

ANNEXE 1 : CLASSIFICATION TNM 8^{ème} EDITION

T - Tumeur	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> .
	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 5 cm ou moins , 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)
	T2a	> 3 cm mais ≤ 4 cm
	T2b	> 4 cm mais ≤ 5 cm
	T3	Tumeur de plus de 5 cm et de 7 cm ou moins , ou associée à un(des) nodule(s) tumoral(aux) distinct(s) et dans le même lobe , 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.
	T4	Tumeur de plus de 7 cm ou associée à un(des) nodule(s) pulmonaire(s) distinct(s) 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	Nx	Envahissement locorégional inconnu.
	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 controlatérales ou hilaires controlatérales ou scaléniques, sus-claviculaires homo- ou controlatérales.
Métastases	M0	Pas de métastase à distance.
	M1	Existence de métastases :
	M1a	Nodules tumoraux séparés dans un lobe controlatéral, ou nodules pleuraux ou pleurésie maligne ou péricardite maligne
	M1b	1 seule métastase dans un seul site métastatique
	M1c	Plusieurs métastases dans un seul site ou plusieurs sites atteints

Annexe 1 – Classification TNM du cancer du poumon (d'après (121))



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

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 N3 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 4 – Classification des cancers bronchiques en stades (121)

Les TisN0M0 correspondent au stade 0 - Les T1a(mi)N0M0 correspondent à un stade IA-1

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