

VULVA STAGING FORM

CLINICAL Extent of disease before any treatment		STAGE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS		PATHOLOGIC Extent of disease during and from surgery	
<input type="checkbox"/> y clinical–staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery		TUMOR SIZE: _____	LATERALITY: <input type="checkbox"/> left <input type="checkbox"/> right <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery	
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	<p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY TUMOR (T)</p> <p>Primary tumor cannot be assessed</p> <p>No evidence of primary tumor</p> <p>Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> (preinvasive carcinoma)</p> <p>Lesions \geq 2 cm in size, confined to the vulva or perineum and with stromal invasion \leq 1.0 mm**</p> <p>Lesions $>$ 2 cm in size or any size with stromal invasion $>$ 1.0 mm, confined to the vulva or perineum</p> <p>Tumor of any size with extension to adjacent perineal structures (Lower/distal 1/3 urethra, lower/distal 1/3 vagina, anal involvement)</p> <p>Tumor of any size with extension to any of the following: upper/proximal 2/3 of urethra, upper/proximal 2/3 vagina, bladder mucosa, rectal mucosa, or fixed to pelvic bone,</p> <p>* FIGO staging no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis).</p> <p>** The depth of invasion is defined as the measurement of the tumor from the epithelial-stromal junction of the adjacent most superficial dermal papilla to the deepest point of invasion.</p> <p>*** FIGO uses the classification T2/T3. This is defined as T2 in TNM.</p> <p>**** FIGO uses the classification T4. This is defined as T3 in TNM.</p>		TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	<p style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N)</p> <p>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed</p> <p>No regional lymph node metastasis</p> <p>One or two regional lymph node with the following features</p> <p>One or two lymph node metastasis each 5 mm or less</p> <p>One lymph node metastases 5 mm or greater</p> <p>Regional lymph node metastasis with the following features:</p> <p>Three or more lymph node metastases each less than 5 mm</p> <p>Two or more lymph node metastases 5 mm or greater</p> <p>Lymph node metastasis with extracapsular spread</p> <p>Fixed or ulcerated regional lymph node metastasis</p> <p>An effort should be made to describe the site and laterality of lymph node metastases.</p>		TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE
TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE	<p style="text-align: center;">DISTANT METASTASIS (M)</p> <p>No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)</p> <p>Distant metastasis (including pelvic lymph node metastasis)</p>		TNM CATEGORY	FIGO STAGE

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ANATOMIC STAGE • PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

CLINICAL				PATHOLOGIC			
GROUP	T	N	M	GROUP	T	N	M
<input type="checkbox"/> 0*	Tis	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0*	Tis	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> I	T1	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> I	T	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1a	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IA	T1a	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T1b	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IB	T1b	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> II	T2	N0	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T1, T2	N1a, N1b	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIA	T1, T2	N1a, N1b	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T1, T2	N2a, N2b	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIB	T1, T2	N2a, N2b	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC	T1, T2	N2c	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IIIC	T1, T2	N2c	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T1, T2	N3	M0	<input type="checkbox"/> IVA	T1, T2	N3	M0
	T3	Any N	M0		T3	Any N	M0
<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	Any T	Any N	M1	<input type="checkbox"/> IVB	Any T	Any N	M1

*FIGO no longer includes Stage 0 (Tis).

Stage unknown

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Stage unknown

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS (SITE-SPECIFIC FACTORS)

REQUIRED FOR STAGING: None

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT:

FIGO Stage: _____

Pelvic nodal status and method of assessment: _____

Femoral-Inguinal nodal status and method of assessment: _____

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.

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.

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

Grading system

- 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 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

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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):

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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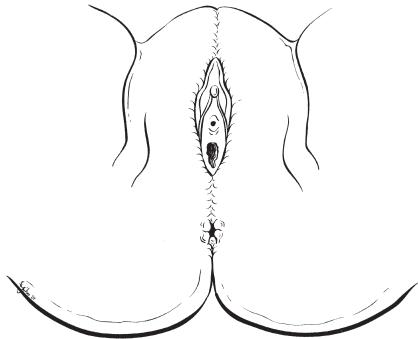
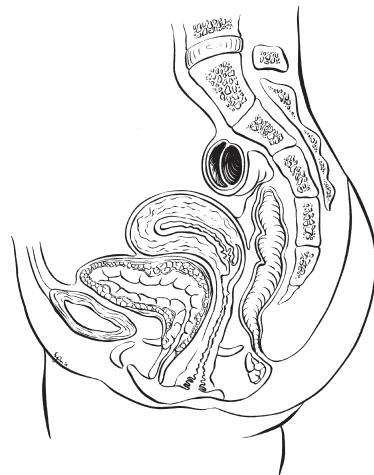
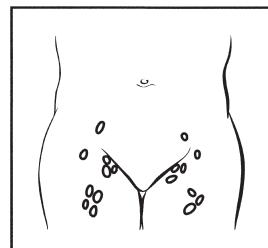
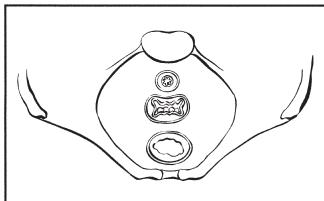
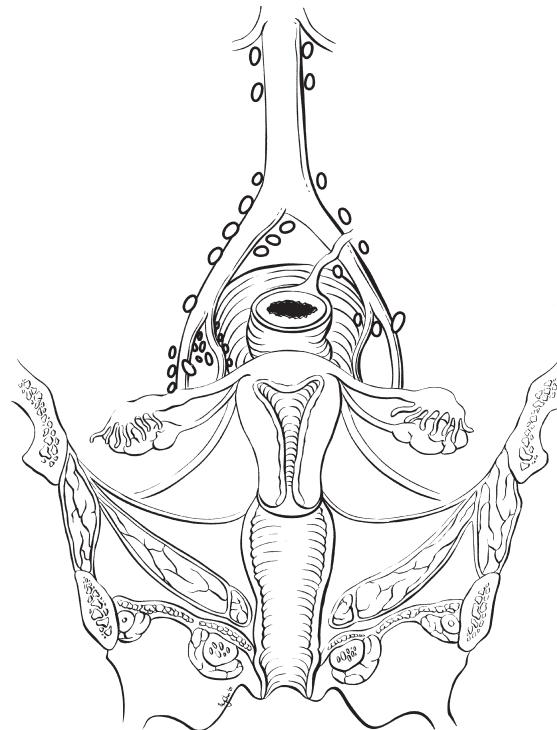
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VULVA STAGING FORM

Illustration

Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.



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