Pancreatic Carcinoma

Histologic type:
- Invasive well/moderately/poorly differentiated ductal adenocarcinoma
- Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (IPMN) with an associated invasive carcinoma
- Mucinous cystic neoplasm (MCN) with an associated invasive carcinoma
- Colloid carcinoma/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-ductal carcinoma
- Mixed acinar-neuroendocrine carcinoma
- Mixed acinar-neuroendocrine-ductal carcinoma
- Mixed ductal-neuroendocrine carcinoma
- Serous cystadenocarcinoma
- Hepatoid carcinoma
- Medullary carcinoma
- Other (specify): ________________

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

Tumor location:
- 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
  - ampulla of Vater
  - Other adjacent organs or structures (specify): ______

Angiolympathic invasion: present  absent

Perineural invasion: present  absent
Margins:
- The surgical margins are negative for carcinoma or high grade intraepithelial neoplasia (PanIN3).
- Pancreatic neck /proximal pancreatic parenchymal /uncinated or retroperitoneal/common bile duct/other (specify) margin (s) is/are positive for invasive carcinoma or high grade intraepithelial neoplasia (PanIN3).

Treatment effect:
- No prior treatment
- Neoadjuvant therapy effect is present with
  - no residual tumor (complete response, grade 0)
  - single cells or rare small groups of cancer cells (near complete response grade 1)
  - Residual cancer with evident tumor regression (partial response, grade 2)
  - Extensive residual cancer with no evident tumor regression (poor or no response, grade 3)
- Not known

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

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

[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.¹¹

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