

Accession # _____ Name _____ Age _____

NEUROBLASTIC TUMORS

Initial surgery (diagnosis) Relapse Other (specify): _____

Primary Metastasis Unknown

Site:

Specimen collected: Before treatment (chemotherapy or radiation) After treatment

Tumor:

Type*: Ganglioneuroma (Schwannian stroma-dominant)
 maturing mature
 Ganglioneuroblastoma, intermixed (Schwannian stroma-rich)
 Neuroblastoma (Schwannian stroma-poor)
 Ganglioneuroblastoma, nodular (composite, Schwannian stroma-rich/stroma-dominant and stroma-poor)

For neuroblastoma and ganglioneuroblastoma, nodular only*:

Grade of neuroblastic differentiation:
Undifferentiated Poorly differentiated Differentiating
Mitotic-karyorrhectic index:
low intermediate high

Prognostic evaluation*: Favorable histology Unfavorable histology

Calcification: Present Absent

For specimens collected after treatment only:

No treatment effect
Treatment effect with _____ % necrosis

Margins: Cannot be assessed Negative for tumor Positive for tumor
Location of positive margin: _____

Lymph Nodes: Not examined

Adherent	Number positive/number examined _____
Regional Ipsilateral	Number positive/number examined _____
Regional Contralateral	Number positive/number examined _____
Distant	Number positive/number examined _____

*Not applicable to specimens collected after treatment.

Ganglioneuroma

Maturing: mixture of completely and incompletely mature ganglion cells
 Mature: completely mature ganglion cells always covered with satellite cells

Grade of neuroblastic differentiation

Undifferentiated: No neuropil, no differentiating neuroblasts (difficult to diagnose on H&E)
 Poorly differentiated: < 5% differentiating neuroblasts
 Differentiating: > 5% differentiating neuroblasts

Mitotic-karyorrhectic index

Low: <2% (<100/5,000 cells)
 Intermediate: 2-4% (100-200/5,000 cells)
 High: >4% (>200/5,000 cells)

International Neuroblastoma Pathology Classification

FH: favorable histology UH: unfavorable histology
 •For variant forms and prognostic evaluation of "Ganglioneuroblastoma, Nodular", see CANCER 2003;98:2274-81.

