



Belgian Cancer Registry

CERVIX UTERI TNM 8^{ste} editie – TNM 2021

De TNM-classificatie van cervixcarcinomen werd herzien in 2021 naar aanleiding van de herziening van de FIGO staging in 2018. Deze herziening zal volgens de website van UICC ook worden opgenomen in de volgende editie van de UICC TNM-classificatie. UICC voegt hier aan toe dat deze herziening mag gebruikt worden vóór de publicatie van de nieuwe editie van het TNM-boekje, op voorwaarde dat er duidelijk wordt aangegeven dat er gebruik werd gemaakt van de Cervix Uteri TNM 2021.

Hieronder kan u een vergelijkende tabel, alsook de belangrijkste wijzigingen tussen TNM 8^{ste} editie voor cervixcarcinomen en Cervix Uteri TNM 2021 terugvinden.

1. Vergelijking Cervix Uteri TNM 8^{ste} editie en 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
NO		No regional lymph node metastasis	NO		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. Belangrijkste wijzigingen Cervix Uteri TNM 8^{ste} editie – TNM 2021

- T1-categorie:
 - T1a: Horizontale spreiding wordt niet meer in rekening gebracht in TNM 2021.
 - T1b:
 - De opsplitsing in T1a en T1b gebeurt in TNM 2021 op basis van de diepte van invasie (niet meer op basis van klinische detecteerbaarheid en/of microscopische grootte van de tumor). Van zodra diepte van invasie > 5 mm = min. T1b.
 - Indeling subcategorieën T1b op basis van afmeting tumor.
 - Nieuwe subcategorie: T1b3.
- T2-categorie: Klinische detecteerbaarheid wordt niet meer in rekening gebracht in TNM 2021.
- N-categorie:
 - Toevoeging N2-categorie voor regionale metastasen naar de para-aortale lymfeknopen (ongeacht metastasen naar de pelviene lymfeknopen).
Opgelet: Reeds in de errata van TNM 8^{ste} editie werd opgenomen dat de para-aortale lymfeknopen als regionaal beschouwd worden, maar in TNM 2021 werd dus ook een aparte categorie voorzien voor de para-aortale lymfeknopen.
(Errata TNM 8^{ste} editie: *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.*)
 - Toevoeging suffix mi voor lymfeknooppmetastasen > 0,2mm maar ≤ 2 mm.
 - Toevoeging suffix (sn) voor lymfeknooppmetastase vastgesteld bij een sentinelklierbiopsie.
- Stadiëring:
 - Toevoeging nieuw stadium: IB3 = T1b3 N0 M0
 - Wijziging stadium IIIB:
 - TNM 8^{ste} editie: stadium IIIB = T3b any N M0 of T1, T2, T3 N1 M0
 - TNM 2021 opsplitsing in:
 - Stadium IIIB = T3b N0 M0
 - Stadium IIIC1 (nieuw) = TX, T0, Tis, T1, T2, T3 N1 M0
 - Stadium IIIC2 (nieuw) = TX, T0, Tis, T1, T2, T3 N2 M0

