

## ANNEXE 1 : CLASSIFICATION TNM 8<sup>ème</sup> EDITION

T - Tumeur	<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> .
	<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 5 cm ou moins</b> , avec 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 s'étendant à la région hilare ((sub)lobaire ou pulmonaire)
	<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 7 cm ou moins</b> , ou associée à un(des) <b>nodule(s) tumoral(aux) distinct(s) et dans le même lobe</b> , ou ayant au moins l'un des caractères invasifs suivants : -atteinte de la paroi thoracique (incluant les tumeurs du sommet), -atteinte du nerf phrénique, -atteinte de la plèvre pariétale ou du péricarde.	
<b>T4</b>	Tumeur de <b>plus de 7 cm</b> ou associée à un(des) <b>nodule(s) pulmonaire(s) distinct(s)</b> comportant un envahissement quelconque parmi les suivants : -médiastin, -cœur ou gros vaisseaux, -trachée, -diaphragme, -nerf récurrent, -œsophage, -corps vertébraux, -carène, -nodules tumoraux séparés dans deux lobes différents du même poumon.	
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>	Nodules tumoraux séparés dans un lobe controlatéral, ou nodules pleuraux ou pleurésie maligne ou péricardite maligne
	<b>M1b</b>	1 seule métastase dans un seul site métastatique
<b>M1c</b>	Plusieurs métastases dans un seul site ou plusieurs sites atteints	

Annexe 1 – Classification TNM du cancer du poumon (d'après (150))

**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 4 – Classification des cancers bronchiques en stades (150)**  
 Les TisN0M0 correspondent au stade 0 - Les T1a(mi)N0M0 correspondent à un stade IA-1

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