SMALL INTESTINE STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment	STAGE CATEGORY I	DEFINITIONS	PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease during and from surgery	
y clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery	TUMOR SIZE:		☐ y pathologic— staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery	
□ TX □ T0 □ Tis □ T1a □ T1b □ T2 □ T3	Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma in situ Tumor invades lamina propria Tumor invades submucosa Tumor invades muscularis propria Tumor invades through the muscularis propria nonperitonealized perimuscular tissue (me extension 2 cm or less* Tumor perforates the visceral peritoneum or d structures (includes other loops of small in retroperitoneum more than 2 cm, and abde duodenum only, invasion of pancreas or bi *The nonperitonealized perimuscular tissue is	a into the subserosa or into the esentery or retroperitoneum) with lirectly invades other organs or testine, mesentery, or ominal wall by way of serosa; for ille duct)	□ TX □ T0 □ Tis □ T1a □ T1b □ T2 □ T3	
	mesentery and, for duodenum in areas whe interface with the pancreas.			
□ NX □ N0 □ N1 □ N2	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N) Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Metastasis in 1 to 3 regional lymph nodes Metastasis in 4 or more regional lymph nodes		□ NX □ N0 □ N1 □ N2	
□ M0	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 1 T1 72 IIA T3 IIB T4 IIIA Any T IIIB Any T IIIB Any T IV Any T Stage unknown	CLINICAL N M NO MO MO NO MO MO NO MO MO N1 MO N2 Any N M1 M1	GROUP T N O Tis NO I T1 NO T2 NO IIA T3 NO IIB T4 NO IIIA Any T N1 IIIB Any T N2 IV Any T Any Stage unknown	M MO MO MO MO MO MO MO	

HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION	

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PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS) (SITE-SPECIFI	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:			
Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade) Grading system		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				
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