

Appendix A TNM pathological classification of ocular retinoblastoma (UICC 9th edition)¹

In bilateral cases, the eyes should be classified separately. The classification does not apply to complete spontaneous regression of the tumour. There should be histological confirmation of the disease in an enucleated eye.

The regional lymph nodes are the pre-auricular, submandibular and cervical lymph nodes.

T Primary tumour

pTX	Primary tumour cannot be assessed
pT0	No evidence of primary tumour
pT1	Tumour confined to the eye with no optic nerve or choroidal invasion
pT2	Tumour with intraocular invasion
pT2a	Focal choroidal invasion and pre- or intra-laminar invasion of the optic nerve head
pT2b	Tumour invasion of stroma of iris and/or trabecular meshwork and/or Schlemm's canal
pT3	Tumour with significant local invasion
pT3a	Choroidal invasion larger than 3 mm in diameter or multiple foci of invasion totalling more than 3 mm or any full thickness involvement
pT3b	Retrolaminar invasion of optic nerve without invasion of transected end of optic nerve
pT3c	Partial thickness involvement of sclera within the inner two-thirds
pT3d	Full thickness invasion into outer third of the sclera and/or invasion into or around emissary channels
pT4	Extraocular extension: Tumour invades optic nerve at transected end, in meningeal space around the optic nerve, full thickness invasion of the sclera with invasion of episclera, adipose tissue, extraocular muscle, bone, conjunctiva or eyelid

pN Regional lymph nodes

pNX Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed

pN0 No regional lymph node involvement

pN1 Regional lymph node involvement

pM Distant metastasis

cM0 No distant metastasis

pM1 Distant metastasis

pM1a Single or multiple metastasis to sites other than CNS

pM1b Metastasis to CNS parenchyma or CSF fluid

References

1. Brierley JD, Giuliani M, O'Sullivan B, Rous B, Van Eycken L (eds.). *TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours* (9th edition). Oxford, UK: Wiley-Blackwell; 2025.