

Tumour site (Core)

The thyroid may give rise to multiple foci of carcinoma in the same gland, designated as per the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) and Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) guidelines with the descriptor “(m)”.^{1,2} The designation of the tumour site and this dataset are applicable to the dominant excised carcinoma. The dominant tumour is defined as the most clinically relevant tumour because of its aggressiveness and/or its higher T stage. As such, it is often but not necessarily, the largest tumour. In cases of multiple lesions, the tumour characteristics of a second focus may be relevant and contribute to patient management, particularly if they are of a different histologic type (i.e., tumour 1 is papillary carcinoma and tumour 2 is medullary carcinoma). A second dataset should be generated for these instances. For additional tumour foci that do not alter management, only basic histopathological features (such as size and location) may be reported at the pathologist’s discretion.

References

- 1 Amin MB, Edge S, Greene FL, Byrd DR, Brookland RK, Washington MK, Gershenwald JE, Compton CC, Hess KR, Sullivan DC, Jessup JM, Brierley JD, Gaspar LE, Schilsky RL, Balch CM, Winchester DP, Asare EA, Madera M, Gress DM and Meyer LR (eds) (2017). *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual. 8th ed.* Springer., New York.
- 2 International Union against Cancer (2017). *TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours (8th Edition)*. Brierley JD, Gospodarowicz MK and Wittekind C (eds). Wiley-Blackwell., New York.