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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Mitotic rate (/10 HPF)</th>
<th>Ki67 index (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G1</td>
<td>&lt;2</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2</td>
<td>2-20</td>
<td>3-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G3</td>
<td>&gt;20</td>
<td>&gt;20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mitotic Rate:
<2 mitoses per 2 mm²
2-20 mitoses per 2 mm²
>20 mitoses per 2 mm²
Cannot be determined (explain): __________

Note: 10 HPF is defined as a 2 mm² area. AJCC recommends counting 10mm² 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 = 10mm² & 8.4 HPF = 2mm²

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)
  o 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