URINARY BLADDER STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment	STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS		PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery
y clinical – staging complet after neoadjuvant therapy before subsequent surgery		LATERALITY: ☐ left ☐ right ☐ bilateral	y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery
TX T0 Ta Tis T1 T2 pT2a pT2b T3 pT3a pT3b T4 T4a	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Non-invasive papillary carcinoma Carcinoma in situ: "flat tumor" Tumor invades subepithelial connective tis Tumor invades muscularis propria Tumor invades superficial muscularis prop Tumor invades deep muscularis propria (o Tumor invades perivesical tissue microscopically macroscopically (extravesical mass) Tumor invades any of the following: prosta vagina, pelvic wall, abdominal wall Tumor invades prostatic stroma, uterus, va Tumor invades pelvic wall, abdominal wall	esue oria (inner half) outer half) atic stroma, seminal vesicles, uterus, agina	TX T0 Ta Tis T1 T2 pT2a pT2b T3 pT3a pT3a pT3b T4 T4a
NX	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N) Regional lymph nodes include both primary and secondary drainage regions. All other nodes above the aortic bifurcation are considered distant lymph nodes. Lymph nodes cannot be assessed No lymph node metastasis Single regional lymph node metastasis in the true pelvis (hypogastric, obturator, external iliac or presacral lymph node) Multiple regional lymph node metastasis in the true pelvis (hypogastric, obturator, external iliac or presacral lymph node metastasis) Lymph node metastasis to the common iliac lymph nodes DISTANT METASTASIS (M) No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)		NX
□ M1	Distant metastasis ANATOMIC STAGE •	Prognostic Groups	□ M1
GROUP T Oa Ta Ois Tis I T1 II T2a T2b III T3a T3b T4a IV T4b Any T Any T Any T Stage unknown	CLINICAL N M NO MO Any M1 RESS	☐ 0is Tis N0 ☐ I T1 N0 ☐ II T2a N0 ☐ T2b N0 ☐ III T3a N0 ☐ T3b N0 ☐ T4a N0 ☐ IV T4b N0 ☐ Any T N1-3	MO M

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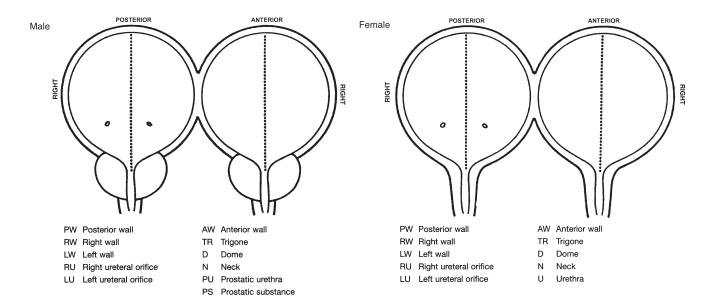
PROGNOSTIC REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT: Presence or absence of extranodal exte Size of the largest tumor deposit in the ly World Health Organization/International	General Notes: For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.			
Histologic Grade (G) (also known as over Grading system 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 Velocity Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer reshould be used as the primary source. On is given to positive results. Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present/ Not Applicable Unknown/Indeterminate Residual Tumor (R) The absence or presence of residual turn with neoadjuvant therapy there will be resincomplete resection or local and region RX Presence of residual tumor R1 Microscopic residual tumor R2 Macroscopic residual tumor	Grade Grade I or 1 Grade II or 2 Grade III or 3 Grade IV or 4 Grade III or 3 Grade	Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist absence of a Checklist. Priority is treated with surgery and/or fiter treatment because of	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. 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/Time			Time	
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS		PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION		

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Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION	