CARCINOMA OF THE EYELID STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment		STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS		PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery
after neoadju	taging completed uvant therapy but equent surgery	TUMOR SIZE:	LATERALITY: □ left □ right □ bilateral	y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery
PRIMARY TUMOR (T) TX			rgin. 0 mm in greatest dimension. e or eyelid margin. 0 mm in greatest dimension. on. ar, or orbital structures. on, exenteration or bone resection.	□ TX □ T0 □ Tis □ T1 □ T2a □ T2b □ T3a □ T3b □ T4
	NX N0 N1	REGIONAL LYMPH I Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed. No regional lymph node metastasis, based up No regional lymph node metastasis, based up Regional lymph node metastasis.	□ NX □ N0 □ N1	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			□ M1
		ANATOMIC STAGE • PF		OCIC
GROUP O IA IB IC IIIA IIIB IIIC IV Stage un	Any T Ar	M MO MO MO MO MO MO MO MO MO	GROUP T N O TIS NO I A T1 NO I B T2a NO I IC T2b NO I II T3a NO III A T3b NO III B Any T N1 III C T4 Any N IV Any T Any N	M M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M0 M
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS			PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION	

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PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-S REQUIRED FOR STAGING: Grade CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT: Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy (SLNB) results: Regional nodes identified on clinical or radiographic exame Perineural invasion: Tumor necrosis: Pagetoid spread: More than 3 Mohs micrographic surgical layers required: Immunosuppression – patient has HIV: Immunosuppression – history of solid organ transplant or Prior radiation to the tumor field: Excluding skin cancer, patient has history of two or more Patient has Muir-Torre syndrome: Patient has xeroderma pigmentosa: For Eyelid Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma only (see of REQUIRED FOR STAGING: Tumor thickness (in mm): Clark's Level: Presence / absence of perineur Primary site location on ear or Histologic grade: Size of largest lymph node met	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 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.					
□ 3 grade system □ G □ 4 grade system □ G □ No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available □ G ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be is given to positive results. □ Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Ide □ Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified □ Not Applicable □ Unknown/Indeterminate Residual Tumor (R)	Grade II or 2 Grade III or 3 Grade IV or 4 have been combined into Lymph-Vascular e of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist e used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority	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.				
The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection. RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed R0 No residual tumor R1 Microscopic residual tumor R2 Macroscopic residual tumor						
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION	N				

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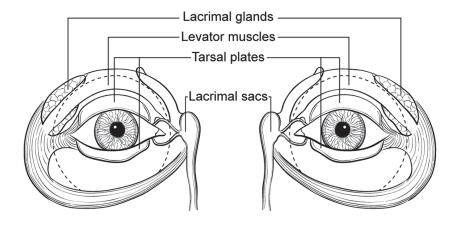
	CARCINOMA OF THE EY	ELID	STAGING	FORM
	Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe):			
	National guidelines were used in treatment planning NCCN NCCN	Other (describe): ———	
_				
_ Pr	Physician signature			Date/Time
Но	OSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT	NAME/INFORMA	TION

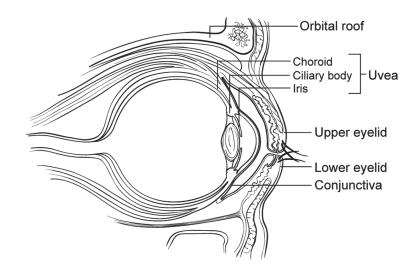
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CARCINOMA OF THE EYELID STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.





HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

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