

# COLON AND RECTUM DATA SHEET (ICD10 C18-C20 – excluding C18.1)

## UICC TNM 9<sup>th</sup> EDITION STAGING SUMMARY

Stage Group	T stage	N stage	M stage
Stage 0	Tis	N0	M0
Stage I	T1, T2	N0	M0
Stage II	T3, T4	N0	M0
Stage IIA	T3	N0	M0
Stage IIB	T4a	N0	M0
Stage IIC	T4b	N0	M0
Stage III	Any T	N1, N2	M0
Stage IIIA	T1, T2	N1	M0
	T1	N2a	M0
Stage IIIB	T1, T2	N2b	M0
	T2, T3	N2a	M0
	T3, T4a	N1	M0
Stage IIIC	T3, T4a	N2b	M0
	T4a	N2a	M0
	T4b	N1, N2	M0
Stage IV	Any T	Any N	M1
Stage IVA	Any T	Any N	M1a
Stage IVB	Any T	Any N	M1b
Stage IVC	Any T	Any N	M1c

### TNM Clinical Classification

#### T – Primary Tumour

<b>cTX</b>	Primary tumour cannot be assessed
<b>cT0</b>	No evidence of primary tumour
<b>cTis</b>	Carcinoma in situ: invasion of lamina propria <sup>a</sup>

<b>cT1</b>	Tumour invades submucosa
<b>cT2</b>	Tumour invades muscularis propria
<b>cT3</b>	Tumour invades subserosa or into non-peritonealised pericolic or perirectal tissues
<b>cT4</b>	Tumour directly invades other organs or structures <sup>b,c,d</sup> and/or perforates visceral peritoneum <b>cT4a</b> - Tumour perforates visceral peritoneum <b>cT4b</b> - Tumour directly invades other organs or structures
<p>Notes</p> <p><sup>a</sup> Tis includes cancer cells confined within the mucosal lamina propria (intramucosal) with no extension through the muscularis mucosae into the submucosa.</p> <p><sup>b</sup> Invades through to visceral peritoneum to involve the surface</p> <p><sup>c</sup> Direct invasion in T4b includes invasion of other organs or segments of the colorectum by way of the serosa, as confirmed on microscopic examination, or for tumours in a retroperitoneal or subperitoneal location, direct invasion of other organs or structures by virtue of extension beyond the muscularis propria.</p> <p><sup>d</sup> Tumour that is adherent to other organs or structures, macroscopically, is classified cT4b. However, if no tumour is present in the adhesion, microscopically, the classification should be pT1-3, depending on the anatomical depth of wall invasion.</p>	

<b>N – Regional Lymph Nodes</b>	
<b>cNX</b>	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
<b>cN0</b>	No regional lymph node metastasis
<b>cN1</b>	Metastasis in 1 to 3 regional lymph nodes <b>cN1a</b> - Metastasis in 1 regional lymph node <b>cN1b</b> - Metastasis in 2 to 3 regional lymph nodes <b>cN1c</b> - Tumour deposit(s), i.e. satellites,* in the subserosa, or in non-peritonealised pericolic or peri-rectal soft tissue without regional lymph node metastasis
<b>cN2</b>	Metastasis in 4 or more regional lymph nodes <b>cN2a</b> - Metastasis in 4–6 regional lymph nodes <b>cN2b</b> - Metastasis in 7 or more regional lymph nodes
<p>Note</p> <p>* Tumour deposits (TDs) represent discrete tumour nodules of any shape, contour or size in peri-rectal and peri-colonic fat, away from the leading edge of the tumour, within the lymph drainage area of the primary carcinoma. TDs can originate from different histological structures, including lymph nodes, vessels and nerves. Therefore, TDs may contain foci of extramural vascular invasion (EMVI) and perineural invasion (PNI). The feature distinguishing a TD from EMVI and PNI is the presence of unequivocal tumour extension from the vessel or nerve into the surrounding fat or fibroconnective tissue.</p> <p>When tumour outgrowth from EMVI and/or PNI is present, the diagnosis of TDs and EMVI/PNI should be denoted separately in the report. If the tumour involves an identifiable lymph node, it is considered as lymph node metastasis and not as TDs even if the tumour extends into the perinodal fat.</p>	

<b>M – Distant Metastasis</b>	
<b>cM0</b>	No distant metastasis
<b>cM1</b>	Distant metastasis <b>cM1a</b> - Metastasis confined to one organ (liver, lung, ovary, non-regional lymph node(s)) without peritoneal metastases <b>cM1b</b> - Metastasis in more than one organ <b>cM1c</b> - Metastasis to the peritoneum with or without other organ involvement

<b>TNM Pathological Classification</b>	
<b><i>The pT and pN categories correspond to the cT and cN categories</i></b>	
<b>pN0</b>	Histological examination of a regional lymphadenectomy specimen will ordinarily include 12 or more lymph nodes. If the lymph nodes are negative, but the number ordinarily examined is not met, classify as pN0