

Lymphovascular invasion (Core)

Reason/Evidentiary Support:

Lymphovascular invasion has been demonstrated to be an independent prognostic factor in lung carcinoma and is an exclusionary criterion for the new entities of adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS) and minimally invasive adenocarcinoma (MIA).¹⁻⁵ A number of studies has evaluated the prognostic impact of large vessel (arterial and/or venous) invasion independent of lymphatic invasion with somewhat conflicting results.⁶⁻⁸ For this reason, it is permissible to report the presence of vascular and/or lymphatic invasion under the single heading of lymphovascular invasion.

References

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