GALLBLADDER STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment	Stage Category	DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery	
y clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	Tumor Size:	LATERALITY: □ left □ right □ bilateral	y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery	
TX T0 Tis T1 T1a T1b T2 T3	PRIMARY TUMOR (T) Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma in situ Tumor invades lamina propria or muscular layer Tumor invades lamina propria Tumor invades muscular layer Tumor invades perimuscular connective tissue; no extension beyond serosa or into liver Tumor perforates the serosa (visceral peritoneum) and/or directly invades the liver and/or one other adjacent organ or structure, such as the stomach, duodenum, colon, pancreas, omentum, or extrahepatic bile ducts Tumor invades main portal vein or hepatic artery or invades two or more extrahepatic organs or structures			
□ NX □ N0 □ N1 □ N2	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N) Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Metastases to nodes along the cystic duct, common bile duct, hepatic artery, and/or portal vein. Metastases to periaortic, pericaval, superior mesentery artery and/or celiac artery lymph nodes		□ NX □ N0 □ N1 □ N2	
□ M0 □ M1	DISTANT METASTASIS (M) No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis		□ M1	
Anatomic Stage • Prognostic Groups				
□ 0 Tis □ I T1 □ II T2 □ IIIA T3 □ IIIB T1-3 □ IVA T4 □ IVB Any T	CLINICAL N M NO MO NO MO NO MO N1 MO N0-1 MO N 2 MO Any N M1	GROUP T N □ 0 Tis N0 □ I T1 N0 □ II T2 N0 □ IIIA T3 N0 □ IIIB T1-3 N1 □ IVA T4 N0-1 □ IVB Any T N 2 Any T Any N □ Stage unknown	MO M	

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

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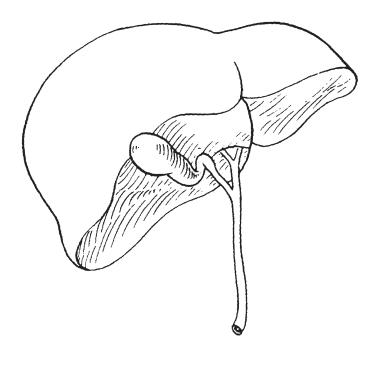
PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FA REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT: Tumor location Specimen type Extent of liver resection Free peritoneal side vs hepatic side for T2	General Notes: For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "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:			
Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade) Grading system □ 2 grade system □ 3 grade system □ 4 grade system □ No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available □ Grade III or 3 □ No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available □ Grade IV or 4 ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been continuated in the is given to positive results. □ Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified □ Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified □ Not Applicable □ Unknown/Indeterminate Residual Tumor (R) The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some case with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site as incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed □ R0 No residual tumor □ R1 Microscopic residual tumor □ R2 Macroscopic residual tumor	n Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist absence of a Checklist. Priority s treated with surgery and/or fter treatment because of	pT(m)NM. General Notes (continued): 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. surgical margins is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report. neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.		
□ Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): □ National guidelines were used in treatment planning □ NCCN □ Other (describe):				
Physician signature	Date	p/Time		
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Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



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