

UNIT NUMBER

PT. NAME

BIRTHDATE

LOCATION

DATE

PLEURAL MESOTHELIOMA

Type of Specimen _____ Histopathologic Type _____
 Tumor Size _____ Laterality: Bilateral Left Right

DEFINITIONS

Clinical Pathologic

Primary Tumor (T)

- TX Primary tumor cannot be assessed
 T0 No evidence of primary tumor
 T1 Tumor involves ipsilateral parietal pleura, with or without focal involvement of visceral pleura
 T1a Tumor involves ipsilateral parietal (mediastinal, diaphragmatic) pleura. No involvement of the visceral pleura
 T1b Tumor involves ipsilateral parietal (mediastinal, diaphragmatic) pleura, with focal involvement of the visceral pleura
 T2 Tumor involves any of the ipsilateral pleural surfaces with at least one of the following:
 • confluent visceral pleural tumor (including fissure)
 • invasion of diaphragmatic muscle
 • invasion of lung parenchyma
 T3⁽¹⁾ Tumor involves any of the ipsilateral pleural surfaces, with at least one of the following:
 • invasion of the endothoracic fascia
 • invasion into mediastinal fat
 • solitary focus of tumor invading the soft tissues of the chest wall
 • non-transmural involvement of the pericardium
 T4⁽²⁾ Tumor involves any of the ipsilateral pleural surfaces, with at least one of the following:
 • diffuse or multifocal invasion of soft tissues of the chest wall
 • any involvement of rib
 • invasion through the diaphragm to the peritoneum
 • invasion of any mediastinal organ(s)
 • direct extension to the contralateral pleura
 • invasion into the spine
 • extension to the internal surface of the pericardium
 • pericardial effusion with positive cytology
 • invasion of the myocardium
 • invasion of the brachial plexus

Notes

- T3 describes locally advanced but potentially resectable tumor
- T4 describes locally advanced, technically unresectable tumor

Regional Lymph Nodes (N)

- NX Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
 N0 No regional lymph node metastases
 N1 Metastases in the ipsilateral bronchopulmonary and/or hilar lymph node(s)
 N2 Metastases in the subcarinal lymph node(s) and/or the ipsilateral internal mammary or mediastinal lymph node(s)
 N3 Metastases in the contralateral mediastinal, internal mammary, or hilar lymph node(s), and/or the ipsilateral or contralateral supraclavicular or scalene lymph node(s)

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Clinical Pathologic Distant Metastasis (M)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | MX | Distant metastases cannot be assessed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | M0 | No distant metastasis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | M1 | Distant metastasis |
- Biopsy of metastatic site performed..... Y N
 Source of pathologic metastatic specimen _____

Stage Grouping

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|--------|------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I | T1 | N0 | M0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | IA | T1a | N0 | M0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | IB | T1b | N0 | M0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | II | T2 | N0 | M0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | III | T1, T2 | N1 | M0 |
| | | | T1, T2 | N2 | M0 |
| | | IV | T3 | N0, N1, N2 | M0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | T4 | Any N | M0 |
| | | | Any T | N3 | M0 |
| | | | Any T | Any N | M1 |

Residual Tumor (R)

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

Additional Descriptors

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.
- a prefix** designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

Prognostic Indicators (if applicable)

Notes

Additional Descriptors

Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L)

LX Lymphatic vessel invasion cannot be assessed

L0 No lymphatic vessel invasion

L1 Lymphatic vessel invasion

Venous Invasion (V)

VX Venous invasion cannot be assessed

V0 No venous invasion

V1 Microscopic venous invasion

V2 Macroscopic venous invasion

Physician's Signature _____ Date _____