

Clinical T Category DRE Required for assigning T category – no other options! Standard of care, included in NCCN diagnostic workup guidelines Determine whether tumor inapparent (not palpable) or apparent (palpable) DRE Used for staging as prognosis based on palpable tumors No list of words that mean palpable Determine by description, physician notes Small inapparent tumors found on biopsy do not affect prognosis CTX – physician did not perform DRE CT blank – registrar does not have information

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Clinical T Category Biopsy reports not used to assign cT Confirms presence of cancer Does not determine T category Only palpable tumors determine patient's prognosis Biopsies of extraprostatic tissue Still need DRE information for cT assignment DRE performed on all patients, standard of care BRE for extracapsular extension Seminal vesicles palpable if potentially involved Insensitive for some extraprostatic extension MR imaging may identify area to biopsy Extraprostatic biopsies not random Based on DRE, Grade Group, imaging

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Pathological T Category T2 category – confined to prostate includes Invasion into prostatic apex Invasion into prostatic capsule, but not beyond Not true capsule, usually termed extraprostatic extension So called capsule only laterally and posteriorly No capsule for anterior, bladder area, or apex Margin positivity and extraprostatic/extracapsular extension Observations are separate, cannot correlate Cannot infer one from the other Incidental finding during prostatectomy No clinical stage assigned Not CTO

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Clinical N Category	
Physician judgment may be used to assign cN0 Takes into account T category, PSA, Grade Group	
 Nomograms indicate probability of nodal involvement Imaging only if certain criteria are met 	
ACR Appropriateness Criteria for imaging recommendations NCCN guidelines on staging workup	
Imaging is not required to assign cN0	
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Pathological N Category	
• pN category	
Must have microscopic assessment of at least 1 node to assign No node microscopically assessed is pNX	
• If <i>no</i> nodes removed with prostatectomy	
 Must assign pNX If case not T4 or M1, stage group cannot be assigned 	
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Clinical M and Pathological M Categories

- Important to assign subcategories
 - Even though stage group not affected
 - Critical to have M1a, M1b, M1c data
 - Data may lead to different stage groups in future
- M1c: other sites with/without bone disease
 - If only one site proven microscopically, still assign pM1c
 - \bullet Important to indicate there is microscopic evidence of at least 1 site
- M category

 - Only physical exam required to assign cM0
 If signs or symptoms then further study appropriate
 - Mets may be cM1 or pM1 with subcategories a, b, or c

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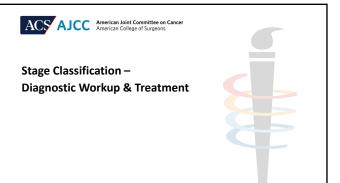
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PSA	
• PSA	
 Measured pre-diagnosis, 	, prior to digital rectal exam or biopsy
 Any manipulation of pro- 	state may raise PSA levels
 If only PSA is after DRE/b May use test results 	biopsy, but measured pre-treatment
	aited appropriate time before ordering
• If multiple PSA tests, use	e <mark>last</mark> pre-diagnosis test
PSA not available	
Common when incidents	al finding at time of surgery
	n stage group with missing PSA
a,e se usic to using	stage group
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Grade Group Grade Group Gleason pattern and score assigned to each specimen Inherent morphologic heterogeneity of prostate ca This means normal to have different grades throughout tumor Highest Gleason pattern/score used to assign Grade Group Grade Group used for staging Caution: pathologist may NOT assign overall highest Grade Group Glinical stage Grade Group Based on biopsy or TURP during that stage timeframe Pathological stage Grade Group Based on bx, TURP, prostatectomy during that stage timeframe Highest Grade Group used for staging

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AJCC prostate stage group uses highest Grade Group Prostate ca heterogeneous accounting for areas of tumor with different patterns Bx cores may have different Gleason patterns/scores and Grade Groups Pathologist may not assign overall highest Grade Group CAP requirements Each core assigned Gleason score and Grade group Overall case Gleason score and Grade group Overall case Gleason score and Grade group may be assigned, but not required CAP guidelines for case level prostate needle bx reporting Recorded as highest grade, composite grade or global grade Composite is aggregate that considers spatial distribution and overall involvement No consensus by ISUP or GUPS on highest vs overall grade and both acceptable

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Clinical and Pathological Staging

- Clinical staging
 - DRE required to assign T category
 - $\bullet\,$ cN0 may be assigned based on physician judgment and nomograms
 - Imaging performed based on risk criteria
 - PSA and Grade Group are required categories for assigning stage group
- Pathological staging
 - · Total/radical prostatectomy required
 - - Microscopic highest T and highest N categories may be used
 Microscopic T3 and highest N category under certain circumstances
 - PSA and Grade Group are required categories for assigning stage group
- Rare yp staging No neoadjuvant therapy outside of clinical trials
- Lupron is NOT neoadjuvant

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Criteria for Clinical Classification - PreTreatment

- Patient undergoing diagnostic workup
 - Elevated PSA
 - DRE
 - Diagnostic biopsy
 - Identified on TURP due to urinary symptoms
 - Imaging in certain circumstances, see NCCN guidelines or ACR
- Incidental finding during prostatectomy
 - No clinical stage assigned
 - Never assign stage in retrospect, cannot go back in time

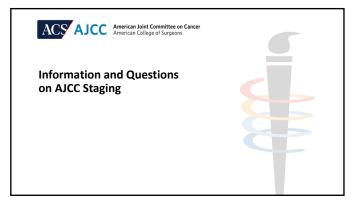
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Diagnostic vs. Treatment • Diagnostic procedures • Biopsies • TURP • Surgical treatment of primary site • Total prostatectomy • Radical prostatectomy • If nodal dissection not done, still considered treatment

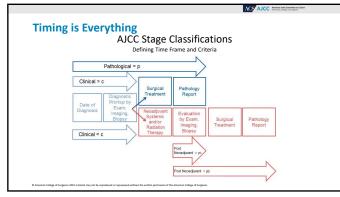
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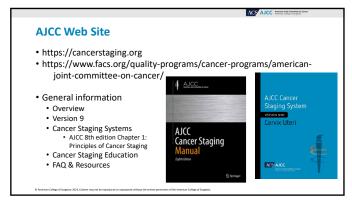
Pathological staging Total/radical prostatectomy satisfies criteria Nodal dissection not required to qualify for staging Rarely, biopsy of highest T and highest N used to qualify Must have both categories biopsied Not assigned based on just highest T category Postneoadjuvant therapy staging NOT appropriate No neoadjuvant therapy outside of clinical trials Neoadjuvant ADT short term (4-6 months) treatment Neoadjuvant ADT ong term (2-3 years) treatment Lupron shot prior to surgery not neoadjuvant treatment for staging Rule for staging, not for registry treatment fields

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