

According to the UICC TNM7 book, for most of the sites, the exclusion criteria are not detailed, but the details of the classification are explained. However, for the following sites, exclusion criteria do apply:

1. Bladder
2. Carcinoma of Skin
3. Liver
4. Lung

The information provided as “Rules for Classification” are as follows:

Site	Applicability of the Classification	Excluded
Bladder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies to carcinomas</li> <li>• There should be histological or cytological confirmation of the disease</li> </ul>	Papilloma
Breast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification only applies to carcinomas and concerns the Male and Female breast</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease</li> <li>• Anatomical subsite of origin should be recorded but is not considered for classification</li> <li>• In simultaneous primary tumours in one breast, the tumour with the highest T category should be used for classification.</li> <li>• Simultaneous bilateral breast cancers should be classified independently to permit division of cases by histological type</li> </ul>	
Carcinoma of Skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification only applies to carcinomas</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease and division of cases by histological type</li> </ul>	Merkel cell carcinoma
Cervix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FIGO stages are based on clinical staging</li> <li>• Some Stage I subdivisions require histological examination of the cervix</li> </ul>	
Colorectal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies only to carcinomas</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease</li> </ul>	
Endometrium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies to endometrial carcinomas and carcinosarcomas (malignant mixed mesodermal tumours)</li> <li>• There should be histological verification with subdivision by histological type and grading of the carcinomas</li> <li>• Diagnosis should be based on examination of specimens taken by endometrial biopsy</li> </ul>	
Hypopharynx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies only to carcinomas</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease</li> </ul>	

Kidney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies only to renal cell carcinomas</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease</li> </ul>	
Larynx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies only to carcinomas</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease</li> </ul>	
Lip & Oral Cavity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies only to carcinomas of the vermilion surfaces of the lips and of the oral cavity including those of minor salivary glands</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease</li> </ul>	
Liver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies to hepatocellular carcinoma</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease</li> </ul>	Cholangio-(intrahepatic bile duct) carcinoma of the liver has a separate classification
Lung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies to carcinomas of the lung including non-small cell carcinomas, small cell carcinomas, and bronchopulmonary carcinoid tumours</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease and division of cases by histological type</li> </ul>	Does not apply to sarcomas and other rare tumours
Melanoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease</li> </ul>	
Nasopharynx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies only to carcinomas</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease</li> </ul>	
Oesophagus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies only to carcinomas and includes adenocarcinomas of the oesophagogastric junction</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease and division of cases by topographic localization and histological type</li> <li>• A tumour the epicentre of which is within 5cm of the oesophagogastric junction and also extends into the oesophagus is classified and staged using the oesophageal scheme.</li> <li>• Tumours with an epicentre in the stomach greater than 5 cm from the oesophagogastric junction or those within 5 cm of the oesophagogastric junction without extension in the oesophagus are classified and staged using the gastric carcinoma scheme.</li> </ul>	
Oropharynx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies only to carcinomas</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease</li> </ul>	
Ovary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies to malignant ovarian neoplasms of both epithelial and stromal origin including those of borderline</li> </ul>	

	<p>malignancy or of low malignant potential corresponding to 'common epithelial tumours' of the earlier terminology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease and division of cases by histological type</li> </ul>	
Pancreas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The classification applies to carcinomas of the exocrine pancreas and pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours including carcinoids.</li> <li>• There should be histological or cytological confirmation of the disease</li> </ul>	
Prostate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies only to adenocarcinomas</li> <li>• Transitional cell carcinoma of the prostate is classified as a urethral tumour</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease</li> </ul>	
Stomach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies only to carcinomas</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease</li> <li>• A tumour the epicentre of which is within 5 cm of the oesophagogastric junction and also extends into the oesophagus is classified and staged according to the oesophageal scheme.</li> <li>• All other tumours with an epicentre in the stomach greater than 5 cm from the oesophagogastric junction, or those within 5 cm of the junction without extension into the oesophagus, are staged using the gastric carcinoma scheme.</li> </ul>	
Testis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies only to germ cell tumours of the testis</li> <li>• There should be histological confirmation of the disease and division of cases by histological type</li> <li>• Histopathological grading is not applicable</li> <li>• The presence of elevated serum tumour markers, including alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), is frequent in this disease.</li> <li>• Staging is based on the determination of the anatomic extent of disease and assessment of serum tumour markers</li> </ul>	
Thyroid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification applies only to carcinomas</li> <li>• There should be microscopic confirmation of the disease and division of cases by histological type</li> </ul>	