Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma template

Histologic type:
- Invasive well/moderately/poorly differentiated ductal adenocarcinoma
- Invasive well differentiated noncystic mucinous carcinoma (criteria: >80% colloid component)
- Signet-ring cell carcinoma
- Undifferentiated (anaplastic) carcinoma
- Undifferentiated carcinoma with osteoclast-like giant cells
- Invasive adenosquamous carcinoma (criteria: >30% squamous component)
- Acinar cell carcinoma
- Acinar cell cystadenocarcinoma
- Mixed acinar-endocrine carcinoma
- Mixed ductal-endocrine carcinoma
- Serous cystadenocarcinoma
Other (specify): ____________________________

Tumor size:
- A single solid/cystic mass, ____ cm.
- Multiple ( ) solid/cystic masses ranging from __ to __ cm.

Tumor location:
- in the pancreatic head/body/tail/Uncinate process/Cannot be determined/ Not specified/
Other (specify): ____________________________.

Extrapancreatic invasion:
- The tumor is confined to the pancreas.
- The tumor extends beyond pancreas to involve:
  - peripancreatic soft tissue
  - duodenal wall
  - stomach wall
  - distal common bile duct
  - spleen
  - mesocolon
  - omentum
  - celiac axis
  - superior mesenteric artery

Angiolymphatic invasion is present/absent.

Perineural invasion is present/absent.

Margins:
- The surgical margins are negative for carcinoma.
Carcinoma in situ (pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia, PanIN3) is present at pancreatic parenchymal/common bile duct margin.
Distal pancreatic/proximal pancreatic/portal vein groove/uncinate/common bile duct/duodenal mucosal/other (specify) margin(s) is/are positive for invasive carcinoma.
The posterior retroperitoneal surface of the pancreas is involved by invasive carcinoma.

Treatment effect:
No prior treatment
Neoadjuvant therapy effect is present with
- no residual tumor (complete response, grade 0)
- marked response (grade 1, minimal residual cancer)
- moderate response (grade 2)
- no definite response identified (grade 3, poor or no response)

The adjacent non-neoplastic pancreatic parenchyma:
is unremarkable.
has acute/chronic pancreatitis.
contains PanIN 1A/1B/2/3.

Lymph nodes:
Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed.
___ lymph nodes are all negative for metastasis
___ of ___ lymph nodes are positive for metastatic carcinoma.

[AJCC pT__N__]

AJCC pTNM staging (7th edition)

Primary Tumor# (T)

TX Primary tumor cannot be assessed
T0 No evidence of primary tumor
Tis Carcinoma in situ
T1 Tumor limited to the pancreas, 2 cm or less in greatest dimension
T2 Tumor limited to the pancreas, more than 2 cm in greatest dimension
T3 Tumor extends beyond the pancreas but without involvement of the celiac axis or the superior mesenteric artery##
T4 Tumor involves the celiac axis or the superior mesenteric artery (unresectable primary tumor)

# If more than 1 tumor is present in the pancreas, the tumor with the highest T category should be classified according to the pT definitions and either the multiplicity (“m”) or the actual number of simultaneous multiple tumors (eg, “3”) should be indicated in parentheses after the T category of the primary tumor (eg, pT3[m] or pT3[2]). This applies only to grossly recognizable, synchronous primary carcinomas and not to a single, grossly detected tumor with multiple separate microscopic foci.

## For T3, extension beyond the pancreas may include invasion of soft tissues adjacent to the pancreas, the extrapancreatic biliary system, and/or duodenum (including the ampulla
of Vater). Specifically, peripancreatic tissues include the surrounding retroperitoneal fat (retroperitoneal soft tissue), including mesentery (mesenteric fat), mesocolon, greater and lesser omentum, and peritoneum.³

**Regional Lymph Nodes (N)**
- NX Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
- N0 No regional lymph node metastasis
- N1 Regional lymph node metastasis

**Distant metastases (M)**
- M0 No distant metastasis
- M1 Distant metastasis

PDS Template: **PDAC**