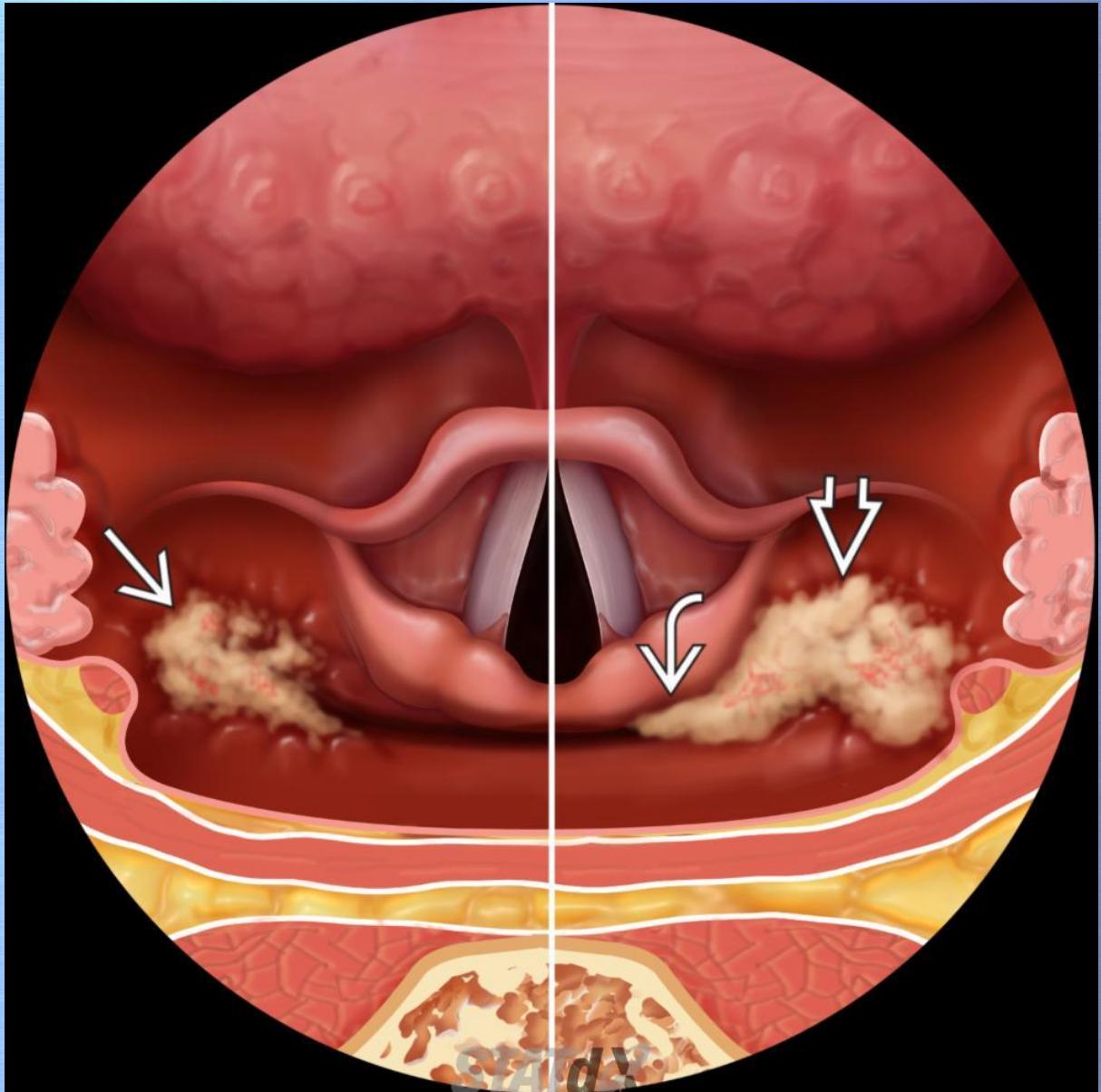
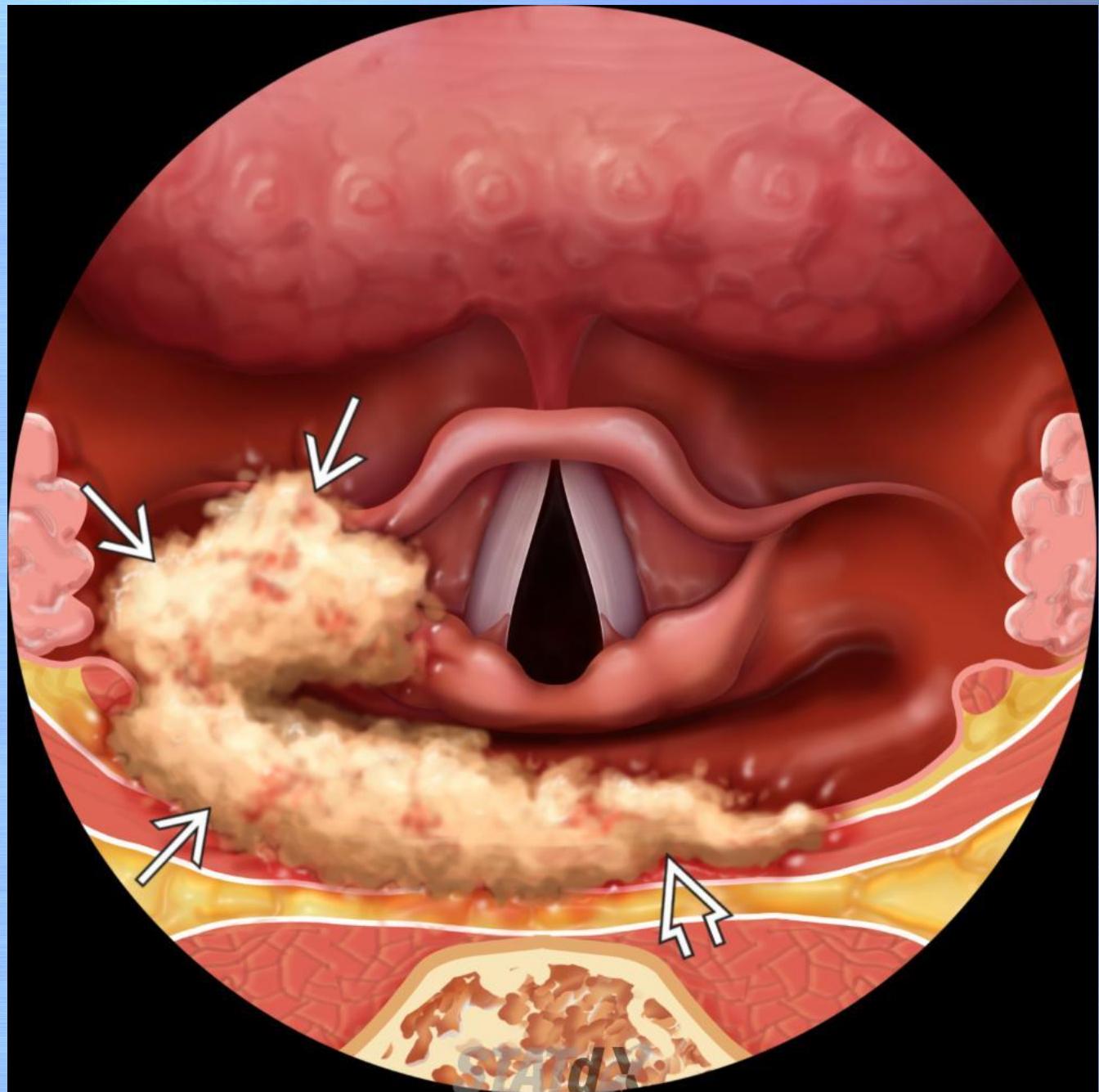


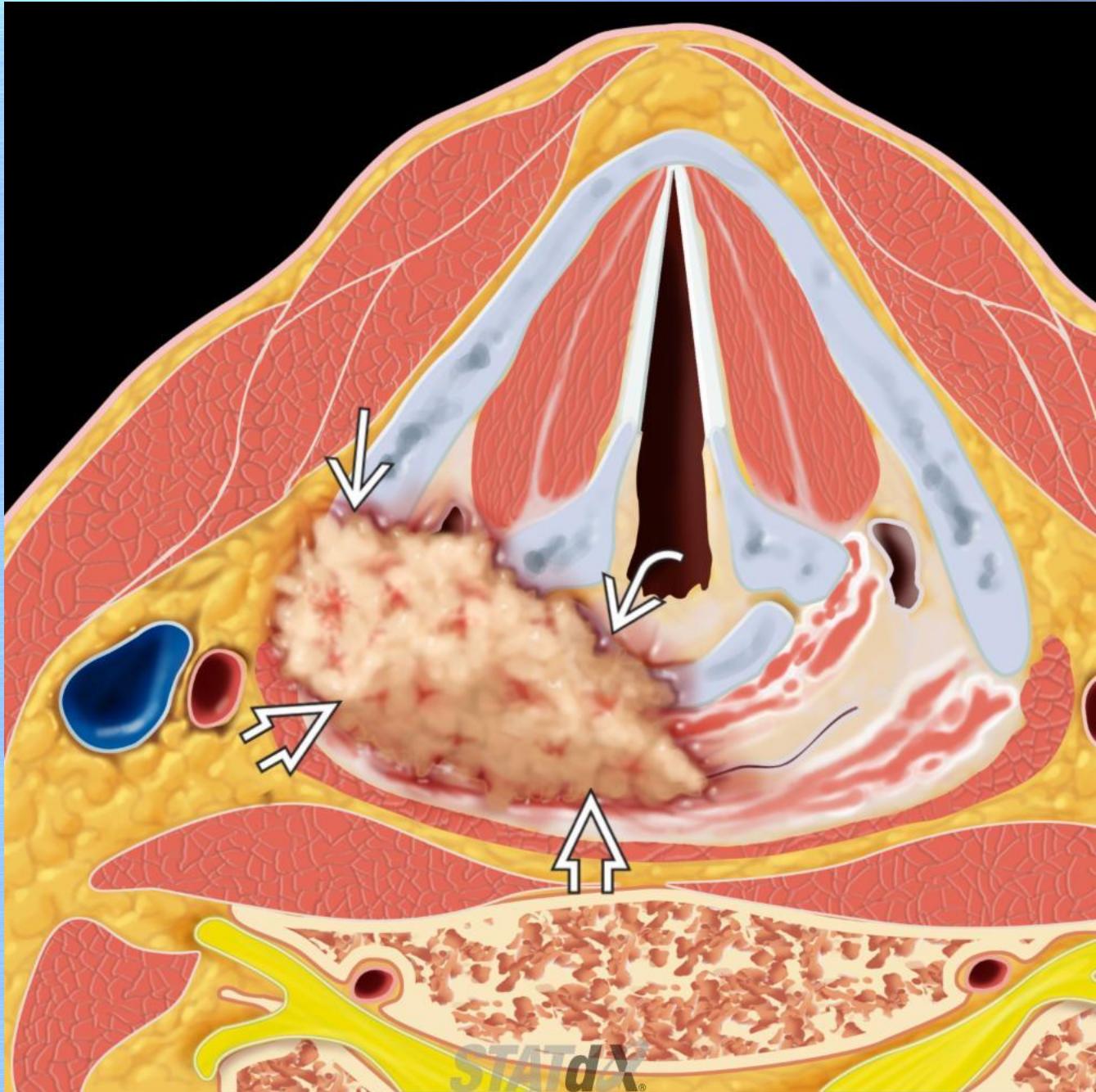
Graphic illustrates a small T1 SCCa (white solid arrow) limited to the pyriform sinus and < 2 cm in greatest diameter. Another SCCa (white open arrow) is also shown, which is larger in size, but < 4 cm. This tumor extends from the pyriform sinus to the post-cricoid area (white curved arrow), which would also designate this as T2.



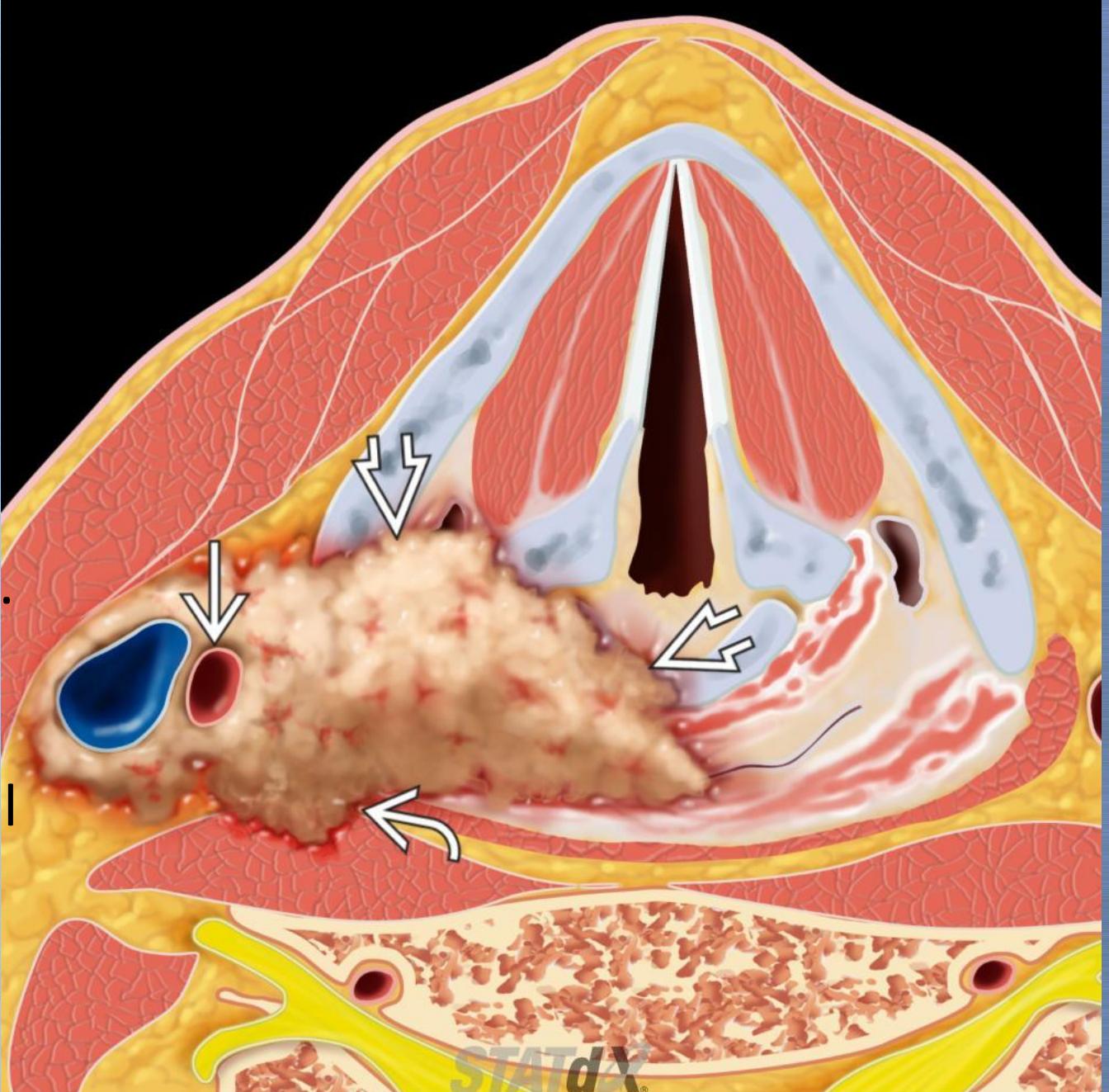
Graphic shows a large pyriform sinus SCCa (white solid arrow) that is extending medially along the posterior hypopharyngeal wall (white open arrow). A hypopharyngeal tumor  $> 4$  cm or involving the esophagus is designated T3 disease. Hemilarynx fixation as determined by clinical examination also determines T3 disease.



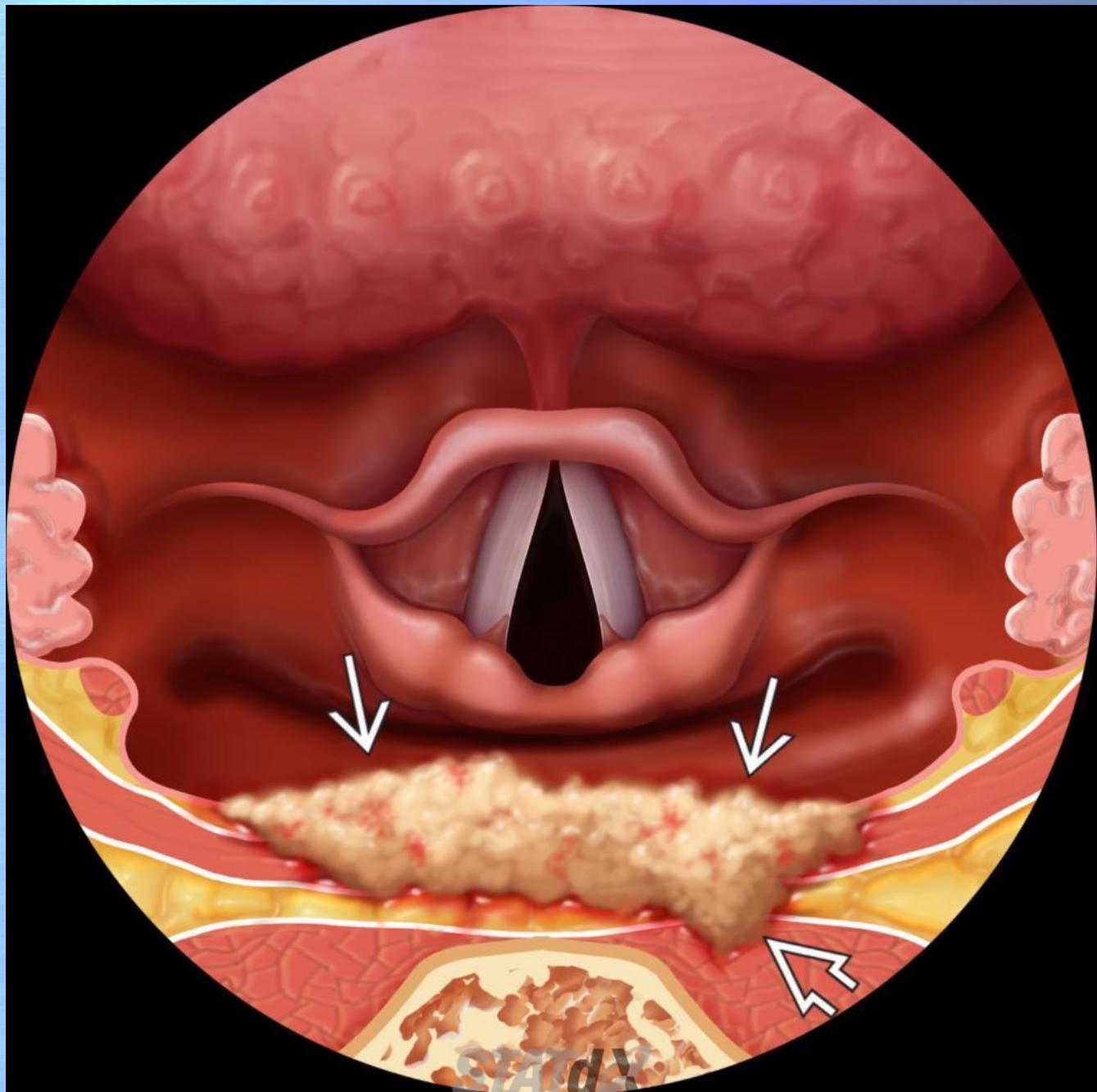
Axial graphic reveals a pyriform sinus SCCa (white open arrow) that, while not clearly  $> 4$  cm, does show invasion of the cricoid (white curved arrow) and thyroid (white solid arrow) cartilages. Hyoid or cartilage invasion determines T4a disease as does invasion of the thyroid gland, the prelaryngeal strap muscles, &/or paralaryngeal fat.



Axial graphic depicts a more extensive pyriform sinus SCCa (white open arrow) that is invading laterally into the soft tissues so that it encases the carotid artery (white solid arrow). Additionally, it penetrates the prevertebral fascia (white curved arrow) to involve the prevertebral muscle. Either of these features determines T4b status.



Graphic illustrates a sessile posterior hypopharyngeal wall SCCa (white solid arrow). This tumor has extended through the pharyngeal wall, then the prevertebral fascia to the left prevertebral muscle (white open arrow). This is **T4b** disease.



T4a

Graphic illustrates a moderately advanced hypopharyngeal tumor arising from post-cricoid mucosa (white solid arrow) and invading anteriorly through cricoid cartilage (white open arrow).

