# Rapportage standardisé oropharynx

Conclusion

**Thérapie néoadjuvante :** Choisissez une option.

**Localisation tumorale :** Choisissez une option.

 *Si autre, spécifiez :*

**Latéralité** : Choisissez une option.

**Focalité :** Choisissez une option.

 *Si multifocale, spécifiez le nombre de foyers :*

 *Si non évaluable, spécifiez :*

**Dimensions de la tumeur :** Choisissez une option.

 Dimension maximale de la tumeur (en mm) :

 *Si ne peut pas être déterminée, spécifiez :*

**Type histologique de la tumeur[[1]](#footnote-1) :** Choisissez une option.

 *Si possible, spécifiez le type :*

**Typage HPV** : Choisissez une option.

 *Si effectué, spécifiez la méthode :* Choisissez une option.

**Degré de différenciation :** Choisissez une option.

*Si non évaluable, spécifiez :*

**Extension locale** : Choisissez une option.

*Si une extension locale a été démontrée, spécifiez l’emplacement :*

*Si l’extension locale ne peut pas être évaluée, spécifiez :*

**Invasion lymphovasculaire** : Choisissez une option.

 *S’il est possible de différencier entre invasion des vaisseaux lymphatiques et sanguins, spécifiez :* Choisissez une option.

*Si non déterminée avec certitude, spécifiez :*

**Invasion périneurale[[2]](#footnote-2)** : Choisissez une option.

*Si non déterminée avec certitude, spécifiez :*

**Marge minimale définitive saine – carcinome invasif**

**(y compris les éventuelles résections ultérieures et sections congelées)[[3]](#footnote-3) :** Choisissez une option.

Marge minimale définitive saine (en mm) :

Précisez la marge la plus proche, si possible :

*Si non évaluable, spécifiez :*

**Marge minimale définitive saine – dysplasie sévère/carcinome in situ**

**(y compris les éventuelles résections ultérieures et sections congelées)[[4]](#footnote-4) :** Choisissez une option.

Marge minimale définitive saine (en mm) :

Précisez la marge la plus proche, si possible :

*Si non évaluable, spécifiez :*

**Classification pTNM (8ème édition du TNM de l’UICC, avec errata)[[5]](#footnote-5) :** **pT**

Choisissez la classification d’application :

*Oropharynx, p16-positif :* Choisissez une option.

*Oropharynx, p16-négatif :* Choisissez une option.

Préfixes :

m (multiples tumeurs primaires) : Choisissez une option.

r (récidive) : Choisissez une option.

y (après thérapie néoadjuvante) : Choisissez une option.

Champ d’application

Echantillons de résections primaires et de biopsies de carcinomes primitifs de l’oropharynx (y compris des glandes salivaires accessoires), avec inclusion de la base de la langue, des amygdales, de la fosse amygdalienne, des piliers amygdaliens, du palais mou, des parois latérales et postérieures et de la luette.

Remarques

* Si le seul échantillon reçu est une biopsie, seules les variables spécifiques à la biopsie doivent être rapportées, étant donné que les variables relatives aux tumeurs réséquées chirurgicalement ne peuvent pas être renseignées de manière fiable.
* Pour des résections relatives à des récidives, le dataset peut être utilisé de manière pragmatique, même si certaines variables peuvent ne pas être applicables ou évaluables.
* Le mélanome muqueux, les lymphomes et les sarcomes sont traités dans des datasets distincts.
* Les néoplasies neuro-endocrines sont traitées dans un dataset distinct.
* Les dissections cervicales et les excisions ganglionnaires sont traitées dans un dataset distinct. Si applicable, l’utilisation de ce dataset doit être combinée.
* Pour les carcinomes oropharyngés, chaque foyer individuel doit être considéré comme une tumeur primaire différente, et chacune doit donc avoir son propre dataset.

Dataset basé sur

Chernock RD, Badoual C, Faquin WC, Hernandez-Prera J, Iyer NG, Katabi N, O’Sullivan B, Robinson M, Willems S, Helliwell T, Thompson LDR, (2024). *Carcinomas of the Oropharynx and Nasopharynx Histopathology Reporting Guide. 2nd edition*. International Collaboration on Cancer Reporting; Sydney, Australia. ISBN: 978-1-922324-47-4.

Informations complémentaires[[6]](#footnote-6)

**Note 1 – Tumour site**

Tumour site is important for understanding the locations within the pharynx in pathology specimens that are affected by tumour and provides information beyond T-classification that may be useful for the management of patients, such as for precisely targeted radiation therapy and for surgical resection or re- resection.18,19 Furthermore, the majority of HPV-associated cancers arise in the palatine tonsils or base of tongue. Tumour location may provide important information about the likelihood of HPV association, if HPV testing cannot be performed.

**Note 2 – Tumour dimensions**

Tumour dimensions are used for T-classification of oropharyngeal carcinomas, at least for early stage tumours.18,19 In addition, tumour size may be helpful clinically in making decisions about the details of therapy or extent of disease in post-treatment recurrence specimens. At least the greatest tumour dimension should be reported (core); preferably all three dimensions should be evaluated (non-core).

The macroscopic diameter (in millimetres) should be used unless the histological extent measured on the glass slides is greater than what is macroscopically apparent, in which case the microscopic dimension is used. As for other tissues, measurements are made pragmatically, acknowledging distortion of tissues by cautery, processing, and other possible artefacts. For cases where the exact size of the tumour cannot be precisely assessed pathologically, such as transoral resection specimens received fragmented, an estimate should be provided that will allow for provision of one of the T-classifiers that are based on size.20 Tumour size is also important in salvage nasopharyngectomy specimens as a correlate to prognosis after surgery.21-24

**Note 3 – Histological tumour type**

All tumours of the oropharynx and nasopharynx should be classified based on the most recent edition of the WHO Classification of Head and Neck Tumours, 5th edition, 2024 (Tables 1 and 2).7

The latest WHO Classification of carcinomas of the oropharynx7 has simplified the nomenclature of oropharyngeal SCC to HPV-associated (p16 positivity is an acceptable surrogate marker) and HPV- independent (p16 negativity is an acceptable surrogate marker), removing further histologic typing. Specifically, HPV-associated is the term applied even if only p16 is performed. This is because for HPV- associated SCCs, histologic subtype (non-keratinising, basaloid, papillary, etc.) does not appear to further segregate outcomes in any meaningful or reproducible way. However, even if the HPV status is known, the histologic type can still be useful for pathology practice (comparison to possible new primaries, for frozen sections, and for comparison with possible metastases that may subsequently occur). In this ICCR dataset we recommend recording histological type and viral status as separate data items.

For nasopharyngeal carcinomas, the WHO Classification7 still refers to them by histologic type. However, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) status (generally by EBER in situ hybridisation) should be assessed and reported as well, if possible.

Salivary gland carcinomas are classified based on 5th edition WHO Classification, and matching the ICCR Carcinomas of the major salivary glands dataset.7,25,26 Histologic type essentially defines biologic behaviour amongst salivary gland carcinomas and thus influences prognosis, patterns of recurrence, and thus clinical management.27-29 Refer to the ICCR Carcinomas of the major salivary glands dataset for more details.25 The ICCR Carcinomas of the oropharynx and nasopharynx dataset applies only to minor salivary carcinomas arising at these specific sites.

For neuroendocrine neoplasms, there is a paucity of data regarding stage variables and outcome in the oropharynx and nasopharynx, but histologic typing (see **SCOPE**) provides strong and useful information for treatment and prognosis.30,31 A subset of oropharyngeal NECs are HPV-associated, however, HPV status does not appear to affect prognosis.32

## Table 1: World Health Organization classification of tumours of the oropharynx.7

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Descriptor** | **ICD-O codes**a |
| **Squamous cell carcinoma** |  |
| Squamous cell carcinoma, HPV-associated | 8085/3 |
| Squamous cell carcinoma, HPV-independent | 8086/3 |

a These morphology codes are from the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, third edition, second revision (ICD-0-3.2).33 Behaviour is coded /0 for benign tumours; /1 for unspecified, borderline, or uncertain behaviour;

/2 for carcinoma in situ and grade Ill intraepithelial neoplasia; /3 for malignant tumours, primary site; and /6 for malignant tumours, metastatic site. Behaviour code /6 is not generally used by cancer registries.

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## Table 2: World Health Organization classification of tumours of the nasopharynx.7

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Descriptor** | **ICD-O codes**a |
| **Nasopharyngeal carcinoma** |  |
| Non-keratinising squamous cell carcinoma | 8072/3 |
| Keratinising squamous cell carcinoma | 8071/3 |
| Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma | 8083/3 |
| Low grade nasopharyngeal papillary adenocarcinoma | 8260/3 |

a These morphology codes are from the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, third edition, second revision (ICD-0-3.2).33 Behaviour is coded /0 for benign tumours; /1 for unspecified, borderline, or uncertain behaviour;

/2 for carcinoma in situ and grade Ill intraepithelial neoplasia; /3 for malignant tumours, primary site; and /6 for malignant tumours, metastatic site. Behaviour code /6 is not generally used by cancer registries.

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**Note 4 – Histological tumour grade**

Histological tumour grade is only applicable for conventional, EBV-negative nasopharyngeal carcinomas and for HPV-independent oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal carcinomas and for carcinomas where the viral status cannot be determined. If the tumour is post-treatment, grading is not applicable since there are no studies establishing its significance. The ‘other’ category should be selected for salivary carcinomas and neuroendocrine neoplasms. Salivary carcinomas should be graded according to grading systems for individual tumour types, when applicable (refer to the ICCR Carcinomas of the major salivary glands dataset for details25). Neuroendocrine neoplasms should be graded as per the ICCR Carcinomas of the hypopharynx, larynx and trachea dataset.34

For virus-associated oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal SCCs, formal grading is not applicable.35 HPV- associated oropharyngeal carcinomas and EBV-positive nasopharyngeal carcinomas are prognostically favourable relative to the virus negative ones, yet appear poorly-differentiated morphologically due to their lymphoepithelial or non-keratinising morphology.36,37-39

For the virus negative SCCs (‘conventional’ tumours) in both the oropharynx and nasopharynx, grading is based on the degree of resemblance to the normal epithelium and follows the descriptions in the WHO Classification.7 This is identical to conventional SCCs at other head and neck anatomic subsites. Specific variants of SCC, such as spindle cell, verrucous, basaloid, papillary, and adenosquamous, have intrinsic biological behaviours and currently do not require grading.

Neuroendocrine neoplasms, as newly defined,7 include paraganglioma/pheochromocytoma, NETs, and NECs. NETs are separated into grades (1, 2, and 3) based on mitotic rate: grade 1: <2 mitoses/2 millimetres (mm)2; grade 2: ≥2-10 mitoses/2 mm2; grade 3: ≥11 mitoses/2 mm2. Ki-67 proliferation indices should be reported, but criteria for grading based on Ki-67 are not yet fully developed for each of the anatomic sites in the head and neck. Grade 1 tumours generally have a Ki-67 proliferation index of < 2%, grade 2 of 2-20% and grade 3

>20%.31,40 NECs are separated into small cell and large cell categories, showing tumour necrosis, >10 mitoses/2 mm2 and >20% Ki-67 proliferation index,31,41-43 with universal Rb1 loss and common p53 overexpression.44 At present, the site, tumour category, and grade should be reported, with additional advances in this field incorporated when validated further.

 Salivary gland neoplasms in minor sites are sufficiently uncommon as to make prognostication challenging. As such, reporting of the histologic tumour type and grade based on the ICCR Carcinomas of the major salivary glands dataset is recommended,25 while still reporting the additional findings based on anatomic location of the tumour.

**Note 5 – Ancillary studies**

In resource-limited practices (or when only extremely limited biopsy samples are available that preclude further testing etc.) where p16/HPV (oropharynx) or EBV (nasopharynx) testing cannot be performed, staging and treatment of patients will be inherently different.71 The UICC and AJCC recommend that oropharyngeal SCCs that cannot be tested for p16/HPV be regarded and treated as HPV-negative.18,19 This guidance should be followed for completing the ICCR Carcinomas of the oropharynx and nasopharynx dataset.

Given that most HPV-associated oropharyngeal SCCs are non-keratinising morphologically, arise deep in the tonsillar or base of tongue parenchyma, have cystic nodal metastases, and may have particular clinical features such as arising in non-smokers, certain patients can be strongly suspected as having HPV-associated tumours. In particular, non-keratinising histologic morphology, present in 50-60% of oropharyngeal SCC, correlates very well with positive HPV status.72 However, prediction of HPV status by such surrogate markers and clinical grounds is less reliable than p16/HPV testing.73 Thus, when determining optimal treatment for patients, local practices must carefully exercise their own judgment and decide on what grounds they can classify patients as (likely) HPV-associated in their populations.

It is now well established that HPV plays a pathogenic role in a large subset of oropharyngeal SCCs.74,75 A smaller subset of nasopharyngeal carcinomas is related to transcriptionally active high-risk HPV but the prognostic significance is less certain than in the oropharynx.

Human papillomavirus (HPV)-associated oropharyngeal carcinoma represents a unique SCC type with proven more favourable prognosis than for HPV-independent tumours.38,76 Staging of these patients is different than for HPV-independent tumours and treatment differences are emerging.

There are many methods for testing HPV status. p16 immunohistochemistry is a simple validated HPV surrogate and prognostic marker in oropharyngeal SCC.77 The most commonly used criterion for positivity as a surrogate marker is: moderate to intense, block-like, nuclear and cytoplasmic staining in ≥70% of the tumour cells,78 with the caveat that the correlation with HPV status is not 100%.79,80 The combination of p16 immunohistochemistry with non-keratinising morphology is very strongly associated with transcriptionally-active high-risk HPV in the oropharynx. Even so, a small minority of patients will be misclassified.72,81,82 Emerging evidence indicates that p16/HPV discordant tumours are associated with reduced survival compared to double positive tumours.81-84 Furthermore, the p16/HPV discordant population may be significantly larger in low HPV prevalence geographic regions.85 HPV specific tests include in situ hybridisation for DNA, PCR for HPV-DNA, RT-PCR for HPV-mRNA, and in situ hybridisation for mRNA. There is no consensus on the best methodology for HPV testing but the WHO, UICC, AJCC, and the College of American Pathologists have all recommended p16 immunohistochemistry.7,18,19,35 Thus, p16 is considered ‘core’ in oropharyngeal SCCs. Additional HPV-specific testing is recommended at the discretion of the pathologist and may be important for accurate determination of viral status in certain scenarios (i.e., non- core). HPV specific testing should be considered when p16 is equivocal or there is discordance between the p16 result and tumour morphology, in low HPV prevalence geographic regions, and as required for clinical trials.7

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is associated with the non-keratinising types of nasopharyngeal carcinomas in the vast majority of patients. The most reliable detection method for EBV is in situ hybridisation for EBV encoded early RNA (EBER) present in cells latently infected by EBV, and is recommended because it is a modestly strong favourable prognostic marker.36 EBV serology may also be a clinically useful post-treatment surveillance option in EBV-positive tumours.9,86 A subset of nasopharyngeal carcinomas are related to transcriptionally-active high risk HPV.87-89 Most of these tumours are described as non-keratinising differentiated using the WHO terminology. They are EBV (EBER) negative and p16 positive. HPV is not clearly prognostic in nasopharyngeal carcinomas.90 Testing for HPV/p16 in EBV negative non-keratinising carcinomas, however, is at the discretion of the local practice (non-core). It may be indicated in routine clinical practice to help alert the clinician that this may be an oropharyngeal primary tumour that is secondarily involving the nasopharynx and not because the HPV is of proven prognostic benefit in such tumours.87-89

Programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression has been used as predictive biomarker for checkpoint inhibitor therapy since the anti-programmed cell death-1 receptor (PD-1) antibodies, nivolumab and pembrolizumab, have been approved for the treatment of patients with recurrent and/or unresectable metastatic head and neck SSC,91-94 with various cutoffs of expression associated with betters responses, although not in all patients.95 There are two scoring systems for PD-L1 expression, tumour proportion score (TPS) and combined positive score (CPS). CPS is the preferred scoring system in head and neck cancers.

For neuroendocrine neoplasms core elements are neuroendocrine markers, epithelial markers, and Ki-67 proliferation index. The diagnosis of neuroendocrine neoplasms (specifically NETs and NECs) must be confirmed immunohistochemically, with positive reaction for neuroendocrine markers (synaptophysin, chromogranin, INSM1) and for epithelial markers (pancytokeratin, cytokeratin). Furthermore, a proliferation index as determined by Ki-67 immunohistochemical analysis is recommended for grading all NETs, helping to confirm NECs, and p53 and Rb1 may be helpful in the distinction between NET and NEC, especially G3 NET from NEC.40,44,96

**Note 6 – Extent of invasion**

Extent of tumour invasion is a key parameter used to assign appropriate T category for both oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal carcinomas.18,19 T category provides important prognostic information and, therefore, must be documented for resection specimens.45-50 Because nasopharyngectomies are uncommon and performed as a salvage treatment option, there is limited prognostic data but pathologic T category appears to correlate with outcomes even in this setting.24,51 It should be noted that the Tis (carcinoma in situ) category does not apply to either HPV-associated oropharyngeal or EBV-associated nasopharyngeal SCCs.

Tumour depth of invasion (DOI) is also not a component of the T category for either nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal carcinomas regardless of virus status. DOI should not be reported, especially for HPV and

EBV-associated SCCs, which often arise from crypt mucosa deep to the surface and the point of origin cannot be determined nor can an accurate depth measured.

For oropharyngeal carcinomas, a combination of tumour size and extent determine the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) and American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) T category.18,19 Extension to the lingual surface of the epiglottis warrants classification as pT3 and invasion of the larynx, extrinsic muscle of the tongue, medial pterygoid, hard palate, mandible or beyond is a pT4 tumour. The pT4 category is further subdivided into pT4a and 4b for HPV-independent tumours only, with invasion of the larynx, extrinsic muscle of the tongue, medial pterygoid, hard palate or mandible defining pT4a tumours and invasion of the lateral pterygoid muscle, pterygoid plates, lateral nasopharynx, skull base or encasement of the carotid artery indicating a pT4b tumour.

For nasopharyngeal carcinomas, tumour extent alone determines UICC and AJCC T category.18,19 Tumour confined to the nasopharynx with or without extension to the oropharynx and/or nasal cavity is a pT1 tumour. pT2 tumours extend into the parapharyngeal space and/or adjacent soft tissue (medial or lateral pterygoids or prevertebral muscle). pT3 tumours involve bony structures at the skull base, cervical vertebrae, pterygoids and/or paranasal sinuses. pT4 tumours have intracranial extension, involvement of cranial nerves, hypopharynx, orbit, parotid gland and/or extensive soft tissue involvement beyond the lateral surface of the lateral pterygoid muscle.

**Note 7 – Lymphovascular invasion**

The presence or absence of lymphovascular invasion should be documented if carcinoma is clearly identified within endothelial-lined spaces. This must be carefully distinguished from retraction artefacts. It is not necessary to distinguish between small lymphatics and venous channels. While the presence of nodal metastases indicates that lymphatic invasion must be present, this element should only be reported as positive when lymphovascular invasion is identified microscopically in the primary tumour specimen.

Otherwise, it should be listed as ‘not identified’. Several retrospective studies on surgically-treated oropharyngeal SCC show a statistically significant decrease in prognosis for patients with lymphovascular

 space invasion, independent of other clinical and pathologic features.52-56 The presence of lymphovascular invasion may impact decisions on therapy. If it is the only risk factor present, then by American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO) guidelines it may be used to advise post-operative radiation after informed patient discussion.57

Cases that are still equivocal after taking additional steps may be reported as ‘indeterminate’ for lymphovascular invasion, but this designation should be sparingly used and it is useful to provide the reason in a comment in the report.

**Note 8 – 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.58 This refers to standard haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained material showing the presence of tumour growing in the perineural plane/space and not to tumour simply surrounding or near nerves. The relationship between perineural invasion and prognosis appears to be largely independent of nerve diameter.59 The few studies (mostly surgical resection-related) looking at perineural invasion exclusively in oropharyngeal SCCs show either borderline significance or none, when controlling for HPV status, etc.52-54,60,61 Perineural invasion is uncommon in HPV-associated tumours and, thus, its significance may be difficult to establish. Although its impact in oropharyngeal tumours may not be equivalent to other anatomic subsites in the head and neck, it is still an important data element and may impact decisions on therapy. If it is the only risk factor present, then by ASTRO guidelines it may be used to administer post-operative radiation after informed patient discussion.57 There are no data on perineural invasion for nasopharyngeal carcinomas so it is considered non-core for these tumours.

**Note 9 – Margin status**

Positive resection margins are a consistently adverse prognostic feature in patients with oropharyngeal SCC, when tightly defined, although this impact might be less in the HPV-associated patient.45,62-65 The definition of a positive margin is controversial.66,67 However, several studies support the definition of a positive margin to be invasive carcinoma or carcinoma in situ/high grade dysplasia present at margins (microscopic cut- through of tumour).66 The reporting of surgical margins should also include information regarding the distance of invasive carcinoma or carcinoma in situ/high grade dysplasia from the surgical margin. Tumours with ‘close’ margins also carry an increased risk for local recurrence,66,68,69 but the definition of a ‘close’ margin is not standardised as the effective cut-off varies between studies and between anatomic subsites and the risk of a close margin may be lower in HPV-associated tumours.70 Thus, distance of tumour from the nearest margin should be recorded when it can be measured. Distance may not be feasible to report if separate margin specimens are submitted in addition to the main specimen. In this instance, state that margins are negative, but do not provide a distance. Margin evaluation may not be possible in TLM specimens, if the tumour is excised in pieces and the true margins are not designated by the surgeon. It may be possible to refine the margin status following discussion with the surgical team.

Because of the uncertainty and difficulty (if not impossibility) of telling in situ from invasive (‘metastasis- capable’) SCC in crypt-derived (usually viral-associated) tumours of the oropharynx and nasopharynx, the reporting is simplified here just as ‘distance of closest carcinoma’ to the margin, without reference to invasive or in situ.

Reporting of surgical margins for non-squamous carcinomas should follow those used for such tumours at all head and neck subsites.

**Note 10 – Pathological staging**

This protocol recommends the T category schemes published for the pharynx in the 8th edition of the UICC and AJCC.18,19 It is quite noteworthy that the oropharyngeal carcinomas staging has been modified significantly from past systems, as the identification of HPV-associated oropharyngeal SCC as a specific subgroup means that the older versions ineffectively stratify outcomes.49,97-101 In essence, a separate TNM

classification was introduced for the first time in the 8th edition to address the need for HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancers.18,19

By UICC/AJCC convention,18,19 the designation ‘T’ refers to a primary tumour that has not been previously treated. The symbol ‘p’ refers to the pathologic classification of the stage, as opposed to the clinical classification, and is based on gross and microscopic examination. pT entails a resection of the primary tumour 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. There is no pathologic M0 category as this designation requires clinical evaluation and imaging. 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.

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

**Primary tumour (pT)**

p16 POSITIVE OROPHARYNX (HPV-ASSOCIATED)

Tx Primary tumour cannot be assessed

T0 No evidence of primary tumour, but p16 positive cervical node(s) involved

Tis Carcinoma in situ

T1 Tumour 2 cm or less in greatest dimension

T2 Tumour more than 2 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension

T3 Tumour more than 4 cm in greatest dimension or extension to lingual surface of epiglottis

T4 Tumour invades any of the following: larynx, deep/ extrinsic muscle of tongue (genioglossus, hyoglossus, palatoglossus, and styloglossus), medial pterygoid, hard palate, mandible, lateral pterygoid muscle, pterygoid plates, lateral nasopharynx, skull base; or encases carotid artery

p16 NEGATIVE OROPHARYNX (HPV-INDEPENDENT)

Tx Primary tumour cannot be assessed

T0 No evidence of primary tumour

Tis Carcinoma in situ

T1 Tumour 2 cm or less in greatest dimension

T2 Tumour more than 2 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension

T3 Tumour more than 4 cm in greatest dimension or extension to lingual surface of epiglottis

T4a Moderately advanced local disease Tumour invades any of the following: larynx, deep/extrinsic muscle of tongue (genioglossus, hyoglossus, palatoglossus, and styloglossus), medial pterygoid, hard palate, or mandible

T4b Very advanced local disease Tumour invades any of the following: lateral pterygoid muscle, pterygoid plates, lateral nasopharynx, skull base; or encases carotid artery

NASOPHARYNX

Tx Primary tumour cannot be assessed

T0 No evidence of primary tumour, but EBV-positive (EBV-associated) cervical node(s) involved

Tis Carcinoma in situ

T1 Tumour confined to the nasopharynx, or extends to oropharynx and/or nasal cavity without parapharyngeal involvement

T2 Tumour with extension to parapharyngeal space and/or infiltration of the medial pterygoid, lateral pterygoid, and/or prevertebral muscles

T3 Tumour invades bony structures of skull base cervical vertebra, pterygoid structures, and/or paranasal sinuses

T4 Tumour with intracranial extension and/or involvement of cranial nerves, hypopharynx, orbit, parotid gland, and/or infiltration beyond the lateral surface of the lateral pterygoid muscle

**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 tumours 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 (i.e., 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 categorises the extent of tumour actually present at the time of that examination. The ‘y’ categorisation is not an estimate of tumour prior to multimodality therapy (i.e., before initiation of neoadjuvant therapy).

The ‘r’ prefix indicates a recurrent tumour when staged after a documented disease-free interval, and is identified by the ‘r’ prefix: rTNM.

For the pN classification of regional lymph nodes, see ICCR Nodal excisions and neck dissection specimens dataset.102

Reporting of pathological staging categories (pT,pN,pM) is based on the evidence available to the pathologist at the time of reporting. As indicated in UICC TNM8 and AJCC TNM8,18,19 the final stage grouping of a patient's tumour is based on a combination of pathological staging and other clinical and imaging information.

Pathological staging should not be reported if the submitted specimen is insufficient for definitive staging, especially with biopsy samples (core needle, incisional or excisional). Staging is based on the submitted resection, and even if there is grossly residual disease or there is tumour at the margin, pT staging should only be reported on findings in the resection specimen and/or at operation.18,19

The reference document TNM Supplement: A commentary on uniform use, 5th Edition (C Wittekind et al. editors) may be of assistance when staging.103

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1. Pour les néoplasies des glandes salivaires accessoires, l’option “Carcinome des glandes salivaires (spécifiez)” doit être sélectionnée. Le sous-type histologique peut ensuite être précisé selon la liste incluse dans le rapportage standardisé “Glandes salivaires principales”. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. La présence ou l’absence d’invasion périnerveuse péritumorale peut avoir une influence sur le traitement et le pronostic. Il s’agit d’une invasion périnerveuse péritumorale le long ou au-delà des limites de la tumeur, et donc pas d’une extension intratumorale. Pour les carcinomes nasopharyngés, cette information n’est pas nécessaire. Pour plus d’informations, voir ‘Note 8 – Perineural invasion’ plus bas dans ce document. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. La définition d’une 'Marge minimale définitive saine’ n’est pas standardisée mais, dans l’oropharynx, une marge est considérée comme positive si du carcinome invasif ou de la dysplasie sévère/carcinome in situ est présent dans le plan de coupe. Il n’existe pas de distinction morphologique claire entre du carcinome invasif et in situ pour les carcinomes oropharyngés associés au HPV. Dès lors, tous les carcinomes présents dans le plan de coupe doivent être pris en compte. Pour plus d’informations, voir ‘Note 9 – Margin status’ plus bas dans ce document. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. La définition d’une 'Marge minimale définitive saine’ n’est pas standardisée mais, dans l’oropharynx, une marge est considérée comme positive si du carcinome invasif ou de la dysplasie sévère/carcinome in situ est présent dans le plan de coupe. Cette variable est uniquement applicable aux tumeurs oropharyngées indépendantes de l’HPV et aux affections de la surface amygdalienne. Pour plus d’informations, voir ‘Note 9 – Margin status’ plus bas dans ce document. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. La stadification pathologique est basée sur la ‘TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours’ (8ème édition, UICC). Une description de chaque catégorie pT est disponible dans la ‘Note 10 – Pathological staging’ plus bas dans ce document. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Informations complémentaires (‘notes’) tirées et adaptées de

Chernock RD, Badoual C, Faquin WC, Hernandez-Prera J, Iyer NG, Katabi N, O’Sullivan B, Robinson M, Willems S, Helliwell T, Thompson LDR, (2024). Carcinomas of the Oropharynx and Nasopharynx Histopathology Reporting Guide. 2nd edition. International Collaboration on Cancer Reporting; Sydney, Australia. ISBN: 978-1-922324-47-4. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)