



## CLASSIFICATION TNM 8<sup>EME</sup> EDITION

	<b>Tx</b>	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.
	<b>T0</b>	Absence de tumeur identifiable.
	<b>Tis</b>	Carcinome <i>in situ</i> .
T - Tumeur	<b>T1</b>	Tumeur de <b>3 cm ou moins</b> 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).
	<b>T1a(mi)</b>	Adénocarcinome minimalement-invasif
	<b>T1a</b>	≤ 1cm
	<b>T1b</b>	> 1 cm et ≤ 2 cm
	<b>T1c</b>	> 2 cm et ≤ 3 cm
	<b>T2</b>	Tumeur de <b>plus de 3 cm, mais de moins de 5 cm</b> 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
	<b>T2a</b>	> 3 cm mais ≤ 4 cm
	<b>T2b</b>	> 4 cm mais ≤ 5 cm
	<b>T3</b>	Tumeur de <b>plus de 5 cm et de moins de 7 cm</b> , OU associée à un( <b>des</b> ) <b>nodule(s) tumoral(aux) distinct(s) dans le même lobe</b> , OU envahissant directement : -la paroi thoracique (incluant les tumeurs du sommet), -le nerf phrénique, -la plèvre pariétale ou le péricarde pariétal.
	<b>T4</b>	Tumeur de <b>plus de 7 cm</b> 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( <b>des</b> ) corps vertébral( <b>ux</b> ).
N - Adénopathies	<b>Nx</b>	Envahissement locorégional inconnu.
	<b>N0</b>	Absence de métastase dans les ganglions lymphatiques régionaux.
	<b>N1</b>	Métastases ganglionnaires péri-bronchiques homolatérales et/ou hilaires homolatérales incluant une extension directe.
	<b>N2</b>	Métastases dans les ganglions médiastinaux homolatéraux ou dans les ganglions sous-carénaux
	<b>N3</b>	Métastases ganglionnaires médiastinales controlatérales ou hilaires controlatérales ou scaléniques, sus-claviculaires homo- ou controlatérales.
Métastases	<b>M0</b>	Pas de métastase à distance.
	<b>M1</b>	Existence de métastases :
	<b>M1a</b>	Nodule(s) tumoral( <b>ux</b> ) séparés dans un lobe controlatéral, ou nodules pleuraux ou pleurésie maligne ou péricardite maligne
	<b>M1b</b>	Une seule métastase extra-thoracique dans un seul organe
	<b>M1c</b>	Plusieurs métastases extra thoraciques dans un seul ou plusieurs organes

**Tableau 2 – 8<sup>ème</sup> classification TNM du cancer du poumon (6)**  
**La taille tumorale est celle de la plus grande dimension**



**Remarques**

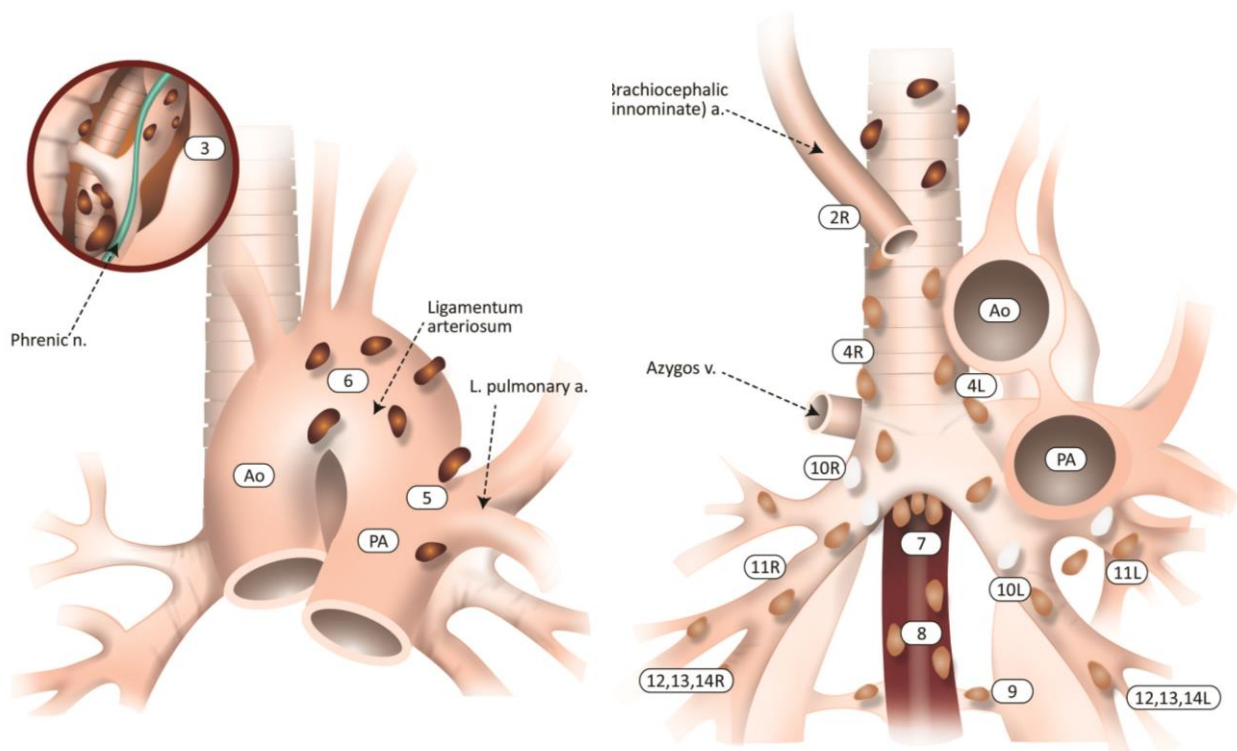
- La classification TNM est une classification clinique.
- En post-opératoire, avec les données anatomopathologiques, les patients sont reclassés en pTNM suivant les mêmes critères que précédemment.
- Après traitement d'induction, les patients sont reclassés en ypTNM suivant les mêmes critères que précédemment.

**CLASSIFICATION PAR STADE**

<b>Carcinome occulte</b>	Tx N0 M0	<b>Stade IIIA</b>	T1,2 N2, M0
<b>Stade 0</b>	Tis N0 M0		T3 N1 M0
<b>Stade IA-1</b>	T1a(mi) N0 M0		T4 N0,1 M0
	T1a N0 M0	<b>Stade IIIB</b>	T1,2 N3 M0
<b>Stade IA-2</b>	T1b N0 M0		T3,4 N2 M0
<b>Stade IA-3</b>	T1c N0 M0	<b>Stade IIIC</b>	T3,4 N 3 M0
<b>Stade IB</b>	T2a N0 M0	<b>Stade IV-A</b>	Tout M1a
<b>Stade IIA</b>	T2b N0 M0		Tout M1b
<b>Stade IIB</b>	T1,2 N1 M0	<b>Stade IV-B</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<sup>ème</sup> classification TNM du cancer du poumon**  
 Les TisN0M0 correspondent au stade 0 - Les T1a(mi)N0M0 correspondent à un stade IA-1



- 2 R- 4R chaîne paratrachéale droite
- 2L-4L chaîne paratrachéale gauche
- 5 ganglions sous-aortiques
- 6 ganglions para-aortiques
- 7 ganglions intertrachéobronchiques

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

**Figure 2 – Anatomie descriptive des ganglions lymphatiques médiastinaux. (7)**

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