ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF ANATOMIC AND SURGICAL PATHOLOGY
Final Anatomic Diagnosis Checklist

URINARY BLADDER NEOPLASM

(Ver 1.1, 11/03)

Accession No.: **Part No(s).** **Date:**

Patient Name:

ORGAN, SITE, OPERATION

Urinary Bladder	Right	Cystectomy
	Left	Partial Cystectomy
Urinary Bladder	Other_____	Cystectomy
and Prostate		and Prostatectomy
Uterus and Cervix		and Hysterectomy
Uterus, Cervix, Bilateral Ovaries and Fallopian Tubes		and Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy
and Lymph Nodes_____		and Lymphadenectomy

-Primary Tumor Diagnosis *Required*

Urothelial (Transitional Cell) Carcinoma In-situ (Intraurothelial Neoplasia, high grade)
Papillary Transitional Cell Carcinoma
Urothelial (Transitional Cell) Carcinoma
Urothelial (Transitional Cell) Carcinoma with Focal_____
Differentiation *(specify- e.g., glandular, squamous, etc.)*
Urothelial (Transitional Cell) Carcinoma with Trophoblastic Giant Cells
Urothelial (Transitional Cell) Carcinoma, Nested Variant
Squamous Cell Carcinoma
Verrucous Carcinoma
Lymphoepithelioma-like Carcinoma
Adenocarcinoma
Adenocarcinoma, Signet Ring Cell Variant
Adenocarcinoma, Clear Cell Variant
Adenocarcinoma, Mucinous (Colloid) Variant
Adenocarcinoma Arising in Villous Adenoma
Small Cell (Undifferentiated) Carcinoma
Carcinosarcoma with _____
Differentiation *(specify- e.g., osseous, rhabdomyoblastic, cartilagenous, etc.)*
Other_____

Comment_____

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A. Size of Tumor: *Required* _____ x _____ x _____ cm

B. Histologic Grade: *Required*
(for non transitional cell types)

I	II	III

(for transitional cell type)

Low Malignant Potential	Low Grade	High Grade

***Note**: Definitions:*
***Low Malignant Potential**: papillary urothelial lesion with an orderly arrangement of cells within papillae with minimal architectural abnormalities and minimal nuclear atypia irrespective of cell thickness.*
***Low grade:** papillary urothelial lesion with overall orderly appearance but with easily recognizable variation of architectural and/or cytologic features.*
***High grade:** papillary urothelial lesion with predominantly or totally disordered architectural appearance and with moderate to marked cytologic atypia.*

C. Extent of Tumor: *Required*

Tumor is in-situ
Tumor invades the lamina propria (subepithelial connective tissue)
Tumor invades the superficial half of the muscularis propria
Tumor invades the deep half of the muscularis propria
Tumor invades into the perivesical soft tissue
Tumor extends into periurethral prostatic ducts
Tumor extends beyond the bladder and invades *(specify)*
- prostatic stroma
- uterus
- cervix
- vagina
- right/left/right and left ureter/ureters
- pelvic side wall
- abdominal wall

Comment_____
_____

-Margins of Excision: *Required*

Peripheral, ureteral and urethral margins are free of tumor

Tumor is present at the _____
_____
(specify urethral, ureteral, and peripheral) margin/margins of excision,
_____*(specify-microscopically, grossly)*

Other_____
_____

URINARY BLADDER NEOPLASM

Note: *All of the following lymph node groups will not be identified in most cases. However, appropriate designations are provided below.* ***Required***

-Lymph Nodes, right iliac:

A. Number examined_____
B. Number positive_____
C. Comment *(specify size of metastasis in greatest dimension)*_____

-Lymph Nodes, right internal iliac:

A. Number examined_____
B. Number positive_____
C. Comment *(specify size of metastasis in greatest dimension)*_____

-Lymph Nodes, right external iliac:

A. Number examined_____
B. Number positive_____
C. Comment *(specify size of metastasis in greatest dimension)*_____

-Lymph Nodes, left iliac:

A. Number examined_____
B. Number positive_____
C. Comment *(specify size of metastasis in greatest dimension)*_____

-Lymph Nodes, left internal iliac:

A. Number examined_____
B. Number positive_____
C. Comment *(specify size of metastasis in greatest dimension)*_____

-Lymph Nodes, left external iliac:

A. Number examined_____
B. Number positive_____
C. Comment *(specify size of metastasis in greatest dimension)*_____

-Additional Tumor Features: *Optional*

A. Associated Tumor:

Not Identified
Urothelial (Transitional Cell) Carcinoma in-situ is also identified
Other:_____

B. Pattern of Growth:

Papillary
Flat
Nodular
Papillary and Flat
Papillary and Nodular
Other_____

C. Tumor Multicentricity:

No evidence of multicentric tumor is identified

Tumor is multicentric with in-situ/invasive/_____*(specify)* tumor identified_____

_____
(right ureter, left ureter, bilateral ureters, trigone, urethra, etc.)

D. Lymphatic Invasion: Identified Not Identified

E. Blood Vessel Invasion: Identified Not Identified

F. Perineural Invasion: Identified Not Identified

G. Pattern of Invasion:
Tumor invades with a broad pushing margin
Tumor invades with singular, irregular tumor cell groups
Other:_____

-Non-neoplastic Findings: *Optional*

Granulomatous Cystitis
Cystitis cystica et glandularis
Mucosal ulcer
Other_____

_____

Note: *If the specimen contains additional* ***benign*** *male or female pelvic organs, proceed to the appropriate sections which follow. If the specimen contains additional* ***neoplastic*** *male or female pelvic organs, proceed to pTN stage for the bladder tumor and then continue with the appropriate checklist for the additional neoplastic organ.*

- Endometrium: *Optional*

Proliferative endometrium, _____*(specify early, mid, or late)*
Secretory endometrium, _____*(specify 2 day interval)*
Menstrual endometrium
Lytic endometrium
Atrophic endometrium
Predecidual stromal change, consistent with progestin effect
Chronic endometritis
Other_____

- Myometrium: *Optional*

No histopathologic change
Leiomyoma
Leiomyomata
Leiomyoma with _____degeneration
(specify: hyaline, hemorrhagic, hydropic, etc)
Adenomyosis
Other_____

-Cervix: *Optional*

No histopathologic change
Chronic cervicitis
Chronic cystic cervicitis
Chronic cystic cervicitis with tunnel cluster formation
Acute and chronic cervicitis
Endocervical microglandular hyperplasia
Other_____

-Ovaries: *Optional*

Right:
Carcinoma is present
No histopathologic change
Epithelial inclusion cysts
Surface fibrous adhesions
Cystic follicles
Follicular Cysts
Corpus luteum
Stromal hyperplasia
Stromal hyperthecosis
Other_____

Left:
Carcinoma is present
No histopathologic change
Epithelial inclusion cysts
Surface fibrous adhesions
Cystic follicles
Follicular Cysts
Corpus luteum
Stromal hyperplasia
Stromal hyperthecosis
Other_____

-Fallopian Tubes: *Optional*

Right:
Carcinoma is present
No histopathologic change
Acute salpingitis
Chronic salpingitis
Salpingitis isthmica nodosa
Hydrosalpinx
Hematosalpinx
Walthard nests
Paramesonephric cyst
Tubo-ovarian adhesions
Adenomatoid tumor
Other_____

Left
Carcinoma is present
No histopathologic change
Acute salpingitis
Chronic salpingitis
Salpingitis isthmica nodosa
Hydrosalpinx
Hematosalpinx
Walthard nests
Paramesonephric cyst
Tubo-ovarian adhesions
Adenomatoid tumor
Other_____

- Prostate: *Optional*

Prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia, high grade
(PIN II-III, high grade glandular dysplasia)
Atypical adenomatous hyperplasia
Prostatic glandular hyperplasia
Prostatic glandular and stromal hyperplasia
Chronic prostatitis
Acute prostatitis
Acute and chronic prostatitis
Simple lobular atrophy
Sclerosing adenosis
Basal cell hyperplasia
Other_____

_____

- Additional Findings and Comments: *Optional*

_____

_____

_____

- Ancillary Studies: *Optional*

Special stains are performed, the results are as follows:
A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
D. _____
Interpretation_____

_____

Immunohistochemical studies are performed, the results are as follows:
A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
D. _____
Interpretation_____

_____

Molecular/Cytogenetic studies are performed, the results are as follows:
A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
D. _____
Interpretation_____

_____

URINARY BLADDER NEOPLASM

-pTN Stage: *Required*

A. Primary Tumor:

pTX	Primary tumor cannot be assessed
pT0	No evidence of primary tumor
pTa	Non-invasive papillary transitional cell carcinoma
pTis	Transitional cell carcinoma *in-situ* ("flat tumor")
pT1	Tumor invades the lamina propria (subepithelial connective tissue)
pT2a	Tumor invades the superficial half of the muscularis propria
pT2b	Tumor invades the deep half of the muscularis propria
pT3a	Tumor invades into the perivesical soft tissue, microscopically
pT3b	Tumor invades into the perivesical soft tissue, macroscopically (extravesicial mass)
pT4a	Tumor extends beyond the bladder and invades *(specify)* prostatic stroma uterus cervix vagina
pT4b	Tumor extends beyond the bladder and invades *(specify)* pelvic side wall abdominal wall

B. Regional Lymph Nodes:

pNX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
pN0	No regional lymph node metastasis
pN1	Metastasis in a single lymph node, 2 cm or less in greastest dimension
pN2	Metastasis in a single lymph node, greater than 2 cm but not more than 5 cm in greatest dimension ***or*** Metastasis to multiple lymph nodes
pN3	Metastasis in a lymph node more than 5 cm in greatest dimension

C. Distant Mestastasis:

pMX	Distant metastasis cannot be assessed
pM0	No distant metastasis
pM1	Distant metastasis

Reference:
1. AJCC Cancer Staging Manual. Lippincott-Raven Press, 6th edition, 2002 (pg. 335-340).
2. Murphy WM, Beckwith JB, Farrow GM. Tumors of the Kidney, Bladder, and Related Urinary Structures, AFIP Fascicle No. 11, Third Series. American Registry of Pathology, Washington D.C. 1994.
3. Epstein JI et al. The World Health Organization/International Society of Urologic Pathology concensus classification of urothelial (transitional cell) neoplasms of the urinary bladder. Am J Surg Pathol 1998;22:1435-1448.