

MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS (PAROTID, SUBMANDIBULAR, AND SUBLINGUAL)

Hospital Name/Address

Patient Name/Information

Type of Specimen _____

Histopathologic Type _____

Tumor Size _____

Laterality: ☐ Bilateral ☐ Left ☐ Right

DEFINITIONS

<i>Clinical</i>	<i>Pathologic</i>	Primary Tumor (T)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TX Primary tumor cannot be assessed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	T0 No evidence of primary tumor
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	T1 Tumor 2 cm or less in greatest dimension without extraparenchymal extension ⁽¹⁾
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	T2 Tumor more than 2 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension without extraparenchymal extension ⁽¹⁾
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	T3 Tumor more than 4 cm and/or tumor having extraparenchymal extension ⁽¹⁾
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	T4a Tumor invades skin, mandible, ear canal, and/or facial nerve
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	T4b Tumor invades skull base and/or pterygoid plates and/or encases carotid artery

Notes

1. Extraparenchymal extension is clinical or macroscopic evidence of invasion of soft tissues. Microscopic evidence alone does not constitute extraparenchymal extension for classification purposes.

<i>Clinical</i>	<i>Pathologic</i>	Regional Lymph Nodes (N)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NX Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N0 No regional lymph node metastasis
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N1 Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or less in greatest dimension
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N2 Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N2a Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than 6 cm in greatest dimension
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N2b Metastasis in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N2c Metastasis in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N3 Metastasis in a lymph node, more than 6 cm in greatest dimension

Distant Metastasis (M)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MX Distant metastasis cannot be assessed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M0 No distant metastasis
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M1 Distant metastasis
		Biopsy of metastatic site performed <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
		Source of pathologic metastatic specimen _____

Stage Grouping

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I	T1	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	II	T2	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	III	T3	N0	M0
			T1	N1	M0
			T2	N1	M0
			T3	N1	M0
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IVA	T4a	N0	M0
			T4a	N1	M0
			T1	N2	M0
			T2	N2	M0
			T3	N2	M0
			T4a	N2	M0
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IVB	T4b	Any N	M0
			Any T	N3	M0
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IVC	Any T	Any N	M1

(continued on reverse side)

Histologic Grade (G)

Histologic grading is applicable only to some types of salivary cancer: mucoepidermoid carcinoma, adenocarcinoma not otherwise specified, or when either of these is the carcinomatous element of carcinoma in pleomorphic adenoma. In most instances, the histologic type defines the grade (i.e., salivary duct carcinoma is high grade; basal cell adenocarcinoma is low grade)

Residual Tumor (R)

- ☐ RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- ☐ R0 No residual tumor
- ☐ R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- ☐ R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

Additional 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.

- ☐ **m suffix** indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.
- ☐ **y prefix** indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality 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 prior to multimodality therapy.
- ☐ **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.

Prognostic Indicators (if applicable)

Notes

Additional Descriptors

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L)

- LX Lymphatic vessel invasion cannot be assessed
- L0 No lymphatic vessel invasion
- L1 Lymphatic vessel invasion

Venous Invasion (V)

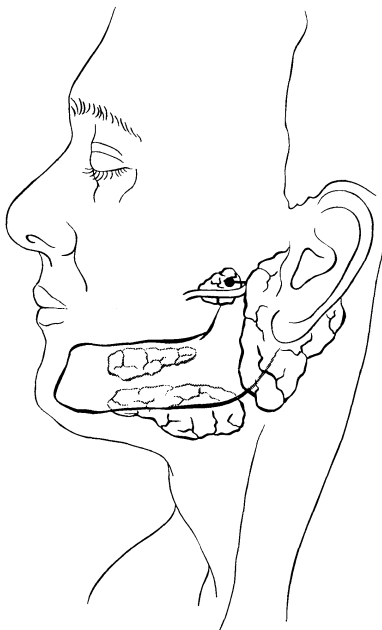
- VX Venous invasion cannot be assessed
- V0 No venous invasion
- V1 Microscopic venous invasion
- V2 Macroscopic venous invasion

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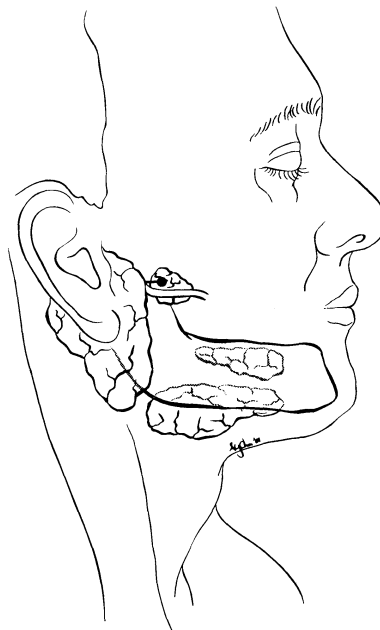
ILLUSTRATION

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.

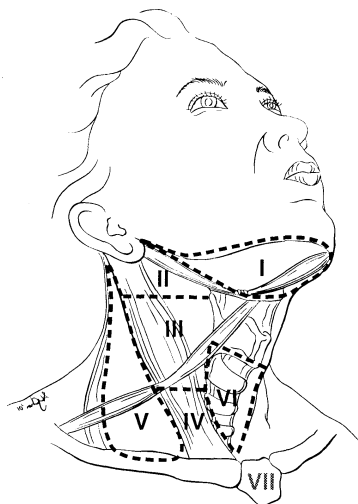
1.



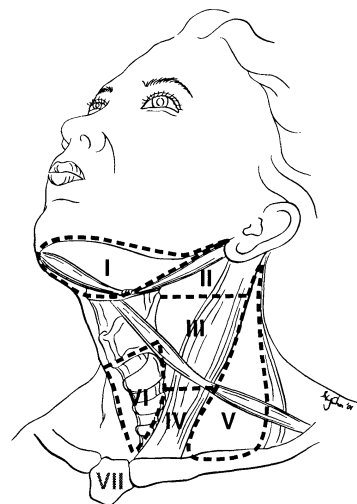
2.



3.



4.



Physician's Signature _____ Date _____