# URETHRA STAGING FORM

## Clinical Extent of Disease before any treatment

- **Tumor size:** __________
- **Laterality:** □ Left □ Right □ Bilateral

## Stage Category Definitions

### PRIMARY TUMOR (T)

- **TX:** Primary tumor cannot be assessed
- **T0:** No evidence of primary tumor
- **Ta:** Non-invasive papillary, polyoid, or verrucous carcinoma
- **Tis:** Carcinoma **in situ**
- **T1:** Tumor invades subepithelial connective tissue
- **T2:** Tumor invades any of the following: corpus spongiosum, prostate, periurethral muscle
- **T3:** Tumor invades any of the following: corpus cavernosum, beyond prostatic capsule, anterior vagina, bladder neck
- **T4:** Tumor invades other adjacent organs

### UROTHELIAL (TRANSITIONAL CELL) CARCINOMA OF THE PROSTATE

- **T1s:** Carcinoma **in situ**, involvement of the prostatic urethra
- **T1s pd:** Carcinoma **in situ**, involvement of the prostatic ducts
- **T1:** Tumor invades urethral subepithelial connective tissue
- **T2:** Tumor invades any of the following: prostatic stroma, corpus spongiosum, periurethral muscle
- **T3:** Tumor invades any of the following: corpus cavernosum, beyond prostatic capsule, bladder neck (extraprostatic extension)
- **T4:** Tumor invades other adjacent organs (invasion of the bladder)

## Pathologic Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery

- **TX:**
- **T0:**
- **Ta:**
- **Tis:**
- **T1:**
- **T2:**
- **T3:**
- **T4:**

## REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)

- **NX:** Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
- **N0:** No regional lymph node metastasis
- **N1:** Metastasis in a single lymph node, 2 cm or less in greatest dimension
- **N2:** Metastasis in a single node more than 2 cm in greatest dimension, or in multiple nodes

## DISTANT METASTASIS (M)

- **M0:** No distant metastasis (no pathologic M; use clinical M to complete stage group)
- **M1:** Distant metastasis

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*American Joint Committee on Cancer 2010*
**Data Form for Cancer Staging**

**URETHRA STAGING FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANATOMIC STAGE - PROGNOSTIC GROUPS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>GROUP</td>
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<td>0a</td>
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<td>Any T</td>
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<td>Stage unknown</td>
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</tbody>
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**PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)**

- **REQUIRED FOR STAGING:** None
- **CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:**
  - World Health Organization/International Society of Urologic Pathology (WHO/ISUP) grade _________

**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

**Grade**

- Grade I or 1
- Grade II or 2
- Grade III or 3
- Grade IV or 4

**Additional Descriptors**

- Lymphatic Vascular Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registries. 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

**General Notes:**

- For identification of special cases of pT, pN, or pM 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 cT(m) or pT(m) category is identified by a "y" prefix.

- The ypT(m) or ypN(m) category designates 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.
Data Form for Cancer Staging
URETHRA STAGING FORM

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):
a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.
surgical margins is data field recorded by path; notes describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

neoadjuvant therapy 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