

CLASSIFICATION TNM 8^{ème} EDITION

	Tx	Tumeur primaire non connue ou tumeur prouvée par la présence de cellules malignes dans les sécrétions broncho-pulmonaires mais non visible aux examens radiologiques et endoscopiques.
	T0	Absence de tumeur identifiable.
	Tis	Carcinome <i>in situ</i> .
T - Tumeur	T1	Tumeur de 3 cm ou moins dans ses plus grandes dimensions, entourée par du poumon ou de la plèvre viscérale, sans évidence d'invasion plus proximale que les bronches lobaires à la bronchoscopie (c'est-à-dire pas dans les bronches souches). T1a(mi) Adénocarcinome minimalement-invasif
		T1a ≤ 1cm
		T1b > 1 cm et ≤ 2 cm
		T1c > 2 cm et ≤ 3 cm
	T2	Tumeur de plus de 3 cm, mais de moins de 5 cm OU avec un quelconque des éléments suivants -envahissement d'une bronche souche quelle que soit sa distance par rapport à la carène mais sans envahissement de la carène, -envahissement de la plèvre viscérale, -existence d'une atélectasie ou pneumonie obstructive
		T2a > 3 cm mais ≤ 4 cm
		T2b > 4 cm mais ≤ 5 cm
	T3	Tumeur de plus de 5 cm et de moins de 7 cm , OU associée à un (des) nodule(s) tumoral(aux) distinct(s) dans le même lobe , OU envahissant directement : -la paroi thoracique (incluant les tumeurs du sommet), -le nerf phrénique, -la plèvre pariétale ou le péricarde pariétal.
	T4	Tumeur de plus de 7 cm OU associée à des nodules tumoraux séparés dans deux lobes différents du même poumon, OU envahissant directement : -le médiastin, -le cœur ou les gros vaisseaux, -la trachée, ou la carène -le diaphragme, -le nerf récurrent, -l'œsophage, -un(des) corps vertébral(aux).
	N - Adénopathies	Nx
N0		Absence de métastase dans les ganglions lymphatiques régionaux.
N1		Métastases ganglionnaires péri-bronchiques homolatérales et/ou hilaires homolatérales incluant une extension directe.
N2		Métastases dans les ganglions médiastinaux homolatéraux ou dans les ganglions sous-carénaux
N3		Métastases ganglionnaires médiastinales contralatérales ou hilaires contralatérales ou scaléniques, sus-claviculaires homo- ou contralatérales.
Métastases	M0	Pas de métastase à distance.
	M1	Existence de métastases :
	M1a	Nodule(s) tumoral(aux) séparés dans un lobe contralatéral, ou nodules pleuraux ou pleurésie maligne ou péricardite maligne
	M1b	Une seule métastase extra-thoracique dans un seul organe
	M1c	Plusieurs métastases extrathoraciques dans un seul ou plusieurs organes

Tableau 1 – 8^{ème} classification TNM du cancer du poumon (d'après (3))
La taille tumorale est celle de la plus grande dimension

Remarques

- La classification TNM est une classification clinique.
- En post-opératoire, avec les données anatomopathologiques, les patients sont reclassés en pTNM suivant les mêmes critères que précédemment ; ainsi que l'évaluation de la maladie résiduelle (R0 à R2).
- Après traitement d'induction, les patients sont reclassés en ypTNM suivant les mêmes critères que précédemment.

CLASSIFICATION PAR STADE

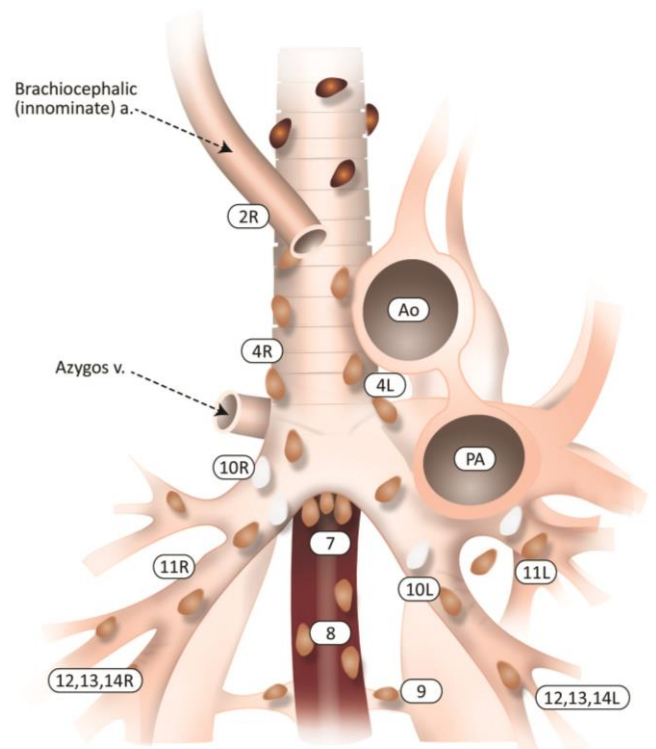
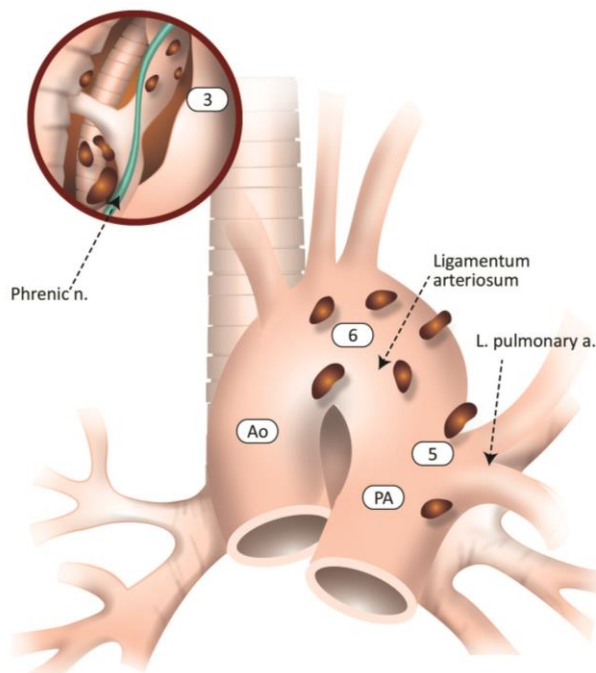
Carcinome occulte	Tx N0 M0	Stade IIIA	T1,2 N2, M0
Stade 0	Tis N0 M0		T3 N1 M0
Stade IA-1	T1a(mi) N0 M0		T4 N0,1 M0
	T1a N0 M0	Stade IIIB	T1,2 N3 M0
Stade IA-2	T1b N0 M0		T3,4 N2 M0
Stade IA-3	T1c N0 M0	Stade IIIC	T3,4 N 3 M0
Stade IB	T2a N0 M0	Stade IV-A	Tout M1a
Stade IIA	T2b N0 M0		Tout M1b
Stade IIB	T1,2 N1 M0	Stade IV-B	Tout M1c
	T3 N0 M0		

	N0	N1	N2	N3	M1a-b Tout N	M1c Tout N
T1a	IA-1	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV-A	IV-B
T1b	IA-2	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV-A	IV-B
T1c	IA-3	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV-A	IV-B
T2a	IB	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV-A	IV-B
T2b	IIA	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV-A	IV-B
T3	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IIIC	IV-A	IV-B
T4	IIIA	IIIA	IIIB	IIIC	IV-A	IV-B

Figure 1 – 8^{ème} classification TNM du cancer du poumon (d'après (4))
 Les TisN0M0 correspondent au stade 0 - Les T1a(mi)N0M0 correspondent à un stade IA-1



Cancer bronchiques non à petites cellules



- 2 R- 4R chaîne para trachéale droite
- 2L-4L chaîne para trachéale gauche
- 5 ganglions sous-aortiques
- 6 ganglions para-aortiques
- 7 ganglions inter-trachéobronchiques

- 8 ganglions latéro-œsophagiens
- 9 ganglions du ligament triangulaire
- 10-11 ganglions intra pulmonaires et extra-lobaires
- 12-13-14 ganglions intra-lobaires

Figure 2 – Anatomie descriptive des ganglions lymphatiques médiastinaux. (4)



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