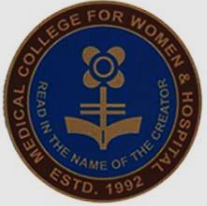


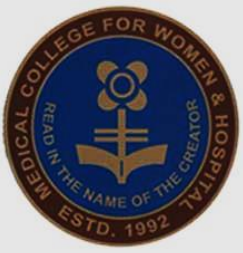
NEOPLASIA

Professor Tamanna Choudhury
HOD, Pathology
MCWH



References:

- **Robbins & Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease- 9th edition**
- **IMAGES- Above mentioned book & internet**

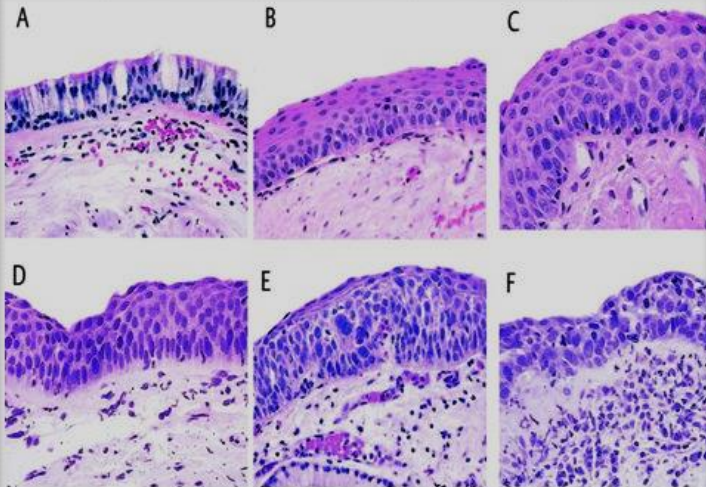


GRADING AND STAGING OF TUMOURS

GRADING AND STAGING

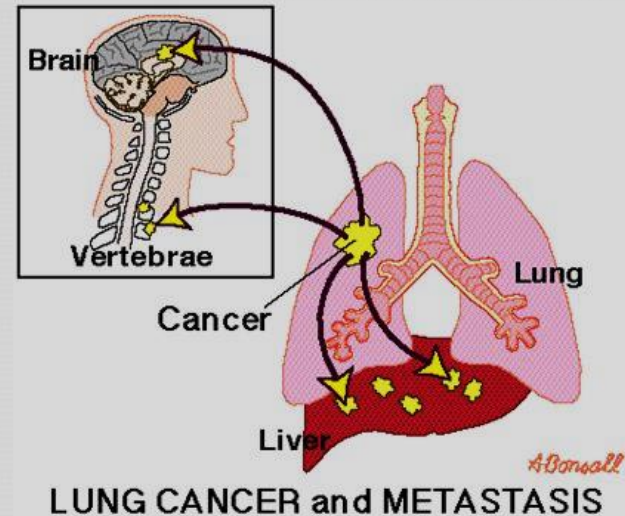
GRADE

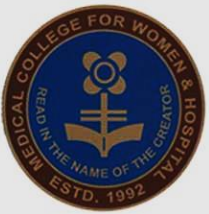
- Tumor grade is the description of a tumor based on how abnormal the tumor cells and the tumor tissue look under a microscope. It is an indicator of how quickly a tumor is likely to grow and spread.



STAGE

- Cancer stage refers to the size and/or extent (reach) of the original (primary) tumor and whether or not cancer cells have spread in the body.





TUMOUR GRADING

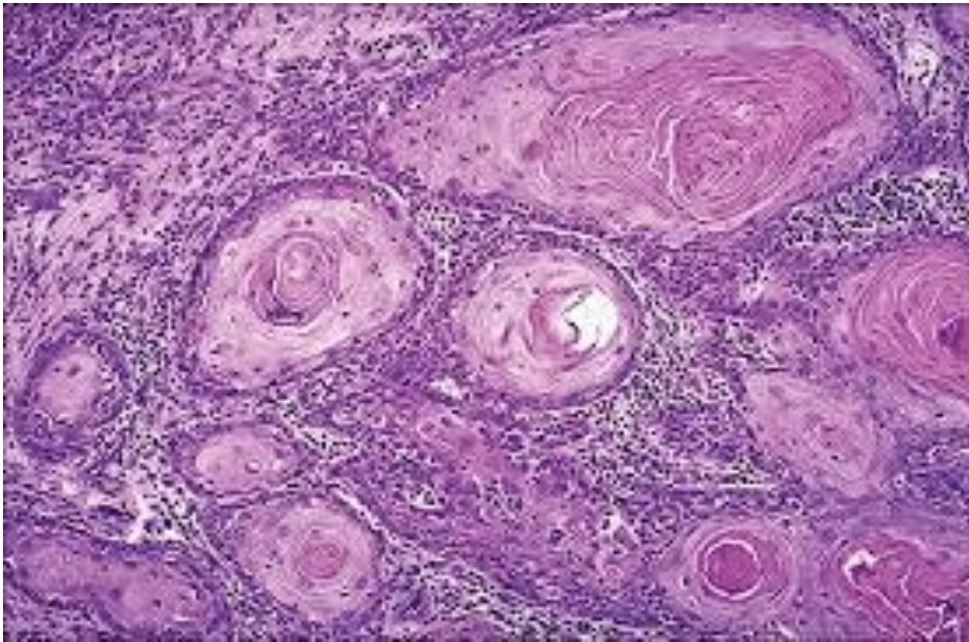
GRADING (histological)

- Degree of **differentiation** of the tumour cell
- Number of **mitoses** within the tumour/
architectural features

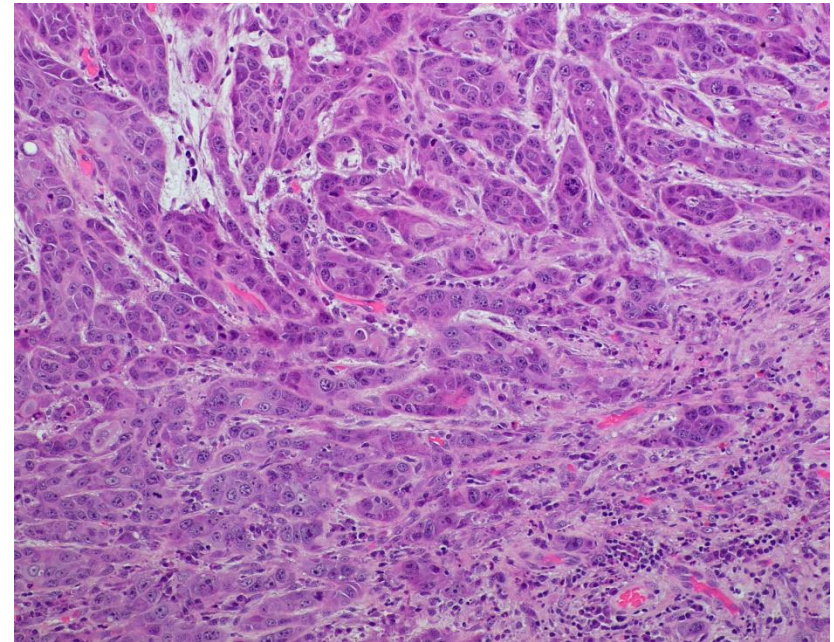
Correlates with the aggressiveness of tumour

TUMOUR GRADING

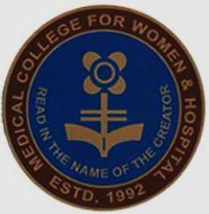
Degree of differentiation



**Well differentiated
squamous cell carcinoma**

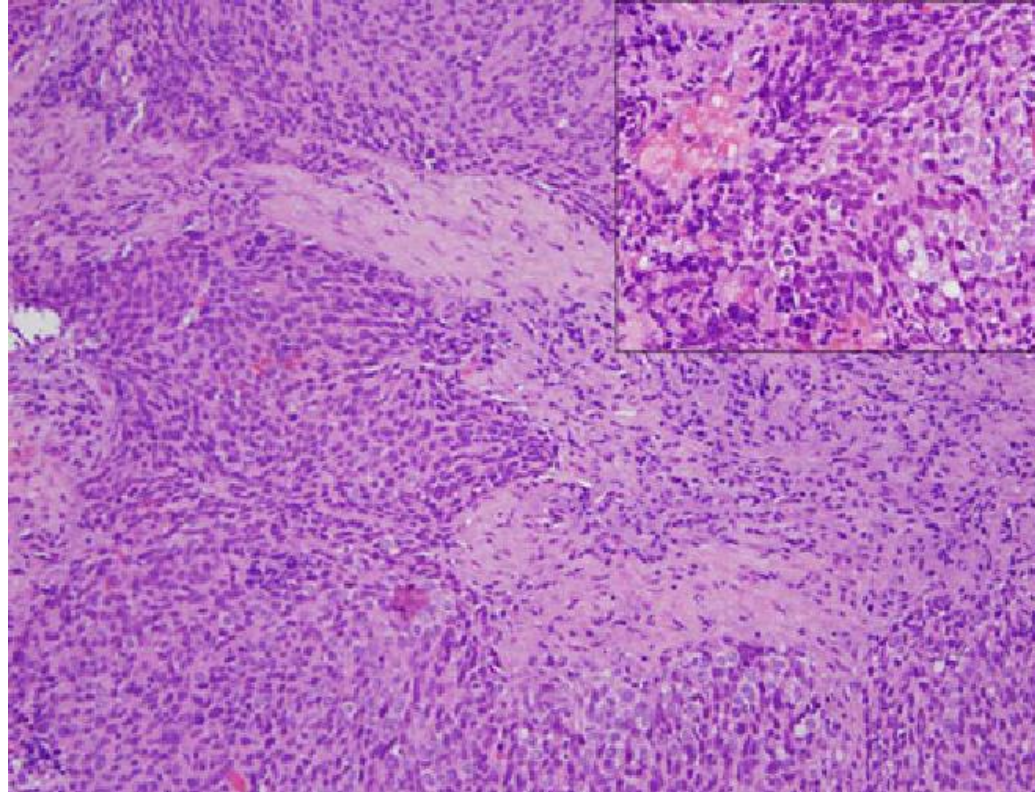


**Moderately differentiated
squamous cell carcinoma**

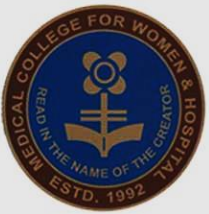


TUMOUR GRADING

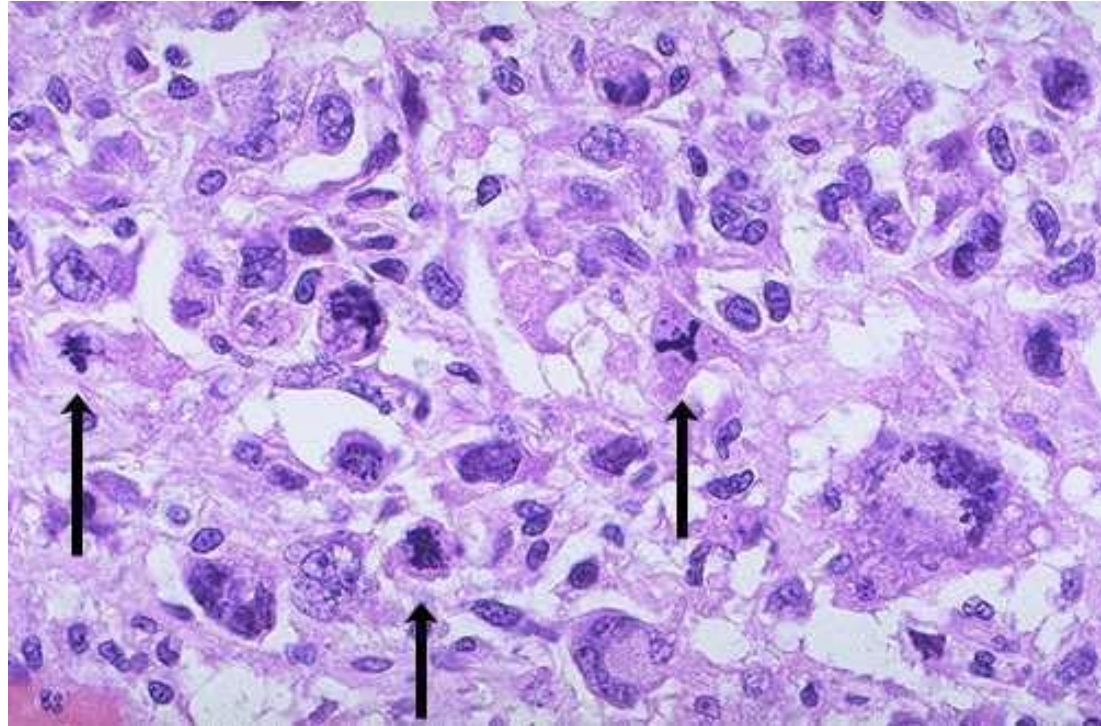
Degree of differentiation



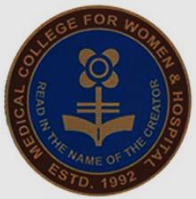
**Poorly differentiated squamous
cell carcinoma**



TUMOUR GRADING



Mitosis



TUMOUR GRADING

- Tumour grade helps in treatment plan
- Predict the prognosis



TUMOUR GRADING

The tumour can be graded as

- Well, moderately or poorly differentiated
- Grade 1,2,3
- Grade I,II,III,IV



TUMOUR GRADING

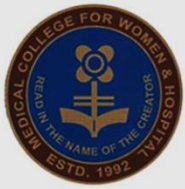
- **Broder's** grading for squamous cell carcinoma
- **Gleason** system for prostate cancer
- **Bloom Richardson** for breast cancer
- **Fuhrman** nuclear grading for renal cell carcinoma
- **WHO** grading for CNS tumours



TUMOUR STAGING

STAGING (Clinical assessment)

- It signifies the extent of tumour
- Staging is based on
 - The **size** of the primary lesion
 - Extent of spread to **regional LN**
 - Presence/absence **blood borne metastasis**



TUMOUR STAGING

Done by

- Clinical examination
- Imaging
- Surgical exploration

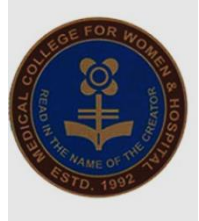


TUMOUR STAGING

STAGING (Clinical assessment)

- ❑ The major staging system currently in use is the **American Joint Committee (AJC) on Cancer Staging**

- ❑ This system uses a classification called the **TNM** system
 - **T** – for primary tumor
 - **N** – for regional lymph node involvement
 - **M** – for distant metastases



The TNM Staging System

The TNM staging system shows the anatomic extent of disease and is based on three components

- A number is added to each letter to indicate the size or extent of the tumour and the extent of spread.



Numerical Subsets of TNM

T- Tumour size

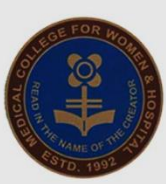
- **TX** Primary tumor cannot be assessed
- **T0** No evidence of primary tumor
- **Tis** Carcinoma in situ
- **T1-4** Increasing size and/or local extent of the primary tumor



Numerical Subsets of TNM

N- Involvement of Regional Lymph Nodes

- **NX** Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
- **N0** No regional lymph node metastasis
- **N1-3** Increasing involvement of regional lymph nodes



Numerical Subsets of TNM

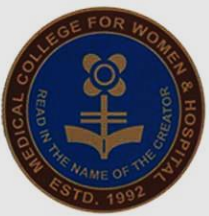
M- Distant Metastasis

- **MX** Distant metastasis cannot be assessed
- **M0** No distant metastasis
- **M1, M2** Distant metastasis

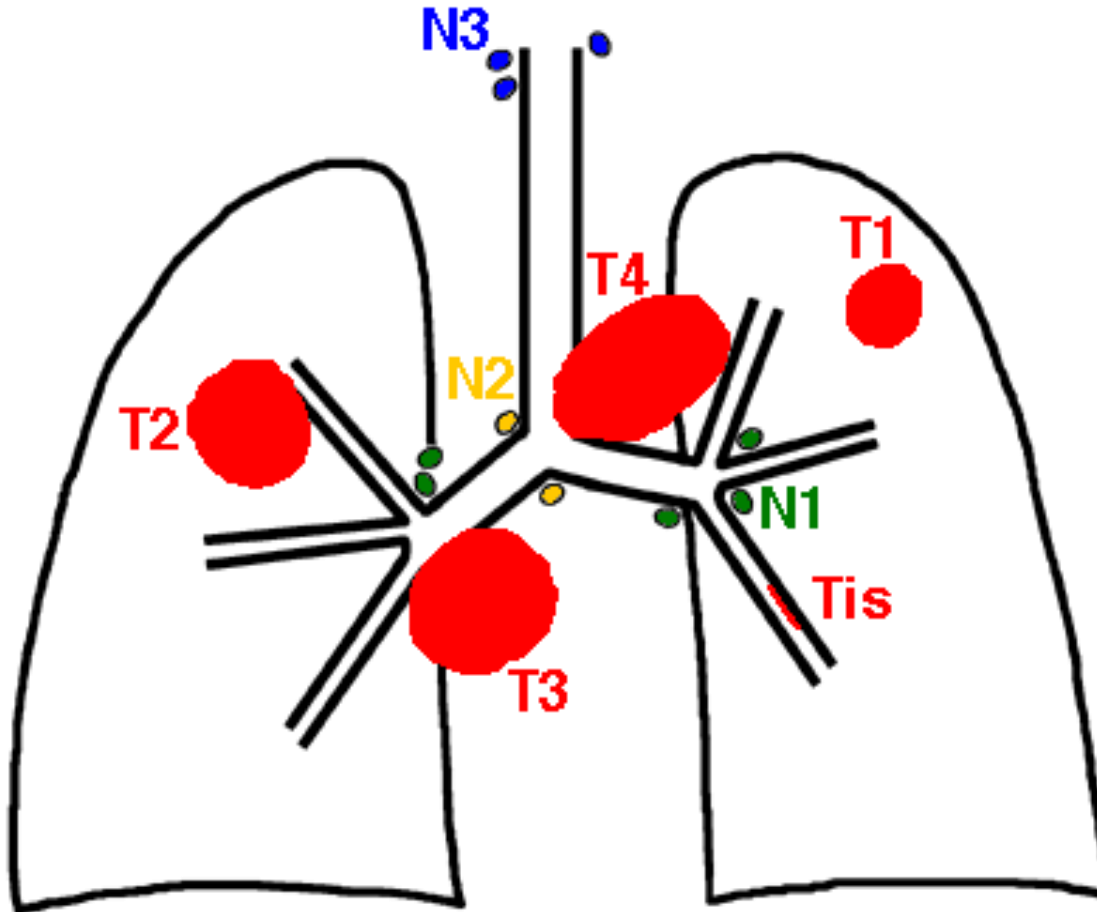


TNM staging

- For example, **breast cancer T3 N2 M0** refers to a large tumor that has spread outside the breast to nearby lymph nodes, but not to other parts of the body.
- **Prostate cancer T2 N0 M0** means that the tumor is located only in the prostate and has not spread to the lymph nodes or any other part of the body.



TNM: Staging of tumor:



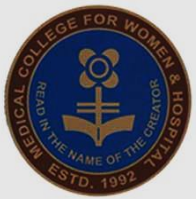
M1 



AJC System

The cancers are divided into stages 0-IV

- **Stage 0-** carcinoma in situ
- **Stage I,II,III-** higher numbers indicate more extensive disease; greater tumour size, and/ or spread to nearby lymph nodes and/ or organs adjacent to the primary nodes
- **Stage IV-** the cancer has spread to another organ



Purposes and principles of staging

- Aids the physician in **planning treatment**
- Gives some indication of **prognosis**
- Assists in **evaluating the results of treatment**
- Facilitates the exchange of information between treatment centers



GRADE AND STAGE

- Both have prognostic value
- Staging is valuable as it indicates the extent of disease at presentation
- **Staging has greater clinical value than grading**

Thank you

