

## Pancreatic Carcinoma

### Procedure:

- Pancreaticoduodenectomy (Whipple resection)
- Total pancreatectomy
- Partial pancreatectomy, pancreatic body
- Partial pancreatectomy, pancreatic tail
- Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- Not specified

### Histologic type (select all that apply):

- Invasive ductal adenocarcinoma
- Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (IPMN) with an associated invasive carcinoma
- Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (IPMN) and a concomitant invasive adenocarcinoma (IPMN is separate from invasive carcinoma)
- Intraductal tubulopapillary neoplasm (ITPN) with an associated invasive carcinoma
- Intraductal tubulopapillary neoplasm (ITPN) and a concomitant invasive carcinoma (ITPN is separate from invasive carcinoma)
- Mucinous cystic neoplasm (MCN) with an associated invasive carcinoma
- Mucinous cystic neoplasm (MCN) and a concomitant invasive adenocarcinoma (MCN is separate from invasive carcinoma)
- Invasive adenosquamous carcinoma (criteria: >30% squamous component)
- Colloid carcinoma / noncystic mucinous carcinoma (criteria: >80% colloid component)
- Signet-ring cell carcinoma
- Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
- Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
- Neuroendocrine carcinoma (poorly differentiated), not specified
- Undifferentiated (anaplastic) carcinoma
- Undifferentiated carcinoma with osteoclast-like giant cells
- 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
- Solid pseudopapillary neoplasm
- Hepatoid carcinoma
- Medullary carcinoma
- Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Histologic grade (for ductal adenocarcinoma only)**

- G1: Well differentiated
- G2: Moderately differentiated
- G3: Poorly differentiated
- Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- GX: Cannot be assessed

**Tumor size:**

- A single solid/cystic mass, \_\_\_\_ cm.
- Multiple ( ) solid/cystic masses ranging from \_\_ to \_\_ cm.
- Cannot be determined (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

**Tumor site** (select all that apply):

- Pancreatic head
- Pancreatic body
- Pancreatic tail
- Uncinate process
- Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- Cannot be determined
- Not specified

**Tumor Extension** (select all that apply):

- Tumor is confined to the pancreas.
- Tumor invades peripancreatic soft tissue
- Tumor invades duodenal wall
- Tumor invades ampulla of Vater
- Tumor invades adjacent organs or structures (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Lymphovascular invasion:**

- Present
- Not identified
- Cannot be determined

**Perineural invasion:**

- Present
- Not identified
- Cannot be determined

**Margins:**

- Negative (all margins including the pancreatic neck (parenchymal), retroperitoneal, and common bile duct margins are negative for carcinoma and high grade intraepithelial neoplasia).
- Involved by invasive carcinoma (tumor within 1mm of margin). Specify margin(s):
- Negative for invasive carcinoma. Margin is involved by high grade intraepithelial neoplasia (specify margin):

**Treatment effect:**

- No known prior treatment
- Present with:
  - no viable 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)
- Cannot be determined

**Regional lymph nodes:**

- No lymph nodes submitted or found.
- Lymph nodes are all negative for carcinoma. Number of nodes: \_\_\_
- Lymph nodes are positive for metastatic carcinoma. Number positive / total lymph nodes examined: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

**The adjacent non-neoplastic pancreatic parenchyma:**

- Unremarkable
- has acute/chronic pancreatitis
- Contains pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PanIN), low grade
- Contains pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PanIN), high grade
- Other (specify):

**Pathologic Stage Classification (AJCC 8th Edition):****TNM Descriptors (required only if applicable)**

- m (multiple primary tumors)
- r (recurrent)
- y (posttreatment)

**Primary Tumor# (T)**

- T0 No evidence of primary tumor
- Tis Carcinoma in situ
- T1 Tumor  $\leq$  2 cm in greatest dimension
  - T1a Tumor  $\leq$  0.5 cm in greatest dimension
  - T1b Tumor  $>$  0.5 cm and  $<$  1 cm in greatest dimension
  - T1c Tumor 1-2 cm in greatest dimension
- T2 Tumor  $>$  2 cm and  $\leq$  4 cm in greatest dimension
- T3 Tumor  $>$  4 cm in greatest dimension
- T4 Tumor involves the celiac axis, superior mesenteric artery, and/or common hepatic artery

# 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.

**Regional Lymph Nodes (N)**

- N0 No regional lymph node metastasis
- N1 Metastasis in 1-3 regional lymph nodes
- N2 Metastasis in  $\geq 4$  regional lymph nodes

**Distant metastases (M) (only required if confirmed pathologically in this case)**

- M1 Distant metastasis