

Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasms (ICD-O-3 C58)

The following classification for gestational trophoblastic tumours is based on that of FIGO adopted in 1992 and updated in 2002.¹ The definitions of T and M categories correspond to the FIGO stages. Both systems are included for comparison. In contrast to other sites, an N (regional lymph node) classification does not apply to these tumours. A prognostic scoring index, which is based on factors other than the anatomic extent of the disease, is used to assign cases to high-risk and low-risk categories, and these categories are used in stage grouping.

Rules for Classification

The classification applies to choriocarcinoma (9100/3), invasive hydatidiform mole (9100/1), and placental site trophoblastic tumour (9104/1). Placental site tumours should be reported separately. Histological confirmation is not required if the human chorionic gonadotropin (β hCG) level is abnormally elevated. History of prior chemotherapy for this disease should be noted.

The following are the procedures for assessing T and M categories:

- T categories:** Clinical examination, imaging and endoscopy, and serum/urine β hCG level
- M categories:** Clinical examination, imaging, and assessment of serum/urine β hCG level
- Risk categories:** Age, type of antecedent pregnancy, interval months from index pregnancy, pretreatment **serum/urine** β hCG, diameter of largest tumour, site of metastasis, number of metastases, and previous failed chemotherapy are integrated to provide a prognostic score that divides cases into low and high-risk categories.

TM Clinical Classification

T – Primary Tumour

TM Categories	FIGO Stages ^a	Definition
TX		Primary tumour cannot be assessed
T0		No evidence of primary tumour
T1	I	Tumour confined to uterus
T2 ^b	II	Tumour extends to other genital structures: vagina, ovary, broad ligament, fallopian tube by metastasis or direct extension
M1a	III	Metastasis to lung(s)
M1b ^c	IV	Other distant metastasis

Notes

^a Stages I to IV are subdivided into A and B according to the prognostic score.

^b Genital metastasis (vagina, ovary, broad ligament, fallopian tube) is classified T2.

^c Any involvement of non-genital structures, whether by direct invasion or metastasis is described using the M classification.

pTM Pathological Classification

The pT categories correspond to the T categories. For pM see page 8.

Stage

Stage I	T1	M0
Stage II	T2	M0
Stage III	Any T	M1a
Stage IV	Any T	M1b

Prognostic Score

Prognostic Factor	0	1	2	4
Age	<40	≥40		
Antecedent pregnancy	H. mole	Abortion	Term pregnancy	
Months from index pregnancy	<4	4–6	7–12	>12
Pretreatment serum hCG (IU/ml)	<10 ³	10 ³ –<10 ⁴	10 ⁴ –<10 ⁵	>10 ⁵
Largest tumour size including uterus	<3 cm	3–5 cm	>5 cm	
Sites of metastasis	Lung	Spleen, kidney	Gastrointestinal tract	Liver, brain
Number of metastasis		1–4	5–8	>8
Previous failed chemotherapy			Single drug	Two or more drugs

Risk categories:

Total prognostic score 6 or less = low risk

Total score 7 or more = high risk

Prognostic Group

Record stage and prognostic score separated by a colon, i.e., **II: 4** or **IV: 9**

Reference

- 1 Ngan HYS, Bender H, Benedet JL, Jones H, Montrucolli GC, Pecorelli S; FIGO Committee on Gynecologic Oncology. Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2002; 77: 285–287.