

MRI Rectal Staging Template 2015

Revision Summary

The following changes have been made since the June 2012 release.

Formatting

Standardized headings were added to the template. These headings are:

- Clinical Information
- Imaging Procedure Description
- Findings
- Impressions

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Clinical requisition was added, as follows:

i) Clinical requisition: [Free Text]

IMAGING	PROCEDURE	DESCRIPTION
11417 (01140	TROCLOOKE	

MRI protocol was changed to Imaging Procedure Description.

Magnet and Sequences was added, as follows:

ii) Magnet: 🗌 1.5T 🗌 3T

iii) Sequences: [Free Text] [Insert rectal cancer staging protocol. Should include minimum sequences recommended in User's guide.]

FINDINGS

1. TUMOR LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS

The categories tumor location and characteristics are now combined as they overlap.

Distance of the lowest extent of tumour from anal verge was changed to anal verge to distal tumor margin, as follows:

ii) Anal verge to distal tumor margin: [____] cm

Is the lower extent of the tumor at or below the top border of the puborectalis was moved up in the template, and the option "Uncertain" was added, as follows:

The wording in this category has been changed. Craniocaudal length is put above clock face. Clock face extent will now be described through two o'clock co-ordinates, a comment on the morphology is added, and an "uncertain" option for mucinous has been added, as follows:

vi) Craniocaudal length of the tumor: [____] cm

vii) Clock face of tumor: [____] o'clock to [____] o'clock

viii)Polypoid/Annular/Semi-annular: [_____]

ix) Mucinous: 🗆 No 🛛 Yes 🖓 Uncertain

2. EXTRAMURAL DEPTH OF INVASION AND MR T-CATEGORY

This category is new in 2015, and has combined questions from 4 - T-category and 5 - Distance to the MRF and Extramural Depth of Invasion (EMD) from 2012.

Extramural depth of invasion was moved up in the template to this category, as follows:

i) Extramural depth of invasion (Use 0mm for T1/T2 tumour): [____] mm

The descriptions for the T-category were changed for brevity:

- The description for T2/early T3 was changed from "Includes spiculations of the perirectal fat" to "Including Spiculations"
- ii) T category:
 - ☐ T1 or T2
 ☐ T2/early T3 (including spiculations)
 ☐ T3
 ☐ T3/possible T4*
 ☐ T4*

The list of structures with possible invasion has been altered for simplicity. For each structure a location, laterality, sequence and slice # should be mentioned:

- Left ureter; right ureter is now ureter(s)
- Urethra has been added
- Obturator Internus is now obturator
- The levator ani muscle group is considered together rather than as components
- The left/right internal/external iliac vessels are now vascular involvement of iliac vessels
- Pelvic bones has been added
- Puborectalis has been added

The list is as follows:

•	Anterior peritoneal reflection (T4a tumor)										
•	Puborectalis	٠	Levator ani	٠	Obturator	٠	Piriformis	٠	Pelvic bones(specify)	•	Sacrum (Specify Level)
•	Bladder	٠	Ureter(s)	٠	Prostate	٠	Uterus	٠	Vagina	٠	Urethra
•	Vascular Involvement of Iliac Vessels				•	Other					

In 2015, reference to a low rectal T category has been removed and replaced with Levels to avoid confusion and contradiction with T-category assignment in the previous section. In addition the description of the Levels has been shortened to reduce overlap, and avoid redundant description of T4 disease already addressed in section 3ii) of this report. The new categorization is as follows:

 \square Not applicable (tumor above the puborectalis sling)

*□*Level 1 (submucosa only, no involvement of internal sphincter)

*□*Level 2 (confined to the internal sphincter; no involvement of intersphincteric fat)

□Level 3 (intersphincteric fat involved)

□Level 4 (involves external sphincter or beyond)

3. RELATIONSHIP OF THE TUMOR TO MESORECTAL FASCIA (MRF)

This category is renamed and revised in 2015 and includes information from 5 - Distance to the MRF and Extramural Depth of Invasion (EMD) from 2012.

The distance of the tumor to the MRF now has an o'clock co-ordinate, as follows:

i) Shortest distance____ mm of the definitive tumour border to the MRF is: At [____] o'clock; <u>OR</u> \Box Not able to assess; <u>OR</u> \Box Not applicable (tumor involves upper anterior peritonealized rectum only) The question, "Is there any other component of the tumour (any T2-3) closer to the MRF" has been deleted.

4. EXTRAMURAL VENOUS INVASION

If EMVI is positive, then a distance and location should be reported, as follows:

i) Extramural Venous Invasion (E	EMVI): 🛛 Absent	\Box Equivocal	\Box Positive
*If Positive, EMVI is	_mm from the MRF at _	o'clock	

5. MESORECTAL LYMPH NODES AND TUMOUR DEPOSITS

The clinical content of this category is the same, but the questions have been reformatted for brevity, and a "note" has been added, as follows:

i) Any suspicious mesorectal lymph nodes/tumor deposits: □No □Yes* (suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis ≥8mm NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal and borders to increase sensitivity):

* If Yes, the most suspicious node/tumor deposit is $[\square$ above, \square at, \square below] the tumor with minimum distance _____ mm from the MRF at _____ o'clock.

6. EXTRAMESORECTAL LYMPH NODES

The location of suspicious nodes has been changed from a free text to discrete fields, and laterality should be mentioned, as follows:

i) Any suspicious extramesorectal nodes: DNO DYes*

(suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis \geq 10mm. NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal and borders to increase sensitivity):

* If Yes, location and laterality of suspicious nodes:

□Int. Iliac	Ext. Iliac	Common Iliac	Obturator		Other:
\Box R \Box L					

A new question, addressing the IMA node station was added, as follows:

ii) Is the IMA nod	e station in the field of view Y or N:	⊡No	□Yes*
*If Yes:	are these nodes suspicious	□No	□Yes

8. OTHER FINDINGS (COMPLICATIONS, METASTASES, LIMITATIONS)

This section has been renamed from free text/additional comments

IMPRESSIONS

This is a new section in 2015. This summary statement is intended to highlight the most important elements of the report for the treating physician, or multidisciplinary team to understand the prognosis, treatment goals, and challenges.

⁺i) Summary statement

MRI rectal cancer T category is: _____ Maximum EMD of invasion is: _____ Minimum tumor to MRF distance is: _____ Low rectal tumor component: \Box Yes \Box No Mesorectal nodes/tumor deposits: \Box Negative \Box Suspicious EMVI: \Box Absent \Box Equivocal \Box Positive Extramesorectal nodes: \Box Negative \Box Suspicious

ii) Comment: [free text]





MRI Rectal Staging Template (2015)

This document was developed by Drs Blair Macdonald, Eisar Al-Sukhni, Laurent Milot, Mark Fruitman, Gina Brown, Selina Schmocker and Erin Kennedy for the Cancer Services Innovation Partnership – a joint initiative of Cancer Care Ontario and the Canadian Cancer Society. This template has been updated from 2012.

CL	NICAL INFORMATION			
i)	Clinical requisition:	[Free Text]		
	AGING PROCEDURE DE			
i)	Image quality:	□Adequate	Suboptimal	□Non-diagnostic
ii)	Magnet:	□1.5T	□ 3T and Sequences	
iii)	Sequences: [Free Te in User's guide.]	ext] [Insert rectal cancer	staging protocol. Should inclu	de minimum sequences recommended
FIN	IDINGS			
1	UMOR LOCATION AND	CHARACTERISTICS		
i)	Tumor Location (from a	nal verge). 🗍 ow 0-	5.0cm	0cm 🗌 High 10.1-15.0cm
ii)	Anal verge to distal tum	-		
iii)	Tumor at or below the p		No Yes	□Uncertain
iv)		-	f anal sphincter: [] cm	
v)	Relationship to the ante assess	rior peritoneal reflecti	on: Dabove Dstraddles	□below □not able to
vi)	Craniocaudal length of t	he tumor: [] cm		
vii)	Clock face of tumor: [
viii)	Polypoid/Annular/Semi-	annular:[]		
ix)	Mucinous: 🗆 No 👘 🗆 Y	es 🗌 Uncerta	ain	
2. I	EXTRAMURAL DEPTH OF	INVASION AND MR T-	CATEGORY	
i) ii)	T category:	asion (Use 0mm for T1	or T2 tumour): [] mm	
	□T1 or T2			
	□T2/early T3 (including	spiculations)		
	□ T3			
	T3/possible T4*			
* n	T4*	with possible invesion	. Specify laterality, sequence	and disatt (see list below)
þ			. Specify laterality, sequence	and since#. (see list below)
•	Anterior peritoneal reflect	tion (T4a tumor)		
•	Puborectalis • Levato	or ani • Obturator	• Piriformis • Pelvic b	ones(specify) • Sacrum (Specify Lev
•	Bladder • Urete	r(s) • Prostate	• Uterus • Vagina	Urethra

Other

•

iii) For low rectal tumors (maximum tumor depth at or below the puborectalis sling):

□ Not applicable (tumor above the puborectalis sling)

Level 1 (submucosa only, no involvement of internal sphincter)

Level 2 (confined to the internal sphincter; no involvement of intersphincteric fat)

Level 3 (intersphincteric fat involved)

Vascular Involvement of Iliac Vessels

•

Level 4 (involves external sphincter or beyond)

3.	RELATIONSHIP OF THE TUMOR TO MESORECTAL FASCIA (MRF)
i)	Shortest distance mm of the definitive tumour border to the MRF is: At [] o'clock; <u>OR</u>
	Not able to assess; $OR \square$ Not applicable (tumor only involves upper anterior peritonealized rectum [T4a])
	Not able to assess, $\underline{OK} \square$ Not applicable (tunior only involves upper anterior peritoriealized rectum [14a])
ii)	Are there any tumour spiculations closer to the MRF? \Box No \Box Yes*
'	*If Yes, spiculations aremm from the MRF ato'clock
4.	EXTRAMURAL VENOUS INVASION
i)	Extramural Venous Invasion (EMVI) : 🛛 Absent 🔅 Equivocal 🔅 Positive*
	*If Positive, EMVI ismm from the MRF ato'clock
_	
5.	MESORECTAL LYMPH NODES AND TUMOUR DEPOSITS
i)	Any suspicious mesorectal lymph nodes/tumor deposits:
i)	Any suspicious mesorectal lymph nodes/tumor deposits: □No □Yes* (suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis ≥8mm NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal
i)	
i)	(suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis ≥8mm NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal
i)	(suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis ≥8mm NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal and borders to increase sensitivity):
i)	 (suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis ≥8mm NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal and borders to increase sensitivity): * If Yes, the most suspicious node/tumor deposit is [□above, □at, □ below] the tumor with minimum
i)	(suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis ≥8mm NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal and borders to increase sensitivity):
,	 (suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis ≥8mm NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal and borders to increase sensitivity): * If Yes, the most suspicious node/tumor deposit is [□above, □at, □ below] the tumor with minimum distance mm from the MRF at o'clock.
,	 (suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis ≥8mm NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal and borders to increase sensitivity): * If Yes, the most suspicious node/tumor deposit is [□above, □at, □ below] the tumor with minimum
,	 (suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis ≥8mm NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal and borders to increase sensitivity): * If Yes, the most suspicious node/tumor deposit is [□above, □at, □ below] the tumor with minimum distance mm from the MRF at o'clock.
,	<pre>(suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis ≥8mm NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal and borders to increase sensitivity): * If Yes, the most suspicious node/tumor deposit is [□above, □at, □ below] the tumor with minimum distance mm from the MRF at o'clock. EXTRAMESORECTAL LYMPH NODES</pre>
6.	<pre>(suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis ≥8mm NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal and borders to increase sensitivity): * If Yes, the most suspicious node/tumor deposit is [□above, □at, □ below] the tumor with minimum distance mm from the MRF at o'clock. EXTRAMESORECTAL LYMPH NODES Any suspicious extramesorectal lymph nodes: □No □Yes*</pre>
6.	<pre>(suspicious = mixed signal or irregular borders, and/or short axis ≥8mm NB: Size threshold should not be used alone. Assess signal and borders to increase sensitivity): * If Yes, the most suspicious node/tumor deposit is [□above, □at, □ below] the tumor with minimum distance mm from the MRF at o'clock. EXTRAMESORECTAL LYMPH NODES</pre>

* If Yes, location and laterality of suspicious nodes:

□Int. Iliac	□Ext. Iliac	□ Common Iliac	□Obturator	□ Inguinal	□Other:
□ R □ L	□ R □ L	□ R □ L	□ R □ L	□ R □ L	□ R □ L
•	ode station in the f , are these nodes s		□ No □ No		

7. OTHER FINDINGS (COMPLICATIONS, METASTASES, LIMITATIONS) [Free Text]

+IMPRESSIONS

i) Summary statement
MRI rectal cancer T category is: _____
Maximum EMD of invasion is: _____
Minimum tumor to MRF distance is: _____
Low rectal tumor component: □Yes □No
Mesorectal nodes/tumor deposits: □Negative □Suspicious
EMVI: □Absent □Equivocal □Positive
Extramesorectal nodes: □Negative □Suspicious

ii) Comment: [free text]

