HFM - 003526

TABLE 1A
DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATIONS OF
ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE PROSTATE

American System	
Stage	**Description**
A I, 0	Occult Cancer
A_1	Histologic: well differentiated, ≲ 3 slides
A_2	Histologic: > 3 slides or not well differentiated
B II, A	Cancer confined within prostate capsule
B_1	Tumor occupying ≲ 1.5 cm. in 1 lobe only
B_2, B	Tumor occupying > 1.5 cm. in one or both lobes, not invading capsule
C III	Cancer with extracapsular extension, no nodal or distant metastases
C_1	< 70 gm.
C_2	> 70 gm.
D	Cancer with demonstrable metastases
D_1	Pelvic lymph node metastases or ureteral obstruction causing hydronephrosis
D_2	Bony or distant lymph nods or organ metastases

TABLE 1B
DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATIONS OF
ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE PROSTATE

UICC	
Classification	**Description**
T_x	Incidental finding of cancer in operative specimen
T_1	Tumor occupying less than half of prostate, surrounded by normal gland
T_2	Tumor occupying more than half of prostate, but not producing enlargement or deformity
T_3	Tumor confined within prostate but producing enlargement or deformity of gland
T_4	Tumor extending beyond prostate
M_0	No evidence of distant metastases
N_1 (L)	Regional nodes
M_0	No evidence of distant metastases
M_1	Distant metastases only
M_{1a}	Bony metastases only
M_{1b}	Other metastases with or without bony metastases
N_2	Fixed regional nodes palpable in abdomen

Chemical Diagnosis

For some time, acid phosphatase determination has been essential to the diagnosis of prostate cancer. Unfortunately, its elevation, as determined indirectly by substrate assay has usually been clinically associated with extension or metastasis—that is, the prostate cancer is no longer confined to the gland. Within the past few years, several new assays have been developed by a number of investigators, and are currently under a nationwide field trial by the American Cancer Society Task Force on Prostate Cancer.

Radioimmunoassay

Radioimmunoassay (RIA) techniques[8] for prostate cancer can provide immunologic specific prostatic acid phosphatase assays. It is hoped that improved RIA will identify the extent of disease in patients earlier and more accurately. Radioimmunoassay, now undergoing a national screening test, is an expensive test, and therefore other alternatives have been reported and are similarly under trial.

Counter-immunoelectrophoresis

Counter-immunoelectrophoresis (CIE)[9] can provide an immunochemical method for the detection of prostatic acid phosphatase. Early tests demonstrate that it is relatively inexpensive and can be performed in any hospital laboratory equipped with commonly available equip-

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