AJCC 8th Edition Staging

Overview

Donna M. Gress, RHIT, CTR
Technical Editor, AJCC Cancer Staging Manual
First Author, Chapter 1: Cancer Staging Principles



American Joint Committee on Cancer

Validating science. Improving patient care.

This webinar is sponsored by

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Supported by the Cooperative Agreement Number DP13-1310

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



Learning Objectives

Review development of AJCC 8th Edition

Outline Chapter 1 – Principles of Cancer Staging

Explain fundamental changes to disease site chapters

Summarize new and changed disease site chapters



Development of AJCC 8th Edition



Overview

AJCC TNM is used worldwide

- Not just for use in the US
- International collaboration
- International databases used to develop staging systems

AJCC Cancer Staging Manual

- Supplies T, N, M, and stage groups
- Provides critical information to understand staging system
 - General information and anatomy
 - Criteria for clinical and pathological classifications
 - Guidance on applying T, N, M category criteria
 - Evidence used for changes
 - Explanations for prognostic factors
 - Grade system for that chapter
 - Comments on histologies



AJCC 8th Edition

- 18 Expert panels
 - 5 continents
 - 22 countries
 - 415 individual contributors
- 7 Cores including Data Collection Core
- Partnerships collaboration and license AJCC content
 - UICC
 - CAP Protocols
 - NCCN guidelines
 - Other endeavors

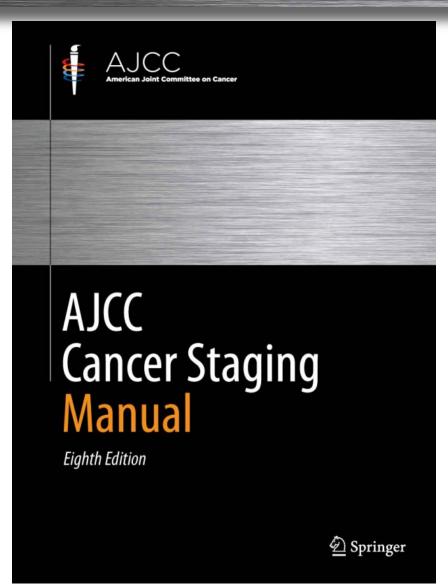


Philosophy

- Levels of evidence for key information ensure transparency
- Changes must be based on data
- Data sources
 - NCDB
 - SEER
 - Multi-institutional databases
 - International databases
 - Publications



AJCC Eighth Edition





8th Edition Dedication

Eighth Edition Dedication

The AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, 8th Edition is dedicated to all CANCER REGISTRARS in recognition of their:

- education and unique commitment to the recording and maintenance of data that are so vital for the care of the cancer patient;
- professionalism in the collection of factors that are fundamental to sustaining local, state, and national cancer registries;
- dedication to the cataloging of information crucial to cancer research;
- leadership, support, and promulgation of the principles of cancer staging;
- AND THEIR POSITIVE IMPACT ON CANCER PATIENT OUTCOMES.



Chapter 1 – Principles of Cancer Staging



Chapter 1 Staging Rules

- Team of physicians reviewed Chapter 1
 - Extensive line by line review
 - Over a span of two years
- Harmonization Summit September 2015
 - Full day for vetting staging rules
 - Audience response system for voting
 - Approximately 60 physicians in attendance
 - Registrars also participated
- Final chapter reviewed/edited by 7 physicians



Chapter 1 Staging Rules

- Expansion of chapter 1 rules
 - Explains the basics of staging
 - Clarify terminology
 - Describes time frame and criteria for each classification
- A few new rules based on changes in medical practice
- Detailed rules for clinical and pathological classifications
 - Guidance for T, N, and M for both classifications
- Detailed rules for stage groups
- Rules in table format for easy reference



Terminology

- Pathological is new classification term for 8th edition
 - Previous editions: pathologic staging
 - 8th edition: changed to pathological staging
- Emphasize T, N, M are categories
 - Example: T category, not T stage
 - Subcategories
 - Ensured each subcategory has a main category in the table
- New term for stage groups
 - 7th edition: anatomic stage/prognostic groups
 - 8th edition: prognostic stage groups



- Introduction
 - Role of managing physician in assigning stage
- AJCC TNM staging system
 - Introduction
 - Classifications
 - Categories and subcategories
 - Prognostic stage groups
 - Unknown designation: X
- General staging rules
 - Guiding principles
 - Table format



- Stage classifications
 - General information and criteria
 - Table format
- Clinical
 - Timeframe and criteria
 - Detailed rules for T, N, and M
- Pathological
 - Timeframe and criteria
 - Detailed rules for T, N, and M
- Timeframe and criteria only
 - Posttherapy or Post Neoadjuvant Therapy
 - Recurrence or retreatment
 - Autopsy



- AJCC Prognostic stage groups
 - Rules for stage group assignment
 - Table format
- Additional staging descriptors and guidelines
 - N suffixes include
 - Sentinel nodes (sn)
 - FNA or core biopsy (f)
 - Multiple primary tumors (m)
 - Guidance on synchronous and metachronous primaries
 - Unknown primary site T0



- Additional staging descriptors and guidelines
 - Histologic codes for staging
 - Grade
 - General rules
 - Cancer registry documentation
 - LVI
 - Coding structure with new options
 - Residual tumor and surgical margins
 - Guidance and coding instructions
 - Response to neoadjuvant therapy assessment
 - Guidance for pathologists in determining response



Fundamental Changes to Disease Site Chapters



New and Revised Chapters

- New AJCC staging based on
 - Sites or subsites
 - Histologies
- Split current chapters in some sites, based on
 - Anatomic subsites
 - Differences in staging due to histology
- 83 chapters in 8th edition
 - 7th edition had 57
- Chapters updated to keep pace with medical advances



Reorganization of Chapters

- Organization of chapters by body system or function
 - Part I through Part XVIII

- Examples
 - Thyroid moved to endocrine system
 - GIST moved to soft tissue sarcoma
 - Urinary tract is its own section
 - Includes both males and females



New Features

- Levels of Evidence
- Imaging
- Risk Assessment Models
- Recommendations for Clinical Stratification
- Prognostic factors
 - Required for stage grouping
 - Recommended for clinical care
 - Emerging factors (available online only)



Imaging Section

- Imaging section in each chapter
- Guidance for physicians when ordering tests
- Information for radiologists on reporting results
 - Structured reporting is being promoted
- Aids communication for assigning stage



Factors and Registry Data Collection

- Most factors similar to 7th edition
- Prognostic factors distinguished by their purpose
 - Prognostic factors required for stage grouping
 - Categories assigned along with TNM
 - Additional factors recommended for clinical care
 - Important for physicians in care of their patients
 - Emerging factors
 - Latest information, will be reevaluated as evidence grows
- Registry data collection variables
 - Recommended by physician experts
 - Guidance for surveillance community



Histology Code Changes

- WHO Classification of Tumors used for 8th Edition
 - Defined list of histology codes and terms included in chapter

- Histology code
 - Indicates prognostic staging is only for those histologies
 - Does not indicate histology may not occur in that disease site
 - Does not include terms no longer in common usage



Histology Code Changes

- Histology codes
 - No longer range of ICD-O-3 histologies
 - Previously were inclusive of all histologies common in registries

- Discussions ongoing with SEER
 - Regarding MPH rules
 - Guidance provided by AJCC experts
 - Example: colon cancer needs to indicate histology driving the prognosis, not the fact it arose in a polyp



New and Changed Disease Site Chapters



New Paradigms

Mediating variable affecting the cancer and staging

Separate stage groups for post neoadjuvant therapy staging

Based on specific anatomic sites and subsites

Unknown primaries with nodal involvement

Inclusion of staging for sites not in previous editions



New Chapters

- New disease site chapters for staging
- Head and Neck
 - Cervical Lymph Nodes & Unknown Primary
 - HPV-Mediated (p16+) Oropharynx Cancer
 - Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck
- Thorax
 - Thymus
- Endocrine System
 - Parathyroid
 - Adrenal Neuroendocrine Tumors
- Hematologic Malignancies
 - Leukemia



Split chapters resulting in some new staging

Pancreas

- Exocrine Pancreas Hepatobiliary System
- Neuroendocrine Tumor of Pancreas Neuroendocrine Tumors

Neuroendocrine Tumors

- Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Stomach
- Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Duodenum and Ampulla of Vater
- Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Jejunum and Ileum
- Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Appendix
- Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Colon and Rectum
- Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Pancreas



- Split chapters or sections resulting in some new staging
- Bone one chapter, multiple staging sections
 - Appendicular Skeleton/Trunk/Skull/Face
 - Pelvis
 - Spine
- Soft Tissue Sarcoma
 - Introduction to Soft Tissue Sarcoma
 - Soft Tissue Sarcoma of Head and Neck
 - Soft Tissue Sarcoma of Trunk and Extremities
 - Soft Tissue Sarcoma of Abdomen and Thoracic Visceral Organs
 - Soft Tissue Sarcoma of Retroperitoneum
 - Soft Tissue Sarcoma Unusual Histologies and Sites



- Split chapters may be in different disease systems
- Head & Neck Pharynx
 - Nasopharynx
 - HPV-Mediated (p16+) Oropharynx
 - Oropharynx (p16-) and Hypopharynx
- Appendix
 - Appendix Lower Gastrointestinal Tract
 - Neuroendocrine Tumors of Appendix Neuroendocrine Tumors
- Endocrine System Thyroid
 - Thyroid Differentiated and Anaplastic
 - Thyroid Medullary



- Merged chapters
 - Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Primary Peritoneal Carcinoma

- Deleted chapters
 - Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Other Cutaneous Carcinomas



Staging Changes



Head and Neck

- Cervical Nodes and Unknown Primary
 - New criteria for extranodal extension (ENE)
 - Extranodal extension designated as ENE(+) or ENE(-)
 - Occult primary tumors (unknown primary) are T0
 - If EBV-related stage with nasopharynx
 - If HPV-related stage with oropharynx
 - All other cases use this chapter
- HPV-mediated (p16+) Oropharyngeal Cancer
 - Test utilized is p16 (cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A)
 - p16+ staged with this chapter
 - p16- staged with Oropharynx (p16-) and Hypopharynx chapter
- Cutaneous Squamous Cell Ca of Head & Neck
 - Staging system does not change reportability requirements



Upper Gastrointestinal Tract

Esophagus & Esophagogastric Junction

- Different stage group tables for clinical, pathological, ypathological
- Change in tumor location criteria
- Change in proximal stomach location for EGJ tumors

Stomach

- Different stage group tables for clinical, pathological, ypathological
- Change in proximal stomach location for EGJ tumors



Lower Gastrointestinal Tract

Colon and Rectum

- Histology codes do not include polyp origin
- Histology driving prognosis utilized
- Discussions with SEER for MPH rules

Anus

- Lesions overlying perineal body are perianal or vulvar
- Perianal are staged with this chapter
- Anatomical illustrations for perianal vs skin



Neuroendocrine Tumors

- Well differentiated is not the grade
 - It is histologic type
- NET may be Grade 1, Grade 2, or Grade 3
 - Most common is G1 and G2
 - Rare well differentiated NET G3 are included
- Grade based on
 - Mitotic count
 - Ki-67 index



Thorax

Lung

- New designations to specify type of in situ
- New size cut points
- New T1mi
- Tables with criteria for multiple tumors vs separate tumors
- Revisions and new M1 subcategories



Bone and Soft Tissue Sarcoma

Bone

- T category by type of bone
 - Appendicular skeleton, trunk, skull, facial bones
 - Spine
 - Pelvis
- Must assign grade according to AJCC grade table
- Soft tissue sarcoma
 - Separate chapters based on site and/or histology
 - GIST chapter in this section



Skin

Merkel cell carcinoma

- Rule changes for cN category
- Critical to indicate sentinel nodes only
- Different stage groups for clinical and pathological

Melanoma

- New size cut points for T category
- Mitotic rate no longer used
- Redesigned stage tables
- Different stage groups for clinical and pathological



Breast

- Two breast stage group tables: anatomic & prognostic
- Anatomic stage group
 - Only in global regions where biomarkers tests not routinely available
- Prognostic stage group
 - Used in countries where biomarker tests routinely performed
- Cancer registries must use Prognostic Stage Group table
 - If biomarkers not available, case reported as unstaged
 - T, N, M information assigned, but registry stage group is 99
- Lobular carcinoma in situ not staged
 - Does not affect reportability ask your standard-setter



Male Genital Organs

Prostate

- Grade Group
 - WHO and International Society of Urologic Pathologists (ISUP)
 - Formalized changes to Gleason scoring
 - Adoption of prognostically important Grade Groups
 - Table in AJCC chapter
- No pT2 subcategories



Endocrine System

- Thyroid Differentiated and Anaplastic
- Differentiated
 - New age cut point <55 or ≥55

- Anaplastic
 - New T categories



Hematologic Malignancies

- Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas
 - Lugano
 - SLL/CLL now uses Lugano and Rai

- Plasma Cell Myeloma
 - RISS staging

- Leukemia
 - Prognostic factors required for clinical care



Information and Questions on AJCC Staging

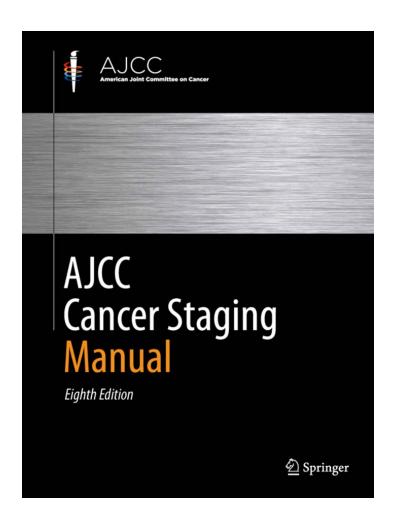


AJCC Web site

https://cancerstaging.org

- Ordering information
 - Cancerstaging.net

- General information
 - Education
 - Articles
 - Errata





CAnswer Forum

- Submit questions to AJCC Forum
 - NEW 8th Edition Forum
 - 7th Edition Forum will remain
 - Located within CAnswer Forum
 - Provides information for all
 - Allows tracking for educational purposes

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





Summary



Summary

- 8th edition is a significant step forward
- Education planned for physicians and registrars
- Significant disease site changes will be communicated
- AJCC Web site provides roadmap for information
- Congratulations to Cancer Registrars on 8th edition dedication



Thank you

Donna M. Gress, RHIT, CTR
Technical Editor AJCC Cancer Staging Manual
First Author, Chapter 1: Cancer Staging Principles



American Joint Committee on Cancer

Validating science. Improving patient care.



cancerstaging.org



This webinar is sponsored by

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Supported by the Cooperative Agreement Number DP13-1310

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

