

**An Overview of Cancer Staging and AJCC Guidelines for the Staging of
Gastrointestinal Cancers**

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Introduction

It is widely recognized that accurate classification and staging of cancer is an invaluable aid to ensuring that patients receive optimum treatment in accordance with the characteristics their disease in progress. Established staging criteria permit physicians to stratify their patients accurately and deliver the most effective therapies in accordance with the best available medical evidence across a broad range of disease types and states. Indeed, standards have been established for most clinically important disease sites.¹

In addition to providing a useful guide for determining treatments and prognoses, cancer staging serves as a common, international language that facilitates standardization and design of clinical trials and interpretation of study results. Thus, it is to the benefit of all that oncology researchers and clinicians alike maintain a thorough understanding of this unique language of cancer care.

Cancer Staging in Practice

Cancer staging is used initially to describe the anatomic extent of primary disease at diagnosis, before definitive treatment, and subsequent response to therapeutic intervention or disease progression. This achieves many purposes:

1. The extent of disease at a particular time in its progression can be described briefly and accurately to other physicians.
2. Cancers at different stages in their natural history have been found to respond differently to the same treatment; thus, treatments are selected according to cancer stage. If current data demonstrate that a given cancer at a certain stage does not

responsive to a particular therapy, the patient is spared the inconvenience of enduring unnecessary treatment.

3. Post-treatment staging can be compared to pretreatment staging to determine efficacy.

Staging Notation

Staging taxonomy is a form of shorthand that reveals important disease characteristics at a glance. Most physicians use guidelines developed by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) to determine cancer stage.¹ The AJCC uses three factors to describe the most significant events in the history of a cancer; local tumor growth (T), spread to regional lymph nodes (N), and metastasis (M). The characteristics of these three parameters determine the overall disease stage; Stages I – IV. This system is commonly referred to as the TNM staging method.

Step 1: T classification

T classification describes the size of primary tumor. The exact classification is specified in more detail according to primary site (ie., lung, breast, esophagus, etc.), but in general, the notation is as follows:

TX: The extension of tumor cannot be determined or was not documented in patient records.

T0: No evidence of primary tumor

Tis (in situ): The tumor is noninvasive (has not spread to surrounding layers/structures)

T1-T4: Extent of invasion into surrounding layers/structures; the higher the number, the further the invasion.

Step 2: N classification

N classification describes extent of spread to nearby (regional) lymph nodes. Whether or not a lymph node is regional is defined by primary tumor site.

NX: Extent of spread to regional lymph nodes cannot be determined, or was not documented in patient records.

N0: No spread to regional lymph nodes

N1: Cancer has spread to regional lymph nodes.

Depending on the primary tumor site, the number can proceed upward to N4 (reflecting the location and number of affected lymph nodes).

Step 3: M classification

M classification describes the extent of spread to distant organs (distant metastasis).

MX: Extent of distant metastasis cannot be determined, or was not documented in patient records.

M0: No distant metastasis

M1: Distant metastasis is present.

Again, depending on primary tumor site, some cancers have subcategories that are signified by a lower-case letter (ie, T2a, M1b, etc.) to describe further the cancer. The better the description of the disease, the better the chances of choosing an effective treatment course.

Step 4: Stage classification

Finally, the stage number is assigned depending on the specific permutation of T, N, and M classifications. The stage number ranges from Stage I to IV (Roman numerals are used when designating cancer stage), with Stage I cancer being the least advanced. Stage can also be further grouped into subcategories; however, upper-case letters are used (ie, Stage IIA, Stage IIIB, etc.). When sub classifications are available and the correct subset cannot be determined, NOS (not otherwise specified) is used.

Methods of Staging

Two primary methods are used to evaluate staging—clinical and pathologic. Clinical staging relies on an assessment by the oncologist based on history, physical examination, imaging tests (ie, magnetic resonance imaging [MRI], computed tomography [CT] scan, plain films, etc.), and laboratory tests. The pathologist usually determines pathologic staging, and it is based on the biopsied sample of the tumor.

Detailed Descriptions of Staging for Specific GI Cancers

All tables are modified from the AJCC Collaborative Staging Manual and Coding

Instructions, version 1.0.²

Esophagus

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; non-invasive; intraepithelial
T1	Invasive tumor within confinements of submucosa
T2	Muscularis propria invaded
T3	Adventitia and/or soft tissue invaded Esophagus is described as “FIXED”
T4	<p>Tumor invades adjacent structures:</p> <p>Cervical esophagus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major Blood Vessels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carotid artery Jugular vein Subclavian artery Thyroid gland Carina Cervical vertebra(e) Hypopharynx Larynx Trachea <p>Intrathoracic (upper or middle) esophagus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major Blood Vessels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aorta Azygous vein Pulmonary artery/vein Vena cava Pericardium Carina Diaphragm Main stem bronchus Lung via bronchus Mediastinal structure(s) Pleura Trachea Rib(s) Thoracic vertebra(e) <p>Intrathoracic (lower/ abdominal) esophagus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major Blood Vessels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aorta Gastric artery/ vein Vena cava Diaphragm Stomach, cardia (via serosa)

<i>N classification</i>	
N0	No regional lymph node involvement
N1	<p>All esophagus subsites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peri-/paraesophageal Anterior mediastinal Mediastinal, NOS <p>Cervical esophagus only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical, NOS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anterior deep cervical (laterolateral, recurrent laryngeal) Internal jugular, NOS Deep cervical, NOS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper, NOS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jugulodigastric (subdigastric) Aortopulmonary Paratracheal Posterior mediastinal Superior Mediastinal Scalene (inferior deep cervical) Supraclavicular (transverse cervical) <p>Intrathoracic esophagus (upper or middle) only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal jugular, NOS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deep cervical, NOS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower, NOS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jugulo-omohyoid (subdigastric) <p>Intrabronchial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carinal (tracheobronchial, tracheal bifurcation) Hilar (bronchopulmonary, proximal lobe, pulmonary root) Peritracheal <p>Left gastric (superior gastric)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiac (cardial) Lesser curvature Perigastric, NOS <p>Superior mediastinal</p> <p>Posterior mediastinal (tracheoesophageal)</p> <p>Aortopulmonary</p> <p>Pulmonary ligament</p> <p>Intrathoracic esophagus (lower/abdominal) only:</p> <p>Left gastric (superior gastric):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiac (cardial) Lesser curvature Perigastric, NOS <p>Common hepatic</p> <p>Diaphragmatic</p> <p>Paratracheal</p> <p>Splenic</p> <p>Superior mediastinal</p> <p>Posterior mediastinal (tracheoesophageal)</p>
<i>M classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
MINOS	<p>Distant lymph nodes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical esophagus Common hepatic Diaphragmatic Pulmonary ligament Splenic

	Intrathoracic esophagus (upper or middle) only: Common hepatic Diaphragmatic Splenic Intrathoracic esophagus (lower/ abdominal) only: Aortopulmonary Pulmonary ligament
M1a	Intrathoracic esophagus (upper) only: Cervical lymph node(s) Intrathoracic esophagus (lower/ abdominal) only: Celiac lymph node(s)
M1b	Other distant metastases and distant lymph nodes

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
	Tis	NX	MX
I	T1	N0	M0
IIA	T2	N0	M0
	T2	N1	M0
IIB	T0	N1	M0
	T1	N1	M0
III	T3	N1	M0
	T4	N0	M0
	T4	N1	M0
	T4	NX	M0
IVNOS	T0	N0	M1NOS
	T0	N1	M1NOS
	T0	NX	M1NOS
	T1	N0	M1NOS
	T1	N1	M1NOS
	T1	NX	M1NOS
	T2	N0	M1NOS
	T2	N1	M1NOS
	T2	NX	M1NOS
	T3	N0	M1NOS
	T3	N1	M1NOS
	T3	NX	M1NOS
	T4	N0	M1NOS
	T4	N1	M1NOS
	T4	NX	M1NOS
	TX	N0	M1NOS
	TX	N1	M1NOS
	TX	NX	M1NOS
IVA	T0	N0	M1a
	T0	N1	M1a
	T0	NX	M1a
	T1	N0	M1a
	T1	N1	M1a
	T1	NX	M1a
	T2	N0	M1a

	T2	N1	M1a
	T2	NX	M1a
	T3	N0	M0
	T3	N0	M1a
	T3	N1	M1a
	T3	NX	M1a
	T4	N0	M1a
	T4	N1	M1a
	T4	NX	M1a
	TX	N0	M1a
	TX	N1	M1a
	TX	NX	M1a
IVB	T0	N0	M1b
	T0	N1	M1b
	T0	NX	M1b
	T1	N0	M1b
	T1	N1	M1b
	T1	NX	M1b
	T2	N0	M1b
	T2	N1	M1b
	T2	NX	M1b
	T3	N0	M1b
	T3	N1	M1b
	T3	NX	M1b
	T4	N0	M1b
	T4	N1	M1b
	T4	NX	M1b
	TX	N0	M1b
	TX	N1	M1b
	TX	NX	M1b

Stomach

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; noninvasive; intraepithelial; (Adeno)carcinoma in a polyp, noninvasive
T1	Invasive tumor within confinements of submucosa Tumor in polyp
T2a	Invades into but not through muscularis propria Linitis plastica and no other information regarding extension is available
T2b	Invasion through muscularis propria or muscularis, NOS Extension through wall, NOS Perimuscular tissue invaded Subserosal tissue/(sub)serosal fat invaded Extension to adjacent (connective) tissue WITHOUT perforation of visceral peritoneum: Gastric artery Ligaments: Gastrocolic Gastrohepatic Gastrosplenic Omentum, NOS

	Greater Lesser Perigastric fat
T3	Invasion of/through serosa (mesothelium), (tunica serosa), (visceral peritoneum), including perforation of visceral peritoneum covering the gastric ligaments or the omentum WITHOUT invasion of adjacent structures
T4	Diaphragm Duodenum via serosa or NOS Esophagus via serosa Ileum Jejunum Liver Pancreas Small intestine, NOS Spleen Transverse colon (including flexures) Abdominal wall Adrenal gland Kidney Retroperitoneum Further contiguous extension
<i>N classification</i>	
N0	None; no regional lymph node involvement
N1	Clinically positive nodes, pathology did not rule out Clinically positive nodes, number positive unknown 1 to 6 clinically positive regional lymph nodes
N2	7 to 15 clinically positive regional lymph nodes
N3	16 to 90 clinically positive regional lymph nodes
	Regional lymph node(s): Left gastric (superior gastric), NOS: Cardial Cardioesophageal Gastric, left Gastropancreatic, left Lesser curvature Lesser omental Paracardial Pancreaticosplenic (pancreaticolienal) Pancreatoduodenal Perigastric, NOS Peripancreatic Right gastric (inferior gastric), NOS: Gastrocolic Gastroduodenal Gastroepiploic (gastro-omental), right or NOS Greater curvature Greater omental Pyloric, NOS Infrapyloric (subpyloric) Suprapyloric Splenic (lienal), NOS: Gastroepiploic (gastro-omental), left Splenic hilar Nodule(s) in perigastric fat Celiac

	Hepatic
<i>M classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph node(s): For all subsites: Inferior mesenteric Para-aortic Porta hepatis (portal) (hilar), (in hilus of liver) Retropancreatic Retroperitoneal Superior mesenteric or mesenteric, NOS For all subsites EXCEPT lesser curvature Hepatoduodenal All other distant metastases

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
	Tis	NX	MX
IA	T1	N0	M0
IB	T0	N1	M0
	T1	N1	M0
	T2NOS	N0	M0
	T2a	N0	M0
	T2b	N0	M0
II	T0	N2	M0
	T1	N2	M0
	T2NOS	N1	M0
	T2a	N1	M0
	T2b	N1	M0
	T3	N0	M0
IIIA	T2NOS	N2	M0
	T2a	N2	M0
	T2b	N2	M0
	T4	N0	M0
	T3	N1	M0
IIIB	T3	N2	M0
IV	T0	N3	M0
	T0	N0	M1
	T0	N1	M1
	T0	N2	M1
	T0	N3	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	T0	N3	MX
	T1	N3	M0
	T1	N0	M1
	T1	N1	M1
	T1	N2	M1
	T1	N3	M1
	T1	NX	M1
	T1	N3	MX

	T2NOS	N3	M0
	T2NOS	N0	M1
	T2NOS	N1	M1
	T2NOS	N2	M1
	T2NOS	N3	M1
	T2NOS	NX	M1
	T2NOS	N3	MX
	T2a	N3	M0
	T2a	N0	M1
	T2a	N1	M1
	T2a	N2	M1
	T2a	N3	M1
	T2a	NX	M1
	T2a	N3	MX
	T2b	N3	M0
	T2b	N0	M1
	T2b	N1	M1
	T2b	N2	M1
	T2b	N3	M1
	T2b	NX	M1
	T2b	N3	MX
	T3	N3	M0
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	N2	M1
	T3	N3	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T3	N3	MX
	T4	N1	M0
	T4	N2	M0
	T4	N3	M0
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	N2	M1
	T4	N3	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	T4	N0	MX
	T4	N1	MX
	T4	N2	MX
	T4	N3	MX
	TX	N3	M0
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	N2	M1
	TX	N3	M1
	TX	NX	M1
	TX	N3	MX

[Small Intestine](#)

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor

Tis	In situ; non-invasive; intraepithelial (Adeno)carcinoma in a polyp, noninvasive
T1	Invasive tumor within confinements of submucosa Tumor in polyp
T2	Muscularis propria invaded
T3	Invasion through muscularis propria or muscularis, NOS Extension through wall, NOS Subserosal tissue/(sub) serosal fat invaded Transmural, NOS Adjacent connective tissue Mesentery, including mesenteric fat, invaded less than or equal to 2 cm in depth or NOS Nonperitonealized perimuscular tissue invaded less than or equal to 2 cm in depth or NOS Retroperitoneum invaded less than or equal to 2 cm in depth or NOS
T4	Invasion of/through serosa(mesothelium), (tunica serosa), (visceral peritoneum) Abdominal wall Mesentery invaded greater than 2 cm in depth Non-peritonealized perimuscular tissue invaded greater than 2 cm in depth Retroperitoneum invaded greater than 2 cm in depth Other segments of the small intestine via serosa For duodenum primary only: Ampulla of Vater Diaphragm Extrahepatic bile ducts Gallbladder Pancreas Pancreatic duct Blood vessel(s), major: Aorta Gastroduodenal artery Portal vein Renal vein Superior mesenteric artery or vein Vena cava Greater omentum Hepatic flexure Kidney, NOS Kidney, right Liver, NOS Liver, quadrate lobe Liver, right lobe Omentum, NOS Transverse colon Ureter, right Stomach For jejunum or ileum primary only: Colon, including appendix Bladder Fallopian tube Ovary Uterus Further contiguous extension
<i>N classification</i>	
N0	No regional lymph node involvement

N1	Regional lymph node(s): For duodenum primaries only: Duodenal Gastroduodenal Hepatic Infrapyloric (subpyloric) Pancreaticoduodenal Pyloric Pericholodochal (common bile duct) Superior mesenteric For jejunum or ileum primaries only: Ileocolic for terminal ileum primary Mesenteric, NOS Posterior cecal (retrocecal) for terminal ileum primary Superior mesenteric
<i>M classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph nodes including celiac lymph node(s) All other distant metastases

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
I	T1	N0	M0
	T2	N0	M0
II	T3	N0	M0
	T4	N0	M0
III	T0	N1	M0
	T1	N1	M0
	T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0
	T4	N1	M0
	T0	N0	M1
IV	T0	N1	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	T1	N0	M1
	T1	N1	M1
	T1	NX	M1
	T2	N0	M1
	T2	N1	M1
	T2	NX	M1
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	NX	M1

Colon

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; noninvasive; intraepithelial (Adeno)carcinoma in polyp or adenoma, noninvasive Invasive tumor confined to mucosa, NOS (including intramucosal, NOS) Lamina propria, including lamina propria in the stalk of a polyp
T1	Invasive tumor within confinements of submucosa Tumor in polyp (including submucosa in the stalk of the polyp) Confined to colon, NOS
T2	Muscularis propria invaded
T3	Extension through wall, NOS Invasion through muscularis propria or muscularis, NOS Non-peritonealized pericolic tissues invaded Perimuscular tissue invaded Subserosal tissue/(sub)serosal fat invaded Transmural, NOS All colon sites: Adjacent tissue(s), NOS Connective tissue Mesenteric fat Mesentery Mesocolon Pericolic fat Ascending and descending colon Retroperitoneal fat Transverse colon/flexures Gastrocolic ligament Greater omentum Adherent to other organs or structures, but no microscopic tumor found in adhesion(s)
T4	Invasion of/through serosa (mesothelium), (visceral peritoneum) Adherent to other organs or structures, NOS All colon sites: Small intestine Abdominal wall Retroperitoneum (excluding fat) Fallopian tube Ovary Uterus Adrenal Bladder Diaphragm Fistula to skin Gallbladder Other segment(s) of colon via serosa Cecum and appendix: Greater omentum Kidney Liver Ureter Ascending colon: Greater omentum

	<p>Liver, right lobe Transverse colon and flexures: Gallbladder/bile ducts Right kidney Right ureter Liver Pancreas Spleen Stomach Transverse colon and flexures: Ureter Descending colon: Greater omentum Pelvic wall Spleen Left kidney Left ureter Sigmoid colon: Greater omentum Pelvic wall Cul-de-sac (rectouterine pouch) Ureter Further contiguous extension</p>
<i>N classification</i>	
N0	None; no regional lymph node involvement
N1	<p>Clinically positive nodes, pathology did not rule out Clinically positive nodes, number positive unknown 1 to 3 clinically positive regional lymph nodes</p>
N2	4 to 90 clinically positive regional lymph nodes
	<p>Regionally lymph nodes: All colon sites: Mesenteric, NOS Colic (NOS) Epicolic (adjacent to bowel wall) Mesocolic Paracolic/ pericolic Nodule(s) or foci in pericolic fat/ adjacent mesentery/ mesocolic fat Cecum and appendix: Cecal: anterior (prececal), posterior (retrocecal); NOS Ileocolic Right colic Ascending colon: Ileocolic Middle colic Right colic Transverse colon and flexures: Inferior mesenteric for splenic flexure only Left colic for splenic flexure only Middle colic Right colic for hepatic flexure only Descending colon: Inferior mesenteric Left colic Sigmoid Sigmoid colon:</p>

	Inferior mesenteric Sigmoidal (sigmoid mesenteric) Superior hemorrhoidal Superior rectal
<i>M</i> <i>classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph node(s): For all colon sites: Common iliac Distant lymph node(s), NOS External iliac Para-aortic Retroperitoneal Cecum, appendix, ascending, hepatic flexure and transverse colon: Superior mesenteric Inferior mesenteric Splenic flexure, descending, and sigmoid colon: Superior mesenteric Carcinomatosis All other distant metastases

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
	Tis	NX	MX
I	T1	N0	M0
	T2	N0	M0
IIA	T3	N0	M0
IIB	T4	N0	M0
IIINOS	TX	N1	M0
IIIA	T0	N1	M0
	Tis	N1	M0
	Tis	N1	MX
	T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0
IIIB	T3	N1	M0
	T4	N1	M0
IIIC	T0	N2	M0
	Tis	N2	M0
	Tis	N2	MX
	T1	N2	M0
	T2	N2	M0
	T3	N2	M0
	T4	N2	M0
	TX	N2	M0
IV	T0	N0	M1
	T0	N1	M1
	T0	N2	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	Tis	N0	M1

	Tis	N1	M1
	Tis	N2	M1
	Tis	NX	M1
	T1	N0	M1
	T1	N1	M1
	T1	N2	M1
	T1	NX	M1
	T2	N0	M1
	T2	N1	M1
	T2	N2	M1
	T2	NX	M1
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	N2	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	N2	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	N2	M1
	TX	NX	M1

Rectosigmoid, Rectum

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; non-invasive; intraepithelial (Adeno)carcinoma in a polyp or adenoma, noninvasive Invasive tumor confined to mucosa, NOS (including intramucosal, NOS) Lamina propria, including lamina propria in the stalk of a polyp
T1	Invasive tumor within confinements of submucosa Tumor in polyp (including submucosa in the stalk of the polyp)
T2	Muscularis propria invaded
T3	Extension through wall, NOS Invasion through muscularis propria or muscularis, NOS Perimuscular tissue invaded Subserosal tissue/(sub)serosal fat invaded Non-peritonealized pericolic tissues invaded Transmural, NOS Adjacent (connective tissue): For all sites: Perirectal fat For rectosigmoid: Mesentery (including mesenteric fat, mesocolon) Pericolic fat For rectum: Extension to anus Rectovaginal septum Adherent to other organs or structures but no tumor found in adhesion(s)
T4	Invasion of/ through serosa (mesothelium), (visceral peritoneum)

	<p>Adherent to other organs or structures, NOS</p> <p>Rectosigmoid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cul-de-sac (rectouterine pouch) Pelvic wall Small intestine Bladder Colon via serosa Fallopian tube(s) Ovary(ise) Prostate Ureter(s) Uterus <p>Rectum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bladder Cul-de-sac (rectouterine pouch) Ductus deferens Pelvic wall Prostate Rectovesical fascia for male only Seminal vesicle(s) Skeletal muscle of pelvic floor Vagina Bone(s) of pelvis Urethra Uterus <p>Further contiguous extension</p>
<i>N classification</i>	
N0	None; no regional lymph node involvement
N1	<p>Clinically positive nodes, pathology did not rule out</p> <p>Clinically positive nodes, number positive unknown</p> <p>1 to 3 clinically positive regional lymph nodes</p>
N2	4 to 90 clinically positive regional lymph nodes
	<p>Regional lymph nodes:</p> <p>Rectosigmoid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paracolic/ pericolic Perirectal Rectal Nodule(s) or foci in pericolic fat/adjacent mesentery/mesocolic fat Colic, NOS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Left colic Hemorrhoidal, superior or middle Inferior mesenteric Middle rectal Sigmoidal (sigmoid mesenteric) Superior rectal <p>Rectum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perirectal Rectal, NOS Nodule(s) or foci in perirectal fat Hemorrhoidal, superior, middle or inferior Inferior mesenteric Internal iliac (hypogastric) Obturator Rectal, superior, middle, or inferior Sacral, NOS

	Lateral (lateral sacral) Middle (promontorial), (Gerota's node) Presacral Sacral promontory Sigmoidal (sigmoid mesenteric)
<i>M classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph node(s) Rectosigmoid: Internal iliac (hypogastric) Obturator For all sites: External or common iliac Other distant lymph node(s) Carcinomatosis All other distant metastases

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
	Tis	NX	MX
I	T1	N0	M0
	T2	N0	M0
IIA	T3	N0	M0
IIB	T4	N0	M0
IIINOS	TX	N1	M0
IIIA	T0	N1	M0
	Tis	N1	M0
	Tis	N1	MX
	T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0
IIIB	T3	N1	M0
	T4	N1	M0
IIIC	T0	N2	M0
	Tis	N2	M0
	Tis	N2	MX
	T1	N2	M0
	T2	N2	M0
	T3	N2	M0
	T4	N2	M0
	TX	N2	M0
IV	T0	N0	M1
	T0	N1	M1
	T0	N2	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	Tis	N0	M1
	Tis	N1	M1
	Tis	N2	M1
	Tis	NX	M1
	T1	N0	M1

	T1	N1	M1
	T1	N2	M1
	T1	NX	M1
	T2	N0	M1
	T2	N1	M1
	T2	N2	M1
	T2	NX	M1
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	N2	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	N2	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	N2	M1
	TX	NX	M1

Anus

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; noninvasive; intraepithelial
T1	Tumor size is 1 mm-20 mm Microscopic focus or foci only, no size of focus given
T2	Tumor size is 2 mm-50 mm
T3	Tumor size is 51 mm-989 mm
T4	Perineum Vulva Bladder Pelvic peritoneum Urethra Vagina Broad ligament(s) Cervix uteri Corpus uteri Prostate Further contiguous extension
N classification	
N0	No regional lymph node involvement
N1	Unilateral and bilateral: For all subsites: Anorectal Inferior hemorrhoidal Lateral sacral (laterosacral) Perirectal
N2	Unilateral: For all subsites: Internal iliac (hypogastric) Obturator

	Superficial inguinal (femoral)
N3	N1 AND superficial inguinal (femoral) Bilateral: For all subsites: Internal iliac (hypogastric) Obturator Superficial inguinal (femoral)
<i>M</i> <i>classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph node(s) Carcinomatosis All other distant metastases

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
	Tis	NX	MX
I	T1	N0	M0
II	T3	N0	M0
	T2	N0	M0
IIIA	T0	N1	M0
	T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0
	T4	N0	M0
IIIB	T0	N2	M0
	T0	N3	M0
	T1	N2	M0
	T1	N3	M0
	T2	N2	M0
	T2	N3	M0
	T3	N2	M0
	T3	N3	M0
	T4	N1	M0
	T4	N2	M0
	T4	N3	M0
	TX	N2	M0
	TX	N3	M0
IV	T0	N0	M1
	T0	N1	M1
	T0	N2	M1
	T0	N3	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	T1	N0	M1
	T1	N1	M1
	T1	N2	M1
	T1	N3	M1
	T1	NX	M1
	T2	N0	M1
	T2	N1	M1

	T2	N2	M1
	T2	N3	M1
	T2	NX	M1
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	N2	M1
	T3	N3	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	N2	M1
	T4	N3	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	N2	M1
	TX	N3	M1
	TX	NX	M1

Liver

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; noninvasive; intraepithelial
T1	Single lesion (one lobe) WITHOUT intrahepatic vascular invasion, including vascular invasion not stated Confined to liver, NOS Localized, NOS More than one lobe involved by contiguous growth (single lesion) WITHOUT vascular invasion, including vascular invasion not stated Single lesion (as described for T1) with extension to gallbladder
T2	Single lesion (one lobe) WITH intrahepatic vascular invasion More than one lobe involved by contiguous growth (single lesion) WITH vascular invasion Single lesion (as described for T2) with extension to gallbladder Extrahepatic bile ducts Multiple satellite nodules/tumors (1 mm or 50 mm) in 1 or ≥ 1 lobes or on surface of parenchyme with or without intrahepatic vascular invasion (with or without extension to gallbladder)
T3	Major vascular invasion: major branch(es) of portal or hepatic vein(s)* Multiple satellite nodules/tumors (51 mm or 989 mm) in 1 or ≥ 1 lobes with or without intrahepatic vascular invasion (with or without extension to gallbladder)
T4	Direct extension/perforation of visceral peritoneum Extension to hepatic artery or vena cava Diaphragm Lesser omentum Ligament(s): Coronary Falciform Round [of liver] Hepatoduodenal Hepatogastric Triangular

	Parietal peritoneum Further contiguous extension: Pancreas Pleura Stomach Other contiguous extension T4 (as already described) AND multiple (satellite) nodules/tumors in more than one lobe of liver or on surface of parenchyma or satellite nodules, NOS
<i>N classification</i>	
N0	None; no regional lymph node involvement
N1	Regional lymph node(s): Hepatic NOS: Hepatic artery Hepatic pedicle Inferior vena cava Porta hepatis (hilum), [in hilum of liver] Hepatoduodenal ligament Periportal Portal vein
<i>M classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph node(s): Cardiac Lateral (aortic) (lumbar) Pericardial (pericardiac) Posterior mediastinal (tracheoesophageal) including juxtaphrenic nodes Retroperitoneal, NOS Coronary artery Renal artery Aortic (para-, peri-) Diaphragmatic, NOS Peripancreatic (near head of pancreas only) Inferior phrenic nodes Other distant lymph node(s) Carcinomatosis All other distant metastases

*Major vascular invasion is defined as invasion of the branches of the main portal vein (right or left portal vein, not including sectoral or segmental branches) or as invasion of one or more of the three hepatic veins (right, middle, or left).

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
I	T1	N0	M0
	T2	N0	M0
II	T3	N0	M0
IIINOS	T3	NX	M0
	T4	NX	M0
IIIB	T4	N0	M0
IIIC	T0	N1	M0
	T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0
	T4	N1	M0

	TX	N1	M0
IV	T0	N0	M1
	T0	N1	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	T1	N0	M1
	T1	N1	M1
	T1	NX	M1
	T2	N0	M1
	T2	N1	M1
	T2	NX	M1
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	NX	M1

Gallbladder

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; noninvasive; intraepithelial
T1a	Invasive tumor within confinements of submucosa (superficial invasion)
T1b	Muscularis propria
T1NOS	Localized, NOS
T2	Perimuscular connective tissue
T3	Invasion of/ through serosa (visceral peritoneum) Extension into liver *Extension to ONE of the following: Ampulla of Vater Duodenum Extrahepatic bile duct(s) Omentum, NOS Greater Lesser Pancreas Small intestine, NOS Colon Stomach Cystic artery/ vein
T4	Extension to two or more structures listed for T3 under * WITH or WITHOUT extension into liver of any depth Extension to: Hepatic artery Portal vein Further contiguous extension, including: Abdominal wall Diaphragm

<i>N classification</i>	
N0	None; no regional lymph node involvement
N1	Regional lymph node(s): Cystic duct (Calot's node) Node of foramen of Winslow (omental) (epiploic) Pericholedochal (common bile duct) Portal hepatis (portal) (periportal) (hilar) (in hilus of liver) Pancreaticoduodenal Periduodenal Peripancreatic (near head of pancreas only) Celiac lymph node(s) Superior mesenteric lymph node(s) Lymph nodes, NOS
<i>M classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph node(s): Para-aortic Peripancreatic (along body and tail of pancreas only) Other distant lymph node(s) Carcinomatosis All other distant metastases

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
	Tis	NX	MX
IA	T1NOS	N0	M0
	T1a	N0	M0
	T1b	N0	M0
IB	T2	N0	M0
IINOS	T3	NX	M0
IIA	T3	N0	M0
IIB	T0	N1	M0
	T1NOS	N1	M0
	T1a	N1	M0
	T1b	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0
III	T4	N0	M0
	T4	N1	M0
	T4	NX	M0
	T4	N0	M0
	T4	N1	M0
	T4	NX	M0
IV	T0	N0	M1
	T0	N1	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	T1NOS	N0	M1
	T1NOS	N1	M1
	T1NOS	NX	M1

	T1a	N0	M1
	T1a	N1	M1
	T1a	NX	M1
	T1b	N0	M1
	T1b	N1	M1
	T1b	NX	M1
	T2	N0	M1
	T2	N1	M1
	T2	NX	M1
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	NX	M1

Extrahepatic Bile Duct(s)

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; non-invasive; intraepithelial
T1	Invasive tumor of extrahepatic bile duct(s), (choledochal, common, cystic, and hepatic) within confinements of muscularis propria
T2	Beyond wall of bile duct Periductal/fibromuscular connective tissue
T3	Unilateral branches of hepatic artery (right or left) Unilateral branches of portal vein (right or left)
T4	Colon Duodenum Omentum Lesser Greater Stomach Common hepatic artery Hepatic artery Main portal vein or its branches bilaterally Portal vein Abdominal wall Further contiguous extension
<i>N classification</i>	
N0	No regional lymph node involvement
N1	Regional lymph node(s): Cystic duct (node of the neck of the gallbladder), (Calot's node) Hepatic Hilar (in the hepatoduodenal ligament) Node of the foramen of Winslow (omental), (epiploic) Pancreaticoduodenal Pericholedochal (node around common bile duct) Periduodenal

	Peripancreatic (near head of pancreas only) Periportal Porta hepatis (portal), (hilar), (in hilus of liver) Celiac Superior mesenteric
<i>M classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph node(s): Para-aortic Peripancreatic (along body and tail of pancreas only) Other distant lymph node(s) Carcinomatosis All other distant metastases

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
	Tis	NX	MX
IA	T1	N0	M0
IB	T2	N0	M0
IINOS	T3	NX	M0
IIA	T3	N0	M0
IIB	T0	N1	M0
	T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0
III	T4	N0	M0
	T4	N1	M0
	T4	NX	M0
IV	T0	N0	M1
	T0	N1	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	T1	N0	M1
	T1	N1	M1
	T1	NX	M1
	T2	N0	M1
	T2	N1	M1
	T2	NX	M1
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	NX	M1

[Ampulla of Vater](#)

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; non-invasive; intraepithelial
T1	Invasive tumor confined/limited to ampulla of Vater or extending to sphincter of Oddi
T2	Duodenal wall
T3	Pancreas
T4	Common bile duct Extrahepatic bile ducts other than common bile duct or sphincter of Oddi Extension to other adjacent organs or tissues: Blood vessels (major): Hepatic artery Portal vein Gallbladder Hepatic flexure Lesser omentum Liver including porta hepatis Peripancreatic soft tissues Stomach Transverse colon Further contiguous extension Other adjacent organs
<i>N classification</i>	
N0	No regional lymph node involvement
N1	Regional lymph node(s): Hepatic Hepatic artery Node of the foramen of Winslow (epiploic), (omental) Pancreaticoduodenal Peripancreatic (except at tail of pancreas, see CS Mets at DX) Periportal Lymph node(s): Anterior to the ampulla of Vater Inferior to the ampulla of Vater Posterior to the ampulla of Vater Superior to the ampulla of Vater Celiac Infrapyloric (subpyloric) Lateral aortic (lumbar) Proximal mesenteric Retroperitoneal Superior mesenteric Regional lymph node(s), NOS
<i>M classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph node(s): Node(s) at the tail of the pancreas Para-aortic Splenic lymph node(s) Other distant lymph node(s) Carcinomatosis All other distant metastases

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
	Tis	NX	MX
IA	T1	N0	M0
IB	T2	N0	M0
IINOS	T3	NX	M0
IIA	T3	N0	M0
IIB	T0	N1	M0
III	T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0
	T4	N0	M0
	T4	N1	M0
	T4	NX	M0
	T4	NX	M0
IV	T0	N0	M1
	T0	N1	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	T1	N0	M1
	T1	N1	M1
	T1	NX	M1
	T2	N0	M1
	T2	N1	M1
	T2	NX	M1
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	NX	M1

Other Biliary and Biliary, NOS

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; non-invasive; intraepithelial
T1	Invasive tumor within confinements of muscularis propria Tumor confined to bile duct
T2	Perimuscular connective tissue Tumor invades beyond the wall of the bile duct Invasion of/ through serosa
T3	Extension into liver Extension to ONE of the following: Ampulla of Vater Omentum, NOS Greater

	Lesser Pancreas Small intestine, NOS Gallbladder Unilateral branches of the right or left portal vein Unilateral branches of the right of left hepatic artery
T4	Colon Stomach Abdominal wall Duodenum Common hepatic artery Cystic artery/vein Hepatic artery, NOS Portal vein or its branches bilaterally Portal vein, NOS Further contiguous extension
<i>N classification</i>	
N0	None; no regional lymph node involvement
N1	Regional lymph node(s): Cystic duct (Calot's node) Node of foramen of Winslow (epiploic) (omental) Pericholedochal (common bile duct) Porta hepatis (portal) (hilar) [in hilus of liver] Pancreaticoduodenal Periportal Periduodenal Peripancreatic (near head of pancreas only) Celiac Superior mesenteric Regional lymph node(s), NOS
<i>M classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph node(s): Para-aortic Other distant lymph node(s) Carcinomatosis All other distant metastases

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
	Tis	NX	MX
IA	T1	N0	M0
IB	T2	N0	M0
IINOS	T3	NX	M0
IIA	T3	N0	M0
IIB	T0	N1	M0
	T1	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0
III	T4	N0	M0
	T4	N1	M0

	T4	NX	M0
IV	T0	N0	M1
	T0	N1	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	T1	N0	M1
	T1	N1	M1
	T1	NX	M1
	T2	N0	M1
	T2	N1	M1
	T2	NX	M1
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	NX	M1

Pancreas: Head

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; non-invasive Pancreatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia III
T1	Tumor size is 1 mm to 20 mm and confined to pancreas Microscopic focus or foci only, no size of focus given
T2	Tumor size is 21 mm to 989 mm and confined to pancreas
T3	Extension to peripancreatic tissue, NOS Fixation to adjacent structures, NOS Ampulla of Vater Duodenum Extrahepatic bile duct(s) Stomach Blood vessel(s) (major): Gastroduodenal artery Hepatic artery Pancreaticoduodenal artery Portal vein Superior mesenteric artery Transverse colon, including hepatic flexure Mesenteric fat Mesentery Mesocolon Peritoneum Gallbladder
T4	Tumor is inseparable from the superior mesenteric artery or celiac axis Superior mesenteric artery Omentum Liver Aorta Celiac artery

	Colon (other than transverse colon including hepatic flexure) Spleen Adrenal (suprarenal) gland Ileum Jejunum Kidney Retroperitoneum Ureter Further contiguous extension
<i>N classification</i>	
N0	No regional lymph node involvement
N1	Regional lymph node(s): Celiac Gastroepiploic (gastro-omental), left Hepatic Infrapyloric (subpyloric) Lateral aortic (lumbar) Peripancreatic, NOS: Anterior, NOS: Anterior pancreaticoduodenal Anterior proximal mesenteric Pyloric Inferior to the head and body of pancreas Posterior, NOS: Pericholedochal (common bile duct) Posterior pancreaticoduodenal Posterior proximal mesentery Superior to the head and body of pancreas Retroperitoneal Superior mesenteric Pancreaticosplenic (pancreaticolienal) Splenic (lienal), NOS Superior hilum Suprapancreatic
<i>M classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph node(s) Carcinomatosis All other distant metastases

Stage Classification:

Stage	N	M	N
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
	Tis	NX	MX
IA	T1	N0	M0
IB	T2	N0	M0
IINOS	T3	NX	M0
IIA	T3	N0	M0
IIB	T0	N1	M0
	T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0

	T3	N1	M0
III	T4	N0	M0
	T4	N1	M0
	T4	NX	M0
IV	T0	N0	M1
	T0	N1	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	T1	N0	M1
	T1	N1	M1
	T1	NX	M1
	T2	N0	M1
	T2	N1	M1
	T2	NX	M1
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	NX	M1

Pancreas: Body and Tail

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; non-invasive Pancreatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia III
T1	Tumor size is 1 mm to 20 mm and confined to pancreas Microscopic focus or foci only, no size of focus given
T2	Tumor size is 21 mm to 989 mm and confined to pancreas
T3	Extension to peripancreatic tissue, NOS Fixation to adjacent structures, NOS Duodenum Ampulla of Vater Extrahepatic bile duct(s) Spleen Blood vessel(s): Hepatic artery Portal vein Splenic artery/vein Superior mesenteric vein Splenic flexure of colon Kidney, NOS Left adrenal (suprarenal) gland Left kidney Left ureter Mesenteric fat Mesentery Mesocolon Peritoneum Retroperitoneal soft tissue (retroperitoneal space)

T4	Tumor is inseparable from the celiac axis or superior mesenteric artery Aorta Celiac artery Superior mesenteric artery Stomach Ileum Jejunum Gallbladder Liver (including porta hepatis) Colon (other than splenic flexure) Diaphragm Right adrenal (suprarenal) gland Right kidney Right ureter Further contiguous extension
<i>N classification</i>	
N0	No regional lymph node involvement
N1	Regional lymph node(s): Hepatic Lateral aortic (lumbar) Pancreaticosplenic (pancreaticolienal) Peripancreatic, NOS: Anterior, NOS: Anterior pancreaticoduodenal Anterior proximal mesenteric Pyloric Inferior to the head and body of pancreas Posterior, NOS: Pericholedochal (common bile duct) Posterior pancreaticoduodenal Posterior proximal mesentery Superior to the head and body of pancreas Retroperitoneal Splenic (lineal) Gastroepiploic Splenic hilum Suprapancreatic Superior mesenteric Celiac Infrapyloric (subpyloric)
<i>M classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph node(s) Carcinomatosis All other distant metastases

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
	Tis	NX	MX
IA	T1	N0	M0

IB	T2	N0	M0
IINOS	T3	NX	M0
IIA	T3	N0	M0
IIB	T0	N1	M0
	T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0
III	T4	N0	M0
	T4	N1	M0
	T4	NX	M0
IV	T0	N0	M1
	T0	N1	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	T1	N0	M1
	T1	N1	M1
	T1	NX	M1
	T2	N0	M1
	T2	N1	M1
	T2	NX	M1
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	NX	M1

Pancreas: Other and Unspecified

<i>T classification</i>	Description
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	In situ; non-invasive Pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia III
T1	Tumor size is 1 mm to 20 mm and confined to pancreas Microscopic focus or foci only, no size of focus given
T2	Tumor size is 21 mm to 989 mm and confined to pancreas
T3	Peripancreatic tissue Ampulla of Vater Duodenum Extra hepatic bile duct(s) Adjacent large vessels except for those listed under T4 Colon Spleen Stomach
T4	Tumor is inseparable from the celiac axis or superior mesenteric artery Aorta Celiac artery Superior mesenteric artery Further contiguous extension

<i>N classification</i>	
N0	No regional lymph node involvement
N1	Regional lymph node(s): Celiac Hepatic Infrapyloric (subpyloric) Lateral aortic (lumbar) Pancreaticosplenic (pancreaticolienal) Peripancreatic, NOS: Anterior, NOS: Anterior pancreaticoduodenal Anterior proximal mesenteric Pyloric Inferior to the head and body of pancreas Posterior, NOS: Pericholedochal (common bile duct) Posterior pancreaticoduodenal Posterior proximal mesentery Superior to the head and body of pancreas Retroperitoneal Splenic (lienal), NOS Gastroepiploic (gastro-omental), left Splenic hilum Suprapancreatic Superior mesenteric
<i>M classification</i>	
M0	No metastases
M1	Distant lymph node(s) Carcinomatosis All other distant metastases

Stage Classification:

Stage	T	N	M
0	Tis	N0	M0
	Tis	NX	M0
	Tis	N0	MX
	Tis	NX	MX
IA	T1	N0	M0
IB	T2	N0	M0
IINOS	T3	NX	M0
IIA	T3	N0	M0
IIB	T0	N1	M0
	T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0
III	T4	N0	M0
	T4	N1	M0
	T4	NX	M0
IV	T0	N0	M1
	T0	N1	M1
	T0	NX	M1
	T1	N0	M1

	T1	N1	M1
	T1	NX	M1
	T2	N0	M1
	T2	N1	M1
	T2	NX	M1
	T3	N0	M1
	T3	N1	M1
	T3	NX	M1
	T4	N0	M1
	T4	N1	M1
	T4	NX	M1
	TX	N0	M1
	TX	N1	M1
	TX	NX	M1

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Vitae



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