# Appendix A TNM Classification of conjunctival melanomas (UICC TNM 8)

This should be used for all tumours diagnosed after 1 January 2018.

## Primary tumour (pT)

pTX Primary tumour cannot be assessed
pT0 No evidence of primary tumour
pTis Melanoma confined to the conjunctival epithelium (in situ)\*
pT1 Melanoma of the bulbar conjunctiva
pT1a Tumour 2.0 mm or less in thickness with invasion of the substantia propria
pT1b Tumour more than 2.0 mm in thickness with invasion of the substantia propria
pT2 Melanoma of the palpebral, forniceal or caruncular conjunctiva
pT2a Tumour 2.0 mm or less in thickness with invasion of the substantia propria
pT2b Tumour more than 2.0 mm in thickness with invasion of the substantia propria
pT3 Melanoma invades the eye, eyelid, nasolacrimal system or orbit
pT3a Invades the globe
pT3b Invades the eyelid
pT3c Invades the orbit
pT3d Invades the paranasal sinus and/or nasolacrimal duct or lacrimal sac
pT4 Melanoma invades the central nervous system

\*pTis: Melanoma in situ (please see Table 1) includes the term high-grade C-MIL replacing greater than 75% of the normal epithelial thickness, with cytological features of epithelioid cells, including abundant cytoplasm, vesicular nuclei or prominent nucleoli, and/or presence of intraepithelial nests of atypical cells.

## Regional lymph nodes (pN)

pNX Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
pN0 No regional lymph node metastasis
pN1 Regional lymph node metastasis

## Distant metastasis (pM)

pM0 No evidence of distance metastasis
pM1 Distant metastasis

Stage group: No stage grouping is recommended at this time.

Histopathologic type: This categorisation applies only to melanoma of the conjunctiva.

Histopathologic grade: This grade represents the origin of the primary tumour.

GX Origin cannot be assessed
G0 Primary acquired melanosis without cellular atypia
G1 Conjunctival naevus
G2 C-MIL low- or high-grade (epithelial disease only)
G3 C-MIL low- or high-grade and invasive melanoma
G4 De novo malignant melanoma