

Definition of Synoptic Reporting

The CAP has developed this list of specific features that define synoptic reporting formatting:

- 1. All required cancerdata from an applicable cancerprotocol must be included in the report and must be displayed using a format consisting of the required checklist item (required data element), followed by its answer (response), e.g. "Tumor size: 5.5 cm". Outline format without the paired required data element (RDE): response format is not considered synoptic.
- 2. Each diagnostic parameter pair (checklist RDE response) is listed on a separate line or in a tabular format, to achieve visual separation.

Note: the following are allowed to be combined on the same line:

- a. Anatomic site or specimen, laterality and procedure
- b. Pathologic Staging Tumor Node Metastasis (pTNM) staging elements
- $c\,.\quad Negative\ margins, as long\ as all\ negative\ margins\ are\ spec\ if ic\ all y\ enume\ rate\ d$

For example:

- o Headers may be used to separate or group data elements
- O Any line may be indented to visually group related data elements or indicate a subordinate relationship
- O Text attributes (e.g., color, bold, font, size, capitalization/case, or animations) are optional
- O Blank lines may be used to separate data elements and group related elements
- 3. If multiple responses are permitted for the same data element, the responses may be listed on a single line.
- 4. The synopsis can appear in the diagnosis section of the pathology report, at the end of the report or in a separate section, but all RDE and responses must be listed together in one location.
- 5. Additional items (not required for the CAP checklist) may be included in the synopsis but all required RDE must be present.
- 6. Na mative style comments are permitted in addition to, but are not as a substitute for the synoptic reporting. It is not uncommon for na mative style comments to be used for clinical history, gross descriptions and microscopic descriptions.

Additional Specifications and Options

- Data elements may be presented in any order in the report.
- Two data element names may not be listed on the same line, with the following exceptions:
 - o Anatomic site or specimen, laterality, and procedure
 - O Negative margins. Example: for colorectal carcinoma resection specimens, negative proximal, distal, and radial margins may be listed on one line
 - O Pathologic staging: pT, pN, and pM categories may be listed on one line. It is not necessary to include definitions of the pT, pN, and pM categories in the report.

 Otherwise, only multiple values pertaining to the same data element may be listed or
 - O the rwise, only multiple values pertaining to the same data element may be listed on the same line.
- Diagnostic head lines may be included that contain some data elements in non-standard format (e.g., "INVASIVE CARCINO MA OF THE RIGHT BREAST.") However, if information in the head line includes a required element and the head line does not use the single line or multi-line format, the required information in the head line must also appear in the single line or multi-line format in the same report.

- Na mative comments may reference required or optional data elements. However, data elements and values that appear in na mative comment may not be properly abstracted and auditors are not to consider the data element and its value as having been included in a report, unless the information also appears in a properly formatted single line or multi-line statement.
- Data that are not listed as required or optional in an applicable cancer protocol may be included in any format. Examples include patient identification data (name, date of birth) or administrative data (report date, accession number)
- Required and optional data elements listed in the applicable cancerprotocol may be combined into one report or broken up into separate reports. For example, separate paper reports or computers creens might be used to report histological and molecular findings, or to report gross and microscopic findings, or to report examinations of different specimens.

The CAP has developed a few examples of synoptic reporting (attached) for the use of the COC as training tools for COC inspectors. Sample reports 1-6 are examples of acceptable synoptic reporting; Sample reports 7 and 8 do not show acceptable synoptic style reporting. CAP recommends that CoC surveyors focus their evaluation of synoptic reporting only on definitive resection specimens and not biopsies at this time.

Synoptic Report Example #1

THYROID CARCINOMA

Procedure: Thyroidectomy Specimen Integrity: Intact

Specimen Size: 4.3 x 2.5 x 1.5 cm Right; 4.0 x 2.5 x 1.6 Left

Tumor Focality: Unifocal, involves isthmus and right thyroid

Tumor Laterality: Right lobe and isthmus

Tumor Size: 2.5 cm

Histologic Type: Papillary thyroid carcinoma Margins: Positive, right thyroid and isthmus Lymph-Vascular Invasion: Not identified Extrathyroidal Extension: Present

Pathologic Staging (pTNM):

Primary Tumor (pT): pT4a
Regional Lymph Nodes (pN): pN1
Number lymph nodes examined: 3
Number lymph nodes involved: 1

Synoptic Report Example #2

CARCINOMA OF THE COLON OR RECTUM

Specimen: Terminal ileum, cecum, appendix, ascending colon

Other organs received: None Procedure: Right hemicolectomy

Tumor site: Cecum

Tumor size: 8.5 x 4.9 x 3.6 cm

Macroscopic tumor perforation: Not identified

Histologic type: Adenocarcinoma

Histologic grade: High grade (poorly differentiated)

Microscopic tumor extension: Tumor penetrates to the surface of the visceral peritoneum

(serosa)

Margins:

Mesenteric: Involved by invasive carcinoma Proximal: Uninvolved by invasive carcinoma Distal: Uninvolved by invasive carcinoma

Treatment effect: No prior treatment

Lymph-vascular invasion: Present Perineural invasion: Not identified

Tumor deposits (discontinuous extramural extension): Present

Specify number of tumor deposits identified: 3

Pathologic staging (pTNM):

Primary Tumor (pT): pT4a

Regional Lymph Nodes (pN): pN1b

Number lymph nodes examined: 25 Number lymph nodes involved: 3

CARCINOMA OF THE PROSTATE

Specimen type: Prostatectomy

Prostate weight: 47.20g

Prostate size: 4.5 x 4.0 x 4.0 cm Histologic type: Adenocarcinoma Histologic grade (Gleason pattern): 7

Primary pattern: 3

Secondary pattern: 4 with focal 5

Total Gleason score: 7
Tumor Quantitation:

Proportion (percent) of prostate involved by tumor: 15%

Size of dominant nodule, if present, in mm: N/A

Extraprostatic extension: Absent Seminal vesicle invasion: Absent Margins: Negative for malignancy Lymph-Vascular invasion: Absent

Treatment effect: Absent

Pathologic staging (pTNM):

Primary Tumor (pT): pT2c

Regional Lymph Nodes (pN): not applicable Number lymph nodes examined: 0

Number lymph nodes involved: not applicable

ENDOMETRIAL CARCINOMA

Specimen type (organs received): Uterus, bilateral ovaries and fallopian tubes, bilateral

paraaortic lymph nodes

Procedure: Hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy; lymphadenectomy

Lymph Node Sampling: Bilateral paraaortic

Specimen Integrity: Intact

Tumor Size: 1.3 cm

Histologic Type: Endometrioid adenocarcinoma

Histologic Grade: FIGO grade 2 Myometrial Invasion: Present Depth of invasion: 9 mm

Myometrial thickness: 14 mm
Involvement of Cervix: Present (stroma)

Extent of Involvement of Other Organs: Bilateral paraaortic lymph nodes

Margins: Negative for malignancy

Lymphovascular Invasion: Absent.

Pathologic staging (pTNM [FIGO]):

TNM descriptors: y (post-treatment)

Primary tumor (pT) ypT2

Regional lymph nodes (pN): ypN2

Pelvic lymph nodes: no nodes submitted

Para-aortic lymph nodes:

Number of lymph nodes examined: 12 Number of lymph nodes involved: 7

(This example combines specimen, laterality, and procedure on one line, as allowed)

DUCTAL CARCINOMA IN SITU OF THE BREAST

Specimen, Laterality, Procedure: Partial breast, right, excision without wire-guided

localization

Specimen Integrity: single intact specimen

Specimen Size (for excisions less than total mastectomy): 8.2 cm in greatest dimension

Lymph Node Sampling: No lymph nodes present

*Tumor Site: Not specified

Estimated size (extent) of DCIS (greatest dimension using gross and microscopic

evaluation): at least 3.8 cm

Histologic Type: Ductal carcinoma in situ.

*Architectural Patterns: Solid

Nuclear Grade: Grade II (intermediate)

Necrosis: Present, focal (small foci or single cell necrosis)

Margins: Margin(s) uninvolved by DCIS

Distance from closest margin: 4 mm

*Specify margins:

*Distance from superior margin: 4 mm

*Distance from inferior margin: >10 mm

*Distance from medial margin: 6 mm

*Distance from lateral margin: >10 mm

*Distance from anterior margin: >10 mm

*Distance from posterior margin: >10 mm

Pathologic Staging (pTNM)

Primary Tumor (pT): pTis (DCIS):Ductal carcinoma in situ

Regional Lymph Nodes (pN): pNX (Cannot be assessed (not removed for

pathologic study)

Distant Metastasis (pM): Not applicable

(This example uses the CAP Cancer Checklist, as allowed)

Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST)

Based on AJCC/UICC TNM, 7th edition **Procedure** Excisional biopsy _X__ Resection Specify type (eg, partial gastrectomy): total gastrectomy Metastatectomy Other (specify): Not specified **Tumor Site** Specify (if known): __gastric body_____ Not specified **Tumor Size** Greatest dimension: _5.3__ cm *Additional dimensions: 4.8 x 4.5 cm Cannot be determined (see "Comment") Other Features _X_ Unifocal Multifocal Specify number of tumors: _____ Specify size of tumors: **GIST Subtype** ___ Spindle cell __Epithelioid _X_ Mixed ___ Other (specify): _____ **Mitotic Rate** Specify: 2 /50 HPF *Necrosis *_X_ Not identified _ Present *Extent: % __ Cannot be determined **Histologic Grade** __ GX: Grade cannot be assessed _x G1: Low grade; mitotic rate ≤5/50 HPF G2: High grade, mitotic rate >5/50 HPF

Risk Assessment None Very low risk X Low risk Intermediate risk High risk Overtly malignant/metastatic Cannot be determined
Margins Cannot be assessed _X_ Negative for GIST Distance of tumor from closest margin: _3.2 cm Margin(s) positive for GIST Specify margin(s):
AJCC/UICC Pathologic Staging (pTNM), 7 th edition:
TNM Descriptors (if applicable) m (multiple) r (recurrent) y (post-treatment)
Primary Tumor (pT) pTX: Primary tumor cannot be assessed pT0: No evidence for primary tumor pT1: Tumor 2 cm or less pT2: Tumor more than 2 cm but not more than 5 cm X_pT3: Tumor more than 5 cm but not more than 10 cm pT4: Tumor more than 10 cm in greatest dimension
Regional Lymph Nodes (pN) _X_ pN0: No regional lymph node metastasis pN1: Regional lymph node metastasis (In the absence of information on regional lymph node status, pN0 is appropriate; NX should not be used)
Distant Metastasis (pM) _X_ Not applicable pM1: Distant metastasis *Specify site(s), if known:
*Ancillary Studies
Immunohistochemical Studies KIT (CD117)X Positive Negative Others (specify): Not performed
Not penofficu

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Unacceptable synoptic Report Example #7

Diagnosis:

Colon, right hemicolectomy:

Invasive adenocarcinoma, 3.4 x 3.0 cm involving muscularis propria All margins negative
No lymphatic invasion
No metastatic tumor identified

NOT ACCEPTABLE AS SYNOPTIC STYLE REPORTING: NOT ALL ELEMENTS ARE PRESENT AND DIAGNOSTIC PARAMETER PAIR IS ABSENT

Unacceptable Synoptic Report Example #8 Kidney

Diagnosis:

Kidney, Left (Radical Nephrectomy):

Clear cell adenocarcinoma, Furhman nuclear grade 3, 8.3 cm, unifocal involving upper pole of kidney and extending into the renal vein with the renal vein margin positive. Sarcomatoid features not identified.

No lymph nodes submitted, adrenal gland uninvolved, lymphatic invasion present, no venous large vessel invasion, pT3, Nx. No significant pathologic alterations identified.

NOT ACCEPTABLE AS SYNOPTIC STYLE REPORTING: ALTHOUGH ALL REQUIRED ELEMENTS ARE PRESENT, INSUFFICIENT SYNOPTIC STYLE REPORTING