MUCOSAL MELANOMA OF THE HEAD AND NECK STAGING FORM

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 TUMOR (T)	

☐ T3
☐ T4a
 	
☐ T4b
	Mucosal disease
	Moderately advanced disease
	    Tumor involving deep soft tissue, cartilage, bone, or overlying skin.
	Very advanced disease
	    Tumor involving brain, dura, skull base, lower cranial nerves (IX, X, XI, XII), masticator space, carotid artery, prevertebral space, or mediastinal structures
		☐ T3
		☐ T4a
		
		☐ T4b

	REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)	
☐ NX ☐ N0 ☐ N1	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed No regional lymph node metastasis Regional lymph node metastasis present	☐ NX ☐ N0 ☐ N1
	DISTANT METASTASIS (M)	
☐ M0 ☐ M1	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group) Distant metastasis	☐ M1

ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
☐ III	T3	N0	M0	☐ III	T3	N0	M0
☐ IVA	T4a	N0	M0	☐ IVA	T4a	N0	M0
	T3-T4a	N1	M0		T3-T4a	N1	M0
☐ IVB	T4b	Any N	M0	☐ IVB	T4b	Any N	M0
☐ IVC	Any T	Any N	M1	☐ IVC	Any T	Any N	M1
☐ Stage unknown				☐ Stage unknown			

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None
CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:
Size of Lymph Nodes _____
Extracapsular Extension from Lymph Node for Head & Neck _____
Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels I-III _____
Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels IV-V _____
Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels VI-VII _____
Other Lymph Node Group _____
Clinical Location of cervical nodes _____
Extracapsular Spread (ECS) Clinical _____
Extracapsular Spread (ECS) Pathologic _____
Tumor Thickness _____

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.

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Histologic Grade (G) *(also known as overall grade)*

Grading system	Grade
❑ 2 grade system	❑ Grade I or 1
❑ 3 grade system	❑ Grade II or 2
❑ 4 grade system	❑ Grade III or 3
❑ No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available	❑ Grade IV or 4

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority 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 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

General Notes (continued):

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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