## Gestational Trophoblastic Tumors Staging Form

### Clinical Extent of Disease before any treatment

- □ y clinical staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery
- **Tumor size:** □
- **Laterality:** □ Left □ Right □ Bilateral

### Pathologic Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery
- □ y pathologic staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery

### TNM FIGO Category Stage

#### Primary Tumor (T)

- □ TX
- □ T0
- □ T1 I
- □ T2 II

Primary tumor cannot be assessed
No evidence of primary tumor
Tumor confined to uterus
Tumor extends to other genital structures (ovary, tube, vagina, broad ligaments) by metastasis or direct extension

#### Regional Lymph Nodes (N)

- There is no regional nodal designation in the staging of these tumors. Nodal metastases should be classified as metastatic (M1) disease.

#### Distant Metastasis (M)

- □ M0
- □ M1
- □ M1a
- □ M1b

No distant metastasis (no pathologic M, use clinical M to complete stage group)
Distant metastasis
Lung metastasis
All other distant metastasis

### Anatomic Stage • Prognostic Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>Risk Score</th>
<th>Pathologic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>M6</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>M0</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>M0</td>
<td>High risk</td>
<td>High risk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>M0</td>
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<td>High risk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11IB</td>
<td>Any T</td>
<td>M1a</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Stage unknown
Prognostic Factors (Site-Specific Factors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prognostic Factor</th>
<th>Risk Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>0 1 2 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antecedent pregnancy</td>
<td>Hydatidiform</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interval months from index pregnancy</td>
<td>&lt;4 4–6 7–12 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretreatment HCG (IU/ml)</td>
<td>&lt;10⁴ 10⁴–10⁵ 10⁵–10⁶ &gt;10⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest tumor size, including uterus</td>
<td>&lt;3 cm 3–5 cm &gt;5 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of metastases</td>
<td>Lung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of metastases identified</td>
<td>1–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous failed chemotherapy</td>
<td>Single drug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total score</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Low risk is a score of 6 or less. High risk is a score of 7 or greater.

Clinically Significant:

- FIGO stage: _____

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

- 2 grade system
- 3 grade system
- 4 grade system
- No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available

Additional descriptors

- Lymph-vascular invasion (L) and Vascular Invasion (V)
- Lymph-vascular invasion not present
- Lymph-vascular invasion present

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 of local or regional disease that extends beyond the limits 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:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y" "p" "r" and "s" 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: pTNM.
- "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 ypTNM 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.
- "p" prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "p" prefix: pTNM.
- "s" 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.
Data Form for Cancer Staging
GESTATIONAL TROPHOBLASTIC STAGING FORM

☐ Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe):

☐ National guidelines were used in treatment planning  ☐ NCCN  ☐ Other (describe):

Physician signature

Date/Time
Data Form for Cancer Staging
GESTATIONAL TROPHOBLASTIC STAGING FORM

Illustration
Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.