**Conquering Thoracic Cancers Worldwide**

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF LUNG CANCER**

**Lung Cancer Staging—8th Edition (T)**

**T1a, T1b**

Tumour: ≤1cm

Tumour in the main bronchus < 2cm from the carina (without involvement of the carina) and/or associated atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis of the entire lung.

**T1c**

Tumour: >2cm, ≤3cm

Superficial spreading tumour of any size with its invasive component limited to the bronchial wall, which may extend proximal to the main bronchus is T1.

Tumour ≤3cm; any associated bronchoscopic invasion should not extend proximal to the lobar bronchus.

**T2a**

Tumour: >3cm, ≤4cm

Tumour ≤4cm, invasion of the visceral pleura

Tumour involves main bronchus, regardless of distance from carina but without carinal involvement.

Associated atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis that extends to the hilar region, either involving part of the lung or the entire lung.

Note: if the tumour is associated with atelectasis or pneumonitis, it is T2a if lesion ≤4cm or if tumour size cannot be measured; it is T2b if lesion >4cm, ≤5cm.

**T2b**

Tumour: >4cm, ≤5cm (with or without other T2 descriptors)

Figure. Courtesy of International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer. Permission must be requested and granted before photocopying or reproducing this material for distribution. Copyright ©2016 Aletta Ann Frazier, MD.
**T3**

Chest wall invasion, including Pancoast tumours without invasion of vertebral body or spinal canal, encasement of the subclavian vessels, or unequivocal involvement of the superior branches of the brachial plexus (C8 or above).

- **Tumour:**
  - > 5cm, ≤ 7cm

**Phrenic nerve or parietal pericardium invasion**

- **Invasion of parietal pleura**

**Separate tumour nodule(s) in the lobe of the primary**

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**T4**

- **Pancoast tumours with invasion of one or more of the following structures:**
  - vertebral body or spinal canal
  - brachial plexus (C8 or above)
  - subclavian vessels

- **Tumour invades aorta and/or recurrent laryngeal nerve**

- **Tumour > 7cm**

**Diaphragmatic invasion**

- **Tumour invades adjacent vertebral body**

- **Tumour invades oesophagus, mediastinum and/or heart**

**Tumour accompanied by ipsilateral, separate tumour nodules, different lobe**

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