

# MELANOMA OF CONJUNCTIVA DATA SHEET (ICD10 C69.0)

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

**No stage is at present recommended**

<b>TNM Clinical Classification</b>	
<b>T – Primary Tumour</b>	
<b>cTX</b>	Primary tumour cannot be assessed
<b>cT0</b>	No evidence of primary tumour
<b>cTis</b>	Melanoma confined to the conjunctival epithelium (in situ) <sup>a</sup>
<b>cT1</b>	Melanoma of the bulbar conjunctiva <b>cT1a</b> - Tumour involves less than or equal to one quadrant <sup>b</sup> <b>cT1b</b> - Tumour involves more than one but less than or equal to two quadrants <b>cT1c</b> - Tumour involves more than two but less than or equal to three quadrants <b>cT1d</b> - Tumour involves more than three quadrants
<b>cT2</b>	Melanoma of the non-bulbar conjunctiva involving palpebral, forniceal, and/or caruncular conjunctiva <b>cT2a</b> - Non-caruncular tumour involves less than or equal to one quadrant <b>cT2b</b> - Non-caruncular tumour involves more than one quadrant <b>cT2c</b> - Caruncular tumour involves less than or equal to one quadrant of conjunctiva <b>cT2d</b> - Caruncular tumour involves more than one quadrant of conjunctiva
<b>cT3</b>	Tumour with local invasion into: <b>cT3a</b> - Globe <b>cT3b</b> - Eyelid <b>cT3c</b> - Orbit <b>cT3d</b> - Paranasal sinus, nasolacrimal duct, and/or lacrimal gland
<b>cT4</b>	Tumour invades central nervous system
<p>Note</p> <p><sup>a</sup> Melanoma in situ (includes the term primary acquired melanosis) with atypia replacing greater than 75% of the normal epithelial thickness with cytological features of epithelial cells, including abundant cytoplasm, vesicular nuclei, or prominent nucleoli, and/or presence of intraepithelial nest of atypical cells.</p> <p><sup>b</sup> Quadrants are defined by clock hour, starting at the limbus (e.g., 6, 9, 12, 3) extending from the central cornea, to and beyond the eyelid margins. This will bisect the caruncle.</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>	Regional lymph node metastasis

<b>M – Distant Metastasis</b>	
<b>cM0</b>	No distant metastasis
<b>cM1</b>	Distant metastasis

<b>pTNM Pathological Classification</b>	
<b>pT – Primary Tumour</b>	
<b>pTX</b>	Primary tumour cannot be assessed
<b>pT0</b>	No evidence of primary tumour
<b>pTis</b>	Melanoma confined to the conjunctival epithelium (in situ)*
<b>pT1</b>	Melanoma of the bulbar conjunctiva <b>pT1a</b> - Tumour 2.0 mm or less in thickness with invasion of the substantia propria <b>pT1b</b> - Tumour more than 2.0 mm in thickness with invasion of the substantia propria
<b>pT2</b>	Melanoma of the palpebral, forniceal or caruncular conjunctiva <b>pT2a</b> - Tumour 2.0 mm or less in thickness with invasion of the substantia propria <b>pT2b</b> - Tumour more than 2.0 mm in thickness with invasion of the substantia propria
<b>pT3</b>	Melanoma invades the eye, eyelid, nasolacrimal system or orbit <b>pT3a</b> - Invades the globe <b>pT3b</b> - Invade the eyelid <b>pT3c</b> - Invades the orbit <b>pT3d</b> - Invades the paranasal sinus and/or nasolacrimal duct or lacrimal sac
<b>pT4</b>	Melanoma invades central nervous system
Note * pTis Melanoma in situ (includes the term primary acquired melanosis) with atypia replacing greater than 75 % of the normal epithelial thickness, with cytological features of epithelioid cells, including abundant cytoplasm, vesicular nuclei or prominent nucleoli, and/or presence of intraepithelial nests of atypical cells.	

<b>pN – Regional Lymph Nodes</b>	
<i>The pN categories correspond to the cN categories.</i>	