7th Edition Staging
Disease Site Webinar

AJCC 7th Edition Staging
Disease Site Webinar
Melanoma of Skin

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Overview

• Highlights of disease site chapter
• Uniqueness, differences and exceptions based on
  – Anatomy
  – Diagnostic workup
  – Treatment
  – Outcomes
• Cautions and reminders for staging

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Learning Objectives

- Recognize differences based on disease site
- Examine criteria for assigning stage
- Analyze effect of uniqueness on staging
- Employ critical thinking in using physician documentation
- Utilize appropriate guidelines to gain knowledge
- Identify resources for AJCC staging

Stage Classifications

Anatomy Affecting Stage
Regional Lymph Nodes

- Defined by drainage areas of primary tumor
- Confined to 1 nodal basin or 2 contiguous nodal basins
- Midline tumors may drain in 2 different directions

Classification Issues

Clinical and Pathologic Staging

- Classification rules for melanoma on AJCC website
  - Critical Clarifications for Registrars: [https://cancerstaging.org](https://cancerstaging.org)
  - Download and review
  - Excerpts included on following slides

Highlights

- Clinical stage
  - Includes all types of initial excision of lesion
    - Not changed based on surgical treatment information

- Pathologic stage
  - Must have wide excision or re-excision – definitive treatment
  - Shave bx NOT treatment, not pTX – cannot be assigned
AJCC 7e Melanoma Staging

The following rules and rationale were vetted by the entire AJCC Melanoma Expert Panel including UICC representatives at the November 17, 2015 meeting.

The differences allowed from the Chapter 1 rules are slight and based on appropriate medical care of the patient.

https://cancerstaging.org/SiteAssets/Pages/default/AJCC%20Melanoma%20Staging.pdf

AJCC 7e Melanoma Staging – Clinical

Rules
- **General**: includes information from the time of the diagnosis up until the definitive treatment
- **T category** – excision of the primary tumor which may include shave bx, punch bx, incisional bx, excisional bx, or complete excisional bx, called microstaging
- **N category** – physical exam and imaging only
- **M category** – follows Chapter 1

Rationale of differences from Chapter 1 and rules
- **General rules still apply**
  - Since full excision of lesion is proper medical procedure for suspected melanoma lesion since depth is critical knowledge
  - Transecting melanoma difficult to ascertain accurate thickness, need slight rule difference in melanoma where most or all tumor removed through diagnostic biopsy
- **Initial biopsy not considered definitive treatment**
- **Chapter 1 states**: Clinical stage assigned info prior to treatment not changed by subsequent info after definitive therapy (page 10 AJCC 7e manual)
- **N category restricted to physical exam and imaging nodes**
AJCC 7e Melanoma Staging – Pathologic

Rules

• **General**: includes all information from the time of diagnosis (clinical stage), with the surgeon’s operative findings, and the pathology report from the resected specimen

• **T category** – now includes the definitive treatment specimen, as well as the clinical biopsy information

• **N category** – sentinel node biopsy, partial lymphadenectomy, or complete lymphadenectomy along with the information from the clinical exam and imaging

• **M category** - follows Chapter 1

AJCC 7e Melanoma Staging – Pathologic

Rationale of differences from Chapter 1 and rules

• Wide-excision or re-excision of melanoma is considered definitive treatment

• This treatment information cannot be used to change clinical stage due to the Chapter 1 rule cited earlier

• N category for pathologic staging follows Chapter 1 rules

Assigning T, N, M, Stage Group
T Category

- Do not assign based on Clark level
  - Clark level is no longer used
  - Levels are open to interpretation by pathologists
  - Does not reflect prognosis as accurately as thickness

- Do not assign based on extension into other structures
  - Direct extension not used for staging
    - Cartilage
    - Skeletal muscle
    - Bone
    - Other subcutaneous tissue

T Category

- Skin thickness rationale
  - Skin thickness varies on different parts of the anatomy
    - Skin thickness varies by person
    - Each Clark level is not of uniform thickness
    - Extension into other structures is not same thickness
    - Example: wrist compared to heel skin thickness
    - Therefore skin thickness is critical

- Does NOT affect assignment of T category
  - Clark level
  - Direction extension into other structures

- Must have clear statement on ulceration
  - Cannot presume no ulceration if not stated
  - Determined by histopathological exam only

T Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Tumor (T)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Primary tumor cannot be assessed (e.g., excised or incised, not surgically resected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T0</td>
<td>No evidence of primary tumor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Melanoma in situ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1a</td>
<td>Melanoma ≤ 1.0 mm in thickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1b</td>
<td>Melanoma &gt;1.0-2.0 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Melanoma &gt;2.0-4.0 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4</td>
<td>Melanoma more than 4.0 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: a and b subcategories of T are assigned based on ulceration and number of mitoses per mm² as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T classification</th>
<th>Thickness (mm)</th>
<th>Ulceration</th>
<th>Mitoses/mm²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>≤1.0</td>
<td>a) with ulceration and b) with mitoses ≤1/mm²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2</td>
<td>1.0-2.0</td>
<td>a) with ulceration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3</td>
<td>2.0-4.0</td>
<td>a) with ulceration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4</td>
<td>&gt;4.0</td>
<td>a) with ulceration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**M Category**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M Classification</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>LDH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M0</td>
<td>No detectable evidence of distant metastases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1a</td>
<td>Metastases to skin, subcutaneous, or distant lymph nodes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1b</td>
<td>Metastases to bone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1c</td>
<td>Metastases to all other visceral sites or distant metastases to any site combined with an elevated serum LDH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Serum LDH is incorporated into the M category as shown below.

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Case #1 – Diagnostic Workup

- History/Chief Complaint
  - 48-year-old female presents for mole removal. Noticed flaky superficial skin lesion left forearm 3-4 months ago. Patient denies personal or family h/o skin cancer.

- Physical Exam
  - Skin: 5 mm flaky, mildly pinkish macule on dorsal left forearm with regular, symmetric borders

- Procedure
  - 4/19 Shave biopsy of lesion forearm up to 0.5 cm x 1 cm

- Pathology Report
  - Malignant melanoma, Breslow depth 0.24 mm, Clark level II, no ulceration, mitotic index 1 per square millimeter
  - Pathologic stage pT1b N0 M0
  - Lesion extends to peripheral edge of biopsy. Excision with appropriate margins is necessary.

Case #1 – Clinical Staging

- Physical exam
  - Size and description of flaky, pink, symmetric borders do not play a role in staging
  - No comment on regional nodes is significant

- Shave biopsy
  - Microstaging used to assign clinical stage
  - Not considered definitive treatment

- Pathology report
  - Breslow depth, ulceration, and mitotic index are key
  - Clark level is not used
  - Pathologist cannot assign stage, provides helpful hints
  - Pathologist should not have called this a pathologic stage

Case #1 – Clinical Staging Answer

- cT1b
  - Breslow depth is ≤1 mm
  - No ulceration
  - Mitoses ≥1/mm²
  - Clinical T, not pathologic T, diagnostic workup microstaging

- cN0
  - No mention of nodal involvement on exam
  - Do not use pathologist’s NX

- cM0
  - No signs or symptoms of mets
  - Do not use pathologist’s MX, MX does not exist

- Stage IB
Case #1 – Treatment

- **History/Chief Complaint**
  - Shave biopsy performed by PCP, referred to dermatology for wide local excision in office under local anesthesia.

- **Operative Report**
  - 5/13 Wide local excision of forearm lesion

- **Pathology Report**
  - Skin, left forearm, excision: Residual, malignant melanoma. Surgical margins negative. Prior biopsy site changes. Comment: Residual malignant melanoma is all in-situ. Patient's prior shave biopsy from left dorsal forearm was reviewed in conjunction with this case.

Case #1 – Pathologic Staging

- **Surgery**
  - Patient had surgical resection qualifying for pathologic staging
  - Must have re-excision or wide excision for treatment

- **Clinical staging information**
  - cT1b cN0 cM0

- **Operative Report**
  - No additional info

- **Pathology Report**
  - Residual melanoma in situ
  - Surgical margins don't affect the staging

Case #1 – Pathologic Staging Answer

- **pT1b**
  - Clinical staging information
    - Breslow depth ≤ 1 mm
    - No ulceration
    - Mitoses ≥ 1/mm²
    - Residual melanoma in situ

- **pNX**
  - No microscopic exam of a node

- **cM0**
  - No signs or symptoms of mets

- **Stage unknown, cannot be assigned**
Case #2 – Diagnostic Workup

- History/Chief Complaint
  - 76-year-old female with increasing lethargy, anorexia and weight loss. Mass on left upper extremity present for years. Mass recently developed foul-smelling discharge coming from the base.
- Physical Exam
  - Musculoskeletal: 10 cm mass over left upper extremity laterally with white base peduncle and appears fungating
- Imaging
  - Chest x-ray – patchy infiltrates of uncertain age
  - CT head – focal infarction involving left occipital lobe
  - CT pelvis – degenerative changes
  - CT spine – mild compression deformities
- Procedure
  - 11/24 Biopsy left arm mass
- Pathology Report
  - Malignant melanoma. 2.30 mm depth of invasion.

Case #2 – Clinical Staging

- Physical exam
  - Size and description of white base peduncle, fungating with discharge do not play a role in staging
  - No comment on regional nodes is significant
- Biopsy
  - Microstaging used to assign clinical stage
  - Not considered definitive treatment
- Pathology report
  - Depth of invasion
  - Ulceration is missing – CAP protocol element
  - CAP protocol Note E explains criteria for ulceration
  - Multiple detailed criteria to meet standard for ulceration

Case #2 – Clinical Staging Answer

- cT3
  - Depth of invasion, thickness, is 2.01-4.00 mm
  - No information on ulceration in pathology report
  - Cannot assign a or b for ulceration status
    - Must have clear statement
    - Cannot code "no ulceration" based on lack of statement
- cN0
  - No mention of nodal involvement on exam
  - Physician would have examined/stated involvement if present
- cM0
  - No signs or symptoms of mets
- Stage unknown, cannot be assigned
Case #2 – Treatment

• Because of the multiple strokes evident on CT scan and profound debility with weakness, the family wants comfort care in the home with home support.

Case #2 – Pathologic Staging

• No surgical treatment
• Patient does not qualify for pathologic staging

Case #2 – Pathologic Staging Answer

• No T, N, M, or stage group may be assigned
• All categories left blank – does not qualify for staging
• Stage group may be coded as 99 for cancer registries
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CAnswer Forum

- Submit questions to AJCC Forum
  - Located within CAnswer Forum
  - Provides information for all
  - Allows tracking for educational purposes

- http://cancerbulletin.facs.org/forums/

Summary

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Summary

- Recognize differences based on disease site
  - Examine criteria for assigning stage
  - Effect of uniqueness of anatomy, workup, treatment

- Employ critical thinking in using physician documentation
  - Understanding current standard medical practice
  - Interpretation of available information

- Utilize guidelines available to registrars to gain knowledge

- Identify resources for AJCC staging
  - Information and guidance
  - Obtain answers to questions to learn staging
    - Understand rationale to apply to future cases
    - Not just an answer for today’s case

Thank you

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