

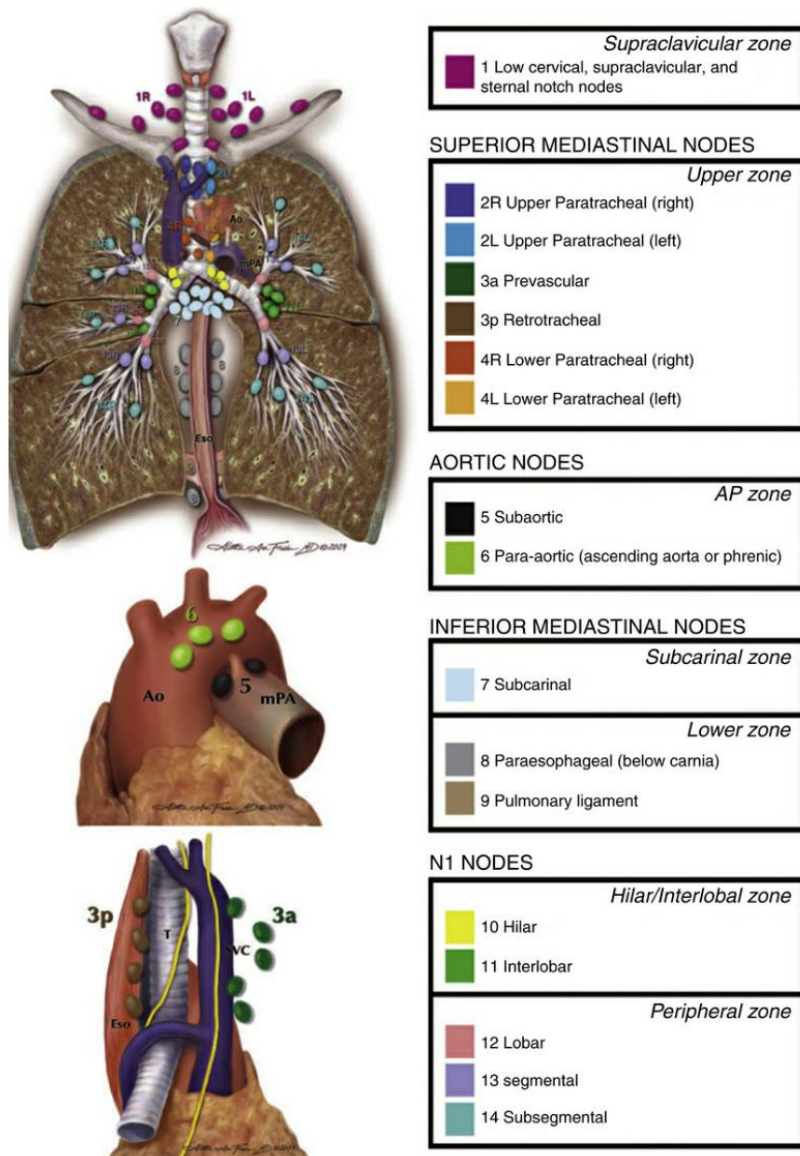
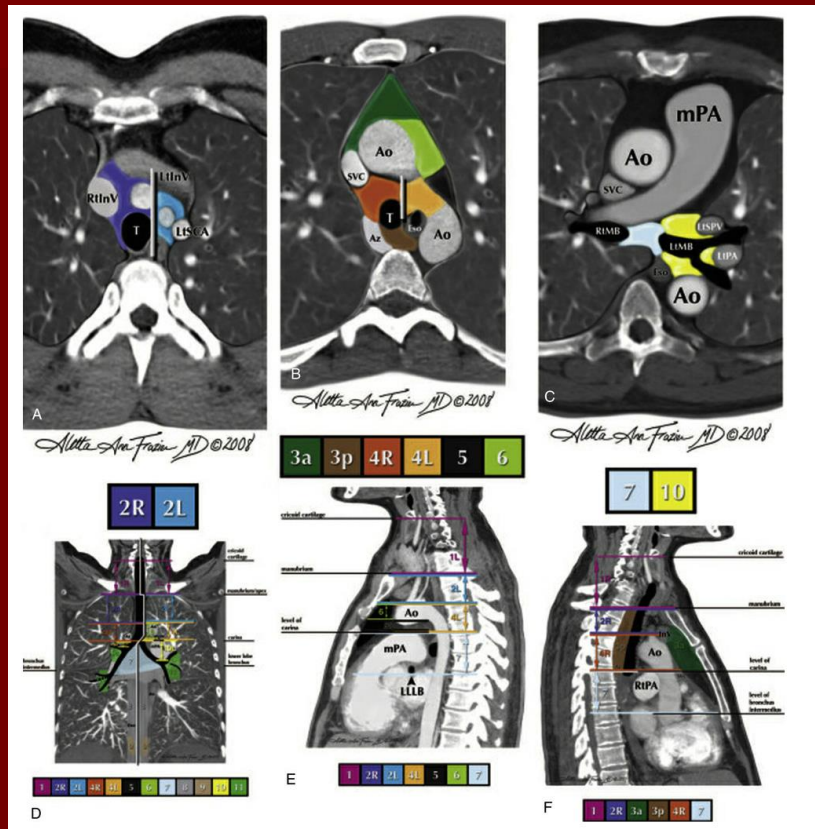


FIG. 12.38 Chest lymph node levels. The International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer (IASLC) lymph node map, including grouping of lymph node stations into “zones” for purposes of prognostic analyses.



Left paratracheal

Prevascular

Sub aortic (AP window) L Lower paratracheal

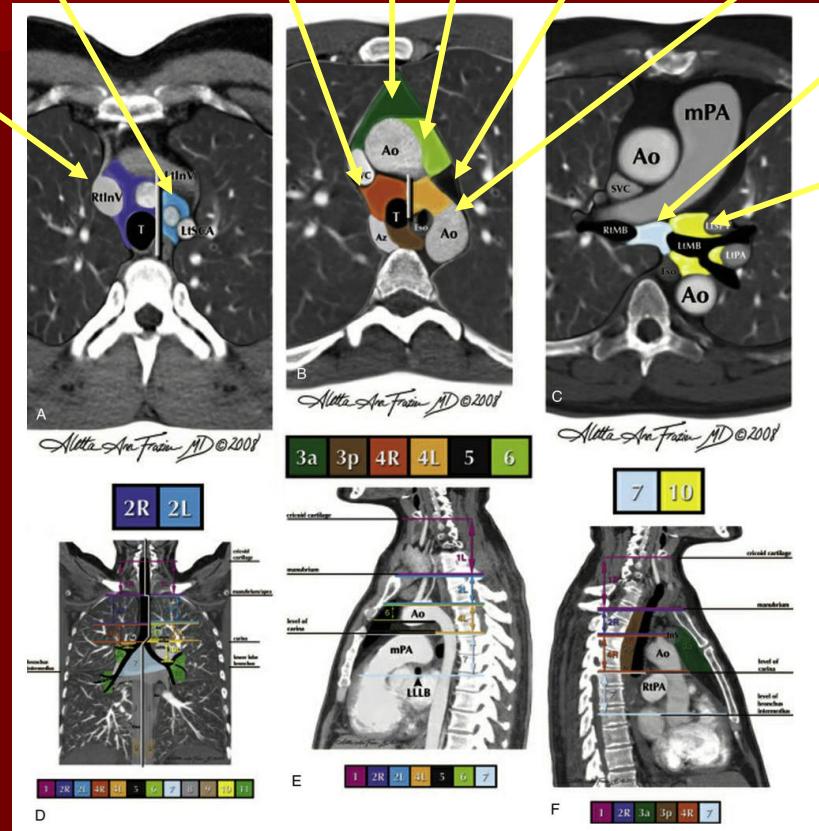
Right paratracheal

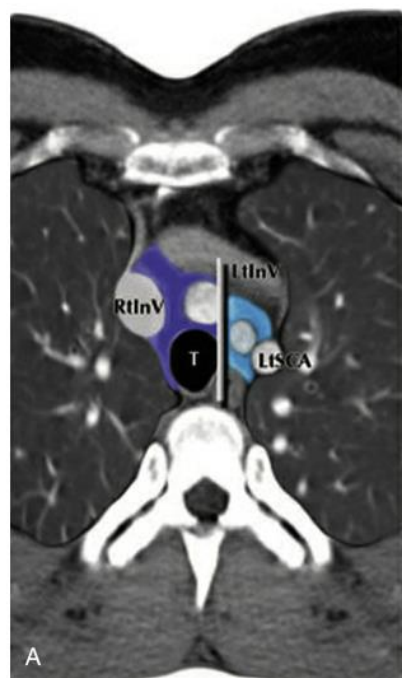
R Lower paratracheal

Paraaortic

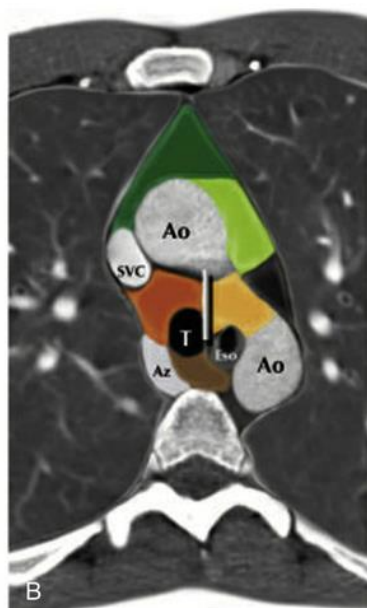
Subcarinal

Hilar

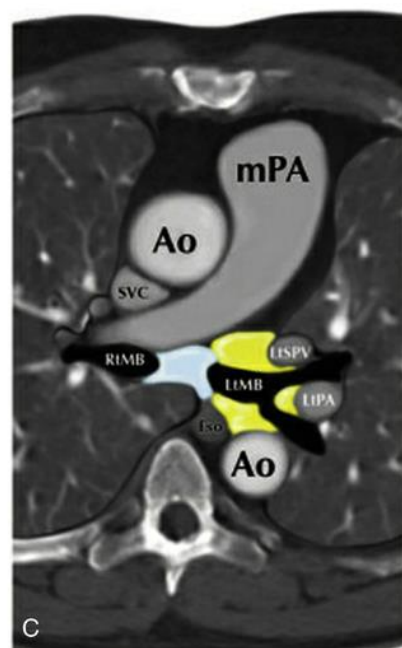




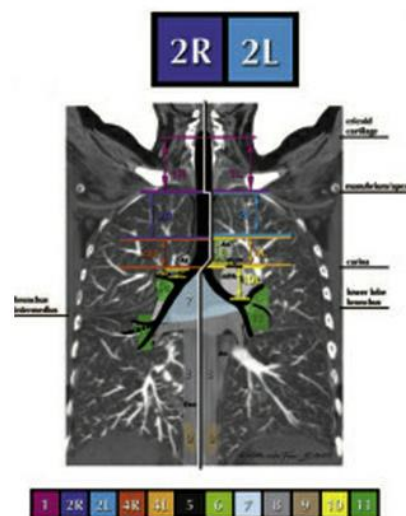
A
Alletta Ana Frasin MD ©2008



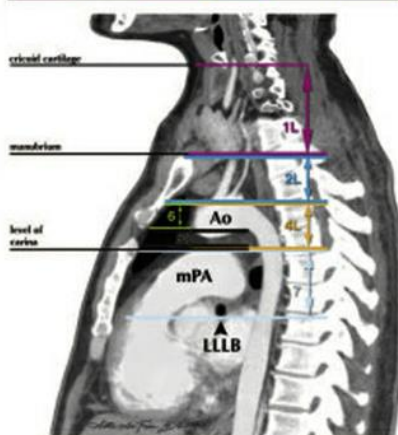
B
Alletta Ana Frasin MD ©2008



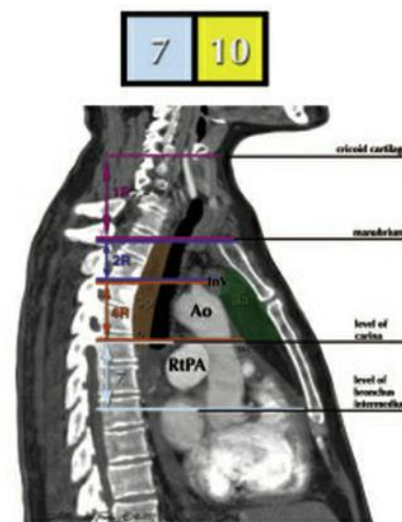
C
Alletta Ana Frasin MD ©2008



D



E



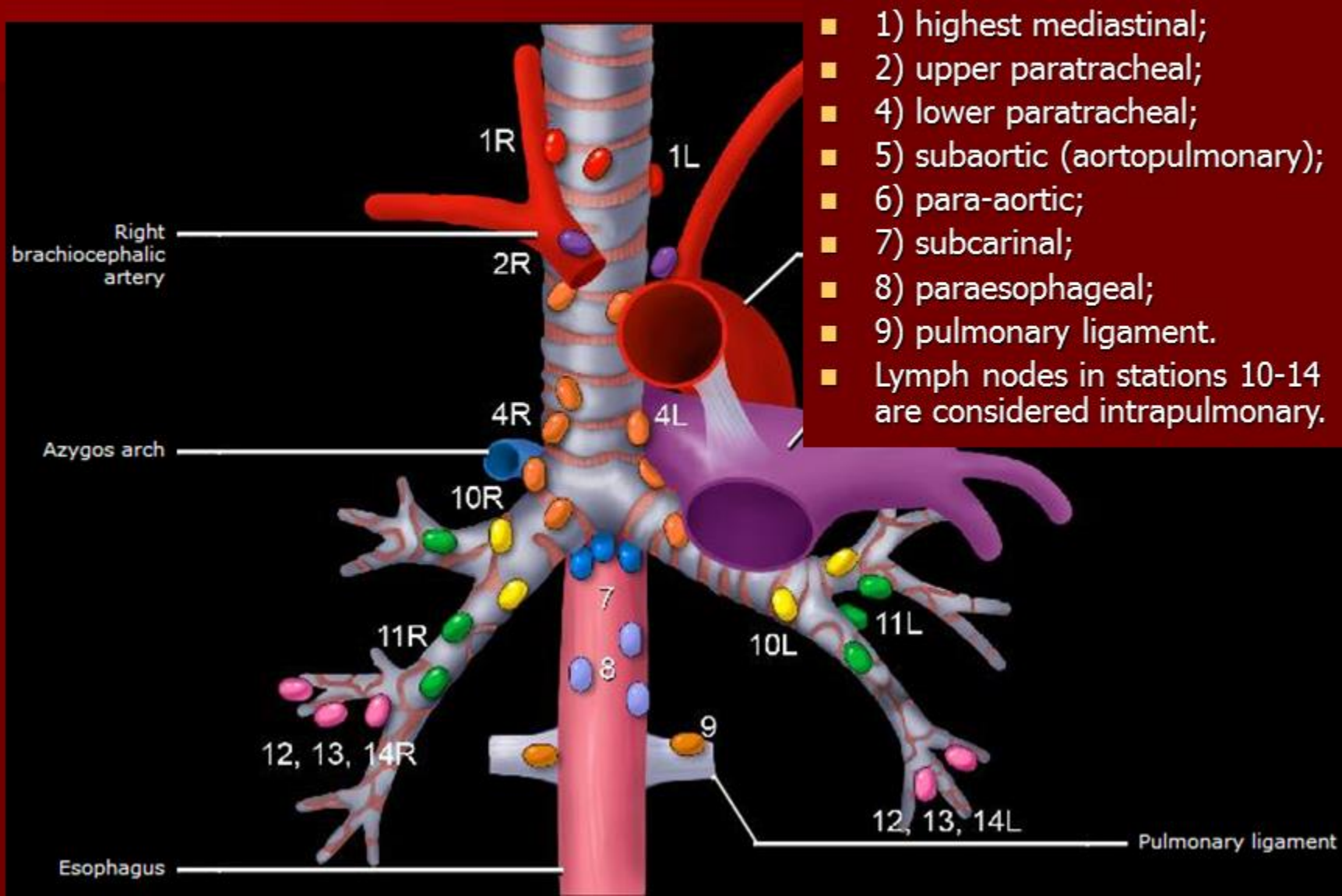
F



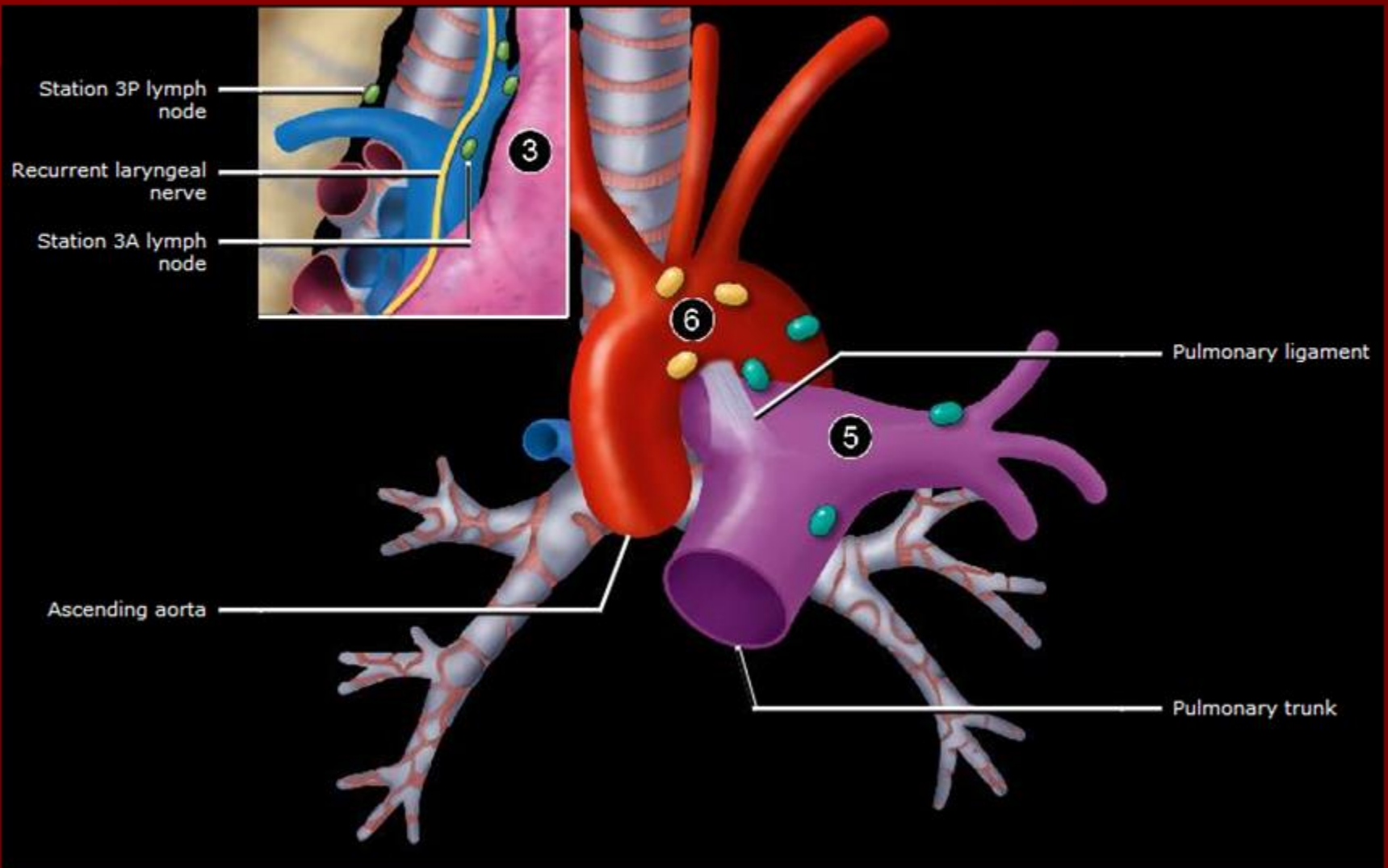
Lymph Nodes

- 1) highest mediastinal;
- 2) upper paratracheal;
- 3) denotes prevascular (3A) and retrotracheal (3P) lymph nodes.
- 4) lower paratracheal;
- 5) subaortic (aortopulmonary);
- 6) para-aortic;
- 7) subcarinal;
- 8) paraesophageal;
- 9) pulmonary ligament.
- Lymph nodes in stations 10-14 are considered intrapulmonary.

Lymph Nodes



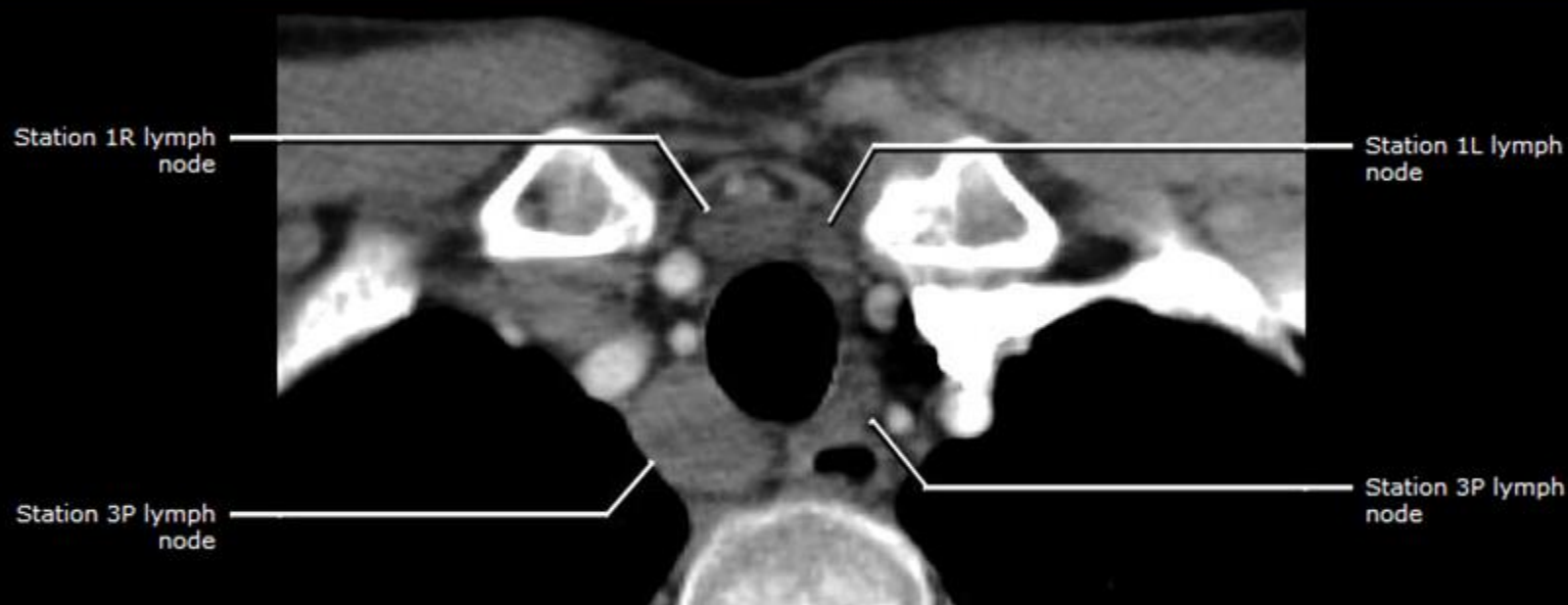
Lymph Nodes



Lymph Nodes

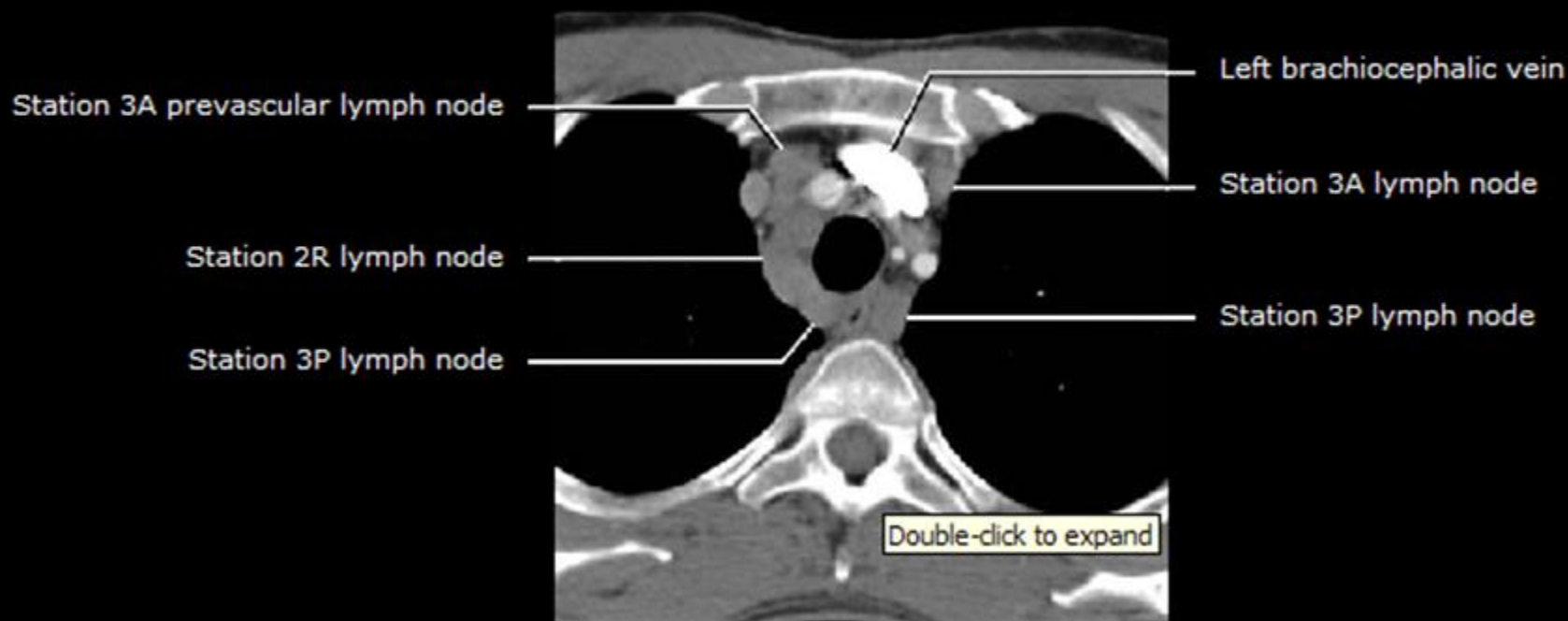
- Station 3 denotes prevascular (3A) and retrotracheal (3P) lymph nodes.
- Station 5 denotes subaortic (aortopulmonary window) lymph nodes.

1) highest mediastinal (is above horizontal line at left brachicephalic)

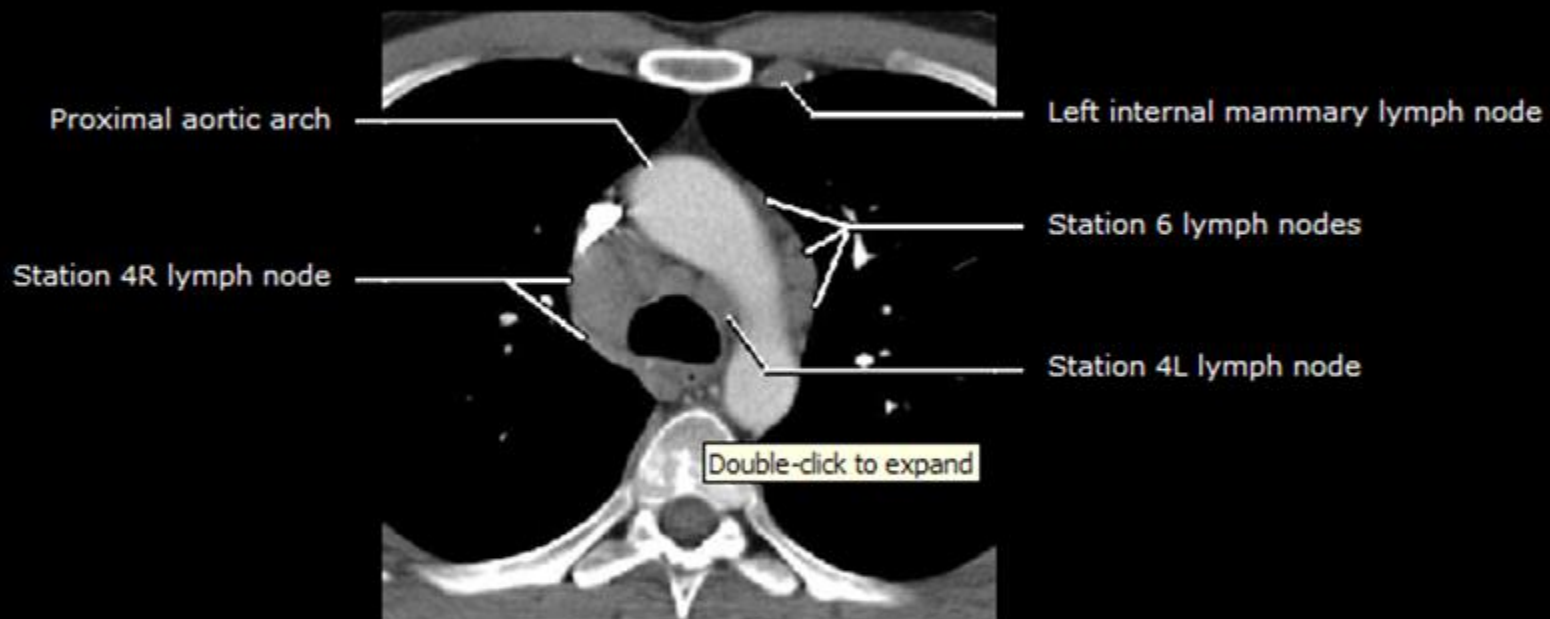


- 1) highest mediastinal;
- 2) upper paratracheal;
- 3) retrotracheal (3P) lymph nodes.

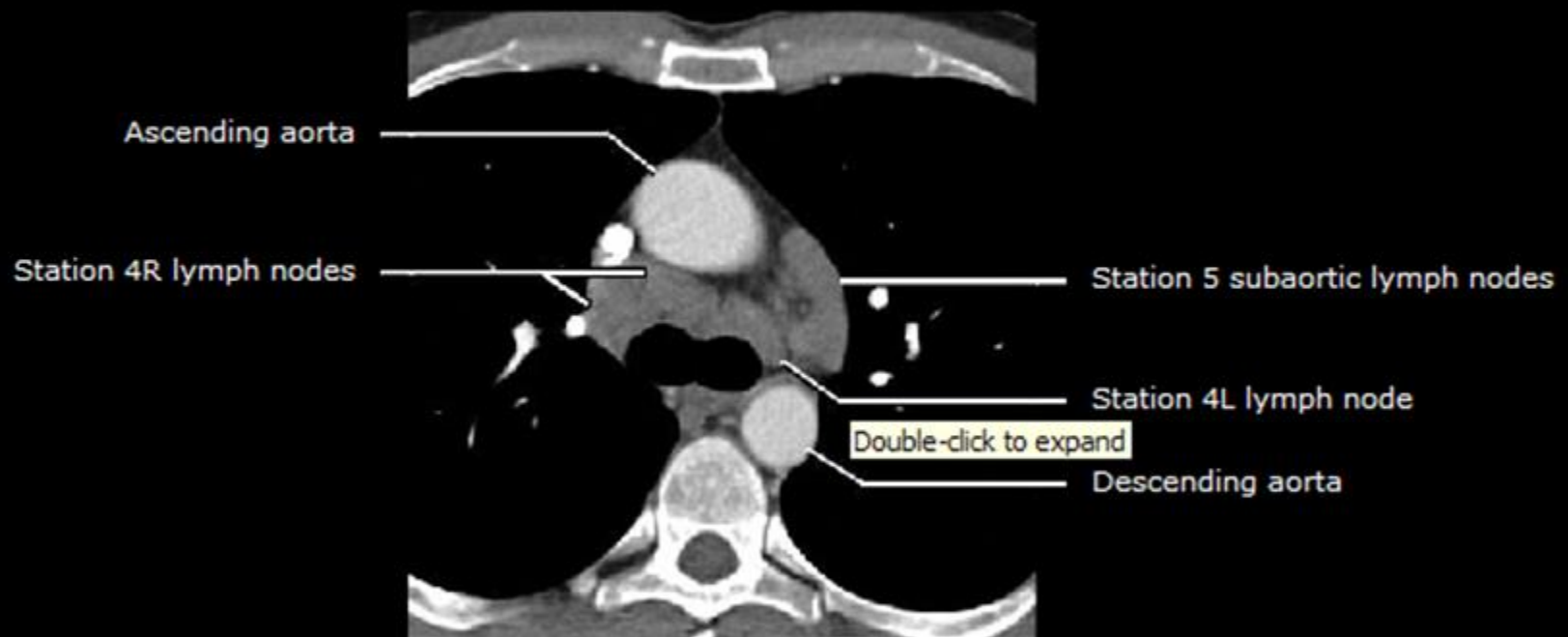
Upper paratracheal(2) prevascular (3A) retrotracheal (3P)



Para-aortic (6), lower paratracheal (4)



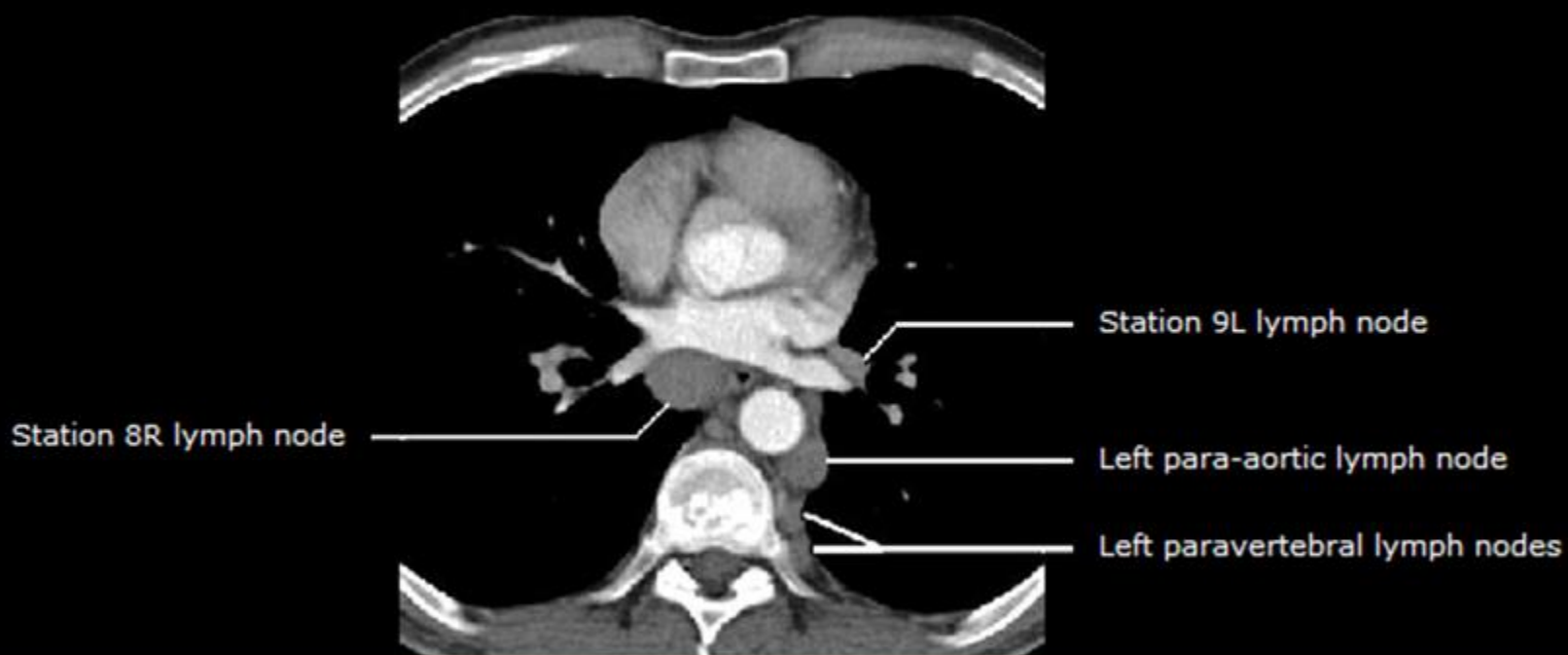
- 4) lower paratracheal;
5) subaortic (aortopulmonary);



7) subcarinal;



- 8) paraesophageal;
9) pulmonary ligament.

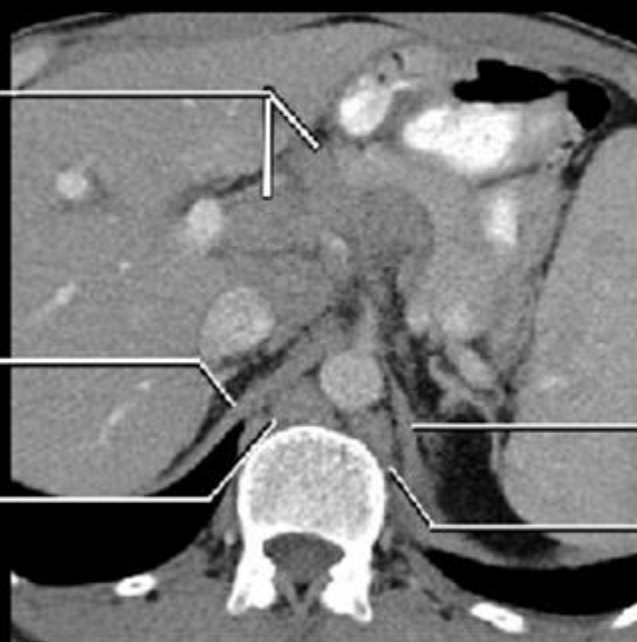




Upper abdominal lymphadenopathy

Right diaphragmatic crus

Right retrocrural lymph node



Left diaphragmatic crus

Left retrocrural lymph node