Accession # _____ **Name**_____

CERVICAL Neoplasm

Histologic subtype:

Epithelial Neoplasia

- **Squamous**
  - ☐ **Squamous intraepithelial lesions:**
  - ☐ **Invasive squamous cell carcinoma:**
    - ☐ **Keratinizing**
    - ☐ **Nonkeratinizing**
    - ☐ **Verrucous**
    - ☐ **Warty (condylomatous)**
    - ☐ **Papillary (transitional)**
    - ☐ **Lymphoepithelioma-like**
- **Glandular lesions:**
  - **In situ lesions:**
    - ☐ **Endocervical glandular dysplasia (EGD)**
    - ☐ **Adenocarcinoma in situ (ACIS)**
  - ☐ **Invasive Adenocarcinoma:**
    - ☐ **Mucinous (endocervical, intestinal, signet ring cell)**
    - ☐ **Endometrioid (may have squamous differentiation)**
    - ☐ **Clear cell**
    - ☐ **Minimal deviation (adenoma malignum)**
    - ☐ **Serous**
    - ☐ **Mesonephric**
    - ☐ **Villoglandular**
- **Other invasive tumors:**
  - ☐ **Adenosquamous:**
    - ☐ **Gland forming**
    - ☐ **Large cell carcinomas with intracellular mucin**
  - ☐ **Glassy cell**
  - ☐ **Adenoid cystic**
  - ☐ **Adenoid basal**
  - ☐ **Carcinoid**
  - ☐ **Small cell**
  - ☐ **Undifferentiated**
- ☐ **Collision tumors**

Mesenchymal Malignancies

- ☐ **Leiomyosarcoma**
- ☐ **Endocervical stromal sarcoma**
- ☐ **Sarcoma botryoides (embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma)**
- ☐ **Alveolar soft part sarcoma**
- ☐ **Endometrioid stromal sarcoma**
- ☐ **Other**

Mixed Epithelial and Mesenchymal Malignancies

- ☐ **Adenosarcoma**
- ☐ **Malignant mixed mesodermal (mullerian) tumors (carcinosarcoma)**
  - ☐ **Atypical polypoid adenomyoma**
- ☐ **Wilm's tumor**

Miscellaneous Malignancies

- ☐ **Malignant melanoma**
- ☐ **Lymphoma and Leukemia**
- ☐ **Germ cell:**
  - ☐ **Yolk sac tumor**
  - ☐ **Mature cystic teratoma**

Keratinizing
Well formed keratin pearls are necessary, and a single pearl is sufficient.

Large cell non-keratinizing
Single cell keratinization may be present. Intercellular bridges present. (Mucicarmine stain may be used to exclude poorly differentiated adenosquamous carcinoma).

Verrucous Carcinoma
A distinct acanthotic, papillary growth pattern with minimal cellular atypia invades by large, bulbous masses, without distinct nest of infiltration.

Warty carcinoma
A papillomatous surface growth with keratinization is present, but typical invasion by nests of cells with desmoplasia.

Papillary transitional
Basaloid cell population growing in a papillary configuration resembles papillary transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder.

Small cell carcinoma
Tumors resemble oat cell or intermediate cell type lung carcinoma. With special techniques, subsets of squamous, glandular or neuroendocrine types may be identified. All small cell carcinomas should be excluded from cervix protocols for squamous carcinoma or adenocarcinoma. It must be specifically stated that small cell carcinomas are being included in a protocol.

Adenosquamous
Includes tumors with glandular and squamous growth patterns. Those large cell carcinomas with squamous differentiation and intracellular mucin have been called poorly differentiated adenosquamous (preferred terminology), mixed tumor, or mucoepidermoid. Without special stains, most of these would be designated large cell non-keratinizing. These tumors should be specifically identified as different from the clearly gland forming types of adenosquamous carcinomas. Endometrioid carcinoma with squamous differentiation should be so designated, and not called adenosquamous.

Glassy Cell Carcinoma
For purposes of GOG protocols, glassy cell carcinoma will be considered a subset of adenosquamous carcinoma and eligible for any protocols that include adenosquamous carcinomas.

Collision Tumors
Definite co-existing squamous cell carcinomas and adenocarcinomas that grow into each other should be noted, and not called adenosquamous.

Tumor dimensions: Depth of invasion: **cm**
Axial (e.g. uterine fundus to tip of cervix): **cm**
Horizontal (e.g. front to back, left to right): **cm**

Vascular space involvement: **Yes** **No**

Number of positive lymph nodes/the total number found: /

Perimetrial or vaginal extension: **Yes** **No**

Resection margins involved: **Yes** **No**

PDS template: cervix