adjacent intraepithelial neoplasia, is encouraged. Prominent basaloid features and small tumor cell size are related to infection with “high-risk” human papillomavirus.<sup>3</sup> SCC with a predominantly basaloid differentiation pattern was formerly known as cloacogenic carcinoma, but this term is now considered obsolete.

Two variants of SCC of the anal canal deserve note because they differ in prognosis from typical squamous tumors. One is verrucous carcinoma (also known as giant condyloma or Buschke-Lowenstein tumor), which resembles a condyloma macroscopically but is larger and fails to respond to conservative therapy. Endophytic growth is present in verrucous carcinoma, but true invasive growth pattern is not present. These lesions are regarded as biologic intermediates between condylomas and SCCs, with a better prognosis than SCC. Unlike SCC, most of which are associated with HPV16, most verrucous carcinomas are associated with HPV types 6 and 11. Another important variant is SCC with mucinous microcysts (well-formed cystic spaces containing Alcian blue- or PAS-stainable mucin). This entity has an unfavorable prognosis as compared with that of SCC.<sup>3</sup>

Finally, 2 rare types of anal canal carcinoma, anaplastic carcinoma and small cell carcinoma (high-grade neuroendocrine carcinoma), are tumors with aggressive biologic behavior and an unfavorable prognosis when

compared with typical SCC. Tumors of the more distal anal canal and perianal region are generally purely squamous in type and show fewer basaloid or glandular features.

### WHO Classification of Carcinoma of the Anal Canal<sup>3</sup>

#### Intraepithelial neoplasia

Anal/perianal intraepithelial neoplasia, high grade (high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion)

Bowen disease

Paget disease

#### Carcinoma

Squamous cell carcinoma

Basal cell carcinoma (for perianal tumors only)

Adenocarcinoma

Mucinous adenocarcinoma

Poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinoma

Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma

Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma

Undifferentiated carcinoma

Others

Based on the Lower Anogenital Squamous Terminology (LAST) project, a 2-tiered nomenclature is now recommended for noninvasive squamous proliferations of the anal canal: low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL), which includes low-grade dysplasia or anal intraepithelial neoplasia I; and high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL), which includes moderate- and high-grade dysplasia or anal intraepithelial neoplasia II and III, as well as carcinoma in situ.<sup>6</sup>

### D. Histologic Grade

Histologic grades for anal canal squamous carcinoma are as follows:

Grade X Grade cannot be assessed

Grade 1 Well differentiated

Grade 2 Moderately differentiated

Grade 3 Poorly differentiated

If there are variations in the differentiation within the tumor, the highest (least favorable) grade is recorded as the overall grade.

Histologic grades for adenocarcinoma of the anal canal based on the proportion of gland formation by the tumor are suggested as follows:

Grade X Grade cannot be assessed

Grade 1 Well differentiated (greater than 95% of tumor composed of glands)

Grade 2 Moderately differentiated (50% to 95% of tumor composed of glands)

Grade 3 Poorly differentiated (less than 50% of tumor composed of glands)

Tumors with no squamous, glandular or neuroendocrine differentiation (undifferentiated carcinomas by WHO classification) are categorized as grade 4. These grading schemes are not applicable to poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinomas.

### E. Treatment Effect

Response of tumor to previous chemotherapy or radiation therapy should be reported. Although grading systems for tumor response have not been established, 3-category systems generally provide good interobserver reproducibility.<sup>7</sup> The following system is suggested:

**Modified Ryan Scheme for Tumor Regression Score<sup>6</sup>**

Description	Tumor Regression Score
No viable cancer cells (complete response)	0
Single cells or rare small groups of cancer cells (near complete response)	1
Residual cancer with evident tumor regression, but more than single cells or rare small groups of cancer cells (partial response)	2
Extensive residual cancer with no evident tumor regression (poor or no response)	3

**F. TNM and Anatomic Stage/Prognostic Groupings**

The TNM staging system for anal carcinoma of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) and the International Union Against Cancer (UICC) is recommended by the protocol and shown below.<sup>2</sup> The primary tumor is staged according to its size and local extension, as determined by clinical or pathologic examination. The staging system applies to all carcinomas arising in the anal canal, including carcinomas that arise within anorectal fistulas and anal glands, but excluding melanomas, low-grade neuroendocrine tumors (carcinoid tumors), and sarcomas.

By AJCC/UICC convention, the designation “T” refers to a primary tumor that has not been previously treated. The symbol “p” refers to the pathologic classification of the TNM, as opposed to the clinical classification, and is based on gross and microscopic examination. pT entails a resection of the primary tumor or biopsy adequate to evaluate the highest pT category, pN entails removal of nodes adequate to validate lymph node metastasis, and pM implies microscopic examination of distant lesions. Clinical classification (cTNM) is usually carried out by the referring physician before treatment during initial evaluation of the patient or when pathologic classification is not possible.

Pathologic staging is usually performed after surgical resection of the primary tumor. Pathologic staging depends on pathologic documentation of the anatomic extent of disease, whether or not the primary tumor has been completely removed. If a biopsied tumor is not resected for any reason (eg, when technically infeasible) and if the highest T and N categories or the M1 category of the tumor can be confirmed microscopically, the criteria for pathologic classification and staging have been satisfied without total removal of the primary cancer.

**TNM Descriptors**

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.

The “m” suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

The “y” prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or after initial multimodality therapy (ie, neoadjuvant chemotherapy, radiation therapy, or both chemotherapy and radiation 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 before multimodality therapy (ie, before initiation of neoadjuvant therapy).

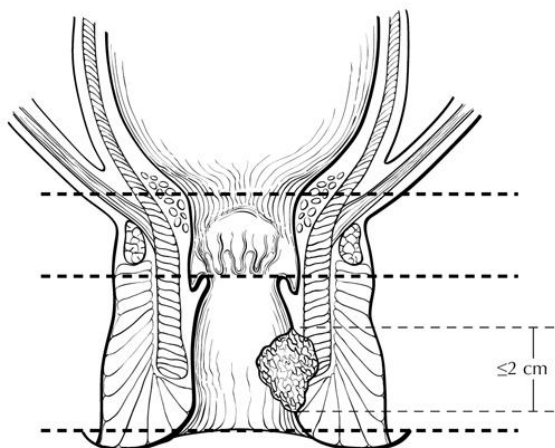
The “r” prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a documented disease-free interval and is identified by the “r” prefix: rTNM.

The “a” prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

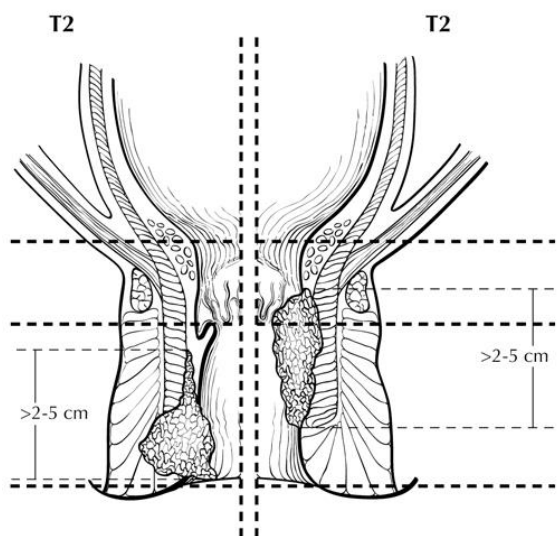
**T Category Considerations**

T categories for anal canal cancer are illustrated in Figures 3 through 6.

T1



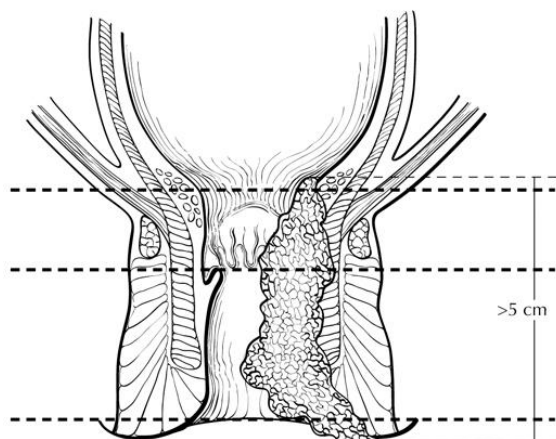
**Figure 3.** T1 is defined as tumor 2 cm or less in greatest dimension. From Greene et al.<sup>17</sup> Used with permission of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC), Chicago, Illinois. The original source for this material is the *AJCC Cancer Staging Atlas* (2006) published by Springer Science and Business Media LLC, [www.springerlink.com](http://www.springerlink.com).



**Figure 4.** T2 is defined as tumor measuring more than 2 cm but 5 cm or less in greatest dimension. From Greene et al.<sup>17</sup> Used with permission of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC), Chicago, Illinois. The original source for this material is the *AJCC Cancer Staging Atlas* (2006) published by Springer Science and Business Media LLC, [www.springerlink.com](http://www.springerlink.com).

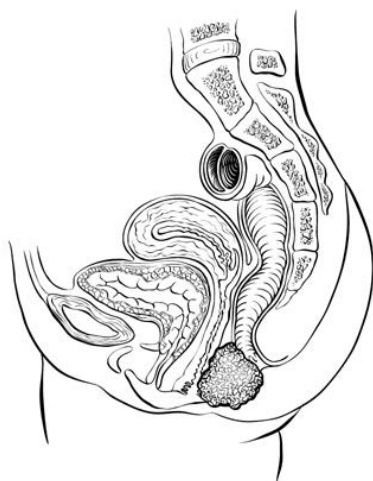


T3



**Figure 5.** T3 is defined as tumor measuring more than 5 cm in greatest dimension. From Greene et al.<sup>17</sup> Used with permission of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC), Chicago, Illinois. The original source for this material is the *AJCC Cancer Staging Atlas* (2006) published by Springer Science and Business Media LLC, [www.springerlink.com](http://www.springerlink.com).

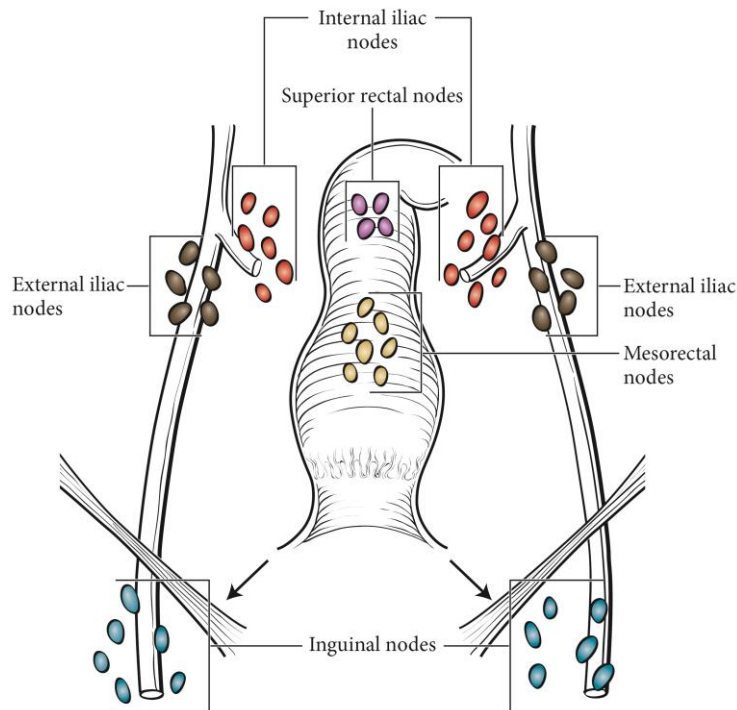
T4



**Figure 6.** T4 is defined as tumor of any size invading adjacent organs such as vagina (illustrated), urethra, or bladder. From Greene et al.<sup>17</sup> Used with permission of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC), Chicago, Illinois. The original source for this material is the *AJCC Cancer Staging Atlas* (2006) published by Springer Science and Business Media LLC, [www.springerlink.com](http://www.springerlink.com).

### N Category Considerations

Regional lymph nodes (N) (Figure 7) include mesorectal, inguinal (superficial and deep), superior rectal (hemorrhoidal), external iliac and internal iliac (hypogastric).<sup>2</sup> All other nodal groups represent sites of distant metastasis (M). The sites of regional node involvement correspond to the local lymphatic drainage, above to the rectal ampulla and below to the perineum. Tumors that arise in the anal canal usually spread initially to the mesorectal nodes, and those that arise at the anal margin spread to the superficial inguinal nodes.



**Figure 7.** Regional lymph nodes of the anal canal. From Amin et al. <sup>2</sup> Used with the permission of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC), Chicago, Illinois. The original source for this material is the *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* (2016) published by Springer Science and Business Media LLC, [www.springerlink.com](http://www.springerlink.com).

**Primary Tumor (T)**

- TX: Primary tumor cannot be assessed
- T0: No evidence of primary tumor
- Tis: High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (previously termed carcinoma *in situ*, Bowen disease, anal intraepithelial neoplasia II–III, high-grade anal intraepithelial neoplasia)
- T1: Tumor ≤2 cm
- T2: Tumor >2 cm but ≤5 cm
- T3: Tumor >5 cm
- T4: Tumor of any size with invasion of adjacent organ(s) such as vagina, urethra, or bladder<sup>#</sup>

<sup>#</sup> Direct invasion of the rectal wall, perianal skin, subcutaneous tissue, or the sphincter muscle is not classified as T4.

**Regional Lymph Nodes (N)**

- NX: Regional nodes cannot be assessed
- N0: No regional lymph node metastasis
- N1: Metastasis in inguinal, mesorectal, internal iliac, or external iliac nodes
- N1a: Metastasis in inguinal, mesorectal, or internal iliac nodes
- N1b: Metastasis in external iliac nodes
- N1c: Metastasis in external iliac with any N1a nodes

**Distant Metastasis (M)**

- M0: No distant metastasis
- M1: Distant metastasis

**Stage Groupings**

Stage 0	Tis	N0	M0
Stage I	T1	N0	M0
Stage IIA	T2	N0	M0
Stage IIB	T3	N0	M0
Stage IIIA	T1	N1	M0

	T2	N1	M0
Stage IIIB	T4	N0	M0
Stage IIIC	T3	N1	M0
Stage IIIC	T4	N1	M0
Stage IV	Any T	Any N	M1

### Vessel Invasion

By AJCC/UICC convention, vessel invasion (lymphatic or venous) does not affect the T category indicating local extent of tumor unless specifically included in the definition of a T category.

### G. Additional Findings

Predisposing conditions to anal canal carcinoma that may be found in the pathologic specimen include condyloma accuminatum associated with human papilloma virus infection.<sup>8</sup> Squamous intraepithelial neoplasia is recognized as a precursor lesion for squamous cell carcinoma of the anal canal,<sup>9</sup> and its presence should be reported. Both adenocarcinomas and squamous cell carcinomas have been reported in the setting of chronic anorectal fistulae arising in long-standing Crohn disease,<sup>10</sup> although the association of benign inflammatory lesions and anal cancer remains controversial.<sup>11,12</sup>

### H. Ancillary Studies

Immunohistochemistry may be helpful in establishing tumor type for poorly differentiated carcinomas; squamous cell carcinomas of the anal canal express cytokeratin (CK) 7, CK5/6, p53,<sup>13</sup> and p63<sup>14</sup> but are negative for CK20. In contrast, anal gland carcinomas are mucin positive and express CK 20 and CK7 but are negative for CK5/6 and p63.<sup>13,15</sup>

Immunohistochemical studies may also aid in distinguishing primary anal Paget disease from secondary Paget disease of the perianal area, which is associated with colorectal and anal canal carcinoma. CK7 expression is a sensitive method for detection of both primary and secondary Paget cells within involved anal and perianal epithelium. In addition, however, the specific immunophenotype of Paget cells has been shown to correlate with pathogenesis and may be important in patient management. Demonstration of CK20 expression has been shown to identify Paget disease that is likely to be associated with underlying rectal adenocarcinoma (presenting either synchronously or metachronously). In contrast, Paget cells that do not express CK20 but instead are positive for gross cystic disease fluid protein (GCDFP), a marker for apocrine differentiation, are likely to represent primary cutaneous intraepithelial malignancy.<sup>3,9,16</sup>

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