



Belgian Cancer Registry

CERVIX UTERI TNM 8^{ème} edition – TNM 2021

Suite à la révision de la classification FIGO en 2018, la classification TNM pour les carcinomes du col utérin a été révisée en 2021. Cette révision sera, selon le site internet de l'UICC, incluse dans la prochaine édition de la classification TNM de l'UICC. L'UICC ajoute aussi que cette révision peut être utilisée avant la publication de la nouvelle édition du livret TNM, à condition qu'il soit clairement indiqué que cette classification TNM du Cervix Uteri 2021 a été utilisée.

Vous trouverez ci-dessous un tableau comparatif ainsi que la liste des changements les plus importants entre la classification reprise dans la 8^{ème} édition du TNM et celle du Cervix Uteri de 2021.

1. Tableau comparatif Cervix Uteri TNM 8^{ème} édition et TNM 2021

| TNM 8 th edition | | | TNM 2021 | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|----------|------------------|---|
| TX | | Primary tumour cannot be assessed | TX | | Primary tumour cannot be assessed |
| T0 | | No evidence of primary tumour | T0 | | No evidence of primary tumour |
| Tis | | Carcinoma in situ (preinvasive carcinoma) | Tis* | | Carcinoma in situ (preinvasive carcinoma) |
| T1 | | Tumour confined to the cervix ^a | T1 | | Tumour confined to the cervix (extension to corpus should be disregarded) ¹ |
| | T1a ^{b,c} | Invasive carcinoma diagnosed only by microscopy. Stromal invasion with a maximal depth of 5.0 mm measured from the base of the epithelium and a horizontal spread of 7.0 mm or less^d | | T1a ² | Invasive carcinoma diagnosed only by microscopy. Stromal invasion with a maximal depth of 5.0 mm ² |
| | T1a1 | Measured stromal invasion 3.0 mm or less in depth and 7.0 mm or less in horizontal spread | | T1a1 | Measured depth of stromal invasion 3.0 mm or less in depth |
| | T1a2 | Measured stromal invasion more than 3.0 mm and not more than 5.0 mm with a horizontal spread of 7.0 mm or less | | T1a2 | Measured depth of stromal invasion more than 3.0 mm and not more than 5.0 mm |
| | T1b | Clinically visible lesion confined to the cervix or microscopic lesion greater than T1a/IA2 | | T1b | Lesion confined to the cervix with depth of invasion greater than 5mm |
| | T1b1 | Clinically visible lesion 4.0 cm or less in greatest dimension | | T1b1 | Lesion 2.0 cm or less in greatest dimension |
| | T1b2 | Clinically visible lesion more than 4.0 cm in greatest dimension | | T1b2 | Lesion more than 2.0 cm in greatest dimension but no more than 4cm in greatest dimension. |
| | / | | | T1b3 | Lesion more than 4cm in greatest diameter |
| T2 | | Tumour invades beyond uterus but not to pelvic wall or to lower third of vagina | T2 | | Tumour invades beyond uterus but not to the pelvic wall or to the lower third of vagina |
| | T2a | Tumour without parametrial invasion | | T2a | Tumour without parametrial invasion |
| | T2a1 | Clinically visible lesion 4.0 cm or less in greatest dimension | | T2a1 | Lesion 4.0 cm or less in greatest dimension |
| | T2a2 | Clinically visible lesion more than 4.0 cm in greatest dimension | | T2a2 | Lesion more than 4.0 cm in greatest dimension |
| | T2b | Tumour with parametrial invasion | | T2b | Tumour with parametrial invasion |



| TNM 8 th edition | | | TNM 2021 | | |
|---|-----|---|--|-----|---|
| T3 | | Tumour, involves lower third of vagina, or extends to pelvic wall, or causes hydronephrosis or non-functioning kidney | T3 | | Tumour, involves lower third of vagina, or extends to pelvic wall, or causes hydronephrosis or non-functioning kidney |
| | T3a | Tumour involves lower third of vagina | | T3a | Tumour involves lower third of vagina |
| | T3b | Tumour extends to pelvic wall, or causes hydronephrosis or non-functioning kidney | | T3b | Tumour extends to pelvic wall, or causes hydronephrosis or nonfunctioning kidney |
| T4 | | Tumour invades mucosa of the bladder or rectum, or extends beyond true pelvis ^e | T4 | | Tumour invades mucosa of the bladder or rectum, or extends beyond true pelvis ³ |
| NX | | Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed | NX | | Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed |
| N0 | | No regional lymph node metastasis | N0 | | No regional lymph node metastasis |
| N1 | | Regional lymph node metastasis | N1 ^{1,2} | | Regional lymph node metastasis to pelvic lymph nodes only |
| | / | | N2 ^{1,2} | | Regional lymph node metastasis to paraaortic lymph nodes, with or without positive pelvic lymph nodes |
| M0 | | No distant metastasis | M0 | | No distant metastasis |
| M1 | | Distant metastasis (includes inguinal lymph nodes and intraperitoneal disease). It excludes metastasis to vagina, pelvic serosa, and adnexa | M1 | | Distant metastasis (includes inguinal lymph nodes and intraperitoneal disease). It excludes metastasis to vagina, pelvic serosa, and adnexa |
| <p>Notes</p> <p>^a Extension to corpus uteri should be disregarded.</p> <p>^b The depth of invasion should be taken from the base of the epithelium, either surface or glandular, from which it originates. The depth of invasion is defined as the measurement of the tumour from the epithelial–stromal junction of the adjacent most superficial papillae to the deepest point of invasion.</p> <p>^c All macroscopically visible lesions even with superficial invasion are T1b/IB.</p> <p>^d Vascular space involvement, venous or lymphatic, does not affect classification.</p> <p>^e Bullous oedema is not sufficient to classify a tumour as T4.</p> | | | <p>Notes T category:</p> <p>T1a²: Note: The depth of invasion should be taken from the base of the epithelium, either surface or glandular, from which it originates. The depth of invasion is defined as the measurement of the tumour from the epithelial–stromal junction of the adjacent most superficial papillae to the deepest point of invasion.</p> <p>* No FIGO equivalent, FIGO does not includes Stage 0 (Tis).</p> <p>¹ Extension to corpus uteri should be disregarded.</p> <p>² Vascular space involvement, venous or lymphatic, does not affect classification.</p> <p>³ Bullous oedema is not sufficient to classify a tumour as T4</p> <p>Notes N category:</p> <p>¹ The suffix mi is added if the lymph node metastases is > 0.2mm but ≤ 2mm</p> <p>² The suffix (sn) is added if the metastases is identified by sentinel node biopsy (see page 7 TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, 8th Edition)</p> <p>FIGO and AJCC add the suffix a if the node metastases >2mm in size</p> | | |

| TNM 8 th edition | TNM 2021 |
|---|---|
| <p>Regional Lymph Nodes The regional lymph nodes are the paracervical, parametrial, hypogastric (internal iliac, obturator), common and external iliac, presacral, and lateral sacral nodes. Para-aortic nodes are not regional. --> errata: and para-aortic nodes</p> | <p>The regional lymph nodes are the paracervical, parametrial, hypogastric (internal iliac, obturator), common and external iliac, presacral, lateral sacral nodes and para-aortic nodes</p> |
| <p>Stage Stage 0 Tis N0 M0 Stage I T1 N0 M0 Stage IA T1a N0 M0 Stage IA1 T1a1 N0 M0 Stage IA2 T1a2 N0 M0 Stage IB T1b N0 M0 Stage IB1 T1b1 N0 M0 Stage IB2 T1b2 N0 M0 Stage II T2 N0 M0 Stage IIA T2a N0 M0 Stage IIA1 T2a1 N0 M0 Stage IIA2 T2a2 N0 M0 Stage IIB T2b N0 M0 Stage III T3 N0 M0 Stage IIIA T3a N0 M0 Stage IIIB T3b Any N M0 T1, T2, T3 N1 M0 Stage IVA T4 Any N M0 Stage IVB Any T Any N M1</p> | <p>Stage Stage 0 Tis N0 M0 Stage I T1 N0 M0 Stage IA T1a N0 M0 Stage IA1 T1a1 N0 M0 Stage IA2 T1a2 N0 M0 Stage IB T1b N0 M0 Stage IB1 T1b1 N0 M0 Stage IB2 T1b2 N0 M0 Stage IB3 T1b3 N0 M0 Stage II T2 N0 M0 Stage IIA T2a N0 M0 Stage IIA1 T2a1 N0 M0 Stage IIA2 T2a2 N0 M0 Stage IIB T2b N0 M0 Stage III T3 N0 M0 Stage IIIA T3a N0 M0 Stage IIIB T3b N0 M0 Stage IIIC1 TX, T0, Tis, T1, T2, T3 N1 M0 Stage IIIC2 TX, T0, Tis, T1, T2, T3 N2 M0 Stage IVA T4 Any N M0 Stage IVB Any T Any N M1</p> |



2. Modifications importantes Cervix Uteri TNM 8^{ème} édition – TNM 2021

- Catégorie T1 :
 - T1a : La propagation horizontale n'est plus prise en compte pour le TNM 2021.
 - T1b :
 - La distinction entre T1a et T1b est basée, dans le TNM 2021, sur la profondeur d'invasion (et non plus sur la détectabilité clinique et/ou taille microscopique de la tumeur). Dès que la profondeur d'invasion > 5 mm = au minimum T1b.
 - Classement des sous-catégories T1b sur base de la taille tumorale.
 - Nouvelle sous-catégorie : T1b3.
- Catégorie T2 : La détectabilité clinique n'est plus prise en compte pour le TNM 2021.
- Catégorie N :
 - Ajout de la catégorie N2 pour les métastases régionales dans les ganglions lymphatiques para-aortiques (indépendamment des métastases dans les ganglions lymphatiques pelviens).
Attention : les errata du TNM 8^{ème} édition indiquaient déjà que les ganglions lymphatiques para-aortiques étaient considérés comme régionaux, mais une nouvelle catégorie spécifique a donc été prévue pour ceux-ci dans le TNM 2021.
(Errata TNM 8^{ème} édition: Note In the 7th edition the para-aortic nodes were considered to be distant metastatic but to be consistent with advice from FIGO the para-aortic nodes are now classified as regional.)
 - Ajout du suffixe mi pour les métastases ganglionnaires > 0,2mm mais ≤ 2 mm.
 - Ajout du suffixe (sn) pour les métastases ganglionnaires découvertes par biopsie du ganglion sentinelle.
- Stadification :
 - Ajout d'un nouveau stade : IB3 = T1b3 N0 M0
 - Changements pour le stade IIIB :
 - TNM 8^{ème} édition : stade IIIB = T3b any N M0 ou T1, T2, T3 N1 M0
 - TNM 2021 séparation en :
 - Stade IIIB = T3b N0 M0
 - Stade IIIC1 (nouveau) = TX, T0, Tis, T1, T2, T3 N1 M0
 - Stade IIIC2 (nouveau) = TX, T0, Tis, T1, T2, T3 N2 M0

