

**ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF ANATOMIC AND SURGICAL**

**Final Anatomic Diagnosis Checklist**

**Prostate Carcinoma**

(Ver 1.4, 12-06)

**Accession No.:**

**Part No(s).**

**Date:**

**Patient Name:**

**ORGAN,**

**SITE,**

**OPERATION:**

Prostate Gland

Radical Prostatectomy

Prostate Gland

Radical Prostatectomy  
with right and left pelvic and  
lymphadenectomy

Other \_\_\_\_\_

**-Primary Tumor Diagnosis:** *Required*

Adenocarcinoma (not otherwise specified)

Mucinous adenocarcinoma

Prostatic duct adenocarcinoma

Small cell carcinoma

Adenosquamous carcinoma

Transitional cell carcinoma

Squamous cell carcinoma

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Gleason Score:** \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_/10 with tertiary pattern \_\_\_\_ (if present)

**Gleason Grading System**

- 1** Single, separate, closely packed, uniform fairly large glands with a margin delineating the edge of tumor
- 2** Single, separate fairly large glands that are less uniform and more loosely arranged, with a less definite margin
- 3** Single, separate, but variably sized and shaped glands that may be widely separated and have a poorly delineated margin  
Sharply circumscribed, rounded tumor with a cribriform pattern of the same size as normal glands
- 4** Fused glands  
Poorly formed glands  
Irregular or large cribriform glands  
Hypernephromatoid pattern
- 5** Single cells  
Sheets of cells  
Cords of cells  
Tumor with central comedonecrosis

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**NOTE:** It is required that only the dominant tumor nodule is assigned a Gleason score with an option to assign a Gleason score to other major tumor nodules. The dominant nodule is typically the largest tumor, which is also the tumor with the highest stage and highest grade. In the unusual occurrence of a non-dominant nodule (i.e. smaller nodule) that is of higher stage or highest grade, one should also assign a grade to that nodule.

Required

#### **B. Location of Tumor:**

Tumor predominantly involves the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe (specify laterality)

Tumor involves both lobes.

**NOTE:** Only dominant tumor(s) should be categorized. Small multifocal tumor foci should not be factored in unless they are the only or highest grade or highest stage tumor in the prostate

#### **C. Extent of Tumor**

Tumor is confined to the prostate (lacks extra-prostatic extension),

Tumor demonstrates extra-prostatic extension with  
unilateral extra-prostatic extension (specify laterality) .  
bilateral extra-prostatic extension.

Tumor invades into muscular wall of the seminal vesicle(s) (specify laterality)

Extra-prostatic extension cannot be determined since the outer border of the prostate is microscopically not intact (capsular incision is present, \_\_\_\_\_ specify laterality)

Required

#### **-Margins of Excision:**

(specify status of bladder base, apical margins, vas deferens margins, and peripheral margins)

Bladder base margin is free of tumor

Apical margin is free of tumor

Bladder base and apical margins are free of tumor

Vas Deferentia margins are free of tumor

Tumor is present at the apical margin

Tumor is present at the bladder base margin

Tumor is present at left/right vasa deferens margin

Tumor is present at the peripheral margin in an area of extra-prostatic extension at aspect of specimen (specify site(s) of involvement such as anterior, posterior, left, right, etc)

Tumor is present at the peripheral margin in an area of capsular incision at aspect of specimen (specify site(s) of involvement such as anterior, posterior, left, right, etc)

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

#### **-Lymph Nodes, right pelvic:**

A. Number examined \_\_\_\_\_

B. Number positive \_\_\_\_\_

C. Comment \_\_\_\_\_

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**-Lymph Nodes, left pelvic:**

- A. Number examined \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Number positive \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Comment \_\_\_\_\_

**-Lymph Nodes, right obturator:**

- A. Number examined \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Number positive \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Comment \_\_\_\_\_

**-Lymph Nodes, left obturator:**

- A. Number examined \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Number positive \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Comment \_\_\_\_\_

**-Additional Tumor Features:** <sup>Optional</sup>

**A. Tumor involves approximately \_\_\_\_\_ % of the prostate gland** (alternate measurements of tumor volume can be used).

**B. Vascular invasion:** Identified      Not Identified

**C. Extent of extra-prostatic spread:** Focal      Non-focal

**D. Extent of margin positivity:** Focal      Non-focal

**-Addition findings and comments:**

Prostatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia (PIN), high grade  
Adenosis  
Basal cell hyperplasia  
Atrophy  
Treatment related changes  
Other:

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Optional

**-Ancillary Studies:**

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: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Required

**-pTN Stage:**

**A. Primary Tumor:**

- pT2** Tumor confined within the prostate  
**pT2x** (or pT2+) Tumor is organ confined except in an area of capsular incision where it cannot be determined
- pT3** Tumor extends out of the prostate  
**pT3a** Tumor demonstrates extra-prostatic extension without seminal vesicle invasion  
**pT3b** Tumor demonstrates extra-prostatic extension and invades seminal vesicle
- pT4** Tumor is fixed or invades adjacent structures other than the seminal vesicles such as: bladder neck (grossly), external sphincter, rectum, levator muscles and/or is fixed to the pelvic wall

**NOTE:** A microscopically positive bladder neck margin is pT3

**NOTE:** If surgical margin(s) are positive for carcinoma, this should be indicated by the designation R1 in the pT stage: e.g., pT3(R1).

**B. Regional Lymph Nodes:**

- pNX** Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed  
**pN0** No regional lymph node metastasis  
**pN1** Metastasis in regional lymph node or nodes