**Accession #IF Name**

**LUNG Carcinoma**

**Specimen:** Organs/tissue received:

- **Wedge**
- **Lobe(s)**
- **Whole lung: R L**

Attached tissues (specify):

**Tumor:**

- Size (three dimensions): cm
- Histologic type: Squamous cell carcinoma
- Adenocarcinoma:
  - Bronchioloalveolar: Non-mucinous/Mucinous/Mixed
  - Small cell carcinoma
  - Large cell carcinoma NOS
  - Large cell neuroendocrine
  - Adenosquamous carcinoma
  - Carcinoid tumor: Typical/Atypical
- Other:
  - Histologic grade (adenocarcinoma only): Well differentiated
  - Moderately differentiated
  - Poorly differentiated

Margin Status: Bronchial margin: Positive Negative
- Parenchymal (wedge only): Positive Negative
- Chest wall: Positive Negative
- Other: Positive Negative
- Is visceral pleura involved: Yes No

**Lymph nodes:** Number involved / Total number

**T N M Lung Carcinoma**

**TX** - Primary tumor cannot be assessed, or tumor proven by presence of malignant cells in sputum or bronchial washings but not visualized by imaging or bronchoscopy

**T0** - No evidence of primary tumor

**Tis** - Carcinoma in situ:
- **T1** - Tumor 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 main bronchus)
  - **T1a** – Tumor ≤ 2 cm
  - **T1b** – Tumor > 2 cm but ≤ 3 cm

**T2** - Tumor > 3 cm but ≤ 7 cm with any of the following features (T2 tumors with these features are classified T2a if ≤ 5 cm):
  - Involves main bronchus, 2 cm or more distal to the carina
  - Invades into (PL1) or through (PL2) the visceral pleura (but not parietal pleura)
  - Associated with atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis which extends to the hilar region but does not involve the entire lung
  - Associated with atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis which extends to the hilar region but does not involve the entire lung; or separate tumor nodule(s) in the same lobe
  - **T2a** – Tumor > 3 cm but ≤ 5 cm
  - **T2b** – Tumor > 5 cm but ≤ 7 cm

**T3** - Tumor > 7 cm or tumor of any size that directly invades any of the following: parietal pleura (PL3), chest wall (including superior sulcus tumors), diaphragm, mediastinal pleura, parietal pericardium; or tumor in the main bronchus less than 2 cm distal to the carina but without involvement of the carina; or associated atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis of the entire lung; or separate tumor nodule(s) in a different ipsilateral lobe

**T4** - Tumor of any size that invades any of the following: mediastinum, heart, great vessels, trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerve, esophagus, vertebral body carina; separate tumor nodule(s) in a different ipsilateral lobe

**LYMPH NODE (N)**

- **Nx** - Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed

**N0** - No regional lymph node metastasis

**N1** - Metastasis in ipsilateral peribronchial and/or ipsilateral hilar lymph nodes (stations 10 and 11) and intrapulmonary nodes, including 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)

**DISTANT METASTASIS (M)**

- **Mx** - Presence of distant metastasis cannot be assessed

**M0** - No distant metastasis
M1 - Distant metastasis
   M1a - Separate tumor nodule(s) in a contralateral lobe, tumor with pleural nodules or malignant pleural (or pericardial) effusion
   M1b - distant metastases
   (AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, 7th ed.)
PDS template: LC