MELANOMA OF UVEA DATA SHEET (ICD10 C69.3-4)

UICC TNM 9th EDITION STAGING SUMMARY

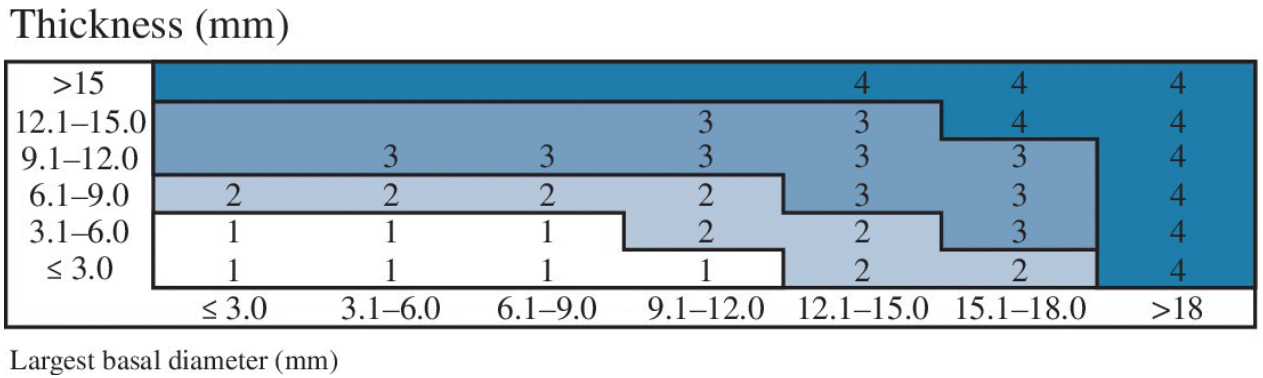
Stage Group*	T stage	N stage	M stage
Stage I	T1a	N0	M0
Stage IIA	T1b-d, T2a	N0	M0
Stage IIB	T2b, T3a	N0	M0
Stage IIIA	T2c-d	N0	M0
	T3b-c	N0	M0
	T4a	N0	M0
Stage IIIB	T3d	N0	M0
	T4b-c	N0	M0
Stage IIIC	T4d-e	N0	M0
Stage IV	Any T	N1	M0
	Any T	Any N	M1

Note
*The stage groups are for malignant melanoma of the choroid and ciliary body but not of the iris.

TNM Clinical Classification	
T – Primary Tumour	
Iris*	
cTX	Primary tumour cannot be assessed
cT0	No evidence of primary tumour
cT1	Tumour limited to iris **cT1a** - not more than 3 clock hours in size **cT1b** - more than 3 clock hours in size **cT1c** - with secondary glaucoma
cT2	Tumour confluent with or extending into the ciliary body, choroid, or both **cT2a** - Tumour confluent with or extending into the ciliary body without secondary glaucoma **cT2b** - Tumour confluent with or extending into the choroid without secondary glaucoma **cT2c** - Tumour confluent with or extending into the ciliary body and/or choroid with secondary glaucoma
cT3	Tumour confluent with or extending into the ciliary body, choroid or both, with scleral extension

cT4	Tumour with extrascleral extension **cT4a** - less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter **cT4b** - more than 5 mm in diameter
Note * Iris melanomas originate from, and are predominantly located in, this region of the uvea. If less than half of the tumour volume is located within the iris, the tumour may have originated in the ciliary body and consideration should be given to classifying it accordingly.	

Primary ciliary body and choroidal melanomas are classified according to the four tumour size categories listed in this section.[a, b]



TNM Clinical Classification	
T – Primary Tumour	
Ciliary Body and Choroid	
cTX	Primary tumour cannot be assessed
cT0	No evidence of primary tumour
cT1	Tumour size category 1 **cT1a** - without ciliary body involvement and extraocular extension **cT1b** - with ciliary body involvement **cT1c** - without ciliary body involvement but with extraocular extension less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter **cT1d** - with ciliary body involvement and extraocular extension less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter
cT2	Tumour size category 2 **cT2a** - without ciliary body involvement and extraocular extension **cT2b** - with ciliary body involvement **cT2c** - without ciliary body involvement but with extraocular extension less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter **cT2d** - with ciliary body involvement and extraocular extension less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter

cT3	Tumour size category 3 **cT3a** - without ciliary body involvement and extraocular extension **cT3b** - with ciliary body involvement **cT3c** - without ciliary body involvement but with extraocular extension less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter **cT3d** - with ciliary body involvement and extraocular extension less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter
cT4	Tumour size category 4 **cT4a** - without ciliary body involvement and extraocular extension **cT4b** - with ciliary body involvement **cT4c** - without ciliary body involvement but with extraocular extension less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter **cT4d** - with ciliary body involvement and extraocular extension less than or equal to 5 mm in diameter **cT4e** - Any tumour size category with extraocular extension more than 5 mm in diameter

Notes

[a] In clinical practice, the largest tumour basal diameter may be estimated in optic disc diameters (dd, average: 1 dd = 1.5 mm). Tumour thickness may be estimated in diopters (average: 2.5 diopters = 1 mm). However, techniques such as ultrasonography and fundus photography are used to provide more accurate measurements. Ciliary body involvement can be evaluated by the slit-lamp, ophthalmoscopy, gonioscopy, and transillumination. However, high-frequency ultrasonography (ultrasound biomicroscopy) is used for more accurate assessment. Extension through the sclera is evaluated visually before and during surgery, and with ultrasonography, computed tomography, or magnetic resonance imaging.

[b] When histopathological measurements are recorded after fixation, tumour diameter and thickness may be underestimated because of tissue shrinkage.

N – Regional Lymph Nodes	
cNX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
cN0	No regional lymph node metastasis
cN1	Regional lymph node metastasis

M – Distant Metastasis	
cM0	No distant metastasis
cM1	Distant metastasis **cM1a** - Largest metastases 3 cm or less in greatest dimension **cM1b** - Largest metastases is larger than 3 cm in greatest dimension but not larger than 8 cm **cM1c** - Largest metastases is larger than 8 cm in greatest dimension

pTNM Pathological Classification
The pT and pN categories correspond to the cT and cN categories