



Regional Lymph Nodes

• Defined by drainage areas of primary tumor

• Confined to 1 nodal basin or 2 contiguous nodal basins

• Midline tumors may drain in 2 different directions

Graph, C.C., Np. D. R. et al. (Star. ACC carer Supup Atts. 2nd Editor. Now York Supup.) 2012. Editor.

Now York Supup. 2012. Editor.

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Clinical T Category • Diagnostic biopsy to establish diagnosis and T category • Determining thickness for T category • Measured by pathologist • Nearest 0.1mm (tenth) • NOT nearest 0.01mm (hundredth) due to impracticality and imprecision • Cannot use Clark level to infer thickness • Skin thickness rationale • Skin thickness varies on different parts of the anatomy • Skin thickness varies by person • Extension into other structures is not same thickness • Example: wrist skin compared to heel skin thickness • Therefore skin thickness is critical

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Clinical T Category Ulceration is NOT seen by managing physicians or patients Must have clear statement on ulceration Cannot presume no ulceration if not stated Never on physical exam, cannot be seen Determined by histopathological exam only Direct extension not a factor in T category Staging does not use extension into Cartilage Skeletal muscle Bone Other subcutaneous tissue

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Pathological T Category • Do NOT use treatment information to change cT • Definition of melanoma ulceration • Absence of completely intact epidermis above melanoma • Based only on histopathological exam • pT assignment uses all of the following • Use CT information • Operative findings • Path report of resected primary tumor specimen • Main information for pT may come from clinical staging • Most if not all tumor may be removed in diagnostic biopsy • cT may be most of the information for pT assignment

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Node assessment
Based on exam and imaging: CT, PET/CT, ultrasound
Abnormally large, hypermetabolic, or have characteristic abnormalities
Proven by fine-needle aspiration biopsy, needle/core biopsy, sentinel node biopsy

Clinically occult N1–N3(a)
Not identified on imaging or exam
Identified only microscopically on biopsy or resection

Clinically detected N1–N3(b)
Identified on imaging or exam

Isolated tumor cells (ITC) considered positive nodes
Only melanoma and Merkel cell have this exception

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Clinical N and Pathological N Categories

In-transit, satellite, microsatellite mets
Designated as N1c, N2c, N3c
With or without nodal involvement as per definitions

N category non-nodal criteria defined
Microsatellite: microscopic mets found adjacent or deep to primary
Satellite: grossly visible cutaneous/subcutaneous mets ≤ 2cm of primary
In transit: clinically evident dermal/subcutaneous mets > 2cm from primary, between primary and first echelon of regional nodes

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Clinical M and Pathological M Categories

• M category clarification

• If microscopic evidence, pM used

• If no microscopic evidence of any met site, cM used

• Multiple metastatic sites

• Only one site must have microscopic evidence to assign pM

• All sites do not need microscopic evidence to assign pM

• LDH for M1 subcategory of (0) or (1)

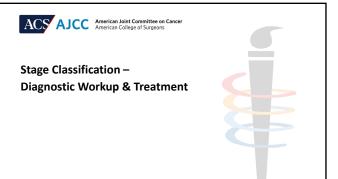
• Part of M category, not a suffix

• Examples: M1a(1), M1c(0)

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• Must be distant skin and distant soft tissue for M1a



Criteria for Clinical Classification - PreTreatment

- Patient undergoing diagnostic workup
 - Physical exam of primary site
 - · Assessment of risk factors
 - · Physical exam of potential regional nodes
 - Adequate biopsy to assess T category
 Shave biopsy, incisional biopsy, or excisional biopsy
 - Imaging in higher T category or involved nodes

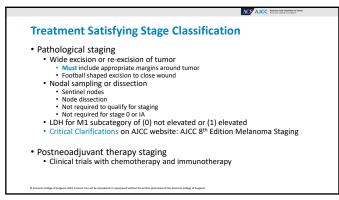
 - $\bullet\,$ If distant mets are suspected, imaging, LDH
 - Critical Clarifications on AJCC website: AJCC 8th Edition Melanoma Staging
- Rare incidental findings
 - Resections for other lesions do not meet surgical treatment criteria
 - Most incidental findings would be part of diagnostic workup

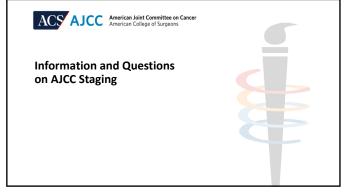
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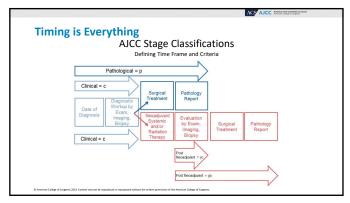
Diagnostic vs. Treatment • Excisional biopsy of lesion (pupil) to assess thickness (pupil or less) • Smaller biopsies may be needed for certain sites Do NOT change staging based on subsequent info • Surgical treatment of primary site Resection with 0.5-2cm margin from tumor on all sides . Circle (iris) drawn around lesion (pupil) to establish margin boundaries Draw football/oval (eyelids) around circle to close wound MUST be description of procedure to be wide local excision for pathological staging • If nodal dissection not done, still considered treatment

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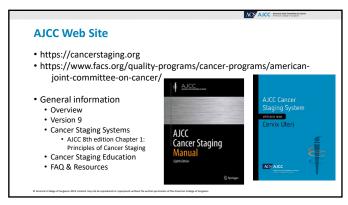
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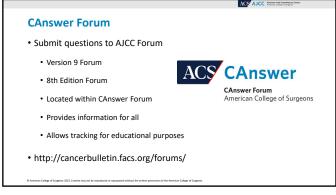






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