



Learning Objectives	
Select appropriate stage group table	
Examine prognostic stage group criteria	
Inspect clarifications for assigning categories	
Identify changes in breast staging	
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Learning Assessments

- Testing effect or retrieval practice
 Testing yourself on idea or concept to help you remember it
- Many experts have agreed for centuries
 Act of retrieving info over and over, makes it retrievable when needed
 Aristotle: exercise in repeatedly recalling strengthens memory
- Why retrieval/quizzing slows forgetting, helps remembering
 Memory is dynamic (keeps changing), retrieval helps it change
 Test often for better results
- Quizzes

 Pretest as part of registration

 - Quiz during lecture
 Posttest emailed weeks later to assess retention
 - Also assesses clarity of instruction and instructor



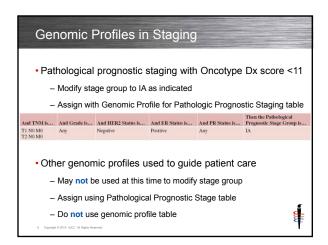


Anatomic Stage Groups

- May never use anatomic stage group table
 - Even if prognostic factor categories are missing
 - Even if stage group will be unknown
 - Will skew stage group data
- ONLY for global regions where biomarker tests unavailable
- · Cancer registries in U.S. must use prognostic tables



Other (non-Oncotype Dx) genomic profiles/multigene panels Only used for patient care Because Level I data not available at this time These profiles not used for assigning prognostic stage Specific chapter wording for other multigene panels: ...low-risk score/range, regardless of T size, places the tumor into the same prognostic category as T1a—T1b N0 M0.



Scenario

- Pt with 21mm UOQ tumor and negative axilla. Ductal ca, SBR 6 points, HER2 neg, ER/PR positive, breast bx.
 Lumpectomy and SLNB showing 21mm tumor, SBR 7 points, 3 sentinel nodes negative.
- · Clinical: cT2 cN0 cM0 Gr2 HER2- ER/PR+ stage grp IB
- Pathological: pT2 pN0(sn) cM0 Gr2 HER2- ER/PR+ stage grp IA
- Note different stage groups for clinical and pathological

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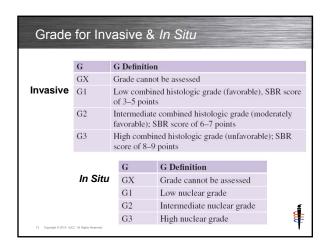


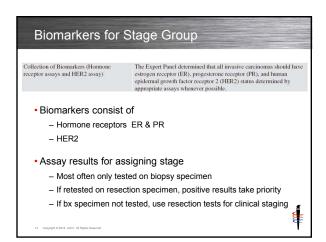
Grade Category in Stage Group

- Must be Nottingham for invasive ca, not nuclear grade
 - Assign G1 G3
- Nuclear grade
 - Just one of three components of Nottingham
 - Least reproducible of three components
 - Must **not** use for grade category to assign stage group
 - If nuclear grade, code as A-D, stage group not assigned

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Pt with 21mm UOQ tumor and negative axilla. Ductal ca, nuclear gr 2, breast bx. Lumpectomy and SLNB showing 21mm tumor, SBR 7 points, 3 sentinel nodes negative, HER2 neg, ER/PR positive. Clinical: cT2 cN0 cM0 GrX HER2- ER/PR+ stage grp 99 Pathological: pT2 pN0(sn) cM0 Gr2 HER2- ER/PR+ stage grp IA Grade clinical may be coded as B, but not used for AJCC



Stage Groups Tables Differ

- Stage group tables different for clinical & pathological
 - Same TNM G Biomarker combinations not same c & p group
 - Based on outcome data
- Examples
 - Clinical
 Pathological
 T2 N0 M0 G3 HER2- ER/PR+ stage IIA
 Pathological
 T2 N0 M0 G3 HER2- ER/PR+ stage IB

 - Clinical
 Pathological
 T3 N0 M0 G2 HER2- ER/PR- stage IIIB
 T3 N0 M0 G2 HER2- ER/PR- stage IIB
- · Reason for differences between clinical & pathological group
 - Tumor size may vary between imaging and resection
 - Negative nodes on exam/imaging contain mets when resected



Posttherapy Staging Critical

- Critical posttherapy staging regardless of response

 Even if tumor does not respond, stays the same

 - Even if tumor larger or more nodal involvement
 - Not considered progression of disease
 - Posttherapy staging must be assigned
- · Need data on all patients undergoing neoadjuvant therapy
 - Not just those with partial or complete response
 - Do not skew data by eliminating those with no response
- Assign ypT, ypN, and c/pM categories
- · No posttherapy stage group



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Breast Neoadjuvant Therapy Breast neoadjuvant therapy Must meet standard guidelines, such as NCCN or ASCO Usually 4-6 cycles of chemo, sometimes more Usually 4-6 months of endocrine therapy, may be up to 1 year Short course endocrine therapy does NOT qualify Rule for staging, not for registry treatment data items Must assign posttherapy staging Even if chemo changed to different group of chemo drug Even if endocrine therapy changed CoC states surgical resection coded even if no response

Stage Data

- · Stage is more than just the group
- · Assign T, N, M, and prognostic factor categories
 - Even if stage group doesn't exist
 - Especially with missing info and stage group can't be assigned
- Value not tied only to stage group
 - Studies performed on TNM data, not just stage groups
 - Critical comparisons between cT cN and ypT ypN $\,$

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Breast Sentinel Node Procedure

- · Sentinel lymph node procedure includes
 - Sentinel nodes with dye/radiotracer
 - and
 - Non-sentinel nodes, palpably abnormal, without dye/radiotracer
 - Use (sn) suffix for N category
- Sentinel node procedure results
 - Pathologist reports to surgeon in Operating Room
 - Surgeon needs results to decide if node dissection needed
- · Waiting for results
 - If you don't wait for SLN path results, no reason to perform it
 - Next steps based on frozen sections of those sentinel nodes

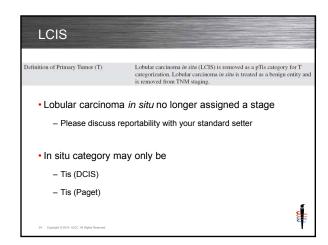
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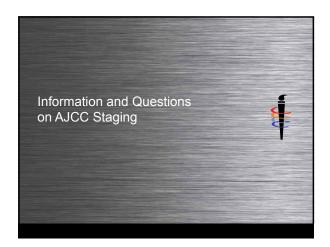
Pt with 48mm UOQ tumor and enlarged axillary node. Ductal ca, SBR 6 points, HER2 neg, ER/PR positive, breast bx. Axillary node FNA positive for mets. Neoadjuvant chemo. No response, tumor 60mm, ycT3. Mastectomy showing 58mm tumor, SBR 7 points, 4/10 axillary nodes positive. Clinical: cT2 cN1(f) cM0 Gr2 HER2- ER/PR+ stage grp IIA Posttherapy: ypT3 ypN2a cM0 Gr2 HER2- ER/PR+ stage grp not assigned

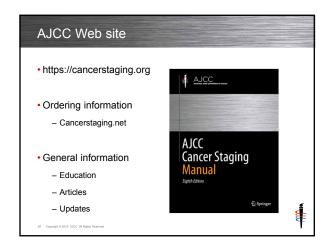


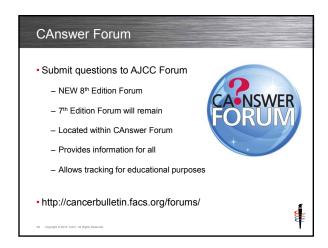


| Definition of Primary Tumor (T) | The general rules for rounding to the nearest millimeter do not apply for tumors between 1.0 and 1.5 mm, so as to not classify these cancers as microinvasive (Thin) carcinomas (defined as invasive tumor foci 1.0 mm or smaller). Tumors >1 mm and <2 mm should be reported rounding to 2 mm. • Breast exception T category | > >1.0 mm to 1.4 mm rounded to 2 mm | Avoid assigning "microinvasion" category to cancer >1.0 mm | Other sizes rounded for T category assignment | Round down between 1 and 4 | Round up between 5 and 9 | • Critical for prognosis and data analysis | Timi "microinvasion" must only represent ≤1 mm

Pt's screening mammogram identified 1.1mm tumor with negative axilla. Ductal ca, intermediate combined histologic grade, HER2 neg, ER/PR positive, breast bx. Lumpectomy and SLNB showing no residual tumor, 2 sentinel nodes negative, 1 non-sentinel node negative. Clinical: cT1a cN0 cM0 Gr2 HER2- ER/PR+ stage grp IA Pathological: pT1a pN0(sn) cM0 Gr2 HER2- ER/PR+ stage grp IA











Summary Comprehend appropriate stage group table usage Identify prognostic stage group criteria Interpret clarifications for assigning categories Examine changes in breast staging



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