

## WHO histological classification of gastric tumours<sup>1</sup>

Epithelial tumours		Non-epithelial tumours	
Intraepithelial neoplasia – Adenoma	8140/0 <sup>2</sup>	Leiomyoma	8890/0
Carcinoma		Schwannoma	9560/0
Adenocarcinoma	8140/3	Granular cell tumour	9580/0
intestinal type	8144/3	Glomus tumour	8711/0
diffuse type	8145/3	Leiomyosarcoma	8890/3
Papillary adenocarcinoma	8260/3	GI stromal tumour	8936/1
Tubular adenocarcinoma	8211/3	benign	8936/0
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	8480/3	uncertain malignant potential	8936/1
Signet-ring cell carcinoma	8490/3	malignant	8936/3
Adenosquamous carcinoma	8560/3	Kaposi sarcoma	9140/3
Squamous cell carcinoma	8070/3	Others	
Small cell carcinoma	8041/3	Malignant lymphomas	
Undifferentiated carcinoma	8020/3	Marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of MALT-type	9699/3
Others		Mantle cell lymphoma	9673/3
Carcinoid (well differentiated endocrine neoplasm)	8240/3	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	9680/3
		Others	
		<b>Secondary tumours</b>	

<sup>1</sup> The classification is modified from the previous WHO histological classification of tumours (2066) taking into account changes in our understanding of these lesions. In the case of endocrine neoplasms, the classification is based on the recent WHO clinicopathological classification (1784), but has been simplified to be of more practical utility in morphological classification.

<sup>2</sup> Morphology code of the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O) (542) and the Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine (<http://snomed.org>). Behaviour is coded /0 for benign tumours, /3 for malignant tumours, and /1 for unspecified, borderline or uncertain behaviour. Intraepithelial neoplasia does not have a generic code in ICD-O. ICD-O codes are available only for lesions categorized as glandular intraepithelial neoplasia grade III (8148/2), and adenocarcinoma in situ (8140/2).

## TNM classification of gastric tumours

TNM classification <sup>1</sup>		M – Distant Metastasis		Stage Grouping			
<b>T – Primary Tumour</b>		MX	Distant metastasis cannot be assessed	Stage 0	Tis	N0	M0
TX	Primary tumour cannot be assessed	M0	No distant metastasis	Stage IA	T1	N0	M0
T0	No evidence of primary tumour	M1	Distant metastasis	Stage IB	T1	N1	M0
Tis	Carcinoma in situ: intraepithelial tumour without invasion of the lamina propria				T2	N0	M0
T1	Tumour invades lamina propria or submucosa			Stage II	T1	N2	M0
T2	Tumour invades muscularis propria or subserosa <sup>2</sup>				T2	N1	M0
T3	Tumour penetrates serosa (visceral peritoneum) without invasion of adjacent structures <sup>2,3,4,5</sup>				T3	N0	M0
T4	Tumour invades adjacent structures <sup>2,3,4,5</sup>			Stage IIIA	T2	N2	M0
					T3	N1	M0
					T4	N0	M0
				Stage IIIB	T3	N2	M0
				Stage IV	T4	N1, N2, N3	M0
					T1, T2, T3	N3	M0
					Any T	Any N	M1

<sup>1</sup> {1, 66}. This classification applies only to carcinomas.

<sup>2</sup> A help desk for specific questions about the TNM classification is available at <http://tnm.uicc.org>.

<sup>3</sup> A tumour may penetrate muscularis propria with extension into the gastrocolic or gastrohepatic ligaments or the greater and lesser omentum without perforation of the visceral peritoneum covering these structures. In this case, the tumour is classified as T2. If there is perforation of the visceral peritoneum covering the gastric ligaments or omenta, the tumour is classified as T3.

<sup>4</sup> The adjacent structures of the stomach are the spleen, transverse colon, liver, diaphragm, pancreas, abdominal wall, adrenal gland, kidney, small intestine, and retroperitoneum.

<sup>5</sup> Intramural extension to the duodenum or oesophagus is classified by the depth of greatest invasion in any of these sites including stomach.