| CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment | Stage Category Definitions | | PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease during and from surgery | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| y clinical- staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery | Tumor Size: | LATERALITY: ☐ left ☐ right ☐ bilateral | afte | athologic – staging completed er neoadjuvant therapy AND osequent surgery | |
| TX T0 Tis | PRIMARY TUMOR (T) Primary tumor cannot be assessed No evidence of primary tumor Carcinoma in situ | | | TX T0 Tis | |
| □ T1 □ T2 | Supraglottis Tumor limited to one subsite of supraglottis Tumor invades mucosa of more than one a glottis or region outside the supraglottis vallecula, medial wall of pyriform sinus) | | T1 T2 | | |
| □ Т3 | Tumor limited to larynx with vocal cord fixa following: postcricoid area, pre-epiglottic inner cortex of thyroid cartilage. | | Т3 | | |
| ☐ T4a | Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades through the thyroid cartile the larynx (e.g., trachea, soft tissues of rof the tongue, strap muscles, thyroid, or | | T4a | | |
| ☐ T4b | Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades prevertebral space, enca | T4b | | | |
| □ T1 | Glottis Tumor limited to the vocal cord(s) (may inv commissure) with normal mobility | | T1 | | |
| □ T1a □ T1b □ T2 | Tumor limited to one vocal cord Tumor involves both vocal cords Tumor extends to supraglottis and/or subgi | | T1a T1b T2 | | |
| □ Т3 | mobility Tumor limited to the larynx with vocal cord space, and/or inner cortex of the thyroid | | Т3 | | |
| □ T4a | Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades through the outer cortex of the thyroid cartilage and/or invades tissues beyond the larynx (e.g., trachea, soft tissues of neck including deep extrinsic muscle of the tongue, strap muscles, thyroid, or esophagus) | | | | |
| ☐ T4b | Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades prevertebral space, enca mediastinal structures | T4b | | | |
| □ T1 □ T2 □ T3 □ T4a | Subglottis Tumor limited to the subglottis Tumor extends to vocal cord(s) with normal or impaired mobility Tumor limited to larynx with vocal cord fixation Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades cricoid or thyroid cartilage and/or invades tissues beyond the larynx (e.g., trachea, soft tissues of neck including deep extrinsic muscles of the tongue, strap muscles, thyroid, or esophagus) | | | T1 T2 T3 T4a | |
| ☐ T4b | Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades prevertebral space, encases carotid artery, or invades mediastinal structures Tab | | | T4b | |
| HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRE | ess | PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION | | | |

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| | NX | REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)* Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed | | | | | | NX | | | |
|------------|--------|--|---|----------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|-------|------|----|--|
| | N0 | No regional lymph node metastasis | | | | | | | N0 | | |
| | N1 | | | ateral lymph node, | 3 cm | or less in ar | eatest dime | nsion | | N1 | |
| | N2 | Metastasis in | a single ipsila | ateral lymph node, i | more | than 3 cm b | out not more | than | | N2 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest dimension, or in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | greatest dimension | | | , , | , | | | |
| | N2a | | Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, more than 3 cm but not more than | | | | | N2a | | | |
| _ | 1120 | 6 cm in greatest dimension | | | | | | | | | |
| | N2b | Metastasis in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in greatest | | | | | N2b | | | | |
| _ | | dimension | | | | | | | | | |
| | N2c | Metastasis in | Metastasis in bilateral or contralateral lymph nodes, none more than 6 cm in | | | | in | | N2c | | |
| _ | | greatest dir | | | | | | | _ | | |
| | N3 | Metastasis in | a lymph node | e, more than 6 cm i | n gre | atest dimen | sion | | | N3 | |
| | | | | | | | | | _ | | |
| | | *Note: Metast | *Note: Metastases at level VII are considered regional lymph node metastases. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | DISTANT METASTA | ASIS (| M) | | | | | |
| | MO | No distant met | | athologic M0; use cl | | | ete stage gro | (au | | | |
| | M1 | Distant metas | | a | | | io otago gio | ~P/ | | M1 | |
| | | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | | |
| | | | ANAIOMIC | STAGE • PR | OGI | NOSTIC (| | | | | |
| | | CLINICAL | | | | | | ATHOL | OGIC | | |
| GROUP | Т | N | M | | GF | ROUP | T | N | | M | |
| □ 0 | Tis | N0 | MO | | | 0 | Tis | N0 | | MO | |
| | T1 | N0 | MO | | | | T1 | N0 | | M0 | |
| | T2 | N0 | MO | | | | T2 | N0 | | M0 | |
| | T3 | N0 | MO | | | III | T3 | N0 | | MO | |
| | T1 | N1 | MO | | | | T1 | N1 | | MO | |
| | T2 | N1 | MO | | | | T2 | N1 | | MO | |
| | T3 | N1 | M0 | | | | T3 | N1 | | MO | |
| □ IVA | T4a | N0 | M0 | | | IVA | T4a | N0 | | M0 | |
| | T4a | N1 | M0 | | | | T4a | N1 | | MO | |
| | T1 | N2 | M0 | | | | T1 | N2 | | MO | |
| | T2 | N2 | M0 | | | | T2 | N2 | | M0 | |
| | T3 | N2 | M0 | | | | T3 | N2 | | M0 | |
| | T4a | N2 | MO | | | | T4a | N2 | | MO | |
| ☐ IVB | T4b | Any N | MO | | | IVB | T4b | Any | N | MO | |
| | Any T | N3 | MO | | | | Any T | N3 | | MO | |
| ☐ IVC | Any T | Any N | M1 | | | IVC | Any T | Any | N | M1 | |
| ☐ Stage u | nknown | | | | | Stage unk | nown | | | | |
| _ Stage a | | | | | | Jugo unik | | | | | |
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5-2

| PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FA REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT: Size of Lymph Nodes: Extracapsular Extension from Lymph Nodes for Head & Neck: | 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. | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels I-III: Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels IV-V: Head & Neck Lymph Nodes Levels VI-VII: | m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM. | | | |
| Other Lymph Node Group: | | y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed | | |
| Clinical Location of Cervical Nodes: | | during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cTNM or pTNM | | |
| Extracapsular Spread (ECS) Clinical: | | category is identified by a "y" prefix. | | |
| Extracapsular Spread (ECS) Pathologic: | | The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at | | |
| Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Status: Tumor Thickness: | | the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy. | | |
| Histologic Grade (G) (also known as overall grade) Grading system Grade 2 grade system Grade I or 1 | | r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM. | | |
| ☐ 3 grade system ☐ Grade II or 2 | | a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM. | | |
| ☐ 4 grade system ☐ Grade III or 3 ☐ No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available ☐ Grade IV or 4 ☐ ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS | 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. | | | |
| Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V) have been continuous in (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of America should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the is given to positive results. | neoadjuvant treatment is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive | | | |
| □ Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified □ Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified □ Not Applicable □ Unknown/Indeterminate | surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy. | | | |
| 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 | | | | |
| HOSPITAL NAME/ADDRESS | PATIENT NAME/INFORMATION | | | |
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| LARYNX STA | GING FORM | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| ☐ Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Physician signature | Date/Time | | | |
| r nysidan signature | Date/ IIIIe | | | |
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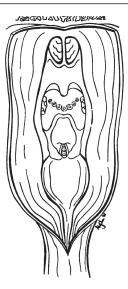
Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.

1.



2.



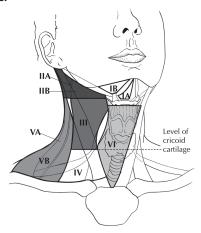
3.



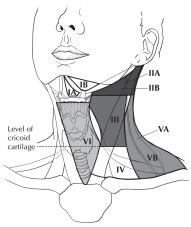
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5.



6.



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