CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment		STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS		PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery	
after neoadju	aging completed want therapy but quent surgery	Tumor Size:	 y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery 		
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	PRIMARY TU	MOR (T)	TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE	
☐ TX☐ T0☐ Tis☐ T1☐ T1a☐	* I IA	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma in situ (preinvasive carcinoma) Tumor confined to corpus uteri Tumor limited to endometrium or invades limyometrium	□ TX □ T0 □ Tis * □ T1 I □ T1a IA		
☐ T1b☐ T2	IB II	Tumor invades one-half or more of the my Tumor invades stromal connective tissu	☐ T1b IB ☐ T2 II		
□ T3a □ T3b	IIIA IIIB	beyond uterus** Tumor involves serosa and/or adnexa (dire Vaginal involvement (direct extension or involvement	□ T3a IIIA □ T3b IIIB		
□ T4	IVA	Tumor invades bladder mucosa and/or b sufficient to classify a tumor as T4)	□ T4 IVA		
		* FIGO staging no longer includes Stage			
		** Endocervical glandular involvement or and not Stage II.	nly should be considered as stage I		
TNM CATEGORY NX N0 N1 N1 N2	FIGO STAGE IIIC1 IIIC2	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Regional lymph node metastasis to pelvic Regional lymph node metastasis to para	d lymph nodes	TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE NX NO N1 IIIC1 N2 IIIC2	
TNIM	FIGO	positive pelvic lymph nodes			
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	DISTANT META	TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE		
□ M0 □ M1	IVB	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use Distant metastasis (includes metastasis to disease, or lung, liver, or bone. It exclud nodes, vagina, pelvic serosa, or adnexa)	☐ M1 IVB		

HOSPITAL NAME	/Address	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION	

(continued on next page)

Anatomic Stage • Prognostic Groups					
CLINICAL		OLOGIC			
GROUP T N M □ 0* Tis N0 M0 □ I T1 N0 M0 □ I T1a N0 M0 □ IB T1b N0 M0 □ II T2 N0 M0 □ III T3 N0 M0 □ IIIA T3a N0 M0 □ IIIB T3b N0 M0 □ IIIB T3b N0 M0 □ IIIC1 T1-T3 N1 M0 □ IIIC2 T1-T3 N2 M0 □ IVA T4 Any N M0 □ IVB Any T Any N M1	GROUP T N □ 0* Tis N0 □ 1 T1 N0 □ 1 T1a N0 □ 1B T1b N0 □ 1B T1b N0 □ 11 T2 N0 □ 11 T3 N0 □ 111 T3 N0 □ 111A T3a N0 □ 111B T3b N0 □ 111C1 T1-T3 N1 □ 111C2 T1-T3 N2 □ 1VA T4 Any □ 1VB Any T Any	MO MO MO MO MO y N MO			
*FIGO no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis) Carcinosarcomas should be staged as carcinoma. ☐ Stage unknown	*FIGO no longer includes Stage 0 (Carcinosarcomas should be staged Stage unknown				
PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS) REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT: FIGO Stage: Peritoneal cytology results:	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.				
Pelvic nodal dissection with number of nodes positive/examined: Para-aortic nodal dissection with number of nodes positive/examined: Percentage of non-endometrioid cell type in mixed histology tumors: Omentectomy performed:	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				
Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade) Grading system □ 2 grade system □ 3 grade system □ Grade II or 2 □ 4 grade system □ Grade III or 3	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.				
☐ No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available ☐ Grade IV or 4 Endometrioid adenocarcinomas should be graded according to the degree of the adenocarcinoma as follows:	r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.				
G1 5% or less of a non-squamous or non-morular solid of G2 6% to 50% of a non-squamous or non-morular solid G3 More than 50% of a non-squamous or non-morular solid Notes on Pathologic Grading 1. Notable nuclear atypia, inappropriate for the architectural grade, raises the 2. Serous, clear cell, and mixed mesodermal tumors are Grade 3.	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.				
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION	N			

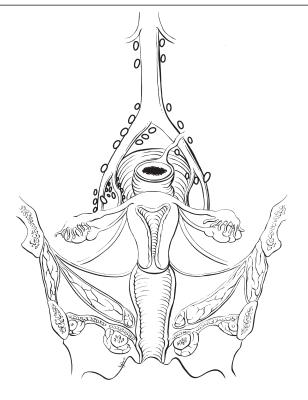
(continued from previous page)

		General Notes (continued):			
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	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				
☐ Unknown/Indeterminate	the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.				
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 a incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed RO No residual tumor					
R1 Microscopic residual tumor					
R2 Macroscopic residual tumor					
☐ Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe):					
□ National guidelines were used in treatment planning □ NCCN	Other (describe):				
Physician signature	Date	Timo			
rnysidan signature	Date	Time			
Hospital Name/Address	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION				
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION				

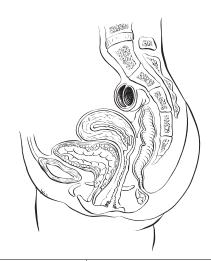
(continued on next page)

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.







HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

 $(continued\ from\ previous\ page)$

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
TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE	PRIMARY TUMOR (T)	TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE
□ TX □ T0 □ T1 I □ T1a IA □ T1b IB □ T2 II □ T2a IIA □ T2b IIB □ T3 III* □ T3a IIIA □ T3b IIIB	Leiomyosarcoma, Endometrial Stromal Sarcoma Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tumor limited to the uterus Tumor 5 cm or less in greatest dimension Tumor more than 5 cm Tumor extends beyond the uterus, within the pelvis Tumor involves adnexa Tumor involves other pelvic tissues Tumor infiltrates abdominal tissues One site More than one site		□ TX □ T0 □ T1
□ T4 IVA	Tumor invades bladder or rectum **Adenosarcoma**		□ T4 IVA
□ TX □ T0 □ T1	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Tumor limited to the uterus Tumor limited to the endometrium/endocervix Tumor invades to less than half of the myometrium Tumor invades more than half of the myometrium Tumor extends beyond the uterus, within the pelvis Tumor involves adnexa Tumor involves other pelvic tissues Tumor involves abdominal tissues One site More than one site Tumor invades bladder or rectum Note: Simultaneous tumors of the uterine corpus and ovary/pelvis in association with ovarian/pelvic endometriosis should be classified as independent primary tumors. * In this stage, lesions must infiltrate abdominal tissues and not just protrude into the abdominal cavity.		□ TX □ T0 □ T1
TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE NX NO NO	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Regional lymph node metastasis	DES (N)	TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE NX NO N1 IIIC
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDR	ESS	ATIENT NAME/INFORMATION	

 $(continued\ on\ next\ page)$

TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	DISTANT METASTASIS (M)			TNM FIGO CATEGORY STAGE		
□ M0 □ M1	IVB	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis (excluding adexa, pelvic, and abdominal tissue)			□ M1 IVB		
		Ana	ATOMIC STAGE • P	ROGNOSTI	C GROUP	S	
GROUP	Т	CLINICAL N M		GROUP	т	PATHOL N	OGIC M
	T1	NO MO			T1	N0	M0
□ IA*	T1a	NO MO		☐ IA*	T1a	N0	MO
☐ IB*	T1b	NO MO		□ IB*	T1b	NO NO	M0
□ IC**	T1c T2	NO MO		□ IC**	T1c T2	N0 N0	M0 M0
ilia	T3a	NO MO		☐ IIIA	T3a	N0	M0
☐ IIIB	T3b	NO MO		☐ IIIB	T3b	N0	MO
	T1-3	N1 M0			T1-3	N1	M0
□ IVA □ IVB	T4 Any T	Any N M0 Any N M1		☐ IVA ☐ IVB	T4 Any T	Any I Any I	
*Note: Stages IA and IB differ from those applied for leiomyosarcoma and endometrial stromal sarcoma. **Note: Stage IC does not apply for leiomyosarcoma and endometrial stromal sarcoma.				*Note: Stages IA and IB differ from those applied for leiomyosarcoma and endometrial stromal sarcoma. **Note: Stage IC does not apply for leiomyosarcoma and endometrial stromal sarcoma.			
☐ Stage unknown ☐ Stage unknown					ınknown		
PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FA REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT: FIGO Stage: Peritoneal cytology results:				CTORS)		F T s u	General Notes: For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" uffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the tage grouping, they indicate cases useding separate analysis.
Pelvic nodal dissection with number of nodes positive/examined:							n suffix indicates the presence of
						n	nultiple primary tumors in a single
Para-aortic nodal dissection with number of nodes positive/examined: Percentage of non-endometrioid cell type in mixed histology tumors:							ite and is recorded in parentheses: T(m)NM.
Omentectomy performed:					w d	prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed luring or following initial multimodality herapy. The cTNM or pTNM	
_	• , .	known as overall grade)			C	ategory is identified by a "y" prefix.
	<i>ling system</i> ade system		Grade ☐ Grade I or 1				The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at
_	ade system		Grade I or 1			tł	ne time of that examination. The "y"
_	ade system		Grade III or 3				ategorization is not an estimate of umor prior to multimodality therapy.
_	-	system is available	Grade IV or 4			"	amor phor to mattimodality morapy.
No 2	., o, or + grade s	ystem is available	Graue IV 01 4				
HOSPITAL	. Name/Addri	ESS		PATIENT NA	AME/INFOR	MATION	

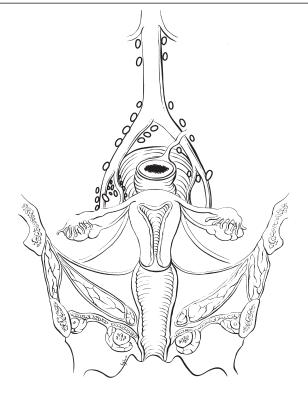
(continued from previous page)

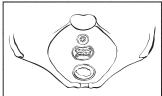
Endometrioid adenocarcinomas should be graded according to the degree of the adenocarcinoma as follows:					
 □ G1 5% or less of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth □ G2 6% to 50% of a non-squamous or non-morular solid growth □ G3 More than 50% of a non-squamous or non-morular solid gr 	General Notes (continued):				
 Notes on Pathologic Grading Notable nuclear atypia, inappropriate for the architectural grade, raises the Serous, clear cell, and mixed mesodermal tumors are Grade 3. 	r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.				
ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been considered invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American 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 a incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed RO No residual tumor R1 Microscopic residual tumor	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.				
□ R2 Macroscopic residual tumor □ Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe):					
☐ National guidelines were used in treatment planning ☐ NCCN ☐					
Physician signature Date/Time					
HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS	PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION	ı			

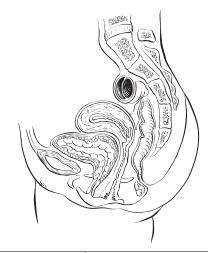
(continued on next page)

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.







HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION

 $(continued\ from\ previous\ page)$