

Staging

Staging is determination **of the extent of the tumor**. A number of systems are used for staging. The most common is the **TNM** system.

	TNM
pTNM	postoperative, pathological classification
yTNM	posttherapeutic classification
rTNM	recurrence classification

- **T (tumor; indicates tumor size)**

1. T_x (size cannot be determined)
2. T₀ (none)
3. T₁
4. T₂
5. T₃
6. T₄ (growing into surrounding tissues - skin etc.)
7. T_{is} (carcinoma in situ)

- **N (nodes; tells us if regional lymph nodes)** are affected

1. N_x (cannot be determined)
2. N₀ (regional lymph node are not affected)
3. N₁
4. N₂
5. N₃

- **M (Metastases; tells, if distant metastases have been established)**

1. M_x (cannot be determined)
2. M₀ (no metastases presented)
3. M₁ (metastases present)

In the final analysis **5 stages with different prognosis** are created:

- **St.0** – carcinoma in situ; without metastases
- **St.1** – small, invasive carcinoma; without metastases
- **St.2** – larger invasive carcinoma; there may be minor lymph node involvement
- **St.3** – extensive invasive carcinoma; extensive lymph node involvement
- **St.4** – distant metastases in any extent of primary tumour

from other *staging systems* should be mentioned:

- **Dukes system** (I-III): is used for staging **colorectal cancer** .
- **FIGO system** (International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics) (I-IV): is used for staging **malignant cervical cancer**.
- **Clark and Breslow classification**: is used for staging **Malignant melanoma**.

References

Related articles

- Tumour classification

Source

- BENEŠ, Jiří. *Study materials* [online]. © 2007. [feeling. 2010-03]. <
http://jirben2.chytrak.cz/materialy/onko_JB.doc >.

▪

References

- PETRUŽELKA, Luboš and Bohuslav KONOPÁSEK, et al. *Clinical oncology*. 1st edition. Prague: Karolinum, 2003. ISBN 80-246-0395-0 .