

Small Bowel, Tumor

(4.6 Small_Bowel_Tumor); Updated 10/30/18 by Shawn Maclary PA(ASCP)

SAMPLE DICTATION

(Labeled: Last name, First name; ileum) Received fresh and subsequently fixed in formalin is a 32 cm long small bowel segment ranging from 3 to 4.4 cm in circumference. Both ends are stapled and a suture denotes the proximal margin. There is attached mesentery extending up to 3 cm from the wall.

Three submucosal nodules are identified from proximal to distal as follows:

Nodule 1: 1.2 x 0.8 x 0.5 cm, tan yellow cut surface, 4 cm from proximal margin and 28 cm from distal margin

Nodule 2: 0.8 x 0.5 x 0.3 cm, tan yellow cut surface, 20 cm from proximal margin and 11 cm from distal margin

Nodule 3: 1 x 1 x 0.3 cm, tan yellow cut surface, 24 cm from proximal margin and 5 cm from distal margin

Nodules one and two form a slight narrowing in the lumen and non involve the muscularis propria. The intervening small bowel has a uniform thickness of 0.5 cm and tan mucosa with circular folds. Several candidate lymph nodes are identified in the mesentery ranging from 0.4 x 0.4 x 0.3 to 1.2 x 0.6 x 0.4 cm.

Ink key: blue - proximal margin, black - distal margin, green - radial margin closest to each nodule

Representative sections are submitted in 12 blocks.

Block key:

A1. Perpendicular sections of proximal margin

A2. Full cross section of nodule 1

A3. Radial margin near nodule 1

A4. Full cross section of nodule 2

A5. Radial margin near nodule 2

A6. Full cross section of nodule 3

A7. Radial margin near nodule 3

A8. Uninvolved small bowel

A9. Perpendicular sections of distal margin

A10-12. Intact candidate nodes for count

SUGGESTED SAMPLING

1 block of proximal margin

1 full cross section of each nodule or lesion identified

1 block of closest radial margin

1 block of uninvolved small bowel

3 or more blocks of all identified lymph nodes

STAGING CRITERIA (AJCC 8TH EDITION)

- T stage for neuroendocrine tumor is dependent on size and depth of invasion
- T stage for carcinoma is dependent on depth of invasion
- N stage for neuroendocrine tumor is dependent on number of involved lymph nodes and presence of large mesenteric masses/extensive deposits
- N stage for carcinoma is dependent on number of involved nodes

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Neuroendocrine tumors are the most common neoplasm of the small intestine, but occasionally adenocarcinoma, lymphoma or gastrointestinal stromal tumor are seen