PERIHILAR BILE DUCTS 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 □ T2a □ T2b □ T3 □ T4	PRIMARY TUMOR (T) Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma in situ Tumor confined to the bile duct, with extension up to the muscle layer or fibrous tissue Tumor invades beyond the wall of the bile duct to surrounding adipose tissue Tumor invades adjacent hepatic parenchyma Tumor invades unilateral branches of the portal vein or hepatic artery Tumor invades main portal vein or its branches bilaterally; or the common hepatic artery; or the second-order biliary radicals bilaterally; or unilateral second-order biliary radicals with contralateral portal vein or hepatic artery involvement		□ TX □ T0 □ Tis □ T1 □ T2a □ T2b □ T3 □ T4	
□ NX □ N0 □ N1 □ N2	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N) Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Regional lymph node metastasis (including nodes along the cystic duct, common bile duct, hepatic artery, and portal vein) Metastasis 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				
GROUP T □ 0 Tis □ I T1 □ II T2a-b □ IIIA T3 □ IIIB T1-3 □ IVA T4 □ IVB Any T Any T □ Stage unknown	N M N0 M0 N0 M0 N0 M0 N0 M0 N1 M0 N0-1 M0 N2 M0 Any N M1	☐ II T2a-b N0 ☐ IIIA T3 N0 ☐ IIIB T1-3 N1 ☐ IVA T4 N0-1 ☐ IVB Any T N2	M MO	

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION	

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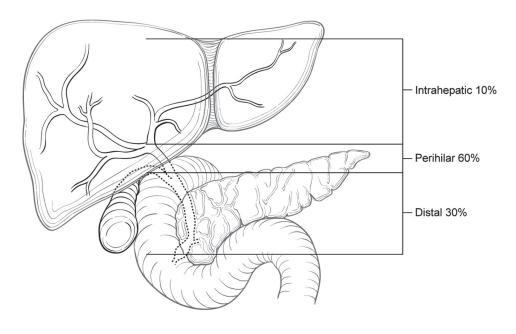
PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT: Tumor location Papillary variant Tumor growth pattern Primary sclerosing cholangitis CA 19-9	 	CTORS)	General Notes: For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes 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.
□ 2 grade system □ 3 grade system □ 4 grade system □ No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The Coshould be used as the primary source. Other sources mis given to positive results. □ Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not□ Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified□ Not Applicable□ Unknown/Indeterminate Residual Tumor (R) The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatmes with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at incomplete resection or local and regional disease that elements in the presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed□ R0 No residual tumor □ R1 Microscopic residual tumor □ R2 Macroscopic residual tumor □ Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (described in the planning (Grade 2 grade system Grade Grade		
Physician signature		Da	te/Time
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS		PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION	

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Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



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