## LARYNX STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment	Stage Category Definitions		PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease during and from surgery	
y clinical– staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	- staging completed adjuvant therapy but  TUMOR SIZE:  LATERALITY:  Laft   right   hilateral		y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery	
TX T0 Tis	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma in situ	TX T0 Tis		
□ T1 □ T2	Supraglottis Tumor limited to one subsite of supraglottis Tumor invades mucosa of more than one a glottis or region outside the supraglottis vallecula, medial wall of pyriform sinus) v	□ T1 □ T2		
□ Т3	Tumor limited to larynx with vocal cord fixa following: postcricoid area, pre-epiglottic inner cortex of thyroid cartilage.	□ T3		
☐ T4a	Moderately advanced local disease.  Tumor invades through the thyroid cartilathe larynx (e.g., trachea, soft tissues of rof the tongue, strap muscles, thyroid, or	☐ T4a		
☐ T4b	Very advanced local disease.  Tumor invades prevertebral space, enca mediastinal structures	☐ T4b		
□ т1	Glottis Tumor limited to the vocal cord(s) (may inv	□ т1		
☐ T1a ☐ T1b ☐ T2	commissure) with normal mobility Tumor limited to one vocal cord Tumor involves both vocal cords Tumor extends to supraglottis and/or subglottis, and/or with impaired vocal cord mobility  T1a T1b T2 T2			
□ Т3	Tumor limited to the larynx with vocal cord space, and/or inner cortex of the thyroid	□ Т3		
☐ T4a	Moderately advanced local disease.  Tumor invades through the outer cortex of the thyroid cartilage and/or invades tissues beyond the larynx (e.g., trachea, soft tissues of neck including deep extrinsic muscle of the tongue, strap muscles, thyroid, or			
☐ T4b	esophagus)  Very advanced local disease.  Tumor invades prevertebral space, encases carotid artery, or invades mediastinal structures  Tab			
□ T1 □ T2 □ T3 □ T4a	Subglottis Tumor limited to the subglottis Tumor extends to vocal cord(s) with norma Tumor limited to larynx with vocal cord fixa Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades cricoid or thyroid cartilage larynx (e.g., trachea, soft tissues of neck the tongue, strap muscles, thyroid, or es	□ T1 □ T2 □ T3 □ T4a		
☐ T4b	Very advanced local disease.  Tumor invades prevertebral space, encases carotid artery, or invades mediastinal structures  Tab			
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		NX N0 N1 N2	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)  Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed  No regional lymph node metastasis  Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or less in greatest dimension  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,									
		N2a	none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension  Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than  N2a									
		N2b	6 cm in greatest dimension  Metastasis in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest  N2b									
		N2c	Metastasis in	dimension  Metastasis in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in  N2c								
		N3		greatest dimension  Metastasis in a lymph node, more than 6 cm in greatest dimension  N3								
			*Note: Metas	tases at level VII are co	onsidered re	gior	nal lymph	node metasta	ses.			
		MO M1	DISTANT METASTASIS (M)  No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)  Distant metastasis									
				ANATOMIC STAC	GE • PRO	GN	OSTIC	GROUPS				
			CLINICAL					P	ATHOL	OGIC		
G	ROUP	T	N	M		GR	OUP	T	N		M	
	0	Tis	N0	MO			0	Tis	N0		M0	
	1	T1	N0	MO			1	T1	N0		M0	
		T2	N0	M0			II	T2	N0		M0	
	Ш	T3	N0	M0			III	T3	N0		M0	
		T1 T2	N1 N1	M0 M0				T1 T2	N1 N1		M0 M0	
		T3	N1	M0				T3	N1		M0	
	IVA	T4a	NO	M0	1		IVA	T4a	NO		M0	
_	1771	T4a	N1	MO	`	_	1471	T4a	N1		M0	
		T1	N2	MO				T1	N2		MO	
		T2	N2	MO				T2	N2		M0	
		T3	N2	MO				T3	N2		M0	
		T4a	N2	MO				T4a	N2		M0	
	IVB	T4b	Any N	MO	[		IVB	T4b	Any	N	M0	
	IVC	Any T	N3	MO			11/0	Any T	N3	N.	M0	
		Any T	Any N	M1	1 .		IVC	Any T	Any	IN	M1	

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☐ Stage unknown

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☐ Stage unknown

## LARYNX STAGING FORM

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS (SI	·	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: pT(m)NM.  y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM
Extracapsular Spread (ECS) Pathologic:  Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Status:  Tumor Thickness:		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.
Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade) Grading system ☐ 2 grade system ☐ Grade I or 1 ☐ 3 grade system ☐ Grade II or 2 ☐ 4 grade system ☐ 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 co Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of Americar should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used 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 cases with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site at 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	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.	
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☐ Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe):				
	CN Other (describe):			
— Transfer gardonnes were used in treatment planning — Tre	on a salar (december).			
Physician signature	Date/Time			
Hearing Many / Approximately	Dominion Marine Harrison			
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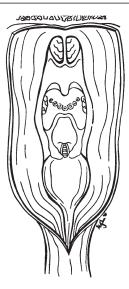
## LARYNX STAGING FORM

## Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



2.

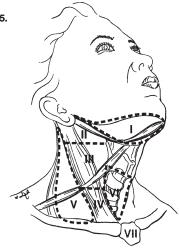


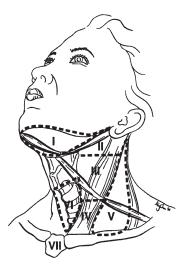
3.





5.





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