

SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

Hospital Name/Address

Patient Name/Information

Type of Specimen _____

Histopathologic Type _____

Tumor Size _____

Laterality: ☐ Bilateral ☐ Left ☐ Right

DEFINITIONS

Clinical	Pathologic	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 5 cm or less in greatest dimension
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	T1a superficial tumor ⁽¹⁾
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	T1b deep tumor
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	T2 Tumor more than 5 cm in greatest dimension
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	T2a superficial tumor ⁽¹⁾
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	T2b deep tumor

Clinical	Pathologic	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 Regional lymph node metastasis

Clinical	Pathologic	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 _____

Notes

1. Superficial tumor is located exclusively above the superficial fascia without invasion of the fascia; deep tumor is located either exclusively beneath the superficial fascia, superficial to the fascia with invasion of or through the fascia, or both superficial yet beneath the fascia. Retroperitoneal, mediastinal, and pelvic sarcomas are classified as deep tumors.

2. Ewing's sarcoma is classified as G4.

Clinical	Pathologic	Stage Grouping
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I
		T1a N0 M0 G1-2 G1 Low
		T1b N0 M0 G1-2 G1 Low
		T2a N0 M0 G1-2 G1 Low
		T2b N0 M0 G1-2 G1 Low
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	II
		T1a N0 M0 G3-4 G2-3 High
		T1b N0 M0 G3-4 G2-3 High
		T2a N0 M0 G3-4 G2-3 High
		T2b N0 M0 G3-4 G2-3 High
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	III
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IV
		Any T N1 M0 Any G Any G High or Low
		Any T N0 M1 Any G Any G High or Low

(continued on reverse side)

Histologic Grade (G)

- ☐ GX Grade cannot be assessed
- ☐ G1 Well differentiated
- ☐ G2 Moderately differentiated
- ☐ G3 Poorly differentiated
- ☐ G4 Poorly differentiated or undifferentiated (four-tiered systems only)⁽²⁾

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

Physician's Signature _____ Date _____