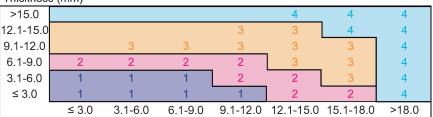
CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment	Stage Category Definitions		PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery
y clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	Tumor Size:	LATERALITY: ☐ left ☐ right ☐ bilateral	y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery
	PRIMARY TU	IMOR (T)	
□ TX □ T0	All Uveal Melanomas Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor		□ TX □ T0
☐ T1 ☐ T1a ☐ T1b ☐ T1c ☐ T2 ☐ T2a	Iris* Tumor limited to the iris Tumor limited to the iris not more than 3 cl Tumor limited to the iris more than 3 clock Tumor limited to the iris with secondary gla Tumor confluent with or extending into the Tumor confluent with or extending into the with secondary glaucoma	☐ T1 ☐ T1a ☐ T1b ☐ T1c ☐ T2 ☐ T2a	
□ T3	Tumor confluent with or extending into the scleral extension	ciliary body, choroid or both, with	□ T3
☐ T3a	Tumor confluent with or extending into the scleral extension and secondary glauce		□ Т3а
□ T4 □ T4a □ T4b	Tumor with extrascleral extension Tumor with extrascleral extension less tha Tumor with extrascleral extension more the	□ T4 □ T4a □ T4b	
	* Iris melanomas originate from, and are p the uvea. If less than half of the tumor tumor may have originated in the ciliary given to classifying it accordingly. **Ciliary Body and Choroid (see Figure on Primary ciliary body and choroidal melanor four tumor size categories below:	volume is located within the iris, the y body and consideration should be p. 550)	
□ T1 □ T1a	Tumor size category 1 Tumor size category 1 without ciliary body extension	☐ T1 ☐ T1a	
☐ T1b☐ T1c	Tumor size category 1 with ciliary body inv Tumor size category 1 without ciliary body extension less than or equal to 5 mm ir	☐ T1b ☐ T1c	
☐ T1d	Tumor size category 1 with ciliary body investension less than or equal to 5 mm in	☐ T1d	
□ T2 □ T2a	Tumor size category 2 Tumor size category 2 without ciliary body extension	□ T2 □ T2a	
□ T2b □ T2c	Tumor size category 2 with ciliary body inv Tumor size category 2 without ciliary body	☐ T2b☐ T2c	
☐ T2d	extension less than or equal to 5 mm in Tumor size category 2 with ciliary body inv	☐ T2d	
□ T3 □ T3a	extension less than or equal to 5 mm ir Tumor size category 3 Tumor size category 3 without ciliary body extension	□ T3 □ T3a	
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MALIGNANT MELANOMA OF THE UVEA STAGING FORM T3b T₃b Tumor size category 3 with ciliary body involvement Tumor size category 3 without ciliary body involvement but with extraocular T3c T3c extension less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter T3d T3d Tumor size category 3 with ciliary body involvement and extraocular extension less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter T4 Tumor size category 4 T4 T4a Tumor size category 4 without ciliary body involvement and extraocular T4a extension T₄b T4b Tumor size category 4 with ciliary body involvement T₄c Tumor size category 4 without ciliary body involvement but with extraocular T4c extension less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter T4d Tumor size category 4 with ciliary body involvement and extraocular T4d extension less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter T₄e Any tumor size category with extraocular extension more than 5 mm in ☐ T4e *Clinical: In clinical practice, the largest tumor basal diameter may be estimated in optic disc diameters (dd, average: 1 dd = 1.5 mm). Tumor thickness may be estimated in diopters (average: 2.5 diopters = 1 mm). However, techniques such as ultrasonography and fundus photography are used to provide more accurate measurements. Ciliary body involvement can be evaluated by the slit-lamp, ophthalmoscopy, gonioscopy and transillumination. However, high frequency ultrasonography (ultrasound biomicroscopy) is used for more accurate assessment. Extension through the sclera is evaluated visually before and during surgery, and with ultrasonography, computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging. †Pathologic: When histopathologic measurements are recorded after fixation, tumor diameter and thickness may be underestimated because of tissue shrinkage. REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N) □ NX NX Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed N0 No regional lymph node metastasis N0 N1 Regional lymph node metastasis □ N1 **DISTANT METASTASIS (M)** No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) M₀ M1 M1 Distant metastasis M1a M1a Largest diameter of the largest metastasis ≤3 cm ■ M1b M1b Largest diameter of the largest metastasis 3.1-8.0 cm □ M1c Largest diameter of the largest metastasis ≥8 cm M1c

Thickness (mm)



Largest basal diameter (mm)

Classification for ciliary body and choroid uveal melanoma based on thickness and diameter.

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		ANATO	MIC STAGE • PR	OGN	OSTIC	GROUP	ING	
	C	LINICAL	THIS STAGE -I N		00110			OLOGIC
GROUP T	N	M		G	ROUP	Т	N	M
☐ I T1a ☐ IIA T1b-d ☐ T2a ☐ IIB T2b ☐ T3a ☐ IIIA T2c-d ☐ T3b-c ☐ T4a ☐ IIIB T3d	NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO	M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0			I IIA IIB IIIA	T1a T1b-d T2a T2b T3a T2c-d T3b-c T4a T3d	NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO	M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0
T4b-c IIIC T4d-e IV Any T Any T Stage unknown	N0 N0 N1 Any N	M0 M0 M0 M1a-c			IIIC IV Stage u	T4b-c T4d-e Any T Any T nknown	N0 N0 N1 Any N	M0 M0 M0 M1a-c
Chromosomal al Gene expression Positron emission Confocal indocyt Mitotic count per Mean diameter of Presence of extr Microvascular de Insulin-like grow	AGING: Tu ICANT: ess (depth) erations profile n tomograp unine green 40 high po f the ten la avascular n nsity (MVD h factor 1 r	why/computed tome angiography wer fields (HPF) rgest nucleoli (ML natrix patterns) eceptor (IGF1-R)	ography	CTOR	S)			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
Tumor-infiltrating	macropha ession) (also know	rn as overall grade)	Grade ☐ Grade I or 1 ☐ Grade II or 2 ☐ Grade III or 3 ☐ Grade IV or 4					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.

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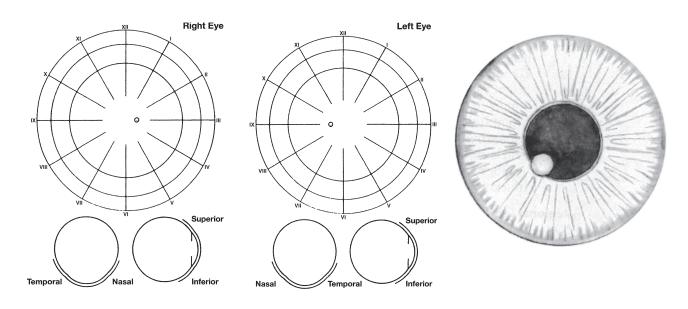
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ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been com Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American F should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the at is given 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 the with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after 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	Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist bsence of a Checklist. Priority treated with surgery and/or er treatment because of	General Notes (continued): 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 ☐						
Physician signature	Date/	Time				
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Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



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