CLASSIFICATION AND STAGING OF CERVICAL CANCERS

KEY WORDS
Cervical Cancer, Classification of Cervical Cancer, Staging of Cervical Cancer, FIGO.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION
The classification and staging of tumours are considered not only by the Gynecology Oncology Committee of the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO), but also by the International Union Against Cancer (UICC), especially the Tumour, Nodes, Metastasis (TNM) Committee. FIGO staging is conventionally used.

FIGO CLASSIFICATION AND STAGING OF CERVICAL CANCER (2009)

Stage I  Carcinoma is strictly confined to the cervix (extension to the corpus would be disregarded).
Stage IA  Invasive cancer identified only by microscopy, with deepest invasion <5mm and largest extension >7 mm.
Stage IA1  Measured stromal invasion ≤3.0 mm in depth and extension ≤7 mm.
Stage IA2  Measured stromal invasion >3 mm and > than 5 mm with an extension of not >7 mm.
Stage IB  Clinically visible lesions limited to the cervix uteri or preclinical lesions greater than stage IA.
Stage IB1  Clinically visible lesions ≤4 cm in greatest diameter
Stage IB2  Clinically visible lesions >4 cm in greatest diameter
Stage II  Cervical carcinoma extends beyond the uterus, but not to the pelvic wall or to the lower third of the vagina.
Stage IIA  Without parametral invasion
Stage IIA1  Clinically visible lesion ≤4.0cm in greatest diameter
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IIA2  Clinically visible lesion > 4cm in greatest dimension.

IIB  With obvious parametrial invasion

Stage III  The tumour extends to the pelvic wall and / or involves lower third of the vagina and / or causes hydronephrosis or non functioning kidney

On rectal examination, there is no cancer –free space between the tumour and the pelvic wall.

Stage IIIA  No extension to the pelvic wall but involvement of the lower third of the vagina.

Stage IIIB  Extension on to pelvic wall and / or hydronephrosis or non-functioning kidney.

Stage IV  The carcinoma has extended beyond the true pelvis or has involved (biopsy proven) the mucosa of the bladder or rectum. A bullous oedema, as such, does not permit a case to be allotted to stage IV.

Stage IVA  Spread of growth to adjacent organs.

Stage IVB  Spread to distant organs