

TNM Definitions

Primary tumor (T)

TX: Tumor proven by the presence of malignant cells in bronchopulmonary secretions but not visualized roentgenographically or bronchoscopically, or any tumor that cannot be assessed as in a retreatment staging

T0: No evidence of primary tumor

TIS: Carcinoma in situ

T1: A tumor that is 3 cm or less in greatest dimension, surrounded by lung or visceral pleura, and without evidence of invasion proximal to a lobar bronchus at bronchoscopy

T2: A tumor more than 3 cm in greatest dimension, or a tumor of any size that either invades the visceral pleura or has associated atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis extending to the hilar region. At bronchoscopy, the proximal extent of demonstrable tumor must be within a lobar bronchus or at least 2 cm distal to the carina. Any associated atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis must involve less than an entire lung

T3: A tumor of any size with direct extension into the chest wall (including superior sulcus tumors), diaphragm, or the mediastinal pleura or pericardium without involving the heart, great vessels, trachea, esophagus or vertebral body, or a tumor in the main bronchus within 2 cm of the carina without involving the carina

T4: A tumor of any size with invasion of the mediastinum or involving the heart, great vessels, trachea, esophagus, vertebral body or carina or presence of malignant pleural effusion; a satellite nodule within the same lobe

Nodal involvement (N)

N0: No demonstrable metastasis to regional lymph nodes

N1: Metastasis to lymph nodes in the peribronchial or the ipsilateral hilar region, or both, including direct extension

N2: Metastasis to ipsilateral mediastinal lymph nodes and subcarinal lymph nodes

N3: Metastasis to contralateral mediastinal lymph nodes, contralateral hilar lymph nodes, ipsilateral or contralateral scalene or supraclavicular lymph nodes

Distant metastasis (M)

MX: Cannot be assessed

M0: No distant metastasis

M1: Distant metastasis, including pulmonary nodule not in the same lobe as the primary tumor

Table from Physicians' Information and Education Resource (PIER), *Lung Cancer* module.