

**D. Ann Arbor staging classification**

Stage	Definition
I	Involvement of a single lymph node region (I) or of a single extra-lymphatic organ or site (I <sub>E</sub> )
II	Involvement of two or more lymph node regions on the same side of the diaphragm (II) or localized involvement of an extra-lymphatic organ or site and of one or more lymph node regions on the same side of the diaphragm (II <sub>E</sub> )
III	Involvement of lymph node regions on both sides of the diaphragm (III), which may also be accompanied by involvement of the spleen (III <sub>S</sub> ) or by localized involvement of an extra-lymphatic organ or site (III <sub>E</sub> ) or both (III <sub>SE</sub> )
IV	Diffuse or disseminated involvement of one or more extra-lymphatic organs or tissues, with or without associated lymph node involvement

**B symptoms**

The absence or presence of fever, night sweats, and/or unexplained loss of 10% or more of body weight in the six months preceding admission are to be denoted in all cases by the suffix letter A or B, respectively.

**Extra-nodal involvement**

Involvement of extra lymphatic tissue on one side of the diaphragm by limited direct extension from an adjacent nodal site is classified as extra-nodal extension and denoted by suffix letter E. The E category may also include an apparently discrete single extra-nodal deposit consistent with the extension from a regionally involved node. More extensive extra-nodal disease, e.g. multiple extra-nodal deposits, is classified as stage IV. A single extra-lymphatic site as the only site of disease should be classified as I<sub>E</sub>.

**Notes**

- For the purpose of defining the number of anatomical lymph node regions the following areas are considered as one region:
  - All nodes at one side of the neck are considered as in one region, i.e. consisting of the sub-regions supra-clavicular, cervical, sub-mandibular, occipital, pre-auricular and post-auricular.
  - The axillary region includes the infraclavicular nodes.
  - The mediastinum is considered as one region, including the sub-carinal and pericardial nodes.
- The lung-hilus is considered as a separate region. Thus involvement of both the mediastinum and a hilar localization implies stage II disease.
- Hilar nodes should be considered lateralized and when involved on both sides constitute stage II disease.