

Protocol for the Examination of Specimens From Patients With Neuroendocrine Tumors (Carcinoid Tumors) of the Colon and Rectum

Protocol applies to well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors of the large bowel and rectum. Carcinomas with mixed endocrine/glandular differentiation, poorly differentiated carcinomas with neuroendocrine features, and small cell carcinomas are not included.

Based on AJCC/UICC TNM, 7th Edition

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Procedures

- Local Excision (Transanal Disk Excision)
- Colectomy (Total, Partial, or Segmental Resection)
- Rectal Resection

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CAP Colon and Rectum NET Protocol Revision History

Version Code

The definition of the version code can be found at www.cap.org/cancerprotocols.

Version: ColonRectumNET 3.2.0.1

Summary of Changes

The following changes have been made since the June 2012 release.

Resection, Including Transanal Disk Excision of Rectal Neoplasms

Histologic Type and Grade

Deleted "(G3)" from the note.

Mitotic Rate

A note regarding high-power fields was added, as follows:

Mitotic Rate

Specify: ___/10 high-power fields (HPF)#

___ Cannot be determined

Published criteria that rely upon determination of mitotic rate for grading of gastrointestinal and pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors have been reported using counts per HPF, and do not specify microscopic field size or number of mitoses per mm².

Explanatory Notes

D. Histologic Grade

The second note was changed, as follows:

Ki-67 index is reported as percent positive tumor cells in area of highest nuclear labeling although the precise method of assessment has not been standardized.¹⁰ It has been recommended that 500-2000 tumor cells be counted to determine the Ki-67 index.⁶ Published criteria that rely upon determination of mitotic count for grading of GI and pancreatic NETs have been reported using counts per high-power field and do not specify microscopic field size or number of mitoses per mm². Grade assigned based on Ki-67 index may be higher than that based on mitotic count. Thus, reporting the higher grade [by either method] is preferred if both are performed.⁶

References

Reference #10 was added and the remaining references renumbered accordingly.

Surgical Pathology Cancer Case Summary

Protocol web posting date: October 2013

COLON AND RECTUM: Resection, Including Transanal Disk Excision of Rectal Tumors (Note A)

Select a single response unless otherwise indicated.

Specimen (select all that apply)

- Large intestine
 - Cecum
 - Ascending colon
 - Transverse colon
 - Descending colon
 - Sigmoid colon
- Rectum
- Anus
- Terminal ileum
- Appendix
- Other (specify): _____
- Not specified

Procedure

- Right hemicolectomy
- Transverse colectomy
- Left hemicolectomy
- Sigmoidectomy
- Rectal/rectosigmoid colon (low anterior resection)
- Total abdominal colectomy
- Abdominoperineal resection
- Transanal disk excision (local excision)
- Other (specify): _____
- Not specified

+ Specimen Size (applicable to transanal disk excision)

+ Specify: ___ (length) x ___ x ___ cm

Tumor Site (select all that apply) (Note B)

- Large bowel
 - Cecum
 - Right (ascending) colon
 - Hepatic flexure
 - Transverse colon
 - Splenic flexure
 - Left (descending) colon
 - Sigmoid colon
- Rectum
- Other (specify): _____
- Not specified

+ Tumor Location

- + ___ Tumor is located above peritoneal reflection
- + ___ Tumor is located below the peritoneal reflection
- + ___ Not specified

Tumor Size (Note C)

Greatest dimension: ___ cm (specify size of largest tumor if multiple tumors are present)

- + Additional dimensions: ___ x ___ cm
- ___ Cannot be determined (see "Comment")

Tumor Focality

- ___ Unifocal
- ___ Multifocal (specify number of tumors: _____)
- ___ Cannot be determined

Histologic Type and Grade (Notes D and E) #

- ___ Not applicable
- ___ Well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor; GX: Grade cannot be assessed
- ___ Well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor; G1: Low grade
- ___ Well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor; G2: Intermediate grade
- ___ Other (specify): _____

For poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinomas, the College of American Pathologists (CAP) protocol for carcinoma of the colon and rectum¹ should be used.

Mitotic Rate

- Specify: ___/10 high-power fields (HPF)#
- ___ Cannot be determined

Published criteria that rely upon determination of mitotic rate for grading of gastrointestinal and pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors have been reported using counts per HPF, and do not specify microscopic field size or number of mitoses per mm².

Microscopic Tumor Extension

- ___ Cannot be assessed
- ___ No evidence of primary tumor
- ___ Tumor invades lamina propria
- ___ Tumor invades into but not through muscularis mucosae
- ___ Tumor invades submucosa
- ___ Tumor invades muscularis propria
- ___ Tumor invades through the muscularis propria into the subserosal adipose tissue or the nonperitonealized pericolic or perirectal soft tissues but does not extend to the serosal surface (visceral peritoneum)
- ___ Tumor penetrates serosa (visceral peritoneum)
- ___ Tumor directly invades adjacent structures (specify: _____)
- ___ Tumor penetrates to the surface of the visceral peritoneum (serosa) and directly invades adjacent structures (specify: _____)

+ Data elements preceded by this symbol are not required. However, these elements may be clinically important but are not yet validated or regularly used in patient management.

Margins

If all margins uninvolved by neuroendocrine tumor:

Distance of tumor from closest margin: ___ mm *or* ___ cm

Specify margin: _____

Proximal Margin

- Cannot be assessed
 Uninvolved by neuroendocrine tumor
 Involved by neuroendocrine tumor

Distal Margin

- Cannot be assessed
 Uninvolved by neuroendocrine tumor
 Involved by neuroendocrine tumor

Circumferential (Radial) Margin (Note F)

- Cannot be assessed
 Uninvolved by neuroendocrine tumor
 Involved by neuroendocrine tumor
 Not applicable

Other Margin(s) (required only if applicable)

Specify margin(s): _____

- Cannot be assessed
 Uninvolved by neuroendocrine tumor
 Involved by neuroendocrine tumor

Lymph-Vascular Invasion

- Not identified
 Present
 Indeterminate

+ Perineural Invasion

- + Not identified
 + Present
 + Indeterminate

Pathologic Staging (pTNM) (Note G)

TNM Descriptors (required only if applicable) (select all that apply)

- m (multiple primary tumors)
 r (recurrent)
 y (posttreatment)

Primary Tumor (pT)

- pTX: Primary tumor cannot be assessed
- pT0: No evidence of primary tumor
- pT1: Tumor invades lamina propria or submucosa and size 2 cm or less
- pT1a: Tumor size less than 1 cm in greatest dimension
- pT1b: Tumor size 1 to 2 cm in greatest dimension
- pT2: Tumor invades muscularis propria or size more than 2 cm with invasion of lamina propria or submucosa
- pT3: Tumor invades through the muscularis propria into the subserosa, or into nonperitonealized pericolic or perirectal tissues
- pT4: Tumor invades peritoneum or other organs

Regional Lymph Nodes (pN)

- Cannot be assessed
- pN0: No regional lymph node metastasis
- pN1: Metastasis in regional lymph nodes

No nodes submitted or found

Number of Lymph Nodes Examined

Specify: _____

Number cannot be determined (explain): _____

Number of Lymph Nodes Involved

Specify: _____

Number cannot be determined (explain): _____

Distant Metastasis (pM)

- Not applicable
- pM1: Distant metastasis
+ Specify site(s), if known: _____

+ Ancillary Studies (select all that apply) (Notes E and H)

- + Ki-67 labeling index (specify: _____)
- + ≤2%
- + 3% to 20%
- + >20%
- + Other (specify): _____
- + Not performed

+ Additional Pathologic Findings (select all that apply) (Note I)

- + Tumor necrosis
- + Other (specify): _____

+ Comment(s)

Explanatory Notes

A. Application and Tumor Location

This protocol applies to low- and intermediate-grade neuroendocrine tumors (carcinoid tumors) of the colon and rectum. Poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinomas, small cell carcinomas, and tumors with mixed glandular/neuroendocrine differentiation are not included.

Because of site-specific similarities in histology, immunohistochemistry, and histochemistry, neuroendocrine tumors of the digestive tract have traditionally been subdivided into those of foregut, midgut, and hindgut origin (Table). In general, the distribution pattern along the gastrointestinal (GI) tract parallels that of the progenitor cell type, and the anatomic site of origin of GI neuroendocrine tumors is an important predictor of clinical behavior.²

Site of Origin of Gastrointestinal Neuroendocrine Tumors

| | Foregut Tumors | Midgut Tumors | Hindgut Tumors |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <i>Site</i> | <i>Stomach, Proximal Duodenum</i> | <i>Jejunum, Ileum, Appendix, Proximal Colon</i> | <i>Distal Colon, Rectum</i> |
| Immunohistochemistry | | | |
| Chromogranin A | 86%-100% + | 82%-92% + | 40%-58% + |
| Neuron-Specific Enolase (NSE) | 90%-100% + | 95%-100% + | 80%-87% + |
| Synaptophysin | 50% + | 95%-100% + | 94%-100% + |
| Serotonin | 33% + ¹⁵ | 86% + ¹⁵ | 45%-83% + ^{3,5,6,15} |
| Other Immunohistochemical Markers | Rarely, + for pancreatic polypeptide, histamine, gastrin, vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP), or adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) | Prostatic acid phosphatase + in 20%-40% ^{14,15} | Prostatic acid phosphatase + in 20%-82% ¹⁴ |
| Carcinoid syndrome | Rare | 5%-39% ^{6,7} | Rare |

B. Site-Specific Features

Rectal neuroendocrine tumors are common and constitute approximately one-quarter of GI neuroendocrine tumors.³ They are usually small, solitary, and clinically silent, most commonly occurring 4 to 13 cm from the anal verge. Mitotically inactive rectal neuroendocrine tumors or those smaller than 2.0 cm are almost always clinically benign.⁴ Metastases and carcinoid syndrome are very rare. Large intestinal neuroendocrine tumors outside the ileocecal region and rectum are extremely rare; most reported tumors have been large (average 5.0 cm) and high grade, with a poor prognosis. Many low-grade neuroendocrine tumors involving the ileocecal valve represent tumors arising in the terminal ileum, rather than in the large bowel.

C. Tumor Size

For neuroendocrine tumors in any part of the gastrointestinal tract, size greater than 2.0 cm is associated with a higher risk of lymph node metastasis. Rectal carcinoids smaller than 1.0 cm are almost always clinically benign, and local excision is generally considered sufficient for tumors 1.0 cm or smaller, as well as many tumors between 1.0 and 2.0 cm. More extensive procedures (eg, right hemicolectomy and abdominoperineal resection) are usually reserved for patients with tumors larger than 2.0 cm.

D. Histologic Type

The World Health Organization (WHO) classifies neuroendocrine tumors as well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors (either the primary tumor or metastasis) and poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinomas.⁵⁻⁸ Historically, well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors have been referred to as carcinoid tumors, a term which may cause confusion because clinically a carcinoid tumor is a serotonin-producing tumor associated with functional manifestations of carcinoid syndrome.

Classification of neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) is based upon size, functionality, site, and invasion. Functioning tumors are those associated with clinical manifestations of hormone production or secretion of measurable amounts of active hormone; immunohistochemical demonstration of hormone production is not equivalent to clinically apparent functionality.

All colonic neuroendocrine tumors are considered potentially malignant. Most are large, bulky, high-grade, highly invasive tumors that are metastatic at presentation. Two-thirds arise within the cecum or right colon.

Rectal neuroendocrine tumors, in contrast to colonic neuroendocrine tumors, are relatively common and generally behave in a benign fashion.

Histologic Patterns

Although specific histologic patterns in well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors, such as trabecular, insular, and glandular, roughly correlate with tumor location,⁴ these patterns have not been clearly shown independently to predict response to therapy or risk of nodal metastasis and are rarely reported in clinical practice.

E. Histologic Grade

Cytologic atypia in low-grade neuroendocrine tumors has no impact on clinical behavior of these tumors. However, a grading system based on mitotic activity has been proposed for NETs of the ileum, appendix, colon, and rectum⁹:

| Grade | Mitotic Rate (per 10 HPF) # | Ki-67 Index (%) ## |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| G1 | <2 | ≤2 |
| G2 | 2 to 20 | 3 to 20 |
| G3 | >20 | >20 |

Mitotic rate should be based upon counting 50 high-power (40x objective) fields in the area of highest mitotic activity and reported as number of mitoses per 10 HPF.

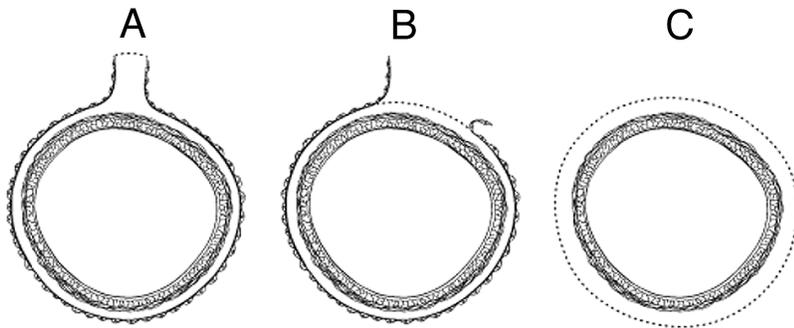
Ki-67 index is reported as percent positive tumor cells in area of highest nuclear labeling although the precise method of assessment has not been standardized.¹⁰ It has been recommended that 500-2000 tumor cells be counted to determine the Ki-67 index.⁶ Published criteria that rely upon determination of mitotic count for grading of GI and pancreatic NETs have been reported using counts per high-power field and do not specify microscopic field size or number of mitoses per mm². Grade assigned based on Ki-67 index may be higher than that based on mitotic count. Thus, reporting the higher grade [by either method] is preferred if both are performed.⁶

G1 and G2 are well-differentiated tumors with diffuse intense chromogranin/synaptophysin positivity. Punctate necrosis is more typical of G2 tumors. G3 tumors are high-grade neuroendocrine carcinomas (the CAP protocol for carcinomas of the colon and rectum¹ should be used for poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinomas arising in these sites).

F. Circumferential (Radial or Mesenteric) Margin

In addition to addressing the proximal and distal margins, assessment of the circumferential (radial) margin is necessary for any segment of gastrointestinal tract either unencased (Figure, C) or incompletely encased by peritoneum (Figure, B). The circumferential margin represents the adventitial soft-tissue margin closest to the deepest penetration of tumor and is created surgically by blunt or sharp dissection of the retroperitoneal or subperitoneal aspect, respectively. The distance between the tumor and circumferential (radial) margin should be reported. The circumferential (radial) margin is considered negative if the tumor is more than 1 mm from the inked nonperitonealized surface but should be recorded as positive if the tumor is located 1 mm or less from the nonperitonealized surface. This assessment includes tumor within a lymph node as well as direct tumor extension, but if circumferential (radial) margin positivity is based solely on intranodal tumor, this should be so stated.

The mesenteric resection margin is the only relevant circumferential margin in segments completely encased by peritoneum (eg, transverse colon) (Figure, A). Involvement of this margin should be reported even if tumor does not penetrate the serosal surface.



A, Mesenteric margin in viscus completely encased by peritoneum (dotted line). B, Circumferential (radial) margin (dotted line) in viscus incompletely encased by peritoneum. C, Circumferential (radial) margin (dotted line) in viscus completely unencased by peritoneum. Reproduced with permission from Washington et al.¹ Copyright 2008. College of American Pathologists.

G. TNM and Anatomic Stage/Prognostic Groupings

The TNM staging system for neuroendocrine tumors of the colon and rectum of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) and the International Union Against Cancer (UICC) is recommended.¹²

By AJCC/UICC convention, the designation "T" refers to a primary tumor that has not been previously treated. The symbol "p" refers to the pathologic classification of the TNM, as opposed to the clinical classification, and is based on gross and microscopic examination. pT entails a resection of the primary tumor or biopsy adequate to evaluate the highest pT category, pN entails removal of nodes adequate to validate lymph node metastasis, and pM implies microscopic examination of distant lesions. Clinical classification (cTNM) is usually carried out by the referring physician before treatment, during initial evaluation of the patient or when pathologic classification is not possible.

Pathologic staging is usually performed after surgical resection of the primary tumor. Pathologic staging depends on pathologic documentation of the anatomic extent of disease, whether or not the primary tumor has been completely removed. If a biopsied tumor is not resected for any reason (eg, when technically unfeasible) and if the highest T and N categories or the M1 category of the tumor can be confirmed microscopically, the criteria for pathologic classification and staging have been satisfied without total removal of the primary cancer.

TNM Descriptors

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.

The “m” suffix indicates the presence of multiple primary tumors in a single site and is recorded in parentheses: pT(m)NM.

The “y” prefix indicates those cases in which classification is performed during or following initial multimodality therapy (ie, neoadjuvant chemotherapy, radiation therapy, or both chemotherapy and radiation therapy). The cTNM or pTNM 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 (ie, before initiation of neoadjuvant therapy).

The “r” prefix indicates a recurrent tumor when staged after a documented disease-free interval and is identified by the “r” prefix: rTNM.

The “a” prefix designates the stage determined at autopsy: aTNM.

N Category Considerations

The regional lymph nodes of the colon and rectum are as follows:

Cecum: Pericolic, anterior cecal, posterior cecal, ileocolic, right colic

Ascending colon: Pericolic, ileocolic, right colic, middle colic

Hepatic flexure: Pericolic, middle colic, right colic

Transverse colon: Pericolic, middle colic

Splenic flexure: Pericolic, middle colic, left colic, inferior mesenteric

Descending colon: Pericolic, left colic, inferior mesenteric, sigmoid

Sigmoid colon: Pericolic, inferior mesenteric, superior rectal (hemorrhoidal), sigmoidal, sigmoid mesenteric

Rectosigmoid: Pericolic, perirectal, left colic, sigmoid mesenteric, sigmoidal, inferior mesenteric, superior rectal (hemorrhoidal), middle rectal (hemorrhoidal)

Rectum: Perirectal, sigmoid mesenteric, inferior mesenteric, lateral sacral, presacral, internal iliac, sacral promontory (Gerota's), internal iliac, superior rectal (hemorrhoidal), middle rectal (hemorrhoidal), inferior rectal (hemorrhoidal)

TNM Anatomic Stage/Prognostic Groupings

| | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Stage I | T1 | N0 | M0 [#] |
| Stage IIa | T2 | N0 | M0 |
| Stage IIb | T3 | N0 | M0 |
| Stage IIIa | T4 | N0 | M0 |
| Stage IIIb | Any T | N1 | M0 |
| Stage IV | Any T | Any N | M1 |

M0 is defined as no distant metastasis.

H. Ancillary Studies

Immunohistochemistry and other ancillary techniques are generally not required to diagnose well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors. Specific markers that may be used to establish neuroendocrine differentiation include chromogranin A, neuron-specific enolase, synaptophysin, and CD56.⁷ Because of their relative sensitivity and specificity, chromogranin A and synaptophysin are recommended. It should be noted that hindgut neuroendocrine tumors often do not express appreciable amounts of chromogranin A. Rectal neuroendocrine tumors express prostatic acid phosphatase, a potential

diagnostic pitfall for tumors arising in male patients.¹¹

Immunohistochemistry for Ki-67 may be useful in establishing tumor grade (Note E) and prognosis¹¹ but is not currently considered standard of care.⁷

Immunohistochemistry for specific hormone products, such as glucagon, gastrin, and somatostatin, may be of interest in some cases. However, immunohistochemical demonstration of hormone production does not equate with clinical functionality of the tumor.

I. Additional Pathologic Findings

Coagulative tumor necrosis, usually punctate, may indicate more aggressive behavior¹³ and should be reported.

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