COLON AND RECTUM NEUROENDOCRINE TUMORS

For poorly differentiated high-grade neuroendocrine carcinomas, use template for colorectal carcinomas

Procedure
Partial colectomy. Specify segment(s) resected:
Low anterior resection
Total abdominal colectomy
Abdominoperineal resection
Transanal disk excision (local excision)
Other:

Tumor Site: (select all that apply)
Colon - cecum
Right (ascending) colon
Colon - hepatic flexure
Transverse colon
Colon - splenic flexure
Left (descending) colon
Sigmoid colon
Rectum
Ileocecal valve
Not specified

Tumor Size (greatest dimension): ___ cm

Tumor Focality
Single
Multiple; Number of tumors:
Cannot be determined

Histologic Type and Grade
G1: Well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor
G2: Well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor
G3: Well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor
Well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor, grade cannot be assessed
Other:

Grade	Mitotic rate (/10 HPF)	Ki67 index (%)
G1	<2	<3
G2	2-20	3-20
G3	>20	>20

Mitotic Rate:

           <2 mitoses per 2 mm^2
           2-20 mitoses per 2 mm^2
           >20 mitoses per 2 mm^2
           Cannot be determined (explain): _____

*Note: 10 HPF is defined as a 2 mm^2 area. AJCC recommends counting 10mm^2 and dividing by 5. The area will vary based on your eyepiece field number. If your field number is "22" (written on your eyepiece), using a 40x objective, **42 HPF = 10mm^2** & **8.4 HPF = 2mm^2***

Ki-67 Labeling Index:
AJCC recommends counting 500 to 2000 cells in area of highest labeling

           <3% in area of highest labeling
           3-20% in area of highest labeling
           >20% in area of highest labeling
           Cannot be determined (explain): _____

Tumor Extension
           Invades lamina propria
           Invades muscularis mucosae
           Invades submucosa
           Invades muscularis propria
           Invades subserosal tissue
           Penetrates visceral peritoneum (serosa)
           Directly invades adjacent structures

Margins:
           Negative (all margins including proximal and distal margins uninvolved by tumor)
           Negative (mucosal and deep margins uninvolved by tumor)
           Involved by neuroendocrine tumor. Specify margin(s):
           Cannot be assessed

Lymph-Vascular Invasion
           Present
           Not identified
           Cannot be determined

Distant Metastases?   Yes   Unknown

Regional Lymph Nodes:
           No lymph nodes submitted or found
           Uninvolved
           Metastasis present
                Number of Lymph Nodes Involved/total Examined: __ / __

Pathologic Stage Classification (AJCC 8th Edition)

Primary Tumor (pT)

T0: No evidence of primary tumor

T1: Tumor invades lamina propria or submucosa and is 2 cm or less

   T1a: Tumor <1 cm in greatest dimension

   T1b: Tumor size 1 to 2 cm in greatest dimension

T2: Tumor invades muscularis propria or size is >2 cm with invasion of lamina propria or submucosa

T3: Tumor invades through the muscularis propria into subserosal tissue without penetration of overlying serosa

T4: Tumor invades visceral peritoneum (serosa) or other organs or other adjacent structures

*Note: For **multiple tumors:***

- *Add (m) TX(#) [where # = number of primary tumors identified] or TX(m)*
  - *Example: pT3(2) or T3(m) for two primary tumors*
- *For multiple tumors with different T, use the highest.*

Example: If there are two primary tumors, only one of which invades through the muscularis propria into the subserosal tissue without penetration of the overlying serosa, we define the primary tumor as either T3(2) or T3(m).

Regional Lymph Nodes (pN)

N0: No regional lymph node metastasis

N1: Regional lymph node metastasis

Distant Metastasis (pM)

M1: Distant metastasis

   M1a: Metastasis confined to liver

   M1b: Metastasis in at least one extrahepatic site (eg, lung, ovary, nonregional lymph node, peritoneum, bone)

   M1c: Both hepatic and extrahepatic metastases