

AJCC TNM 8th Edition			AJCC TNM 7th Edition	
Description			Description	
TX	<i>Primary Tumor cannot be assessed, or tumor proven by the presence of malignant cells in sputum or bronchial washings but not visualized by imaging or bronchoscopy</i>	=	TX	<i>Tumor cannot be assessed</i>
T0	<i>No evidence of primary tumor</i>	=	T0	<i>No evidence of primary tumor</i>
Tis	<i>Carcinoma in situ; squamous cell carcinoma in situ (SCIS); Adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS): adenocarcinoma with pure lepidic pattern, ≤ 3 cm in greatest dimension</i>	=	Tis	<i>Carcinoma in situ</i>
T1mi	<i>Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma: adenocarcinoma (≤ 3 cm in greatest dimension) with a predominantly lepidic pattern and ≤ 5 mm invasion in greatest dimension.</i>	->	T1a	<i>Tumor ≤ 2cm</i>
T1a	<i>Tumor ≤ 1 cm in greatest dimension. A superficial, spreading tumor of any size whose invasive component is limited to the bronchial wall and may extend proximal to the main bronchus also is classified as T1a, but these tumors are uncommon.</i>	->	T1a	
T1b	<i>Tumor > 1 cm but ≤ 2 cm in greatest dimension</i>	->	T1a	

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T1c	<i>Tumor > 2 cm but ≤ 3 cm in greatest dimension</i>	->	T1b	<i>Tumor >2 cm but ≤ 3 cm</i>
T2a	<i>Tumor > 3 cm but ≤ 4 cm at greatest dimension, or having any of the following features: 1. involves the main bronchus regardless of distance to the carina, 2. but without involvement of the carina; invades visceral pleura (PL1 or PL2); 3. associated with atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis that extends to the hilar region, involving part or all of the lung.</i>	->	T2a	<i>Tumor >3cm but ≤5 cm or tumor of lesser size which invades main bronchus ≥ 2 cm distal to carina, invades visceral pleura or associated with atelectasis or pneumonitis which extends to the hilar region but does not involve the entire lung</i>
T2b	<i>Tumor > 4 cm but ≤ 5 cm at greatest dimension</i>	->	T2a	
			T2b	<i>Tumor >5 cm but ≤ 7cm</i>
T3	<i>Tumor > 5 cm but ≤ 7 cm in greatest dimension or directly invading any of the following: parietal pleura (PL3), chest wall (including superior sulcus tumors), phrenic nerve, parietal pericardium; or separate tumor nodule(s) in the same lobe as the primary</i>	->	T3	<i>Tumor > 7 cm or one of any size that invades parietal pleura, chest wall, diaphragm, phrenic nerve, pericardium, main bronchus (not involving carina), causes obstructive atelectasis or pneumonitis of the entire lung or a separate tumor in the same lobe</i>
T4	<i>Tumor > 7 cm or tumor of any size invading one or more of the following: diaphragm, mediastinum, heart, great vessels, trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerve, esophagus, vertebral body, or carina; separate tumor nodule(s) in an ipsilateral lobe different from that of the primary</i>	->	T4	<i>Tumor of any size that invades mediastinum, heart, great vessels, trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerve, esophagus, vertebral body, carina or separate tumor in a different ipsilateral lobe</i>