

Instruction:

- i) Where check boxes ☐ are provided, check (✓) one or more boxes. Where radio buttons ☐ are provided, check (✓) one box only.
 ii) Red asterisk (*) indicates the field is mandatory and must be filled

1 *	Reporting Centre		
2	Report Date (dd/mm/yyyy)		
3	Consultant name		

Section 1: Type of Imaging Performed

1 *	Chest Radiograph	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available													
	a) Date (dd/mm/yyyy)														
2 *	CT Scan	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available													
	a) Date (dd/mm/yyyy)														
	b) Type	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>i</td> <td>☐</td> <td>CT Thorax</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii</td> <td>☐</td> <td>CT Thorax + Abdomen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii</td> <td>☐</td> <td>CT Thorax + Abdomen + Pelvis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv</td> <td>☐</td> <td>CT Brain</td> </tr> </table>		i	☐	CT Thorax	ii	☐	CT Thorax + Abdomen	iii	☐	CT Thorax + Abdomen + Pelvis	iv	☐	CT Brain
i	☐	CT Thorax													
ii	☐	CT Thorax + Abdomen													
iii	☐	CT Thorax + Abdomen + Pelvis													
iv	☐	CT Brain													
3 *	MRI Brain	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available													
	a) Date (dd/mm/yyyy)														
4 *	PET Scan	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available													
	a) Date (dd/mm/yyyy)														
5 *	BONE Scan	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available													
	a) Date (dd/mm/yyyy)														
6 *	Stage of the disease	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>T</td> <td> </td> <td>N</td> <td> </td> <td>M</td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>		T		N		M							
T		N		M											
7 *	Final clinical radiological staging	Overall Stage * Refer appendix I													

Remarks / Comments :

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF LUNG CANCER		
8th Edition of the TNM Classification for Lung Cancer		
T – Primary Tumour		
TX		Primary tumour cannot be assessed, or tumour proven by the presence of malignant cells in sputum or bronchial washings but not visualised by imaging or bronchoscopy
T0		No evidence of primary tumour
Tis		Carcinoma in situ
T1		Tumour 3 cm or less in greatest dimension, surrounded by lung or visceral pleura, without bronchoscopic evidence of invasion more proximal than the lobar bronchus (i.e., not in the main bronchus) ¹
T1mi		Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma ²
T1a		Tumour 1 cm or less in greatest dimension ¹
T1b		Tumour more than 1 cm but not more than 2 cm in greatest dimension ¹
T1c		Tumour more than 2 cm but not more than 3 cm in greatest dimension ¹
T2		Tumour more than 3 cm but not more than 5 cm; or tumour with any of the following features ¹ - Involves main bronchus regardless of distance to the carina, but without involving the carina - Invades visceral pleura - Associated with atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis that extends to the hilar region, either involving part of the lung or the entire lung
T2a		Tumour more than 3 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension
T2b		Tumour more than 4 cm but not more than 5 cm in greatest dimension
T3		Tumour more than 5 cm but not more than 7 cm in greatest dimension or one that directly invades any of the following: chest wall (including superior sulcus tumours), phrenic nerve, parietal pericardium; or associated separate tumour nodule(s) in the same lobe as the primary
T4		Tumours more than 7 cm or one that invades any of the following: diaphragm, mediastinum, heart, great vessels, trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerve, oesophagus, vertebral body, carina; separate tumour nodule(s) in a different ipsilateral lobe to that of the primary
N – Regional Lymph Nodes		
NX		Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
N0		No regional lymph node metastasis
N1		Metastasis in ipsilateral peribronchovascular and/or ipsilateral hilar lymph nodes and intrapulmonary nodes, including involvement by direct extension
N2		Metastasis in ipsilateral mediastinal and/or subcarinal lymph node(s)
N3		Metastasis in contralateral mediastinal, contralateral hilar, ipsilateral or contralateral scalene or supraclavicular lymph node(s)
M – Distant Metastasis		
M0		No distant metastasis
M1		Distant metastasis
M1a		Separate tumour nodule(s) in a contralateral lobe; tumour with pleural or pericardial nodules or malignant pleural or pericardial effusion ⁴
M1b		Single extrathoracic metastasis in a single organ ⁵
M1c		Multiple extrathoracic metastases in one or several organs

¹The uncommon superficial spreading tumour of any size with its invasive component limited to the bronchial wall, which may extend proximal to the main bronchus, is also classified as T1a.

²Solitary adenocarcinoma (<3 cm), with a predominantly lepidic pattern and <5 mm invasion in greatest dimension in any one focus.

³T2 tumours with these features are classified T2a if 4 cm or less, or if size cannot be determined and T2b if greater than 4 cm but not larger than 5 cm.

⁴Most pleural (pericardial) effusions with lung cancer are due to tumour. In a few patients, however, multiple microscopic examinations of pleural (pericardial) fluid are negative for tumour, and the fluid is non-bloody and is not an exudate. Where these elements and clinical judgement dictate that the effusion is not related to the tumour, the effusion should be excluded as a staging descriptor.

⁵This includes involvement of a single distant (non-regional) node.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF LUNG CANCER			
Stage Grouping for the 8th Edition of the TNM Classification for Lung Cancer			
STAGE	T	N	M
Occult carcinoma	TX	N0	M0
0	Tis	N0	M0
IA1	T1mi	N0	M0
	T1a	N0	M0
IA2	T1b	N0	M0
IA3	T1c	N0	M0
IB	T2a	N0	M0
IIA	T2b	N0	M0
IIB	T1a	N1	M0
	T1b	N1	M0
	T1c	N1	M0
	T2a	N1	M0
	T2b	N1	M0
	T3	N0	M0
IIIA	T1a	N2	M0
	T1b	N2	M0
	T1c	N2	M0
	T2a	N2	M0
	T2b	N2	M0
	T3	N1	M0
	T4	N0	M0
	T4	N1	M0
IIIB	T1a	N3	M0
	T1b	N3	M0
	T1c	N3	M0
	T2a	N3	M0
	T2b	N3	M0
	T3	N2	M0
	T4	N2	M0
IIIC	T3	N3	M0
	T4	N3	M0
IVA	Any T	Any N	M1a
	Any T	Any N	M1b
IVB	Any T	Any N	M1c

References

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