



Protocol for the Examination of Specimens From Patients With Cancers of the Pharynx

Version: 4.1.1.0

Protocol Posting Date: November 2021

CAP Laboratory Accreditation Program Protocol Required Use Date: March 2022

The changes included in this current protocol version affect accreditation requirements. The new deadline for implementing this protocol version is reflected in the above accreditation date.

For accreditation purposes, this protocol should be used for the following procedures AND tumor types:

Procedure	Description
Resection	Includes specimens designated pharynx (oropharynx, nasopharynx, hypopharynx) including the base of the tongue, tonsils, soft palate, and uvula
Tumor Type	Description
Carcinoma	Includes squamous cell carcinoma, neuroendocrine carcinoma, and minor salivary gland carcinoma
Mucosal Melanoma	

This protocol is NOT required for accreditation purposes for the following:

Procedure
Biopsy
Primary resection specimen with no residual cancer (eg, following neoadjuvant therapy)
Cytologic specimens

The following tumor types should NOT be reported using this protocol:

Tumor Type
Sarcoma (consider the Soft Tissue protocol)
Lymphoma (consider the Hodgkin or non-Hodgkin Lymphoma protocols)

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With guidance from the CAP Cancer and CAP Pathology Electronic Reporting Committees.

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Accreditation Requirements

This protocol can be utilized for a variety of procedures and tumor types for clinical care purposes. For accreditation purposes, only the definitive primary cancer resection specimen is required to have the core and conditional data elements reported in a synoptic format.

- Core data elements are required in reports to adequately describe appropriate malignancies. For accreditation purposes, essential data elements must be reported in all instances, even if the response is “not applicable” or “cannot be determined.”
- Conditional data elements are only required to be reported if applicable as delineated in the protocol. For instance, the total number of lymph nodes examined must be reported, but only if nodes are present in the specimen.
- Optional data elements are identified with “+” and although not required for CAP accreditation purposes, may be considered for reporting as determined by local practice standards.

The use of this protocol is not required for recurrent tumors or for metastatic tumors that are resected at a different time than the primary tumor. Use of this protocol is also not required for pathology reviews performed at a second institution (ie, secondary consultation, second opinion, or review of outside case at second institution).

Synoptic Reporting

All core and conditionally required data elements outlined on the surgical case summary from this cancer protocol must be displayed in synoptic report format. Synoptic format is defined as:

- Data element: followed by its answer (response), outline format without the paired Data element: Response format is NOT considered synoptic.
- The data element should be represented in the report as it is listed in the case summary. The response for any data element may be modified from those listed in the case summary, including “Cannot be determined” if appropriate.
- Each diagnostic parameter pair (Data element: Response) is listed on a separate line or in a tabular format to achieve visual separation. The following exceptions are allowed to be listed on one line:
 - Anatomic site or specimen, laterality, and procedure
 - Pathologic Stage Classification (pTNM) elements
 - Negative margins, as long as all negative margins are specifically enumerated where applicable
- The synoptic portion of the report can appear in the diagnosis section of the pathology report, at the end of the report or in a separate section, but all Data element: Responses must be listed together in one location

Organizations and pathologists may choose to list the required elements in any order, use additional methods in order to enhance or achieve visual separation, or add optional items within the synoptic report. The report may have required elements in a summary format elsewhere in the report IN ADDITION TO but not as replacement for the synoptic report ie, all required elements must be in the synoptic portion of the report in the format defined above.

Summary of Changes

v 4.1.1.0

- Remodeled Preexisting pleomorphic adenoma component question
- Changed nested Margin questions from Conditional to Required

Reporting Template

Protocol Posting Date: November 2021

Select a single response unless otherwise indicated.

CASE SUMMARY: (PHARYNX (OROPHARYNX, HYPOPHARYNX, NASOPHARYNX))

Standard(s): AJCC-UICC 8

SPECIMEN

Procedure (select all that apply)

- ☐ Excision
- ☐ Tonsillectomy
- ☐ Laryngopharyngectomy
- ☐ Neck (lymph node) dissection (specify): _____
- ☐ Other (specify): _____
- ☐ Not specified

TUMOR

Tumor Focality

- ☐ Unifocal
- ☐ Multifocal: _____
- ☐ Cannot be determined: _____

Multiple Primary Sites (e.g., oropharynx and nasopharynx)

- ☐ Not applicable (no additional primary site(s) present)
- ☐ Present: _____

Please complete a separate checklist for each primary site

Tumor Site (Note [A](#))

- ☐ Oropharynx: _____

+Tumor Subsite (select all that apply)

- ☐ Palatine tonsil
- ☐ Tonsillar pillar or fossa
- ☐ Base of tongue, including lingual tonsil
- ☐ Soft palate
- ☐ Uvula
- ☐ Pharyngeal wall (posterior)
- ☐ Vallecula

- ☐ Nasopharynx: _____

+Tumor Subsite (select all that apply)

- ☐ Superior / Posterior
- ☐ Lateral (including Rosenmuller fossa)
- ☐ Nasopharyngeal tonsils (adenoids)

- ☐ Hypopharynx: _____

+Tumor Subsite (select all that apply)

- ☐ Piriform sinus

- ☐ Postcricoid
- ☐ Pharyngeal wall (posterior and / or lateral)
- ☐ Other (specify): _____
- ☐ Not specified

Tumor Laterality (select all that apply)

- ☐ Left
- ☐ Right
- ☐ Midline
- ☐ Not specified

Tumor Size

- ☐ Greatest dimension in Centimeters (cm): _____ cm
- ☐ +Additional Dimension in Centimeters (cm): _____ x _____ cm
- ☐ Cannot be determined (explain): _____

Preexisting Pleomorphic Adenoma Component (carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma) (Note [B](#))

- ☐ Present

Architectural Type

Required only for carcinomas of minor salivary glands

- ☐ Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma, minimally invasive
- ☐ Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma, invasive
- ☐ Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma, intracapsular (noninvasive)
- ☐ Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma, extent cannot be determined
- ☐ Not applicable

Histologic Type (Note [B](#))

Carcinomas of the Oropharynx and Hypopharynx

- ☐ Human papillomavirus (HPV)-mediated (positive) squamous cell carcinoma (oropharynx only)
- ☐ HPV-unrelated (negative) squamous cell carcinoma (oropharynx)
- ☐ Oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma, HPV status unknown (see “ancillary studies” for additional notes)
- ☐ Hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma

Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Variants (select all that apply)

- ☐ Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Variants
 - ☐ Squamous cell carcinoma, conventional (keratinizing)
 - ☐ Squamous cell carcinoma, nonkeratinizing
 - ☐ Acantholytic squamous cell carcinoma
 - ☐ Adenosquamous carcinoma
 - ☐ Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma
 - ☐ Papillary squamous cell carcinoma
 - ☐ Spindle cell squamous carcinoma
 - ☐ Verrucous squamous cell carcinoma
 - ☐ Lymphoepithelial carcinoma (non-nasopharyngeal)

Carcinomas of the Nasopharynx

- ☐ Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma
- ☐ Nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinoma
- ☐ Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma

Carcinomas of Minor Salivary Glands

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☐ Mucoepidermoid carcinoma, low grade☐ Mucoepidermoid carcinoma, intermediate grade☐ Mucoepidermoid carcinoma, high grade

If multiple patterns present, select predominant pattern unless solid pattern is greater than 30%, in which case should select solid pattern

☐ Adenoid cystic carcinoma, tubular pattern#**+Percentage of Solid Component**☐ Specify percentage: _____ %☐ Other (specify): _____☐ Cannot be determined☐ Adenoid cystic carcinoma, cribriform pattern#**+Percentage of Solid Component**☐ Specify percentage: _____ %☐ Other (specify): _____☐ Cannot be determined☐ Adenoid cystic carcinoma, solid pattern#**+Percentage of Solid Component**☐ Specify percentage: _____ %☐ Other (specify): _____☐ Cannot be determined☐ Acinic cell carcinoma☐ Polymorphous adenocarcinoma, classic, low grade☐ Polymorphous adenocarcinoma, classic, intermediate grade☐ Polymorphous adenocarcinoma, classic, high grade☐ Polymorphous adenocarcinoma, cribriform (cribriform adenocarcinoma of salivary origin), low grade☐ Polymorphous adenocarcinoma, cribriform (cribriform adenocarcinoma of salivary origin),

intermediate grade

☐ Polymorphous adenocarcinoma, cribriform (cribriform adenocarcinoma of salivary origin), high grade☐ (Mammary analogue) Secretory carcinoma☐ Salivary duct carcinoma☐ Epithelial-myoepithelial carcinoma☐ (Hyalinizing) Clear cell adenocarcinoma☐ Adenocarcinoma, not otherwise specified, low grade☐ Adenocarcinoma, not otherwise specified, intermediate grade☐ Adenocarcinoma, not otherwise specified, high grade☐ Basal cell adenocarcinoma☐ Carcinosarcoma (true malignant mixed tumor)☐ Intraductal carcinoma, low grade☐ Intraductal carcinoma, high grade☐ Lymphoepithelial carcinoma☐ Myoepithelial carcinoma (malignant myoepithelioma)☐ Oncocytic carcinoma

Adenocarcinomas (Non-Salivary Gland Type)

☐ Nasopharyngeal papillary adenocarcinoma

Neuroendocrine Carcinoma

☐ Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, HPV negative☐ Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, HPV positive☐ Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, HPV negative☐ Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, HPV positive

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Mucosal melanoma
___ Mucosal melanoma

RETIRED

Other

___ Other histologic type not listed (specify): _____

___ Carcinoma, type cannot be determined: _____

+Histologic Type Comment: _____

Histologic Grade# (Note [C](#))

The Histologic Grade section is required for squamous cell carcinomas (HPV-unrelated / negative) only.

___ Not applicable

___ G1, well differentiated

___ G2, moderately differentiated

___ G3, poorly differentiated

___ Other (specify): _____

___ GX, cannot be assessed: _____

+Tumor Extent (specify): _____

Lymphovascular Invasion

___ Not identified

___ Present

___ Cannot be determined: _____

Perineural Invasion (Note [D](#))

___ Not identified

___ Present

___ Cannot be determined: _____

+Tumor Comment: _____

MARGINS (Notes [E,F](#))

Margin Status for Invasive Tumor

___ All margins negative for invasive tumor

Distance from Invasive Tumor to Closest Margin

Specify in Millimeters (mm)

___ Exact distance: _____ mm

___ Greater than: _____ mm

___ Less than 1 mm

___ Other (specify): _____

___ Cannot be determined: _____

Closest Margin(s) to Invasive Tumor (per orientation, if possible)

___ Specify location(s) of closest margin(s): _____

___ Cannot be determined

+Other Close Margin(s) to Invasive Tumor

___ Specify location(s) and distance(s) of other close margin(s): _____

___ Cannot be determined

___ Invasive tumor present at margin

Margin(s) Involved by Invasive Tumor (per orientation, if possible)

___ Specify involved margin(s): _____

- ☐ Cannot be determined
☐ Other (specify): _____
☐ Cannot be determined: _____

Margin Status for Noninvasive Tumor

Applicable only to nonoropharyngeal and HPV-negative oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma and histologic variants.

- ☐ Not applicable
☐ All margins negative for high grade dysplasia / in situ disease

Distance from Noninvasive Tumor to Closest Margin

Specify in Millimeters (mm)

- ☐ Exact distance: _____ mm
☐ Greater than: _____ mm
☐ Less than 1 mm
☐ Other (specify): _____
☐ Cannot be determined: _____

Closest Margin(s) to Noninvasive Tumor (per orientation, if possible)

- ☐ Specify location(s) of closest margin(s): _____
☐ Cannot be determined
☐ High grade dysplasia / in situ disease present at margin

Margin(s) Involved by Noninvasive Tumor (per orientation, if possible)

- ☐ Specify involved margin(s): _____
☐ Cannot be determined
☐ Other (specify): _____
☐ Cannot be determined: _____

+Margin Comment: _____

REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (Note [G](#))

Regional Lymph Node Status

- ☐ Not applicable (no regional lymph nodes submitted or found)
☐ Regional lymph nodes present
☐ All regional lymph nodes negative for tumor
☐ Tumor present in regional lymph node(s)

Number of Lymph Nodes with Tumor

- ☐ Exact number (specify): _____
☐ At least (specify): _____
☐ Other (specify): _____
☐ Cannot be determined

Laterality of Lymph Node(s) with Tumor (not applicable for mucosal melanoma)

- ☐ Ipsilateral (including midline): _____
☐ Contralateral: _____
☐ Bilateral: _____
☐ Cannot be determined: _____
☐ Not applicable

Size of Largest Nodal Metastatic Deposit (not applicable for mucosal melanoma)

Specify in Centimeters (cm)

- ☐ Exact size: _____ cm
☐ At least: _____ cm

- ☐ Greater than: _____ cm
☐ Less than: _____ cm
☐ Other (specify): _____
☐ Cannot be determined: _____
☐ Not applicable

Extranodal Extension (ENE)

Required only for HPV-unrelated / negative oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal carcinomas

- ☐ Not identified
☐ Present

+Distance of ENE from Lymph Node Capsule

Specify in Millimeters (mm)

- ☐ Exact distance: _____ mm
☐ Greater than 2 mm (macroscopic ENE)
☐ Less than or equal to 2 mm (microscopic ENE)
☐ Less than 1 mm
☐ Other (specify): _____
☐ Cannot be determined: _____
☐ Cannot be determined: _____
☐ Not applicable
☐ Other (specify): _____
☐ Cannot be determined (explain): _____

Number of Lymph Nodes Examined

- ☐ Exact number (specify): _____
☐ At least (specify): _____
☐ Other (specify): _____
☐ Cannot be determined

+Regional Lymph Node Comment: _____

DISTANT METASTASIS

Distant Site(s) Involved, if applicable (select all that apply)

- ☐ Not applicable
☐ Lung: _____
☐ Bone: _____
☐ Brain: _____
☐ Liver: _____
☐ Other (specify): _____
☐ Cannot be determined: _____

PATHOLOGIC STAGE CLASSIFICATION (pTNM, AJCC 8th Edition) (Note [H](#))

Reporting of pT, pN, and (when applicable) pM categories is based on information available to the pathologist at the time the report is issued. As per the AJCC (Chapter 1, 8th Ed.) it is the managing physician's responsibility to establish the final pathologic stage based upon all pertinent information, including but potentially not limited to this pathology report.

TNM Descriptors (select all that apply)

- ☐ Not applicable
☐ m (multiple primary tumors)
☐ r (recurrent)

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___ y (post-treatment)

RETIRED

Pathologic Stage Classification (Note [H](#))

___ For All Carcinomas

pT Category and pN Category

___ For HPV-Mediated (Positive) Oropharynx

pT Category

___ pT0: No primary identified

___ pT1: Tumor 2 cm or smaller in greatest dimension

___ pT2: Tumor larger than 2 cm but not larger than 4 cm in greatest dimension

___ pT3: Tumor larger than 4 cm in greatest dimension or extension to lingual surface of epiglottis

___ pT4: Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades the larynx, extrinsic muscle of tongue, medial pterygoid, hard palate, or mandible or beyond#

Mucosal extension to lingual surface of epiglottis from primary tumors of the base of the tongue and vallecula does not constitute invasion of larynx.

pN Category

___ pN not assigned (no nodes submitted or found)

___ pN not assigned (cannot be determined based on available pathological information)

___ pN0: No regional lymph node metastasis

___ pN1: Metastasis in 4 or fewer lymph nodes

___ pN2: Metastasis in more than 4 lymph nodes

___ For HPV-Unrelated (Negative) Oropharynx

pT Category

___ pT not assigned (cannot be determined based on available pathological information)

___ pTis: Carcinoma *in situ*

___ pT1: Tumor 2 cm or smaller in greatest dimension

___ pT2: Tumor larger than 2 cm but not larger than 4 cm in greatest dimension

___ pT3: Tumor larger than 4 cm in greatest dimension or extension to lingual surface of epiglottis

pT4: Moderately advanced or very advanced local disease

Mucosal extension to lingual surface of epiglottis from primary tumors of the base of the tongue and vallecula does not constitute invasion of larynx

___ pT4a: Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades larynx, extrinsic muscle of tongue, medial pterygoid muscles, hard palate, or mandible#

___ pT4b: Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades lateral pterygoid muscle, pterygoid plates, lateral nasopharynx, or skull base, or encases carotid artery

___ pT4 (subcategory cannot be determined)

pN Category#

___ pN not assigned (no nodes submitted or found)

___ pN not assigned (cannot be determined based on available pathological information)

Measurement of the metastatic focus in the lymph nodes is based on the largest metastatic deposit size, which may include matted or fused lymph nodes.

Midline nodes are considered ipsilateral nodes.

Pathological ENE should be recorded as ENE(-) or ENE(+).

___ pN0: No regional lymph node metastasis

___ pN1: Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or smaller in greatest dimension and ENE(-)

pN2: Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or smaller in greatest dimension and ENE(+); or larger than 3 cm but not larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-); or metastases in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-); or in bilateral or contralateral lymph node(s), none larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-)

___ pN2a: Metastasis in single ipsilateral node 3 cm or smaller in greatest dimension and ENE(+); OR a single ipsilateral node larger than 3 cm but not larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-)

___ pN2b: Metastases in multiple ipsilateral nodes, none larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-)

___ pN2c: Metastases in bilateral or contralateral lymph node(s), none larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-)

___ pN2 (subcategory cannot be determined)

pN3: Metastasis in a lymph node larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-); OR in a single ipsilateral node larger than 3 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(+); OR multiple ipsilateral, contralateral or bilateral nodes, any with ENE(+); OR a single contralateral node 3 cm or smaller and ENE(+); OR a single contralateral node of any size and ENE(+)

___ pN3a: Metastasis in a lymph node larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-)

___ pN3b: Metastasis in a single ipsilateral node larger than 3 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(+); OR multiple ipsilateral, contralateral or bilateral nodes any with ENE(+); OR a single contralateral node of any size and ENE(+)

___ pN3 (subcategory cannot be determined)

___ For Nasopharynx

pT Category

___ pT not assigned (cannot be determined based on available pathological information)

___ pT0: No evidence of primary tumor, but EBV-positive cervical node(s) involvement

___ pT1: Tumor confined to nasopharynx, or extension to oropharynx and / or nasal cavity without parapharyngeal involvement#

___ pT2: Tumor with extension to parapharyngeal space, and / or adjacent soft tissue involvement (medial pterygoid, lateral pterygoid, prevertebral muscles)

___ pT3: Tumor with infiltration of bony structures at skull base, cervical vertebra, pterygoid structures, and / or paranasal sinuses

___ pT4: Tumor with intracranial extension, involvement of cranial nerves, hypopharynx, orbit, parotid gland, and / or extensive soft tissue infiltration beyond the lateral surface of the lateral pterygoid muscle

pN Category

___ pN not assigned (no nodes submitted or found)

___ pN not assigned (cannot be determined based on available pathological information)

___ pN0: No regional lymph node metastasis

___ pN1: Unilateral metastasis in cervical lymph node(s) and / or unilateral or bilateral metastasis in retropharyngeal lymph node(s), 6 cm or smaller in greatest dimension, above the caudal border of cricoid cartilage

___ pN2: Bilateral metastasis in cervical lymph node(s), 6 cm or smaller in greatest dimension, above the caudal border of cricoid cartilage

___ pN3: Unilateral or bilateral metastasis in cervical lymph node(s), larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension, and / or extension below the caudal border of cricoid cartilage

___ For Hypopharynx

pT Category

___ pT not assigned (cannot be determined based on available pathological information)

___ pTis: Carcinoma *in situ*

___ pT1: Tumor limited to one subsite of hypopharynx and / or 2 cm or smaller in greatest dimension

___ pT2: Tumor invades more than one subsite of hypopharynx or an adjacent site, or measures larger than 2 cm but not larger than 4 cm in greatest dimension without fixation of hemilarynx

___ pT3: Tumor measures larger than 4 cm in greatest dimension or with fixation of hemilarynx or extension to esophageal mucosa

pT4: Moderately advanced and very advanced local disease

___ pT4a: Moderately advanced local disease. Tumor invades thyroid / cricoid cartilage, hyoid bone, thyroid gland, esophageal muscle or central compartment soft tissue

___ pT4b: Very advanced local disease. Tumor invades prevertebral fascia, encases carotid artery, or involves mediastinal structures

___ pT4 (subcategory cannot be determined)

pN Category

___ pN not assigned (no nodes submitted or found)

___ pN not assigned (cannot be determined based on available pathological information)

Midline nodes are considered ipsilateral nodes.

Pathological ENE should be recorded as ENE(-) or ENE(+).

Measurement of the metastatic focus in the lymph nodes is based on the largest metastatic deposit size, which may include matted or fused lymph nodes.

___ pN0: No regional lymph node metastasis

___ pN1: Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or smaller in greatest dimension and ENE(-)

pN2: Metastasis in a single ipsilateral lymph node, 3 cm or smaller in greatest dimension and ENE(+); OR larger than 3 cm but not larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-); OR metastases in multiple ipsilateral lymph nodes, none larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-); OR in bilateral or contralateral lymph node(s), none larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-)

___ pN2a: Metastasis in single ipsilateral node 3 cm or smaller in greatest dimension and ENE(+); OR a single ipsilateral node larger than 3 cm but not larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-)

___ pN2b: Metastasis in multiple ipsilateral nodes, none larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-)

___ pN2c: Metastasis in bilateral or contralateral lymph node(s), none larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-)

___ pN2 (subcategory cannot be determined)

pN3: Metastasis in a lymph node larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-); or in a single ipsilateral node larger than 3 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(+); or multiple ipsilateral, contralateral or bilateral nodes, any with ENE(+); or a single contralateral node of any size and ENE(+)

___ pN3a: Metastasis in a lymph node larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(-)

___ pN3b: Metastasis in a single ipsilateral node larger than 3 cm in greatest dimension and ENE(+); or multiple ipsilateral, contralateral or bilateral nodes any with ENE(+); or a single contralateral node of any size and ENE(+)

___ pN3 (subcategory cannot be determined)

pM Category (required only if confirmed pathologically)

___ Not applicable - pM cannot be determined from the submitted specimen(s)

___ pM1: Distant metastasis

___ For Mucosal Melanoma

pT Category

___ pT3: Tumors limited to the mucosa and immediately underlying soft tissue, regardless of thickness or greatest dimension; for example, polypoid nasal disease, pigmented or nonpigmented lesions of the oral cavity, pharynx, or larynx

pT4: Moderately advanced or very advanced disease

___ pT4a: Moderately advanced disease. Tumor involving deep soft tissue, cartilage, bone, or overlying skin.

___ pT4b: Very advanced disease. Tumor involving brain, dura, skull base, lower cranial nerves (IX, X, XI, XII), masticator space, carotid artery, prevertebral space, or mediastinal structures.

___ pT4 (subcategory cannot be determined)

pN Category

___ pN not assigned (no nodes submitted or found)

- ☐ pN not assigned (cannot be determined based on available pathological information)
- ☐ pN0: No regional lymph node metastasis
- ☐ pN1: Regional lymph node metastases present
- pM Category (required only if confirmed pathologically)**
- ☐ Not applicable - pM cannot be determined from the submitted specimen(s)
- ☐ pM1: Distant metastasis

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS (Note [1](#))

+Additional Findings (select all that apply)

Applicable only to nonoropharyngeal and HPV-negative oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma and histologic variants, and required only if margins uninvolved by invasive carcinoma.

- ☐ None identified
- ☐ Keratinizing dysplasia, mild#
- ☐ Keratinizing dysplasia, moderate#
- ☐ Keratinizing dysplasia, severe (carcinoma in situ)#
- ☐ Nonkeratinizing dysplasia, mild#
- ☐ Nonkeratinizing dysplasia, moderate#
- ☐ Nonkeratinizing dysplasia, severe (carcinoma in situ)#
- ☐ Inflammation (specify type): _____
- ☐ Squamous metaplasia
- ☐ Epithelial hyperplasia
- ☐ Colonization, fungal
- ☐ Colonization, bacterial
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

SPECIAL STUDIES

For reporting molecular testing and other cancer biomarker testing results, the CAP Head and Neck Biomarker Template should be used. Pending biomarker studies should be listed in the Comments section of this report. Note that some form of high-risk HPV testing is required for staging of oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma.

It is highly recommended to perform p16 or other form of HPV testing prior to submitting the pT and pN sections of the synoptic checklist rather than listing the status as pending. Using the "Oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma, HPV status unknown" option simply because of a lack of access to these tests is highly discouraged. A consultation to another testing center prior to sign out is highly advised in order to use the correct staging system. In the event of an equivocal p16 or HPV test, or insufficient remaining tissue, the use of "Oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma, HPV status unknown" is appropriate. The recommendation in these instances is to test a separate sample, if available, and otherwise the staging system defaults to the HPV negative pT and pN criteria (although the tumor should NOT be labeled HPV negative).

Ancillary Studies Performed (select all that apply)

- ☐ Not applicable
- ☐ p16 by immunohistochemistry (IHC)
- p16 IHC Results**
- ☐ Negative
- ☐ Positive (greater than 70%) nuclear and cytoplasmic staining: _____
- ☐ Cannot be determined (explain): _____
- ☐ Human papillomavirus (HPV) by in situ hybridization (ISH)
- HPV Type (specify):** _____
- HPV ISH Results**
- ☐ Negative
- ☐ Positive: _____
- HPV ISH Pattern**

- ☐ Punctate
- ☐ Diffuse
- ☐ Mixed
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

☐ Cannot be determined (explain): _____

☐ Human papillomavirus (HPV) by polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

HPV Type (specify): _____

HPV PCR Results

- ☐ Negative
- ☐ Positive: _____
- ☐ Cannot be determined (explain): _____

☐ Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) (specify methodology, e.g. Epstein Barr virus encoded RNA [EBER], other): _____

EBV Results

- ☐ Negative
- ☐ Positive: _____
- ☐ Cannot be determined (explain): _____
- ☐ Other studies (specify): _____
- ☐ Pending studies (specify): _____
- ☐ Not specified
- ☐ Not performed: _____

COMMENTS

Comment(s): _____

Explanatory Notes

A. Anatomical Sites and Subsites for Pharynx

The pharynx is divided into 3 parts including the nasopharynx, oropharynx, and hypopharynx (Figure 1).

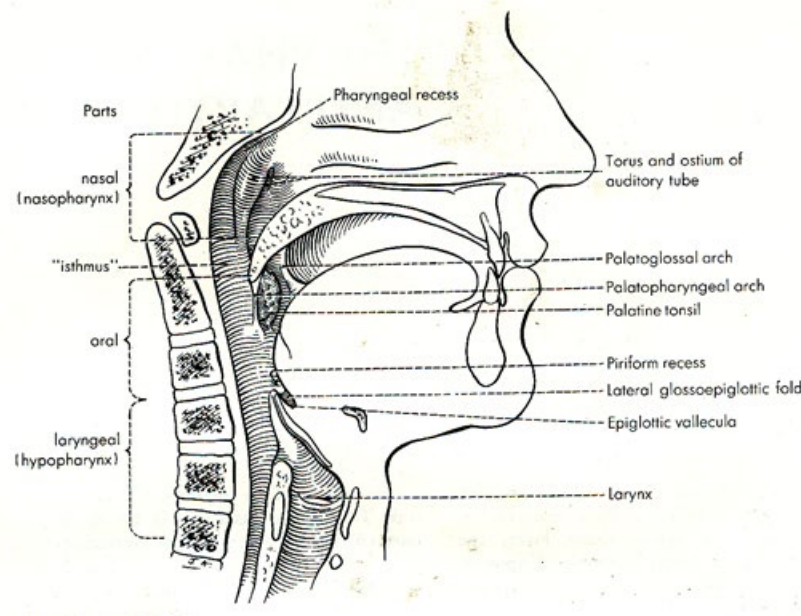


Figure 1. Anatomic subdivisions and “contents” of the pharynx. From Hollinshead WH. *Anatomy for Surgeons: The Head and Neck*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins; 1982. Reproduced with permission (<http://lww.com>).

Oropharynx (Figure 1)

The oropharynx is the portion of the continuity of the pharynx extending from the plane of the superior surface of the soft palate to the superior surface of the hyoid bone or floor of the vallecula.^{1,2} The contents of the oropharynx include:

- soft palate
- palatine tonsils
- anterior and posterior tonsillar pillars
- tonsillar fossa and tonsillar (faucial) pillars
- uvula
- base of tongue, including the lingual tonsils
- vallecula
- posterior oropharyngeal wall

Nasopharynx (Figure 1)

The nasopharynx is situated behind the nasal cavity and above the soft palate; it begins anteriorly at the posterior choana and extends along the plane of the airway to the level of the free border of the soft palate.³ The contents of the nasopharynx include:

- nasopharyngeal tonsils (adenoids) lie along the posterior and lateral of the nasopharynx
- orifice of Eustachian tube lies along the lateral aspects of the nasopharyngeal wall

- fossa of Rosenmüller

Hypopharynx (Figure 1)

The hypopharynx is the portion of the pharynx extending from the plane of the superior border of the hyoid bone (or floor of the vallecula) to the plane corresponding to the lower border of the cricoid cartilage.¹ The contents of the hypopharynx include:

- piriform sinus (right and left) - represents part of the hypopharynx which expands bilaterally and forward around the sides of the larynx and lies between the larynx and the thyroid cartilage
- lateral and posterior hypopharyngeal walls
- postcricoid region extending from the level of the arytenoid cartilage and connecting folds to the inferior border of the cricoid cartilage; it connects the 2 piriform sinuses, thereby forming the anterior wall of the hypopharynx

Waldeyer ring is formed by a ring or group of extranodal lymphoid tissues about the upper end of the pharynx (Figure 2) which consists of the:

- palatine tonsils
- pharyngeal tonsils (adenoids)
- base of tongue/lingual tonsils
- adjacent submucosal lymphatics

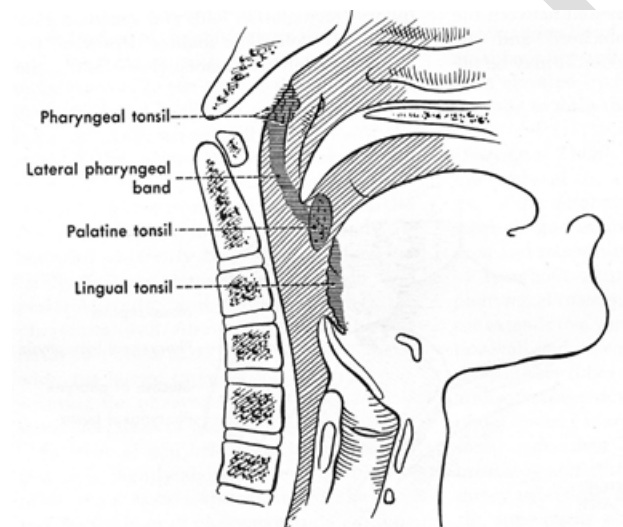


Figure 2. Waldeyer tonsillar tissues. From Hollinshead WH. *Anatomy for Surgeons: The Head and Neck*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins; 1982. Reproduced with permission (<http://lww.com>).

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B. Histologic Type

A modification of the WHO classification of carcinomas of the oropharynx,^{1,2} the nasopharynx,³ and the hypopharynx^{4,5} is shown below. This list may not be complete. This protocol applies only to carcinomas and melanomas and does not apply to lymphomas or sarcomas.

Carcinomas of the Oropharynx and Hypopharynx

Squamous cell carcinoma

Human papillomavirus (HPV)-mediated (positive) squamous cell carcinoma (oropharynx only)[#]

HPV-unrelated (negative) squamous cell carcinoma (oropharynx and hypopharynx)[#]

Variants of Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Keratinizing

Nonkeratinizing

Acantholytic squamous cell carcinoma

Adenosquamous carcinoma

Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma

Papillary squamous cell carcinoma

Spindle cell squamous cell carcinoma

Verrucous squamous cell carcinoma

Lymphoepithelial carcinoma

[#] Modification based on separation of HPV-mediated (positive) and HPV-unrelated (negative) oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma in the AJCC 8th edition and WHO 4th edition.^{1,6,7}

Carcinomas of the Nasopharynx

Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma

Nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinoma

Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma

Adenocarcinomas Non-Salivary Gland Type

Nasopharyngeal papillary adenocarcinoma, low-grade

Carcinomas of the Minor Salivary Glands

The histologic classification recommended is a modification of the WHO classification of salivary gland tumors. Additional entities are covered in the major salivary gland protocol.

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

Adenoid cystic carcinoma

Acinic cell carcinoma

Polymorphous adenocarcinoma

(Mammary analogue) secretory carcinoma

Salivary duct carcinoma

Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma

Epithelial-myoepithelial carcinoma

(Hyalinizing) clear cell carcinoma

Adenocarcinoma, not otherwise specified

Basal cell adenocarcinoma

Carcinosarcoma

Intraductal carcinoma

Lymphoepithelial carcinoma

Myoepithelial carcinoma

Oncocytic carcinoma

Neuroendocrine Carcinoma

Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, HPV negative

Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, HPV positive

Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, HPV negative

Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, HPV positive

Mucosal Melanoma

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C. Histologic Grade

For histologic types of carcinomas that are amenable to grading, 3 histologic grades are suggested, as shown below. For conventional squamous cell carcinoma, histologic grading as a whole does not perform well as a prognosticator.¹ Nonetheless, it should be recorded when applicable, as it is a basic tumor characteristic. Specifically, it is only applicable for HPV-unrelated/negative oropharyngeal carcinomas and hypopharyngeal carcinomas. HPV-mediated/positive squamous cell carcinoma is not graded, and nasopharyngeal carcinoma is typed as above but does not otherwise require grading.^{2,3,4} Selecting either the most prevalent grade or the highest grade for this synoptic protocol is acceptable. Variants of squamous cell carcinoma (ie, verrucous, basaloid, etc) have an intrinsic biologic potential and currently do not appear to require grading.

Grade 1	Well differentiated
Grade 2	Moderately differentiated
Grade 3	Poorly differentiated
Grade X	Cannot be assessed

The histologic (microscopic) grading of salivary gland carcinomas has been shown to be an independent predictor of behavior and plays a role in optimizing therapy. Further, there is often a positive correlation between histologic grade and clinical stage.^{5,6,7,8} However, most salivary gland carcinoma types have an

intrinsic biologic behavior, and attempted application of a universal grading scheme is merely a crude surrogate.⁷ Thus, a generic grading scheme is no longer recommended for salivary gland carcinomas. Carcinoma types for which grading systems exist and are relevant are incorporated into histologic type. The 3 major categories that are amenable to grading include adenoid cystic carcinoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, and adenocarcinoma, not otherwise specified.^{6,7,9}

In some carcinomas, histologic grading may be based on growth pattern, such as in adenoid cystic carcinoma, for which a histologic high-grade variant has been recognized based on the percentage of solid growth.⁹ Those adenoid cystic carcinomas showing 30% or greater of solid growth pattern are considered to be histologically high-grade carcinomas. The histologic grading of mucoepidermoid carcinoma includes a combination of growth pattern characteristics (eg, cystic, solid, neurotropism) and cytomorphologic findings (eg, anaplasia, mitoses, necrosis).^{10,11,12} Adenocarcinomas, not otherwise specified, do not have a formalized grading scheme and are graded intuitively based on cytomorphologic features.⁷ Polymorphous adenocarcinomas are to be graded as per current WHO recommendations, though these are also graded intuitively as there are no listed criteria.

Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma is subclassified by histologic type and or grade and extent of invasion, the latter including minimally invasive, widely invasive, and intracapsular (noninvasive) cancers. Previously the cut-off for minimal invasion was designated as 1.5 mm; however, more recent studies have shown a favorable prognosis even with cut-offs of 4 mm to 6 mm.¹³ Thus, there is no agreement on an optimal cut-off. However, from a practical standpoint, the terms intracapsular, and minimally invasive should only be applied to unimodular tumors (as opposed to carcinomas arising in multinodular recurrent pleomorphic adenomas) with a well-delineated interface for which the entire lesional border has been microscopically evaluated. Prognosis has been linked to degree of invasion with noninvasive and minimally invasive cancers apparently having a better prognosis than invasive cancers.^{7,13,14}

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D. Perineural Invasion

Traditionally, the presence of perineural invasion (neurotropism) is an important predictor of poor prognosis in head and neck cancer of virtually all sites.¹ The presence of perineural invasion (neurotropism) in the primary cancer is associated with poor local disease control and regional control, as well as being associated with metastasis to regional lymph nodes.¹ Further, perineural invasion is associated with decrease in disease-specific survival and overall survival.¹ There is conflicting data relative to an association between the presence of perineural invasion and the development of distant metastasis, with some studies showing an increased association with distant metastasis, while other studies showing no correlation with distant metastasis.¹ The relationship between perineural invasion and prognosis is independent of nerve diameter.² Additionally, emerging evidence suggests that extratumoral perineural invasion may be more prognostically relevant.³ Although perineural invasion of small unnamed nerves may not produce clinical symptoms, the reporting of perineural invasion includes nerves of all sizes including small peripheral nerves (ie, less than 1 mm in diameter). Aside from the impact on prognosis, the presence of perineural invasion also guides therapy. Concurrent adjuvant chemoradiation therapy has been shown to improve outcomes in patients with perineural invasion (as well as in patients with extranodal extension and bone invasion).^{4,5} While oropharyngeal, hypopharyngeal, and nasopharyngeal site specific data are limited, given the significance relative to prognosis and treatment for head and neck cancers in general, perineural invasion is a required data element in the reporting at these sites as well.

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E. Surgical Margins

Historically, documentation of margin status for many oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal tumors was not possible, and they were not oncologically resected but rather treated with chemotherapy and radiation. With the advent of transoral robotic and laser surgery, however, intact resections have become increasingly common. Limited evidence suggests that at the very minimum, a positive margin is represented by invasive carcinoma present at margin (microscopic cut-through of tumor).^{1,2,3} Akin to other sites, there is no standard definition of a “close” margin, and definitions have ranged from 2 mm to 5 mm.² Despite the paucity of data, in keeping with other sites, the distance from the nearest margin should be recorded.

For hypopharyngeal and HPV-negative oropharyngeal tumors, in situ disease and high-grade dysplasia is plausible, and if present at a margin, the margin is considered positive in line with other sites. When such lesions are identified in pharyngeal sites, it usually occurs in association with an invasive carcinoma. In this setting, the same criteria detailed in the oral cavity and laryngeal protocols apply (see Protocol for the Examination of Specimens from Patients with Carcinomas of the Lip and Oral Cavity and Protocol for the Examination of Specimens from Patients with Carcinomas of the Larynx).

For HPV-positive oropharyngeal carcinoma, in situ disease for practical purposes nonexistent, likely given their derivation from the specialized “lymphoepithelium” of tonsillar crypt.⁴

Nasopharyngeal tumors are still generally not resected and margin status is usually not able to be documented.

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F. Orientation of Specimen

Complex specimens should be examined and oriented with the assistance of the operating surgeon(s). Direct communication between the surgeon and pathologist is a critical component in specimen orientation and proper sectioning. Whenever possible, the tissue examination request form should include a drawing or photograph of the resected specimen showing the extent of the tumor and its relation to the anatomic structures of the region. The lines and extent of the resection can be depicted on preprinted adhesive labels and attached to the surgical pathology request forms.

G. Lymph Nodes

Measurement of Tumor Metastasis

The cross-sectional diameter of the largest lymph node metastasis (not the lymph node itself) is measured in the gross specimen at the time of macroscopic examination or, if necessary, on the histologic slide at the time of microscopic examination.^{1,2}

Special Procedures for Lymph Nodes

The risk of regional (cervical neck) nodal spread from cancers of the pharynx is high. The majority of metastatic carcinomas to the cervical lymph nodes take origin from a head and neck primary carcinoma. The most common histologic type of carcinoma to metastasize to cervical neck lymph nodes is squamous cell carcinoma. Cervical nodal metastases may occur in the setting of an unknown primary carcinoma referred to as metastatic cervical carcinoma with an unknown primary (CUP).

As per AJCC 8th edition guidelines,³ 3 separate approaches are employed to stage patients who present with an occult primary tumor. The primary T category is described as T0 and the N category is designated according to the respective anatomic site based on Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and HPV status:

1. Patients with EBV-related cervical adenopathy are staged according to N staging in nasopharynx.
2. Patients with HPV-mediated (positive) cervical adenopathy are staged according to N staging in HPV-mediated/ p16 positive oropharyngeal cancer.
3. All other patients with EBV-unrelated and HPV-unrelated cervical adenopathy are staged according to the generic N stage category used for the other head and neck sites, and for unknown primary.

This takes into account the site-specific differences in prognostic impact for metastatic nodal disease. Both HPV- and EBV-driven nodal metastases are typically nonkeratinizing, with the former often being cystic. When encountering this morphology, HPV and EBV testing as suggested in the CAP Head and Neck Biomarker template is critical.

Aside from these, no additional special techniques are required other than routine histology for the assessment of nodal metastases. Immunohistochemistry and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to detect isolated tumor cells are considered investigational techniques at this time.

Regional Lymph Nodes (pN0): Isolated Tumor Cells

Isolated tumor cells (ITCs) are single cells or small clusters of cells not more than 0.2 mm in greatest dimension. While the generic recommendation is that for lymph nodes with ITCs found by either histologic examination, immunohistochemistry, or nonmorphologic techniques (eg, flow cytometry, DNA analysis, PCR amplification of a specific tumor marker), they should be classified as N0 or M0, respectively.^{4,5} Evidence for the validity of this practice in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma and other histologic subtypes is lacking. In fact, rare studies relevant to head and neck sites indicate that isolated tumor cells may actually be a poor prognosticator in terms of local control.⁶

Lymph Node Number

For assessment of pN, a selective neck dissection will ordinarily include 10 or more lymph nodes, and a comprehensive neck dissection (radical or modified radical neck dissection) will ordinarily include 15 or more lymph nodes. Examination of fewer tumor-free nodes still mandates a pN0 designation.

Classification of Neck Dissection

1. Radical neck dissection
2. Modified radical neck dissection, internal jugular vein and/or sternocleidomastoid muscle spared
3. Selective neck dissection (SND), as specified by the surgeon (Figure 3), defined by dissection of less than the 5 traditional levels of a radical and modified radical neck dissection. The following dissections are now under this category^{7,8,9}:
 - a. Supraomohyoid neck dissection

- b. Posterolateral neck dissection
 - c. Lateral neck dissection
 - d. Central compartment neck dissection
- 4. Superselective neck dissection (SSND), a relatively new term defined by dissection of the fibrofatty elements of 2 or less levels.¹⁰
 - 5. Extended radical neck dissection, as specified by the surgeon

For purposes of pathologic evaluation, lymph nodes are organized by levels as shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4. The six sublevels of the neck for describing the location of lymph nodes within levels I, II, and V. Level IA, submental group; level IB, submandibular group; level IIA, upper jugular nodes along the carotid sheath, including the subdigastric group; level IIB, upper jugular nodes in the submuscular recess; level VA, spinal accessory nodes; and level VB, the supraclavicular and transverse cervical nodes. From Flint PW et al, eds. *Cummings Otolaryngology: Head and Neck Surgery*. 5th ed. Philadelphia, PA; Saunders: 2010. Reproduced with permission © Elsevier.

In order for pathologists to properly identify these nodes, they must be familiar with the terminology of the regional lymph node groups and with the relationships of those groups to the regional anatomy. Which lymph node groups surgeons submit for histopathologic evaluation depends on the type of neck dissection they perform. Therefore, surgeons must supply information on the types of neck dissections that they perform and on the details of the local anatomy in the specimens they submit for examination or, in other manners, orient those specimens for pathologists.

If it is not possible to assess the levels of lymph nodes (for instance, when the anatomic landmarks in the excised specimens are not specified), then the lymph node levels may be estimated as follows: level II, upper third of internal jugular (IJ) vein or neck specimen; level III, middle third of IJ vein or neck specimen; level IV, lower third of IJ vein or neck specimen, all anterior to the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

Level I. Submental Group (Sublevel IA)

Lymph nodes within the triangular boundary of the anterior belly of the digastric muscles and the hyoid bone.

Level I. Submandibular Group (Sublevel IB)

Lymph nodes within the boundaries of the anterior and posterior bellies of the digastric muscle and the body of the mandible. The submandibular gland is included in the specimen when the lymph nodes within this triangle are removed.

Level II. Upper Jugular Group (Sublevels IIA and IIB)

Lymph nodes located around the upper third of the internal jugular vein and adjacent spinal accessory nerve extending from the level of the carotid bifurcation (surgical landmark) or hyoid bone (clinical landmark) to the skull base. The posterior boundary is the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, and the anterior boundary is the lateral border of the stylohyoid muscle.

Level III. Middle Jugular Group

Lymph nodes located around the middle third of the internal jugular vein extending from the carotid bifurcation superiorly to the omohyoid muscle (surgical landmark), or cricothyroid notch (clinical landmark) inferiorly. The posterior boundary is the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, and the anterior boundary is the lateral border of the sternohyoid muscle.

Level IV. Lower Jugular Group

Lymph nodes located around the lower third of the internal jugular vein extending from the omohyoid muscle superiorly to the clavicle inferiorly. The posterior boundary is the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, and the anterior boundary is the lateral border of the sternohyoid muscle.

Level V. Posterior Triangle Group (Sublevels VA and VB)

This group comprises predominantly the lymph nodes located along the lower half of the spinal accessory nerve and the transverse cervical artery. The supraclavicular nodes are also included in this group. The posterior boundary of the posterior triangle is the anterior border of the trapezius muscle, the anterior boundary of the posterior triangle is the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, and the inferior boundary of the posterior triangle is the clavicle.

Level VI. Anterior (Central) Compartment

Lymph nodes in this compartment include the pre- and paratracheal nodes, precricoid (Delphian) node, and the perithyroidal nodes, including the lymph nodes along the recurrent laryngeal nerve. The superior boundary is the hyoid bone, the inferior boundary is the suprasternal notch, the lateral boundaries are the common carotid arteries, and the posterior boundary by the prevertebral fascia.

Level VII. Superior Mediastinal Lymph Nodes

Metastases at level VII are considered regional lymph node metastases; all other mediastinal lymph node metastases are considered distant metastases.

Lymph node groups removed from areas not included in the above levels, eg, scalene, suboccipital, and retropharyngeal, should be identified and reported from all levels separately. When staging lymph node involvement by metastases from nasopharyngeal carcinoma, the supraclavicular fossa refers to a triangular region, the base of which is the superior margin of the clavicle between its sternal and lateral ends, and the apex of which is the point where the neck meets the shoulder. This includes caudal portions of Levels IV and V (see above). All cancers metastatic to the posterior nodes in the supraclavicular fossa are designated as N3b. Midline nodes are considered ipsilateral nodes.

Extranodal Extension

The status of cervical lymph nodes is the single most important prognostic factor in aerodigestive cancer. All macroscopically negative or equivocal lymph nodes should be submitted in toto. Grossly positive nodes

may be partially submitted for microscopic documentation of metastasis. For HPV-unrelated/p16-negative oropharyngeal cancers and hypopharyngeal cancers, reporting of lymph nodes containing metastasis should include whether there is presence or absence of extranodal extension (ENE),¹¹ which is now part of N staging for these tumor types. This finding consists of extension of metastatic tumor, present within the confines of the lymph node, through the lymph node capsule into the surrounding connective tissue, with or without associated stromal reaction. A distance of extension from the native lymph node capsule is now suggested (but not yet required) with the proposed stratification of ENE into ENE_{ma} (greater than 2 mm) and ENE_{mi} (less than or equal to 2 mm).^{12,13,14,15} However, pitfalls in the measurement (ie, in larger, matted lymph nodes, in nodes post fine-needle aspiration, and in nodes with near total replacement of lymph node architecture) and the disposition of soft tissue deposits is still not resolved. In general, absence of ENE in a large (greater than 3 cm) lymph node, especially with traversing fibrous bands, should be viewed with skepticism. Soft tissue deposits for lymph node metastases based on limited studies appear to be the equivalent of a positive lymph node with ENE and should be recorded as such.¹⁶ However, ENE does not appear to be as prognostically relevant for HPV-mediated/p16-positive and nasopharyngeal cancers. While it may be recorded, it is not required under AJCC guidelines.^{17,18}

Measurement of Tumor Metastasis

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H. TNM and Stage Groupings

The protocol recommends the TNM staging system of the American Joint Committee on Cancer and the International Union Against Cancer for the oropharynx, nasopharynx, and hypopharynx.^{1,2,3} AJCC 8th edition staging has introduced several changes. Notably HPV-mediated (p16-positive) squamous cell carcinomas of the oropharynx have their own staging system, with respect to both T and N stage. ENE is not relevant to this category and is not incorporated into the N stage. However, ENE is still required for N staging of HPV-unrelated (p16-negative) squamous cell carcinoma and hypopharyngeal carcinomas. For nasopharyngeal carcinomas, T stage has been revised. The extent of structural involvement for T2 and T4 in particular have been redefined. T2 denotes tumors with extension to parapharyngeal space and/or adjacent soft tissue involvement (medial pterygoid, lateral pterygoid, prevertebral muscles). T4 indicates tumor with intracranial extension, involvement of cranial nerves, hypopharynx, orbit, parotid gland, and/or extensive soft tissue infiltration beyond the lateral surface of the lateral pterygoid muscle. Additionally, N stage for nasopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma has been simplified, removing N3a and N3b substratification. The anatomic border for defining N3 has been revised from supraclavicular fossa (Level VB) to caudal border of the cricoid cartilage (Level IV, and VB). T and N anatomic definitions are summarized in Figure 3.

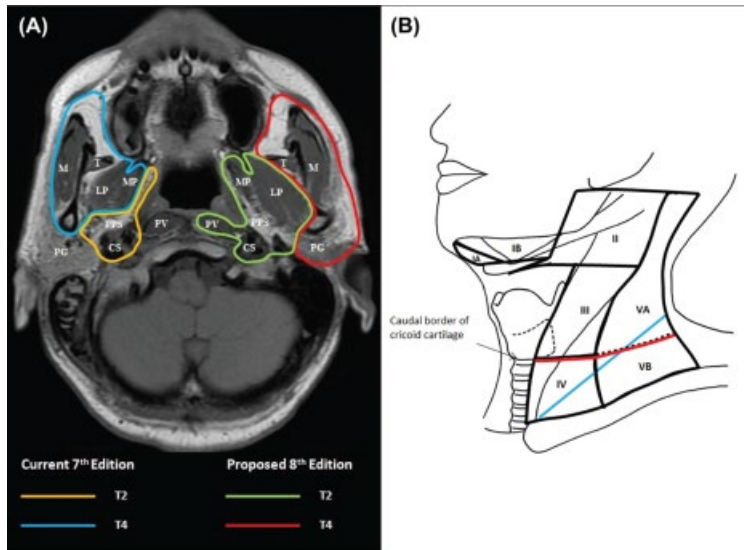


Figure 3. Differences in defining criteria between the 7th edition and the 8th edition for staging of NPC: (A) changing the extent of soft tissue involvement as T2 and T4 criteria. Abbreviations: CS = carotid space, LP = lateral pterygoid muscle, M = masseter muscle, MP = medial pterygoid muscle, PG = parotid gland, PPS = parapharyngeal space, PV = prevertebral muscle, T = temporalis muscle; (B) replacing supraclavicular fossa (blue) by lower neck, ie, below caudal border of cricoid cartilage (red) as N3 criteria.⁴ From *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual*. 8th ed. New York: Springer; 2017. © American Joint Committee on Cancer. Reproduced with permission.

The 8th edition of the AJCC staging of head and neck cancers includes mucosal melanomas; this does not show significant changes from the 7th edition. Approximately two-thirds of mucosal melanomas arise in the sinonasal tract, one-quarter are found in the oral cavity, and the remainder occur only sporadically in other mucosal sites of the head and neck. Even small cancers behave aggressively with high rates of recurrence and death. To reflect this aggressive behavior, primary cancers limited to the mucosa are considered T3 lesions. Advanced mucosal melanomas are classified as T4a and T4b. The anatomic extent criteria to define *moderately advanced* (T4a) and *very advanced* (T4b) disease are given below. The AJCC staging for mucosal melanomas does not provide for the histologic definition of a T3 lesion; as the majority of mucosal melanomas are invasive at presentation, mucosal-based melanomas (T3 lesions) include those lesions that involve either the epithelium and/or lamina propria of the involved site. Rare examples of in situ mucosal melanomas occur, but in situ mucosal melanomas are excluded from staging, as they are extremely rare.⁵

Carcinomas of minor salivary glands of the upper aerodigestive tract site, including the oral cavity, are staged according to schemes corresponding to the anatomic site of occurrence. There is no currently accepted staging for central (primary intraosseous) salivary gland tumors.

By AJCC/UICC convention, the designation “T” refers to a primary tumor that has not been previously treated. The symbol “p” refers to the pathologic classification of the TNM, as opposed to the clinical classification, and is based on clinical stage information supplemented/modified by operative findings and gross and microscopic evaluation of the resected specimens.¹ pT entails a resection of the primary tumor or biopsy adequate to evaluate the highest pT category, pN entails removal of nodes adequate to validate lymph node metastasis, and pM implies microscopic examination of distant lesions. Clinical classification

(cTNM) is usually carried out by the referring physician before treatment during initial evaluation of the patient or when pathologic classification is not possible.

Pathologic staging is usually performed after surgical resection of the primary tumor. Pathologic staging depends on pathologic documentation of the anatomic extent of disease, whether or not the primary tumor has been completely removed. If a biopsied tumor is not resected for any reason (eg, when technically unfeasible) and if the highest T and N categories or the M1 category of the tumor can be confirmed microscopically, the criteria for pathologic classification and staging have been satisfied without total removal of the primary cancer.

TNM Descriptors

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the “m” suffix and “y” and “r” prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

The “m” suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

The “y” prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy (ie, neoadjuvant chemotherapy, radiation therapy, or both chemotherapy and radiation therapy). The cTNM or pTNM category is identified by a “y” prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The “y” categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy (ie, before initiation of neoadjuvant therapy).

The “r” prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a documented disease-free interval, and is identified by the “r” prefix: rTNM.

Additional Descriptors

Residual Tumor (R)

Tumor remaining in a patient after therapy with curative intent (eg, surgical resection for cure) is categorized by a system known as R classification, shown below.

RX	Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
R0	No residual tumor
R1	Microscopic residual tumor
R2	Macroscopic residual tumor

For the surgeon, the R classification may be useful to indicate the known or assumed status of the completeness of a surgical excision. For the pathologist, the R classification is relevant to the status of the margins of a surgical resection specimen. That is, tumor involving the resection margin on pathologic examination may be assumed to correspond to residual tumor in the patient and may be classified as macroscopic or microscopic according to the findings at the specimen margin(s).

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I. Dysplasia of the Upper Aerodigestive Tract (UADT)

The concept of epithelial precursor lesions, including dysplasia and carcinoma in situ of the oropharyngeal (base of tongue and tonsils) and nasopharyngeal mucosa, are not well defined. In biopsies of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, only a minority of cases (less than 10%) will have an in situ component.¹ Further, carcinoma in situ of the oropharynx and nasopharynx as confirmed by biopsy to rule out an invasive carcinoma component is very rare. Histologically, carcinoma in situ of the oropharynx and nasopharynx may be confined to the surface or crypt epithelium without invasive carcinoma and, when present, are most often of the nonkeratinizing type. Hypopharyngeal precursor lesions are rarely identified as hypopharyngeal cancers by virtue of their anatomic site and often remain clinically quiescent commonly presenting as invasive carcinomas.

References

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J. Scope of Guidelines

The reporting of pharynx cancer including the lip is facilitated by the provision of a case summary illustrating the features required for comprehensive patient care. However, there are many cases in which the individual practicalities of applying such a case summary may not be straightforward. Common examples include finding the prescribed number of lymph nodes, trying to determine the levels of the radical neck dissection, and determining if isolated tumor cells in a lymph node represent metastatic disease. Case summaries have evolved to include clinical, radiographic, morphologic, immunohistochemical, and molecular results in an effort to guide clinical management. Adjuvant and neoadjuvant therapy can significantly alter histologic findings, making accurate classification an increasingly complex and demanding task. This protocol tries to remain simple while still incorporating important pathologic features as proposed by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) cancer staging manual, the World Health Organization (WHO) classification of tumors, the TNM classification, the American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer, and the International Union on Cancer (UICC). This protocol is to be used as a guide and resource, an adjunct to diagnosing and managing cancers of the pharynx in a standardized manner. It should not be used as a substitute for dissection or grossing techniques and does not give histologic parameters to reach the diagnosis. Subjectivity is always a factor, and elements listed are not meant to be arbitrary but are meant to provide uniformity of reporting across all the disciplines that use the information. It is a foundation of practical information that will help to meet the requirements of daily practice to benefit both clinicians and patients alike.