### Perihilar Bile Ducts Staging Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent of disease before any treatment</th>
<th>Stage Category Definitions</th>
<th>Extent of disease through completion of definitive surgery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y clinical – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy but before subsequent surgery</td>
<td>Tumor Size: ___________</td>
<td>y pathologic – staging completed after neoadjuvant therapy AND subsequent surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATERALITY:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ left</td>
<td>☐ right</td>
<td>☐ bilateral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Primary Tumor (T)
- **TX**: Primary tumor cannot be assessed
- **T0**: No evidence of primary tumor
- **Tis**: Carcinoma in situ
- **T1**: Tumor confined to the bile duct, with extension up to the muscle layer or fibrous tissue
- **T2a**: Tumor invades beyond the wall of the bile duct to surrounding adipose tissue
- **T2b**: Tumor invades adjacent hepatic parenchyma
- **T3**: Tumor invades unilateral branches of the portal vein or hepatic artery
- **T4**: Tumor invades main portal vein or its branches bilaterally; or the common hepatic artery; or the second-order biliary radicals bilaterally; or unilateral second-order biliary radicals with contralateral portal vein or hepatic artery involvement

#### Regional Lymph Nodes (N)
- **NX**: Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
- **N0**: No regional lymph node metastasis
- **N1**: Regional lymph node metastasis (including nodes along the cystic duct, common bile duct, hepatic artery, and portal vein)
- **N2**: Metastasis to periaortic, pericaval, superior mesentery artery, and/or celiac artery lymph nodes

#### Distant Metastasis (M)
- **M0**: No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)
- **M1**: Distant metastasis

### Anatomical Stage • Prognostic Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Tis</td>
<td>N0</td>
<td>M0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>N0</td>
<td>M0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>T2a-b</td>
<td>N0</td>
<td>M0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIA</td>
<td>T3</td>
<td>N0</td>
<td>M0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIB</td>
<td>T1-3</td>
<td>N1</td>
<td>M0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVA</td>
<td>T4</td>
<td>N0-1</td>
<td>M0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVB</td>
<td>Any T</td>
<td>Any N</td>
<td>M0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any T</td>
<td>Any N</td>
<td>M1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Hospital Name/Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Name/Information</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(continued on next page)
### Prognostic Factors (Site-Specific Factors)

**Required for Staging:** None

**Clinically Significant:**
- Tumor location
- Papillary variant
- Tumor growth pattern
- Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- CA 19-9
- Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)

### Histologic Grade (G)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grading system</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 grade system</td>
<td>Grade I or 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 grade system</td>
<td>Grade II or 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 grade system</td>
<td>Grade III or 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2, 3, or 4 grade system is available</td>
<td>Grade IV or 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Descriptors

**Lymphatic Vessel Invasion (L) and Venous Invasion (V)** have been combined into Lymph-Vascular Invasion (LVI) for collection by cancer registrars. The College of American Pathologists' (CAP) Checklist should be used as the primary source. Other sources may be used in the absence of a Checklist. Priority is given to positive results.

- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Not Present (absent)/Not Identified
- Lymph-Vascular Invasion Present/Identified
- Not Applicable
- Unknown/Indeterminate

**Residual Tumor (R)**

The absence or presence of residual tumor after treatment. In some cases treated with surgery and/or with neoadjuvant therapy there will be residual tumor at the primary site after treatment because of incomplete resection or local and regional disease that extends beyond the limit of ability of resection.

- RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed
- R0 No residual tumor
- R1 Microscopic residual tumor
- R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

General Notes:

For identification of special cases of TNM or pTNM classifications, the "m" suffix and "y," "r," and "a" prefixes are used. Although they do not affect the stage grouping, they indicate cases needing separate analysis.

- m suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.
- y prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy. The cyTNM or ypTNM category is identified by a "y" prefix. The ycTNM or ypTNM categorizes the extent of tumor actually present at the time of that examination. The "y" categorization is not an estimate of tumor prior to multimodality therapy.
- r prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a disease-free interval, and is identified by the "r" prefix: rTNM.
- a prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

**surgical margins** is data field recorded by registrars describing the surgical margins of the resected primary site specimen as determined only by the pathology report.

**neoadjuvant treatment** is radiation therapy or systemic therapy (consisting of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy) administered prior to a definitive surgical procedure. If the surgical procedure is not performed, the administered therapy no longer meets the definition of neoadjuvant therapy.

- Clinical stage was used in treatment planning (describe): ____________
- National guidelines were used in treatment planning □ NCCN □ Other (describe): ____________

**Hospital Name/Address**  
**Patient Name/Information**
Illustration
Indicate on diagram primary tumor and regional nodes involved.