Summary of Lung Cancer Staging IASLC 8th Edition

T1
- Tumor <=3 cm
- Bronchoscopically visible invasion distal to lobar bronchus
- Superficial spreading tumor of any size, invasion limited to bronchial wall

T2
- Tumor >3 cm to <=5 cm
- Involves main bronchus, without main carinal involvement, with atelectasis and/or obstructive pneumonia of part or all of lung
- Invades visceral pleura
- Extends across fissure or involves two adjacent lobes

T3
- Tumor >5 cm to <=7 cm
- Parietal pericardium or phrenic nerve invasion
- Invades parietal pleura
- Separate tumor nodules in the same lobe as primary tumor
- Chest wall invasion

T4
- Tumor >7 cm
- Invades trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerve, great vessels, diaphragm, esophagus, and/or vertebral body
- Involves main carina
- Separate tumor nodules in a different ipsilateral lobe

N1: Ipsilateral hilar, intrapulmonary, and/or peribronchial
N2: Subcarinal, ipsilateral mediastinal
N3: Contralateral mediastinal and hilar, ipsilateral or contralateral supraclavicular or scalene

M1a: Tumor in contralateral lung or pleural nodule or malignant pleural effusion
M1b: Single extrathoracic metastasis
M1c: Multiple extrathoracic metastases in one or more organ