

APPENDIX DATA SHEET (ICD10 C18.1)

UICC TNM 9th EDITION STAGING SUMMARY

Stage Group	T stage	N stage	M stage	
Stage 0	Tis	N0	M0	
Stage 0	Tis (LAMN)	N0	M0	
Stage I	T1, T2	N0	M0	
Stage IIA	T3	N0	M0	
Stage IIB	T4a	N0	M0	
Stage IIC	T4b	N0	M0	
Stage IIIA	T1, T2	N1	M0	
Stage IIIB	T3, T4	N1	M0	
Stage IIIC	Any T	N2	M0	
Stage IVA	Any T	Any N	M1a	Any G
	Any T	Any N	M1b	G1
Stage IVB	Any T	Any N	M1b	G2, G3, GX
Stage IVC	Any T	Any N	M1c	Any G

TNM Clinical Classification	
T – Primary Tumour	
cTX	Primary tumour cannot be assessed
cT0	No evidence of primary tumour
cTis	Carcinoma in situ: intraepithelial or invasion of lamina propria
cTis (LAMN)^a	Low-grade appendiceal mucinous neoplasm confined to the muscularis propria; acellular mucin or mucinous epithelium may invade into the muscularis propria.
cT1	Tumour invades submucosa ^b
cT2	Tumour invades muscularis propria ^b
cT3	Tumour invades subserosa or mesoappendix

cT4	<p>Tumour perforates visceral peritoneum, including mucinous peritoneal tumour or acellular mucin on the serosa of the appendix or mesoappendix, and/or directly invades other organs or structures^c</p> <p>cT4a - Tumour perforates visceral peritoneum, including mucinous peritoneal tumour or acellular mucin on the serosa of the appendix or mesoappendix</p> <p>cT4b - Tumour directly invades other organs or structures</p>
<p>Note</p> <p>^a The Tis(LAMN) category does not apply HAMNs; HAMN are staged using the appendiceal adenocarcinoma T categories</p> <p>^b T1 and T2 are not applicable to LAMN; acellular mucin or mucinous epithelium that extends into the subserosa or serosa should be classified as T3 or T4a, respectively</p> <p>^c Direct invasion in T4 includes invasion of other intestinal segments by way of the serosa, e.g. invasion of ileum. Tumour that is adherent to other organs or structures, macroscopically, is classified as cT4b. However, if no tumour is present in the adhesion, microscopically, the classification should be pT1, 2 or 3.</p>	

N – Regional Lymph Nodes	
cNX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
cN0	No regional lymph node metastasis
cN1	<p>Metastasis in 1 to 3 regional lymph nodes</p> <p>cN1a - Metastases in 1 regional lymph node</p> <p>cN1b - Metastases in 2–3 regional lymph nodes</p> <p>cN1c - Tumour deposit(s), i.e. satellites,* in the subserosa, or in non-peritonealised pericolic or peri-rectal soft tissue without regional lymph node metastasis</p>
cN2	Metastasis in 4 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>	

M – Distant Metastasis	
cM0	No distant metastasis
cM1	<p>Distant Metastasis</p> <p>cM1a - Intraperitoneal acellular mucin only</p> <p>cM1b - Intraperitoneal metastasis only, including mucinous epithelium</p> <p>cM1c - Non-peritoneal metastasis</p>

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