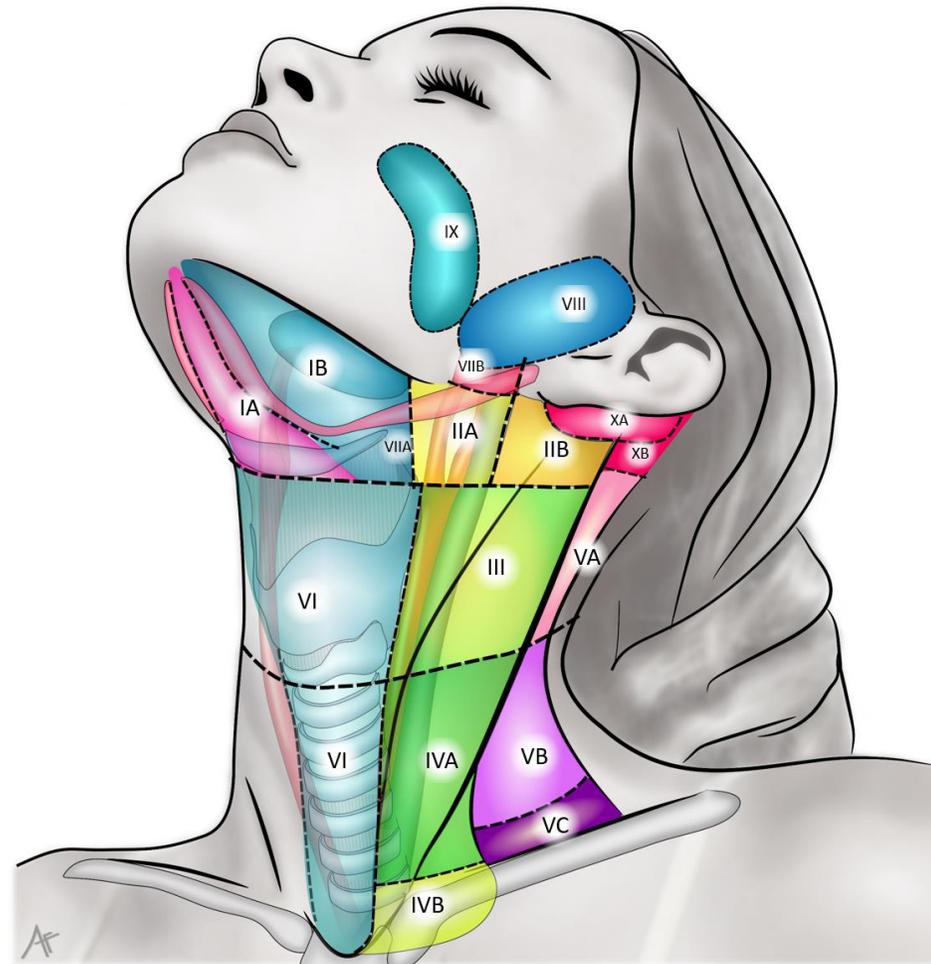


Aires lymphatiques cervicales

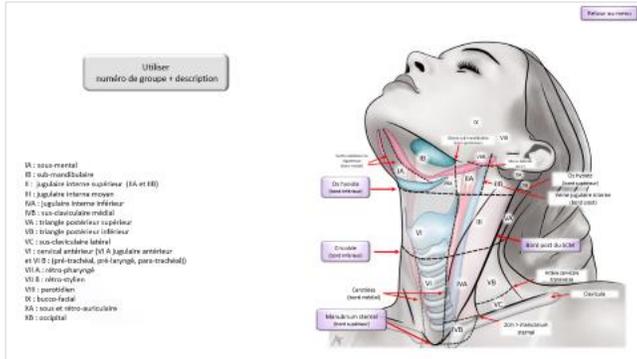


A.Fairise
ICL 2022

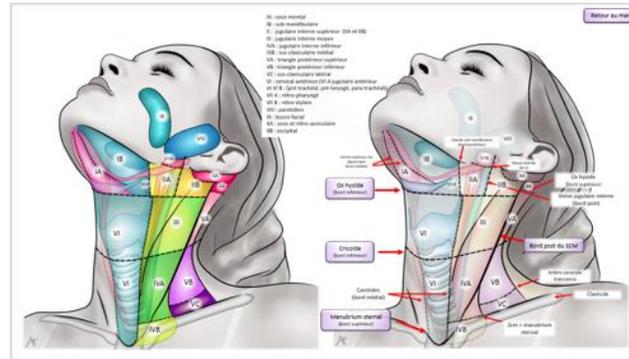
Nouvelle classification 2013 :

Gregoire V, Ang K, Budach W, Grau C, Hamoir M, Langendijk JA, et al. Delineation of the neck node levels for head and neck tumors: A 2013 update. DAHANCA, EORTC, HKNPCSG, NCIC CTG, NCRI, RTOG, TROG consensus guidelines. Radiother Oncol 2014 ;110:172–81.

Le résumé en 1 diapo :



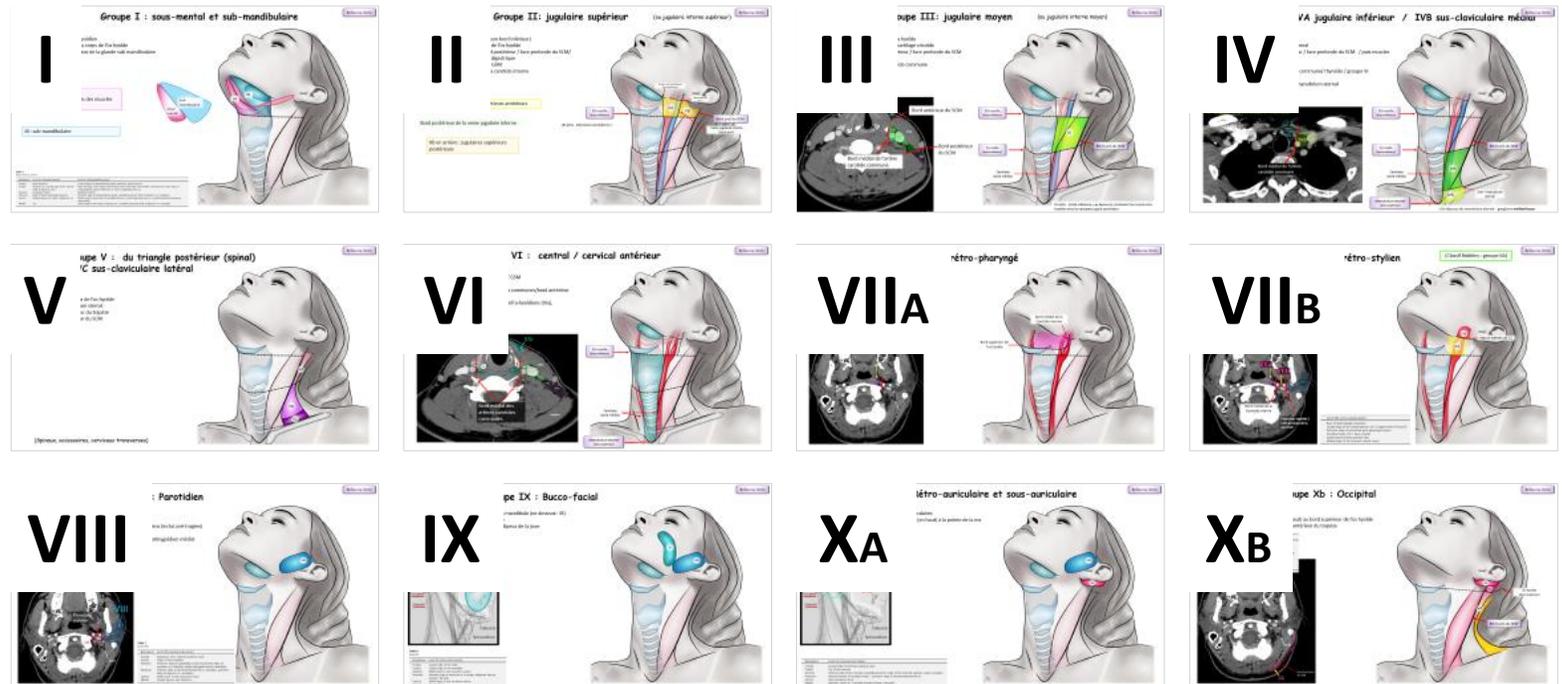
Le détail pour toutes les aires en pas à pas :



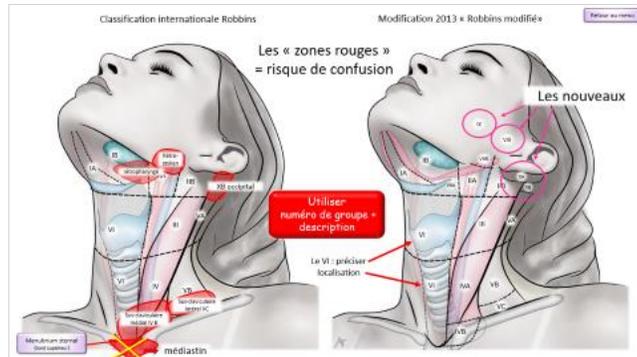
La version « qui défile » :



Le détail pour chaque aire :



Les zones à risque de confusion :





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Guidelines

Delineation of the neck node levels for head and neck tumors: A 2013 update. DAHANCA, EORTC, HKNPCSG, NCIC CTG, NCRI, RTOG, TROG consensus guidelines [☆]



Vincent Grégoire ^{a,*}, Kian Ang ^b, Wilfried Budach ^c, Cai Grau ^d, Marc Hamoir ^e, Johannes A. Langendijk ^f, Anne Lee ^g, Quynh-Thu Le ^{h,i}, Philippe Maingon ^j, Chris Nutting ^k, Brian O'Sullivan ^l, Sandro V. Porceddu ^m, Benoit Lengele ⁿ

^a Cancer Center and Department of Radiation Oncology, Clinical and Experimental Research Institute, Université Catholique de Louvain, Cliniques Universitaires St-Luc, Brussels, Belgium; ^b Department of Radiation Oncology, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, USA; ^c Department of Radiation Oncology, University Hospital Düsseldorf, Germany; ^d Department of Oncology, Aarhus University Hospital, Denmark; ^e Cancer Center and Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Institut de Recherche Experimentale et Clinique, Université Catholique de Louvain, Cliniques Universitaires St-Luc, Brussels, Belgium; ^f Department of Radiation Oncology, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, The Netherlands; ^g Department of Clinical Oncology, The University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen) Hospital, China; ^h Department of Radiation Oncology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford Cancer Center, Stanford; ⁱ Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG), USA; ^j Department of Radiation Oncology, Centre Georges-François Leclerc, Dijon, France; ^k Department of Radiation Oncology, Royal Marsden Hospital and Institute of Cancer Research, London, UK; ^l Department of Radiation Oncology, Princess Margaret Hospital, University of Toronto, Canada; ^m Cancer Services, Princess Alexandra Hospital, Brisbane, Australia; ⁿ Cancer Center and Department of Human Anatomy and Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery, Institut de Recherche Experimentale et Clinique, Université Catholique de Louvain, Cliniques Universitaires St-Luc, Brussels, Belgium

« Robbins modifié » = nouvelle classification :



Guidelines

Delineation of the neck node levels for head and neck tumors: A 2013 update. DAHANCA, EORTC, HKNPCSG, NCIC CTG, NCRI, RTOG, TROG consensus guidelines [☆]



Vincent Grégoire ^{☆*}, Kian Ang [♯], Wilfried Budach [♯], Cai Grau [♯], Marc Hamoir [♯], Johannes A. Langendijk [♯], Anne Lee [♯], Quynh-Thu Le ^{♯†}, Philippe Maingon [♯], Chris Nutting [♯], Brian O'Sullivan [♯], Sandro V. Porceddu [♯], Benoit Lengele [♯]

| Node levels modified from Robbins | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Level | Terminology |
| Ia | Submental group |
| Ib | Submandibular group |
| II | Upper jugular group |
| III | Middle jugular group |
| IVa | Lower jugular group |
| IVb | Medial supraclavicular group |
| V | Posterior triangle group |
| Va | - Upper posterior triangle nodes |
| Vb | - Lower posterior triangle nodes |
| Vc | Lateral supraclavicular group |
| VI | Anterior compartment group: |
| Vla | - Anterior jugular nodes |
| Vlb | - Prelaryngeal, pretracheal, & paratracheal nodes |
| VII | Prevertebral compartment group: |
| VIIa | - Retropharyngeal nodes |
| VIIb | - Retro-styloid nodes |
| VIII | Parotid group |
| IX | Bucco-facial group |
| X | Posterior skull group: |
| Xa | - Retroauricular & subauricular nodes |
| Xb | - Occipital nodes |

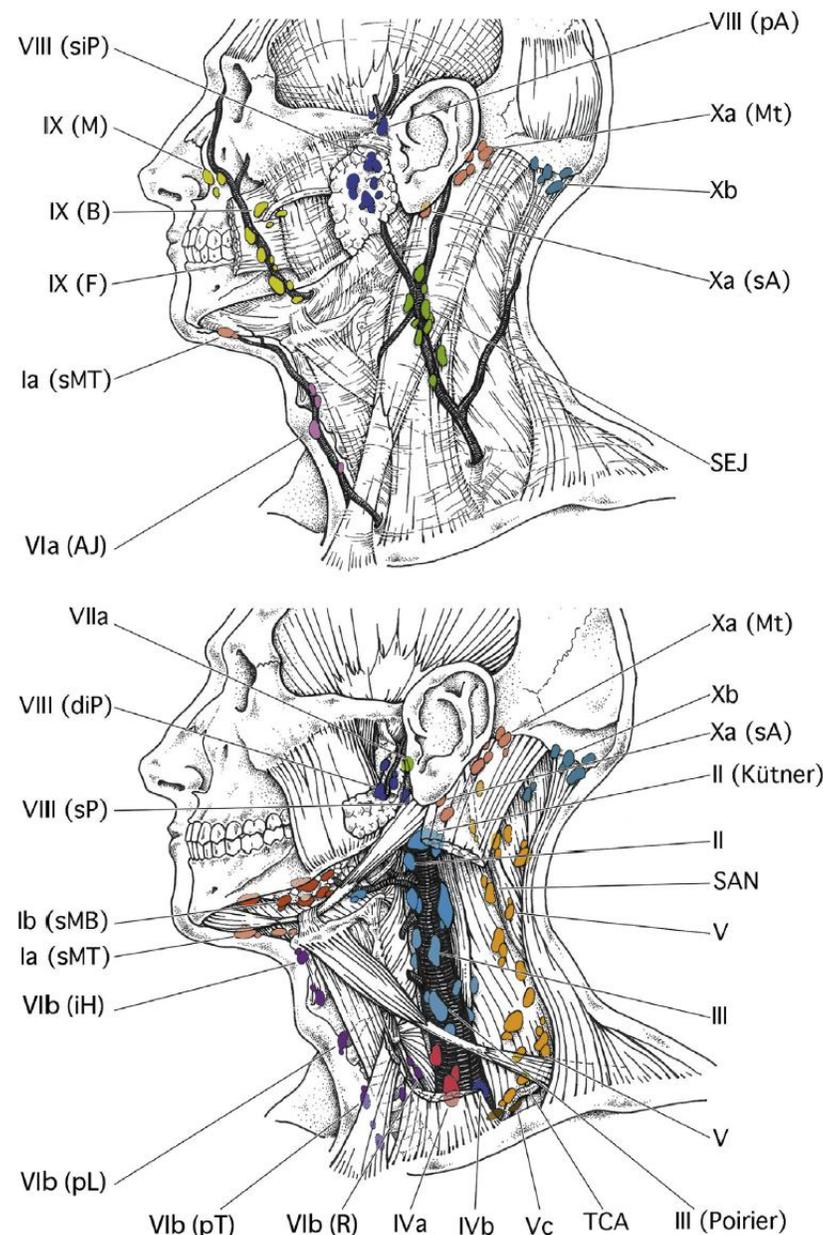
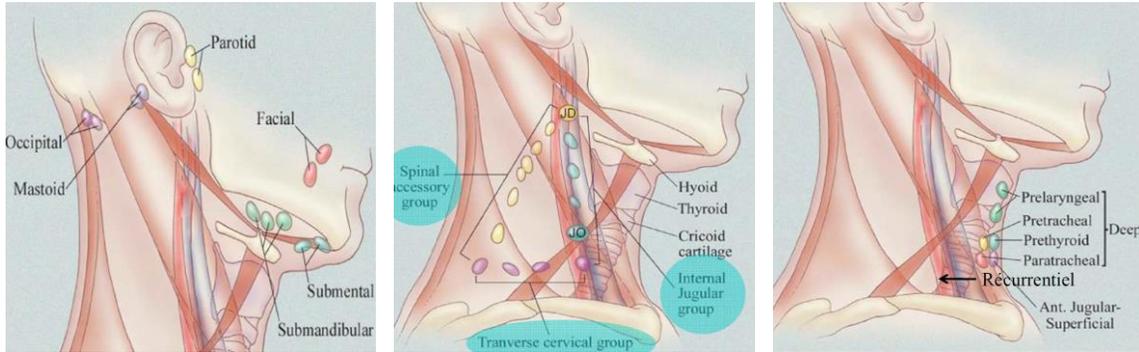


Fig. 1. Superficial (top) and deep (bottom) lymphatic node groups of the head and neck. These groups are named according to the node levels modified from Robbins classification (see Table 1) [modified from Lengele [11]]. AJ: anterior jugular; B: buccal; diP: deep intraparotid; F: facial; iH: infrahyoid; M: malar; Mt: mastoid; pA: preauricular; pL: prelaryngeal; pT: pretracheal; R: recurrent or paratracheal; sA: subauricular; SAN: spinal accessory nerve; SEJ: superficial external jugular; siP: superficial intraparotid; sMb: submandibular; sMT: submental; sP: subparotid; TCA: transverse cervical artery.

Chaines lymphatiques cervicales selon Rouvière :

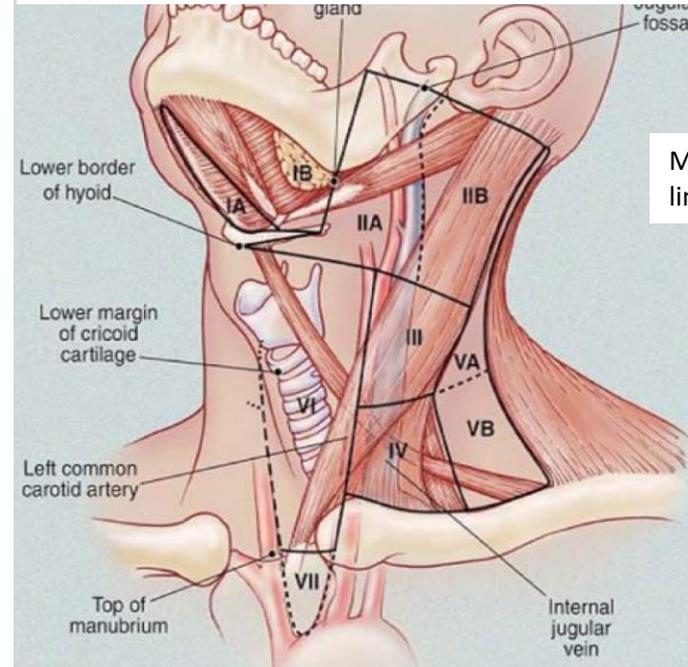


Cercle péri-cervical

Triangle péricervical

Chaîne centrale

AAO HNS 98 = « Classification internationale selon Robbins » : 6 groupes + 7 = médiastinal

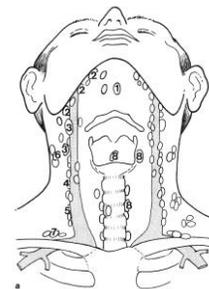
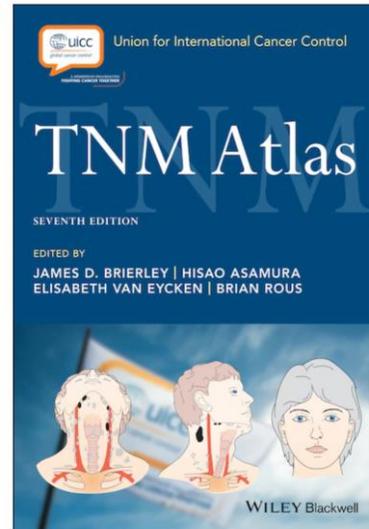


Manque rétro-pharyngés, parotidiens ; limites 6 et sus-claviculaires pas claires

Robbins KT. Integrating radiological criteria into the classification of cervical lymph node disease. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 1999 ;125:385-7.

Classification du TNM Atlas:

| Group number | Terminology |
|--------------|--|
| 1 | Submental nodes |
| 2 | Submandibular nodes |
| 3 | Cranial jugular nodes |
| 4 | Middle jugular nodes |
| 5 | Caudal jugular nodes |
| 6 | Dorsal cervical nodes along the spinal accessory nerve |
| 7 | Supraclavicular nodes |
| 8 | Prelaryngeal and paratracheal nodes |
| 9 | Retropharyngeal nodes |
| 10 | Parotid nodes |
| 11 | Buccal nodes |
| 12 | Retroauricular and occipital nodes |



TNM ATLAS

Editor James D. Brierley, Hisao Asamura, Elisabeth Van Eycken
May 24, 2021 | ★★★★★ (0)

| Level | Terminology |
|-------|---|
| Ia | Submental group |
| Ib | Submandibular group |
| II | Upper jugular group |
| III | Middle jugular group |
| IVa | Lower jugular group |
| IVb | Medial supraclavicular group |
| V | Posterior triangle group |
| Va | - Upper posterior triangle nodes |
| Vb | - Lower posterior triangle nodes |
| Vc | Lateral supraclavicular group |
| VI | Anterior compartment group: |
| VIa | - Anterior jugular nodes |
| VIb | - Prelaryngeal, pretracheal, & paratracheal nodes |
| VII | Prevertebral compartment group: |
| VIIa | - Retropharyngeal nodes |
| VIIb | - Retro-styloid nodes |
| VIII | Parotid group |
| IX | Bucco-facial group |
| X | Posterior skull group: |
| Xa | - Retroauricular & subauricular nodes |
| Xb | - Occipital nodes |

Consensus 2013 « Robbins modifié »

Journal of Radiotherapy and Oncology 119 (2016) 175-181

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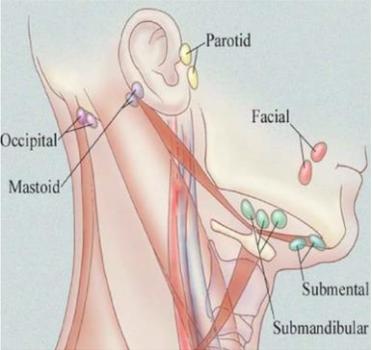
Guidelines

Delineation of the neck node levels for head and neck tumors: A 2013 update. DAHANCA, EORTC, HKNPCSG, NCIC CTG, NCR, RTOG, TRG consensus guidelines

Vincent Geleijne^a, Kian Ang^a, Wilfried Rudolph^a, Cal Grau^a, Marc Hamoir^a, Johannes A. Langendijk^a, Anne Lee^a, Quynh-Thu Le^a, Philippe Maingon^a, Chris Nutting^a, Brian O'Sullivan^a, Sandro V. Porceddu^a, Brent L. Stringer^a

AAO HNS 98 = « Classification internationale selon Robbins » :
6 groupes + 7 = médiastinal

Chaines lymphatiques cervicales selon Rouvière :



Cercle péri-cervical

Triang



Manque rétro-pharyngés, parotidiens ;
limites 6 et sus-claviculaires pas claires

Robbins KT. Integrating radiological criteria into the classification of cervical lymph node disease. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 1999 ;125:385-7.

Classification du TNM Atlas:

| TNM atlas for lymph nodes of the neck | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Group number | Terminology |
| 1 | Submental nodes |
| 2 | Submandibular nodes |
| 3 | Cranial jugular nodes |
| 4 | Middle jugular nodes |
| 5 | Caudal jugular nodes |
| 6 | Dorsal cervical nodes along the spine |
| 7 | Supraclavicular nodes |
| 8 | Prelaryngeal and paratracheal nodes |
| 9 | Retropharyngeal nodes |
| 10 | Parotid nodes |
| 11 | Buccal nodes |
| 12 | Retroauricular and occipital nodes |



May 24, 2021 | XXXXXXX (0)

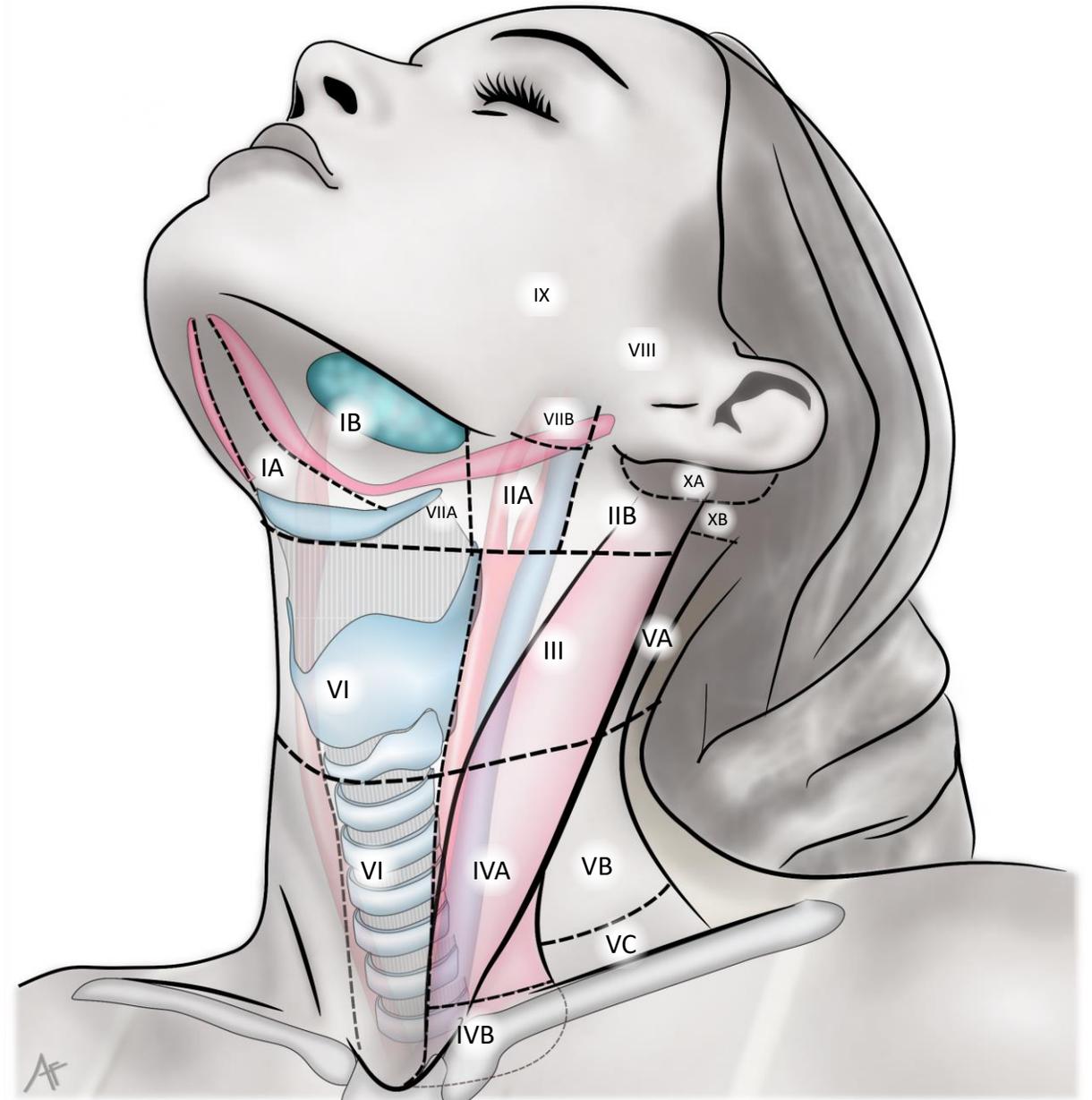
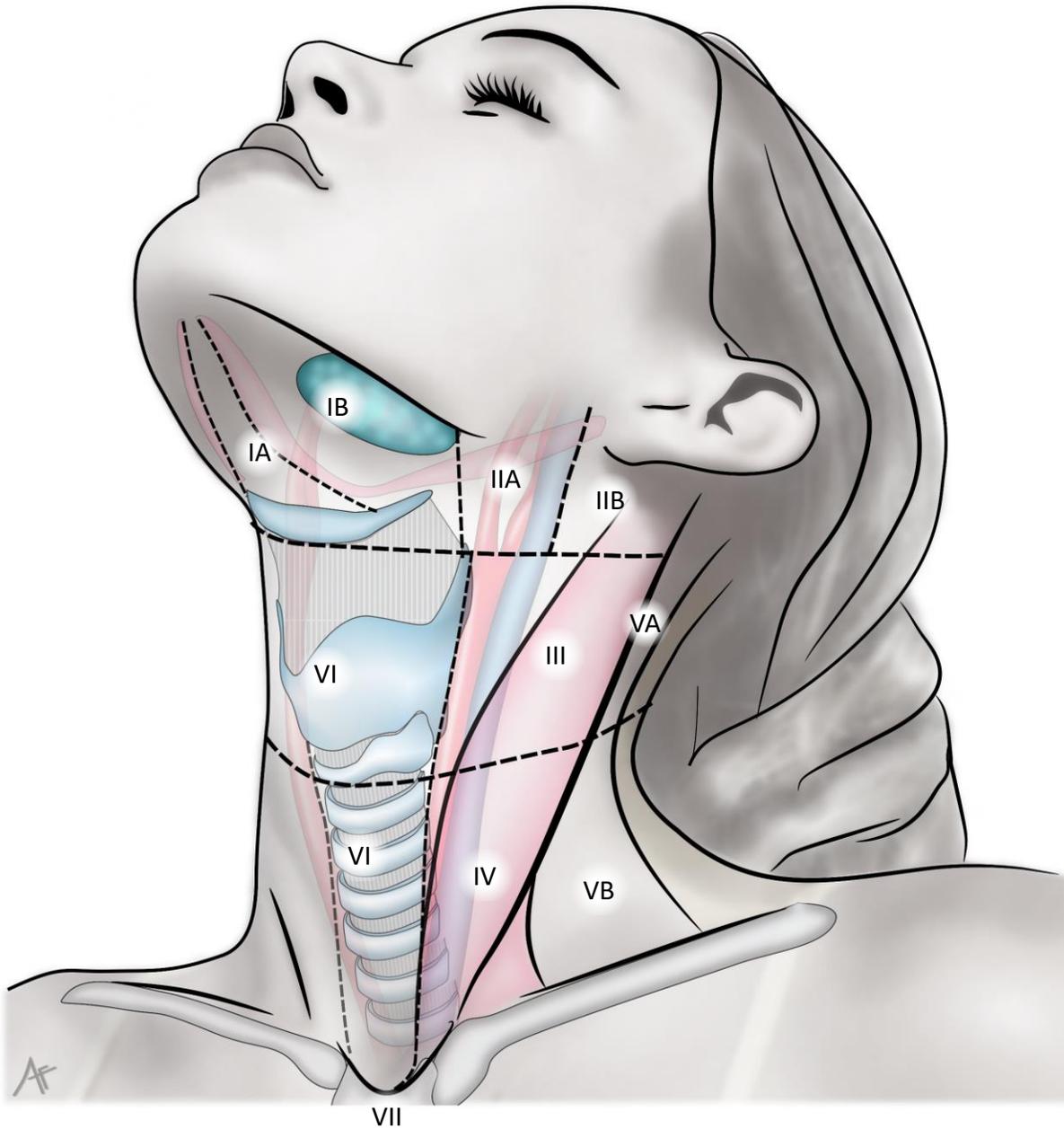
- VIIb - Retro-styloid nodes
- VIII - Parotid group
- IX - Bucco-facial group
- X - Posterior skull group:
- Xa - Retroauricular & subauricular nodes
- Xb - Occipital nodes

Consensus 2013
« Robbins modifié »

Radiotherapy and Oncology
Journal homepage: www.thorkeyjournal.com

Guidelines
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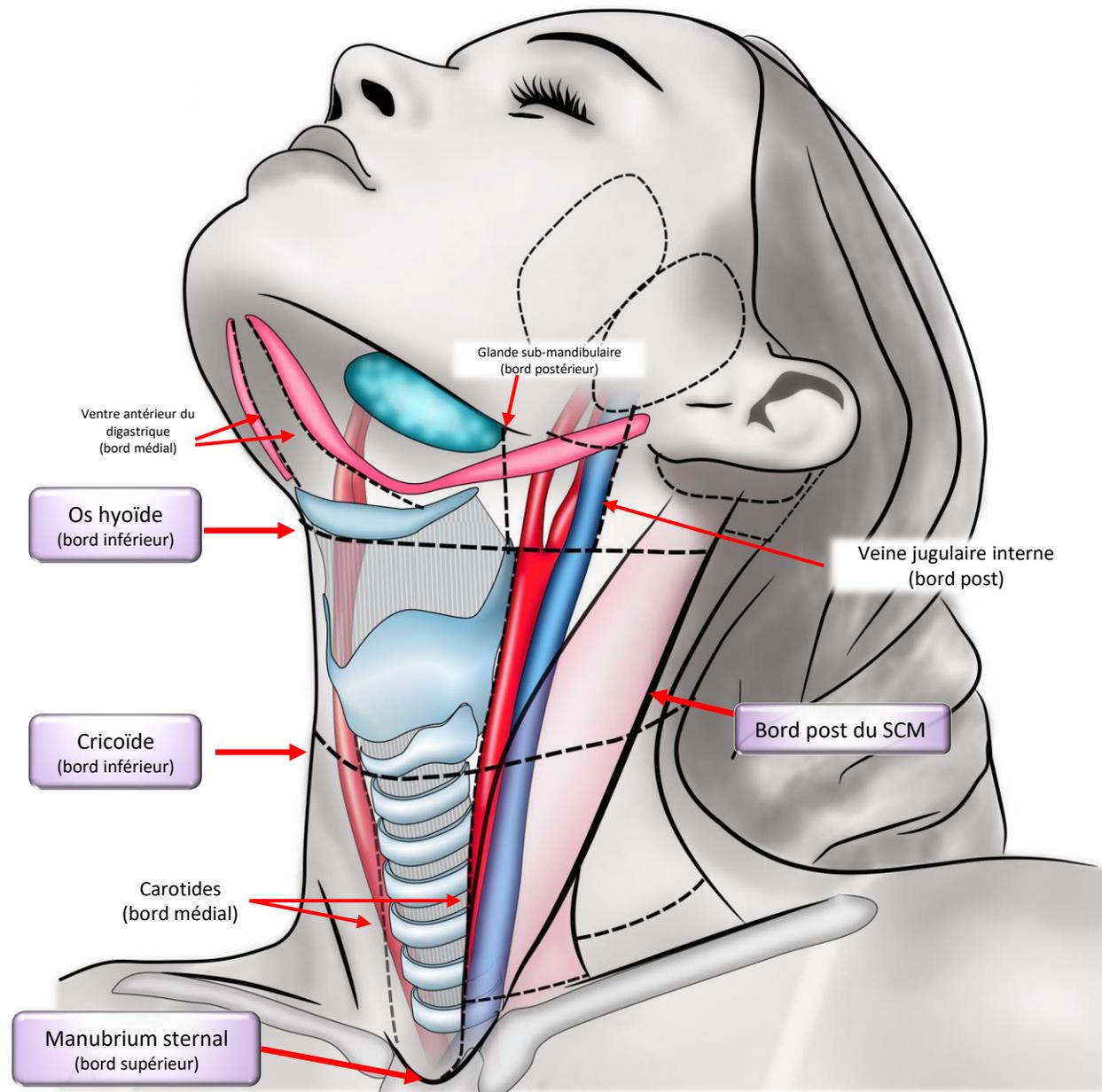
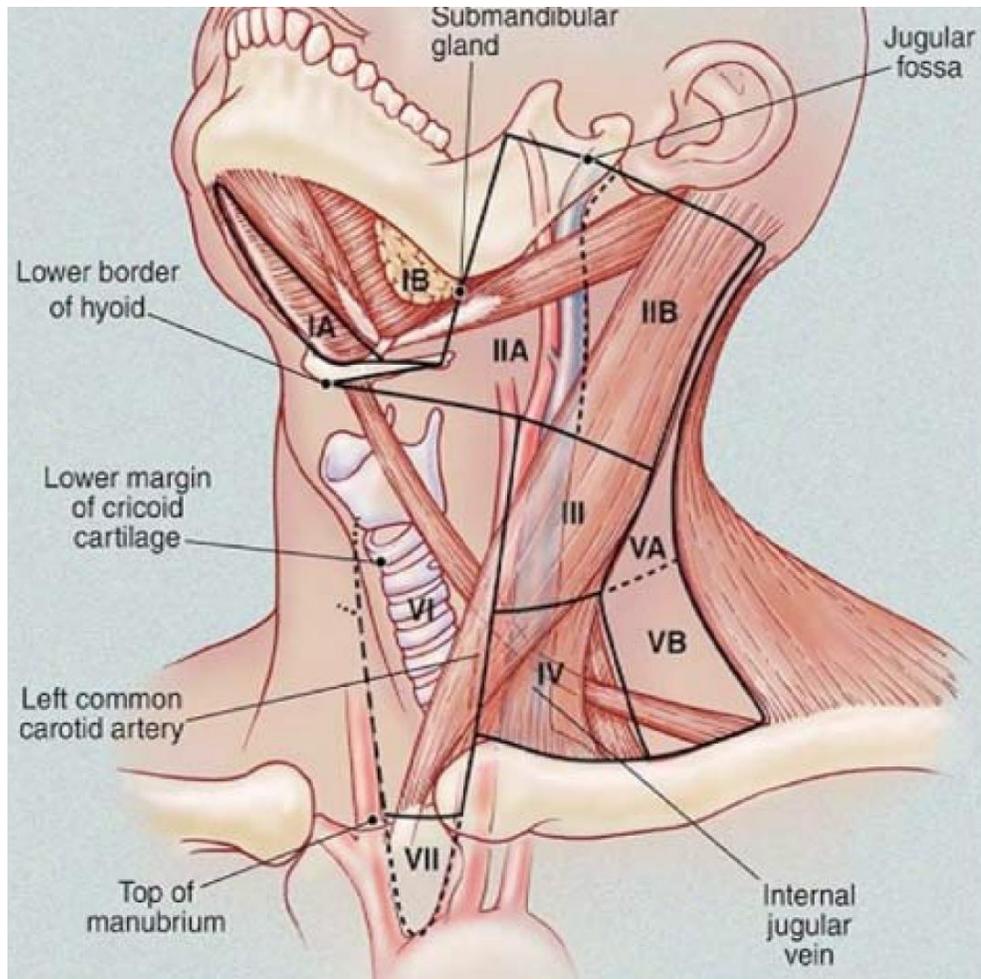
Vincent Geleïre¹, Kian Ang², Wilfried Budach³, Cai Grau⁴, Marc Hamoir⁵, Johannes A. Langendijk⁶, Anne Lee⁷, Quynh-Thu Le⁸, Philippe Maingon⁹, Chris Nutting¹⁰, Brian O'Sullivan¹¹, Sandro V. Porceddu¹², Benoit Lemaire¹³



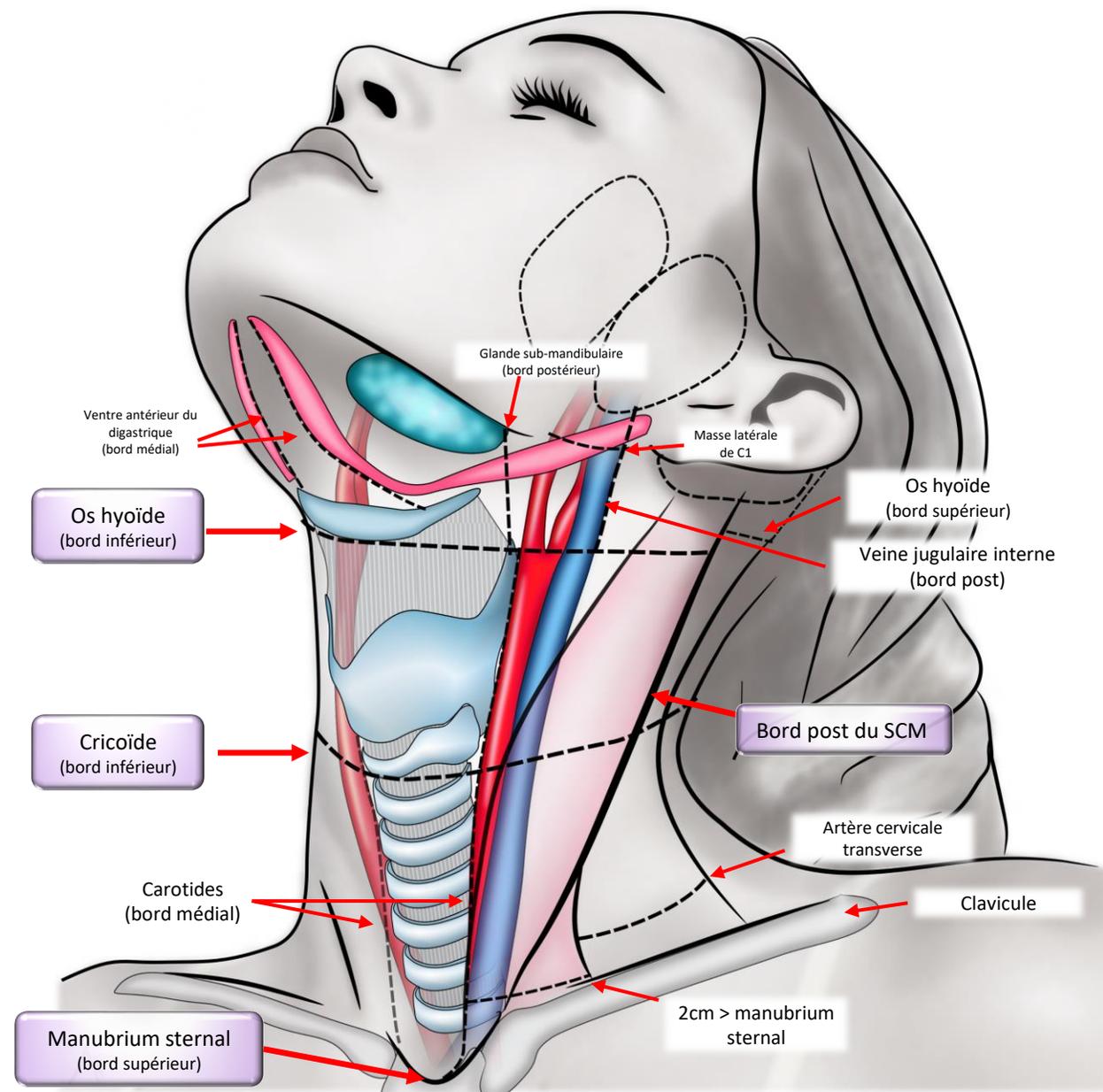
Repères utilisés pour la classification de Robbins :

Important de détecter, localiser et décrire les nœuds lymphatiques atteints car :

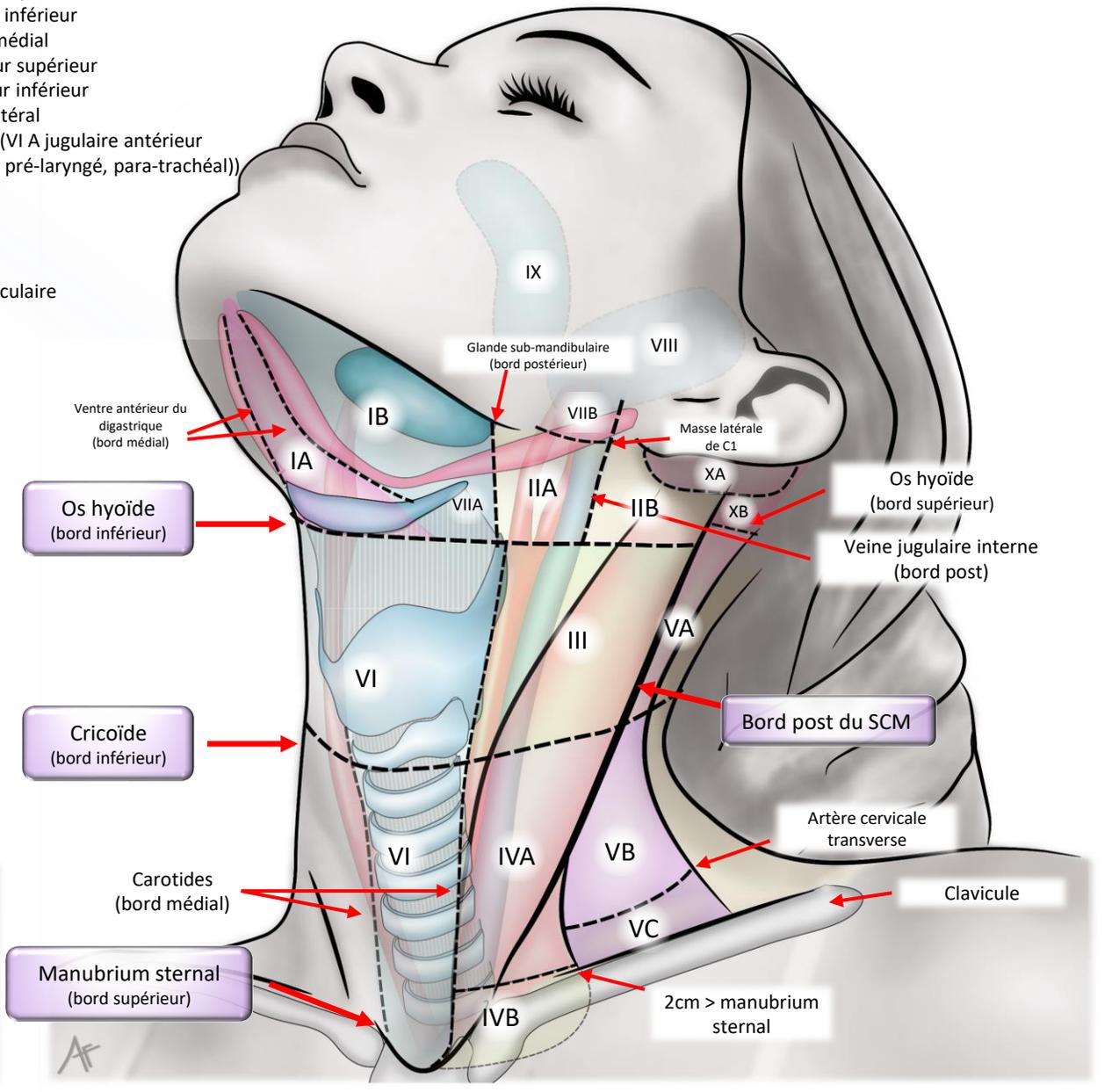
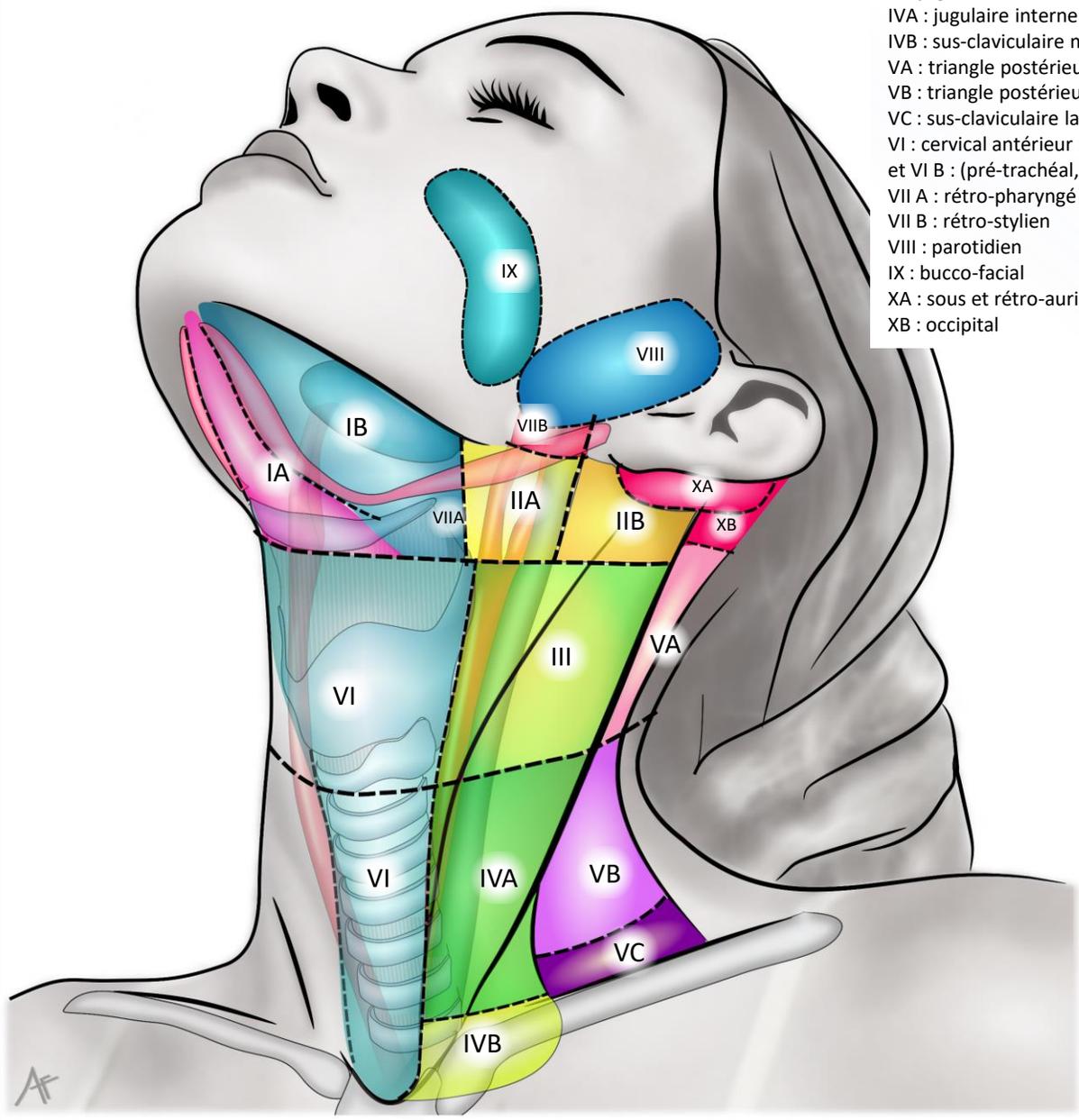
- Staging N
- Certains non compris dans curages / champ de RT / non cliniques

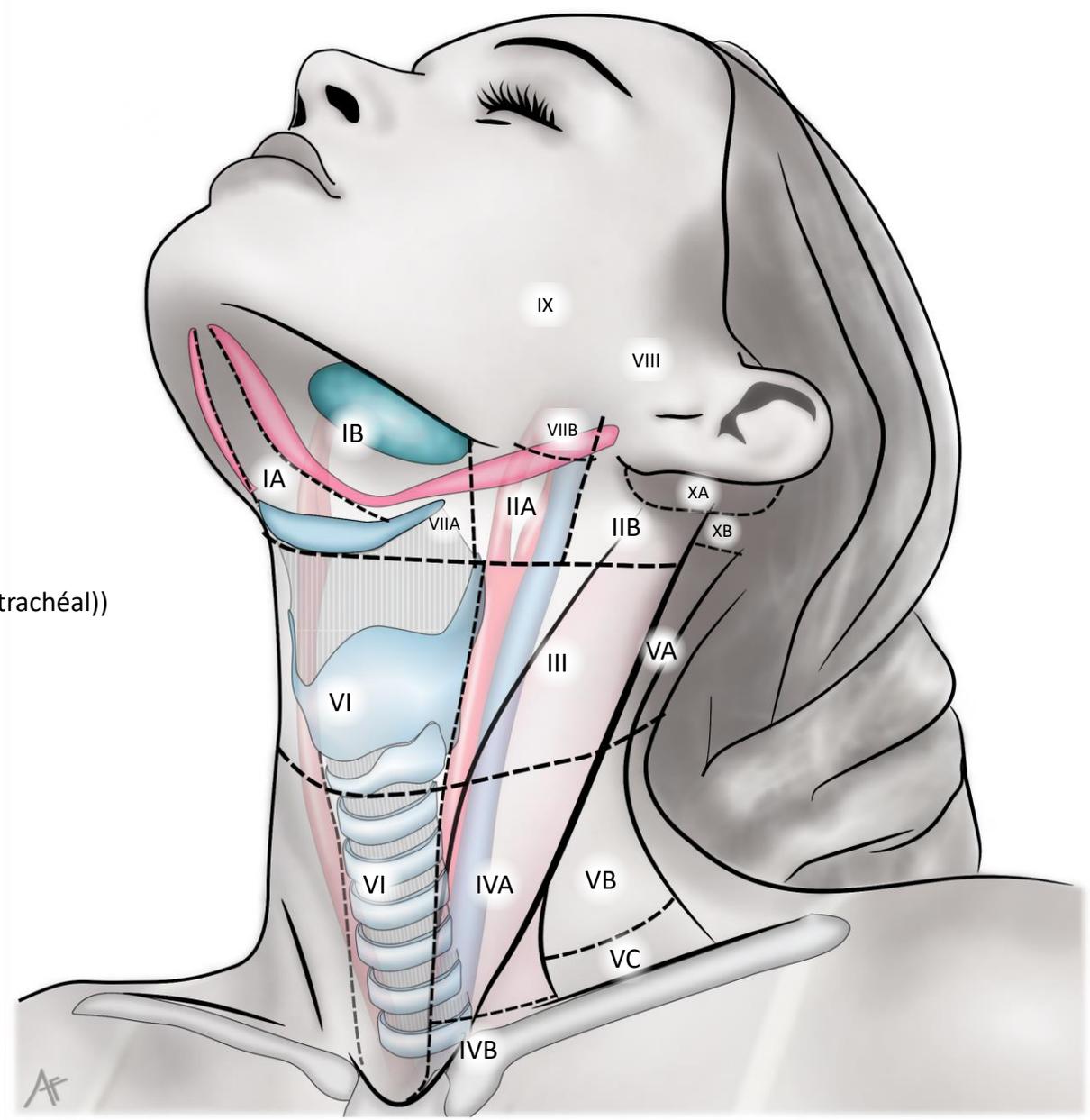


Repères utilisés pour la nouvelle classification « Robbins modifié » :
les mêmes + nouveaux repères additionnels



- IA : sous-mental
- IB : sub-mandibulaire
- II : jugulaire interne supérieur (IIA et IIB)
- III : jugulaire interne moyen
- IVA : jugulaire interne inférieur
- IVB : sus-claviculaire médial
- VA : triangle postérieur supérieur
- VB : triangle postérieur inférieur
- VC : sus-claviculaire latéral
- VI : cervical antérieur (VI A jugulaire antérieur et VI B : (pré-trachéal, pré-laryngé, para-trachéal))
- VII A : rétro-pharyngé
- VII B : rétro-stylien
- VIII : parotidien
- IX : bucco-facial
- XA : sous et rétro-auriculaire
- XB : occipital





- IA : sous-mental
- IB : sub-mandibulaire
- II : jugulaire interne supérieur (IIA et IIB)
- III : jugulaire interne moyen
- IVA : jugulaire interne inférieur
- IVB : sus-claviculaire médial
- VA : triangle postérieur supérieur
- VB : triangle postérieur inférieur
- VC : sus-claviculaire latéral
- VI : cervical antérieur (VI A jugulaire antérieur et VI B : (pré-trachéal, pré-laryngé, para-trachéal))
- VII A : rétro-pharyngé
- VII B : rétro-stylien
- VIII : parotidien
- IX : bucco-facial
- XA : sous et rétro-auriculaire
- XB : occipital

Groupe I : sous-mental et sub-mandibulaire

Limites :

- en haut : muscle mylo-hyoïdien
- en bas : bord inférieur du corps de l'os hyoïde
- en arrière : bord postérieur de la glande sub-mandibulaire

IA : sous mental
 Entre les ventres antérieurs des muscles digastriques

IB : sub-mandibulaire

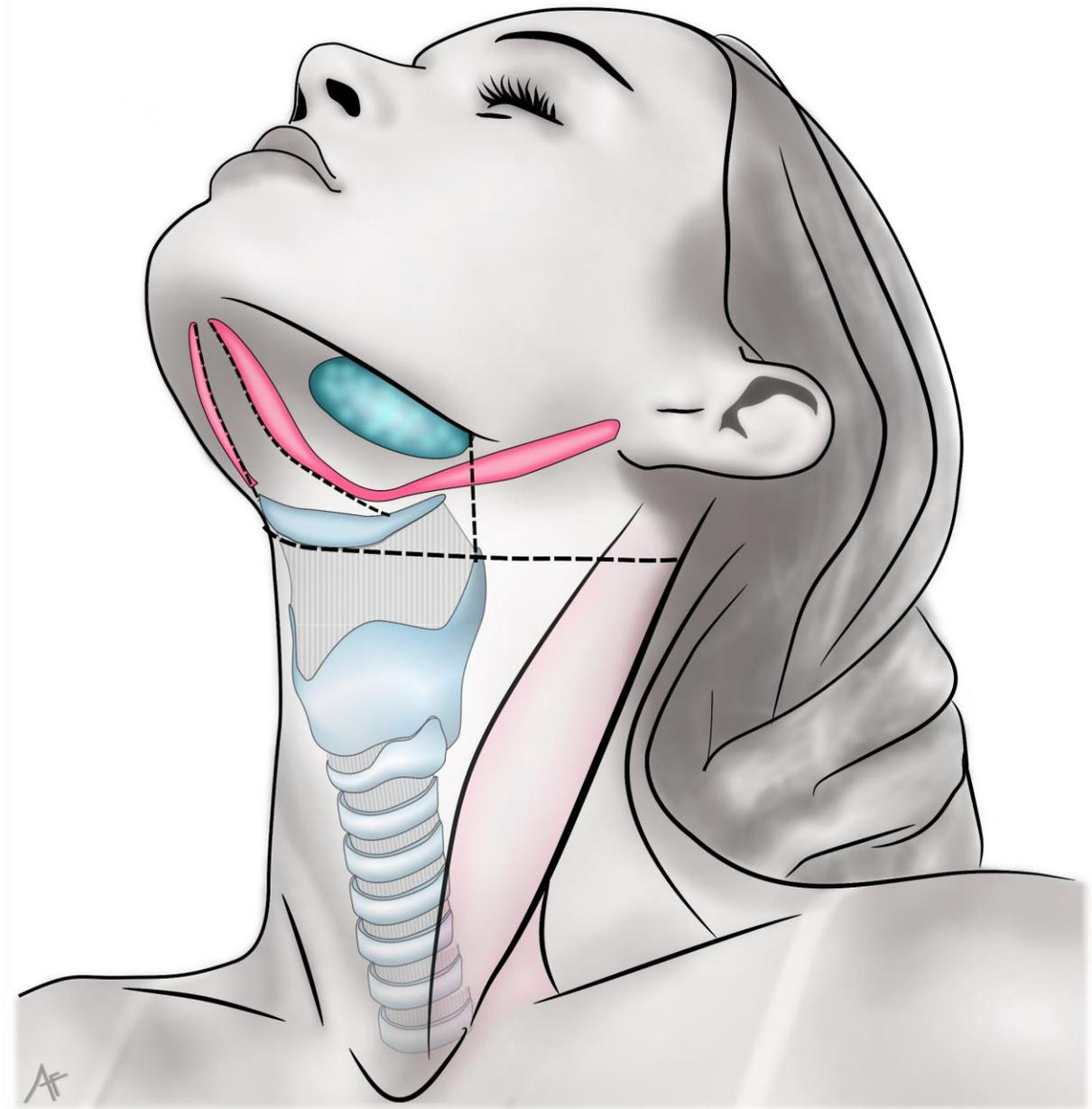


Table 2
Node levels Ia and Ib.

| Boundaries | Level Ia (submental group) | Level Ib (submandibular group) |
|------------|---|--|
| Cranial | Mylo-hyoid m. | Cranial edge of submandibular gland; anteriorly, mylo-hyoid m. |
| Caudal | Platysma m. (caudal edge of the anterior belly of digastric mm) | Plane through caudal edge of hyoid bone and caudal edge of mandible; alternatively caudal edge of submandibular gland (whichever is more caudal)/platysma m. |
| Anterior | Symphysis menti | Symphysis menti |
| Posterior | Body of hyoid bone/mylo-hyoid m. | Posterior edge of submandibular gland (caudally)/posterior belly of digastric m. (cranially) |
| Lateral | Medial edge of ant. belly of digastric m. | Medial aspect (innerside) of mandible down to caudal edge/platysma m. (caudal)/medial pterygoid m. (posteriorly) |
| Medial | n.a. | Lateral edge of ant. belly of digastric m. (caudally)/posterior belly of digastric m. (cranially) |

Groupe I : sous-mental et sub-mandibulaire

Limites :

- en haut : muscle mylo-hyoïdien
- en bas : bord inférieur du corps de l'os hyoïde
- en arrière : bord postérieur de la glande sub-mandibulaire

IA : sous mental
Entre les ventres antérieurs des muscles digastriques

IB : sub-mandibulaire

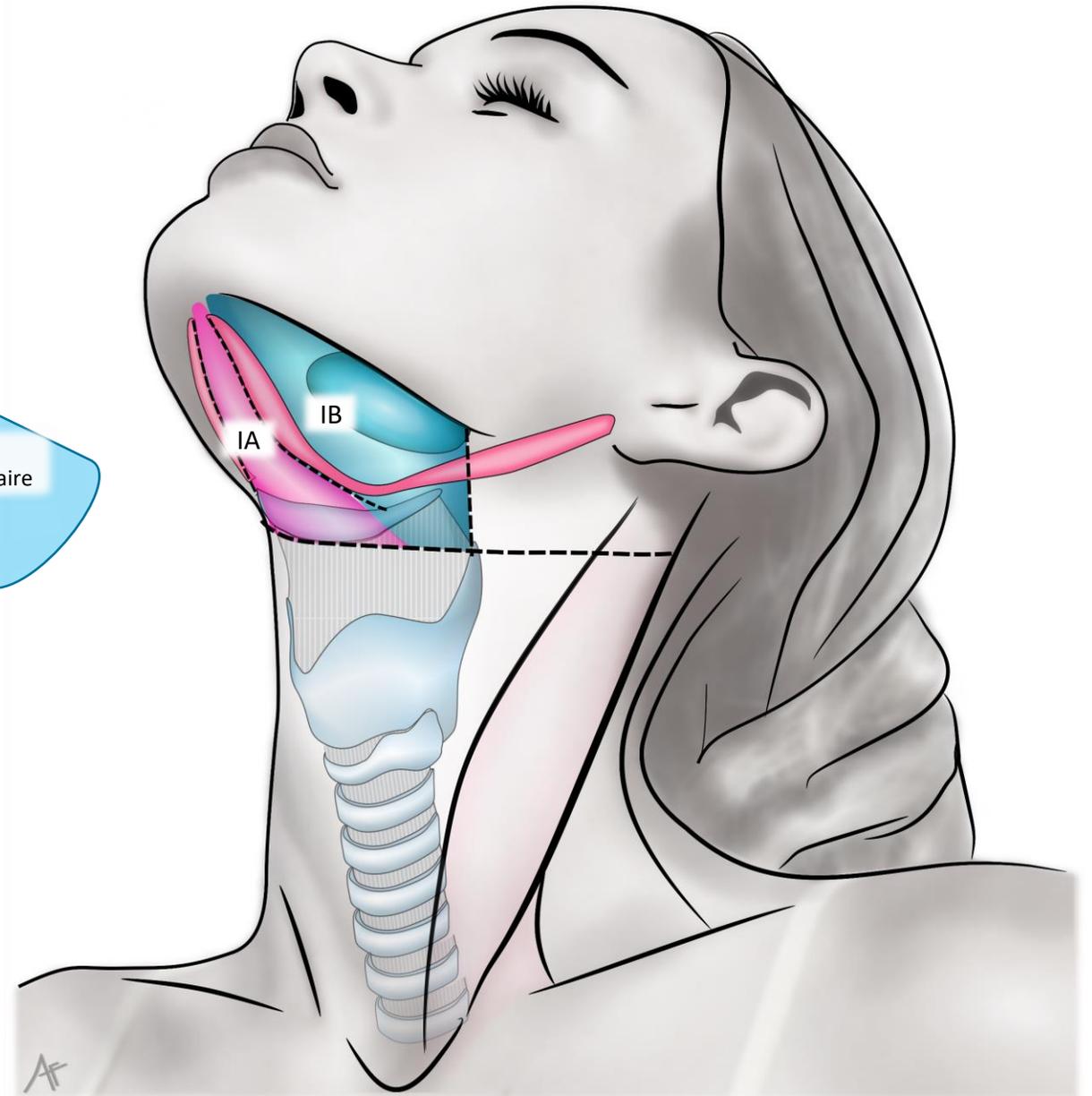
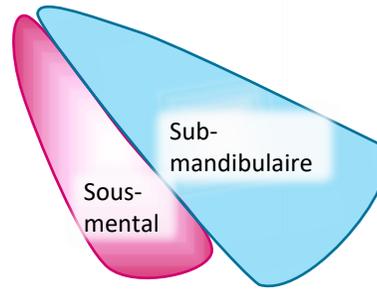
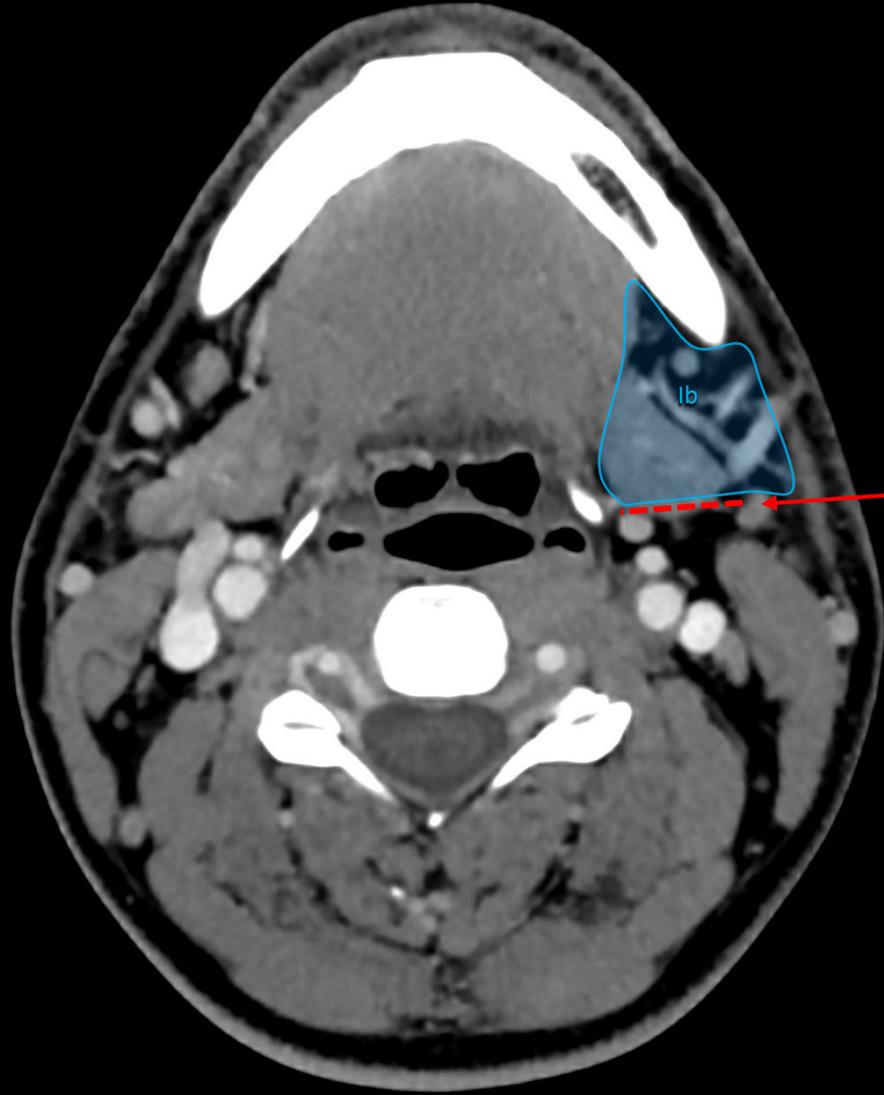
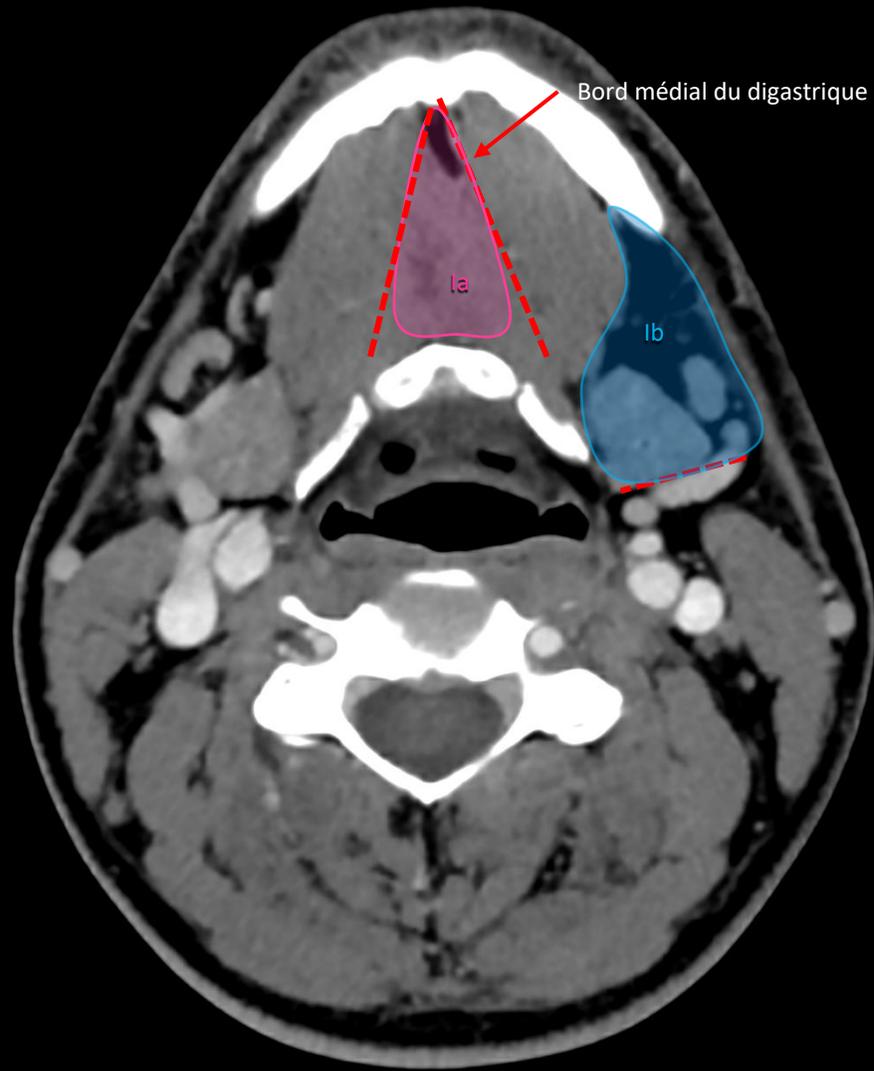


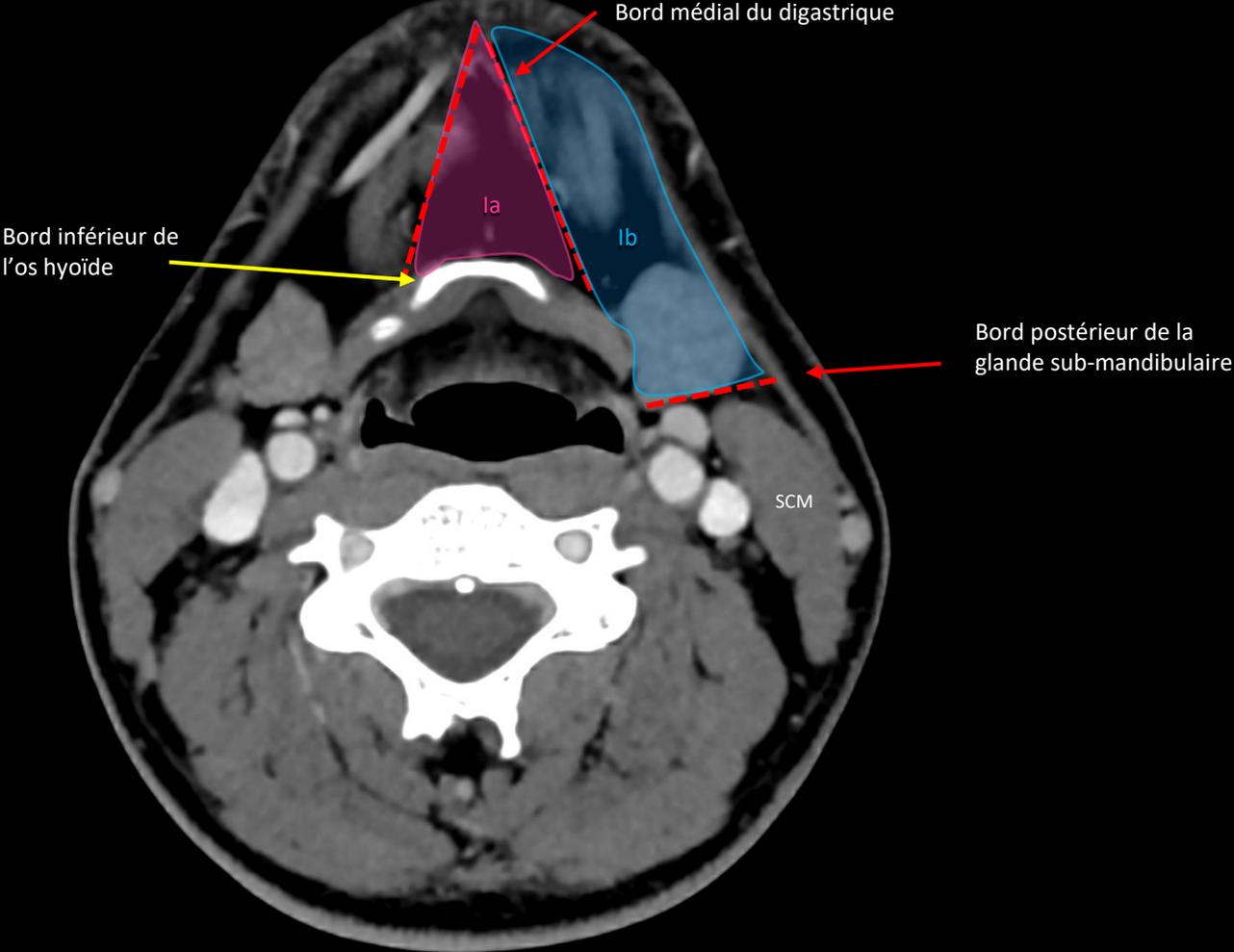
Table 2
Node levels Ia and Ib.

| Boundaries | Level Ia (submental group) | Level Ib (submandibular group) |
|------------|---|--|
| Cranial | Mylo-hyoid m. | Cranial edge of submandibular gland; anteriorly, mylo-hyoid m. |
| Caudal | Platysma m. (caudal edge of the anterior belly of digastric mm) | Plane through caudal edge of hyoid bone and caudal edge of mandible; alternatively caudal edge of submandibular gland (whichever is more caudal)/platysma m. |
| Anterior | Symphysis menti | Symphysis menti |
| Posterior | Body of hyoid bone/mylo-hyoid m. | Posterior edge of submandibular gland (caudally)/posterior belly of digastric m. (cranially) |
| Lateral | Medial edge of ant. belly of digastric m. | Medial aspect (innerside) of mandible down to caudal edge/platysma m. (caudal)/medial pterygoid m. (posteriorly) |
| Medial | n.a. | Lateral edge of ant. belly of digastric m. (caudally)/posterior belly of digastric m. (cranially) |



Bord postérieur de la glande sub-mandibulaire





Groupe II: jugulaire supérieur

(ou jugulaire interne supérieur)

[Retour au menu](#)

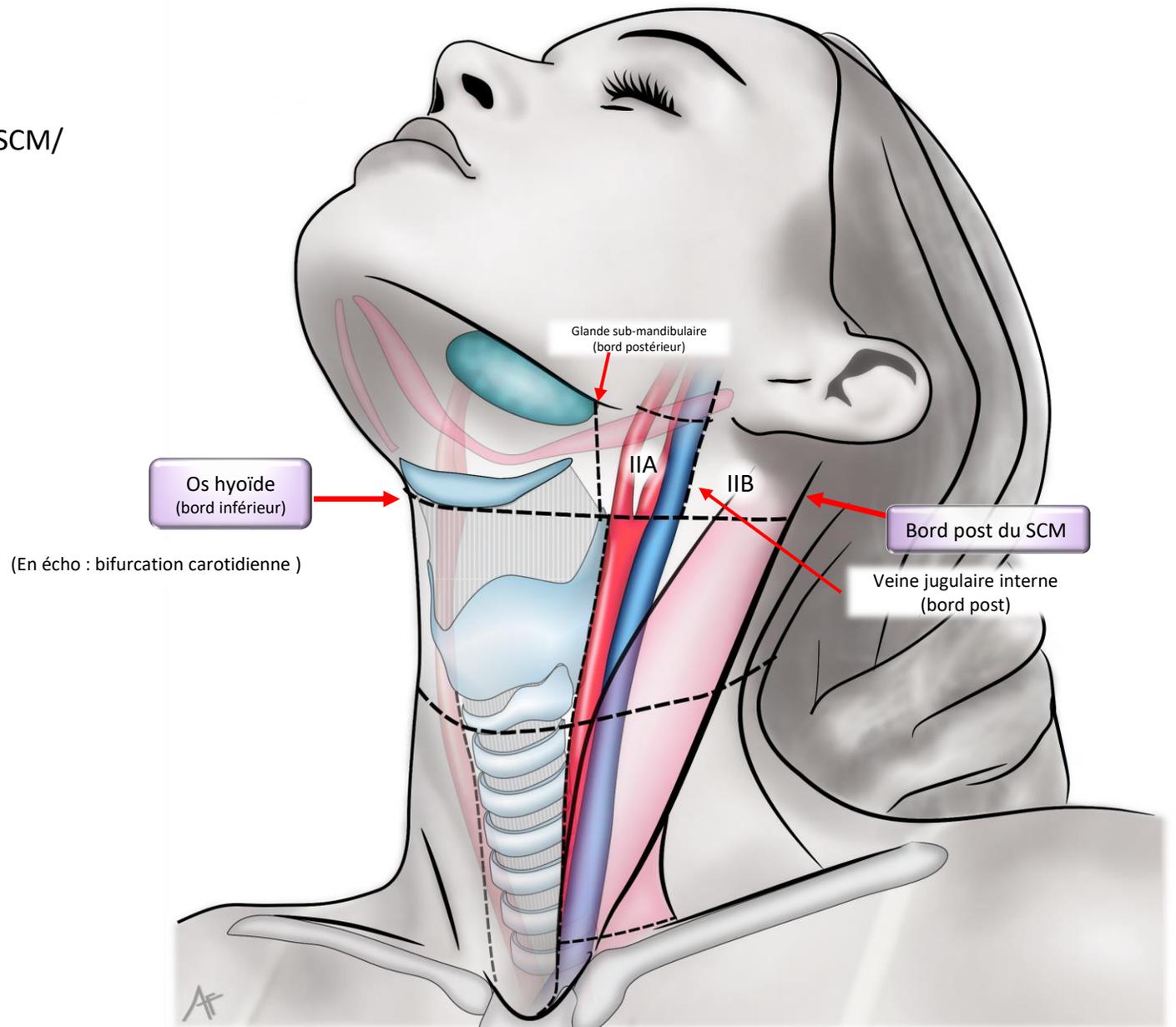
Limites :

- en haut : masse latérale de C1 (son bord inférieur)
- en bas : bord inférieur du corps de l'os hyoïde
- en arrière et latéralement : bord postérieur / face profonde du SCM / du ventre postérieur du muscle digastrique
- en avant : bord postérieur de la GSM
- médialement : bord médial de la carotide interne

IIA en avant : jugulaires supérieurs antérieurs

Bord postérieur de la veine jugulaire interne

IIB en arrière : jugulaires supérieurs postérieurs



Groupe II: jugulaire supérieur

(ou jugulaire interne supérieur)

[Retour au menu](#)

Limites :

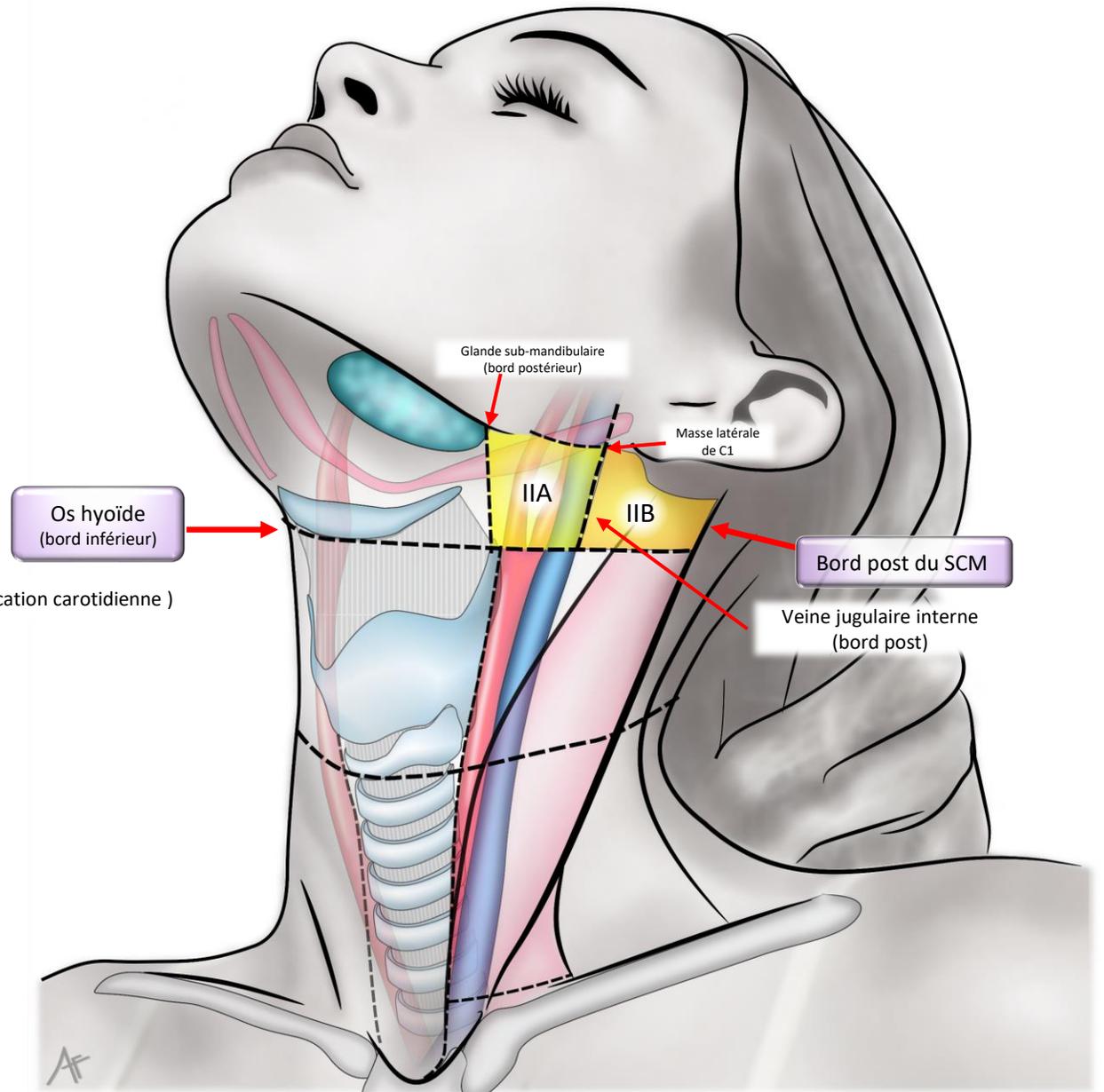
- en haut : masse latérale de C1 (son bord inférieur)
- en bas : bord inférieur du corps de l'os hyoïde
- en arrière et latéralement : bord postérieur / face profonde du SCM / du ventre postérieur du muscle digastrique
- en avant : bord postérieur de la GSM
- médialement : bord médial de la carotide interne

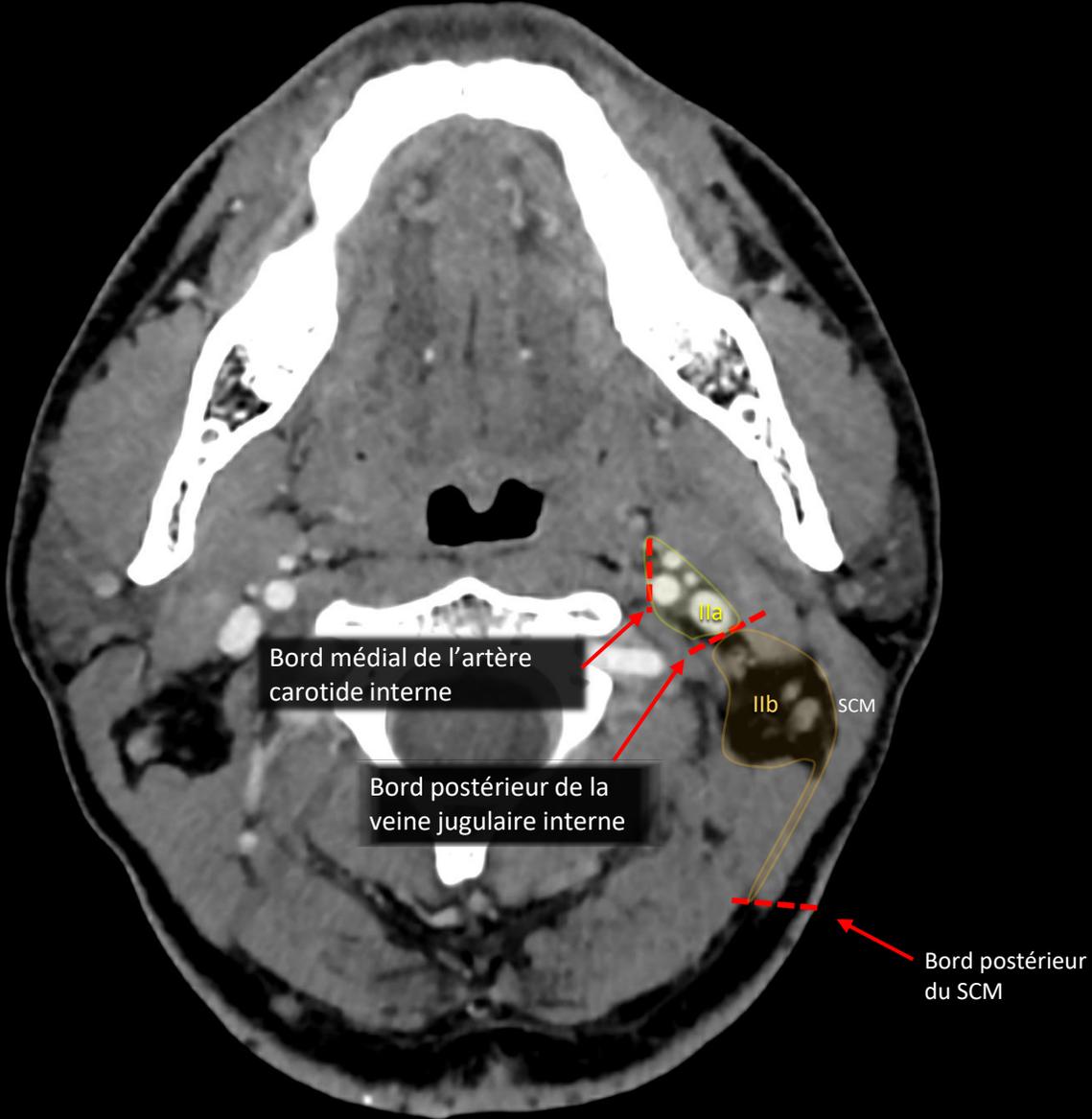
IIA en avant : jugulaires supérieurs antérieurs

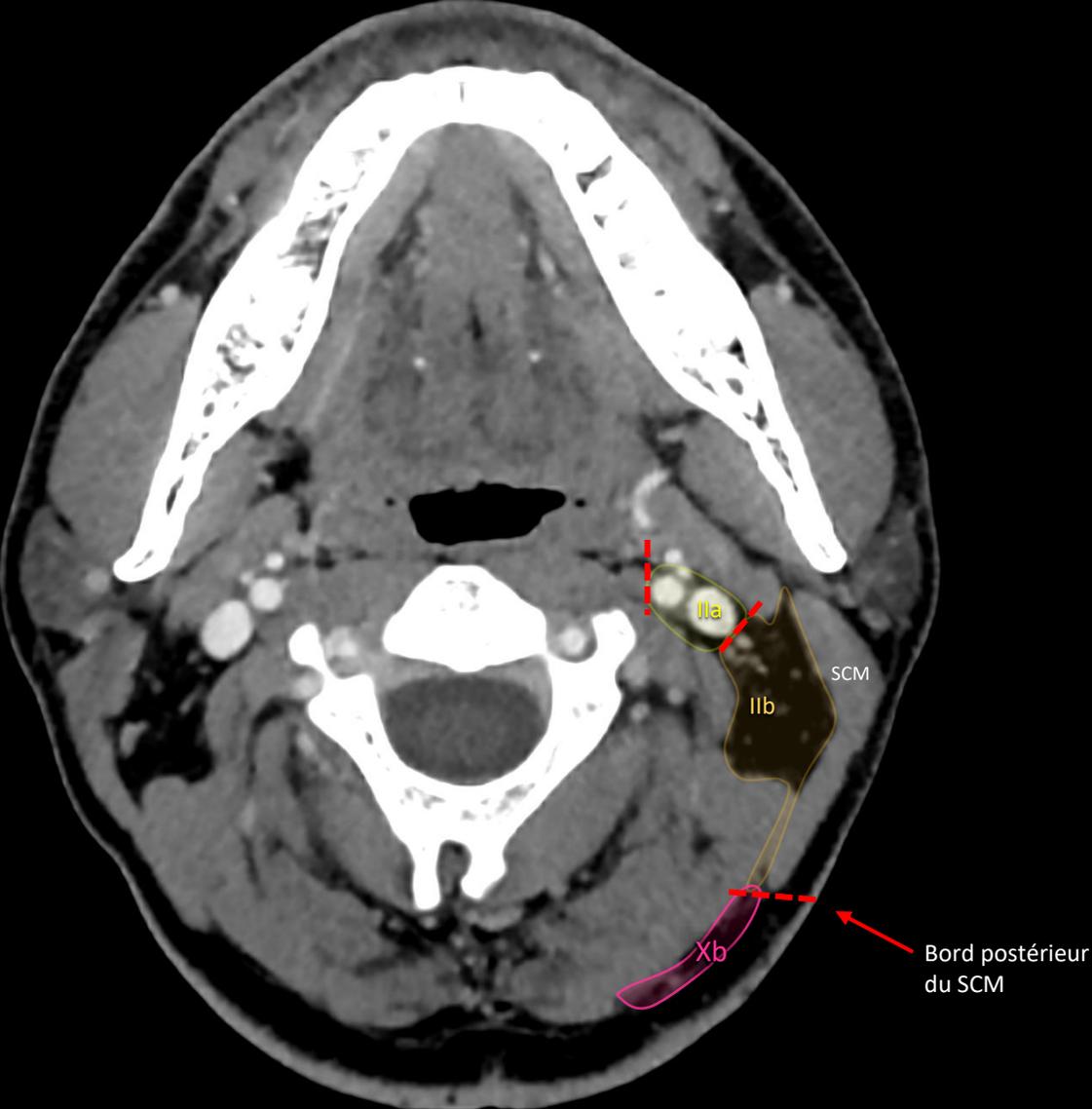
Bord postérieur de la veine jugulaire interne

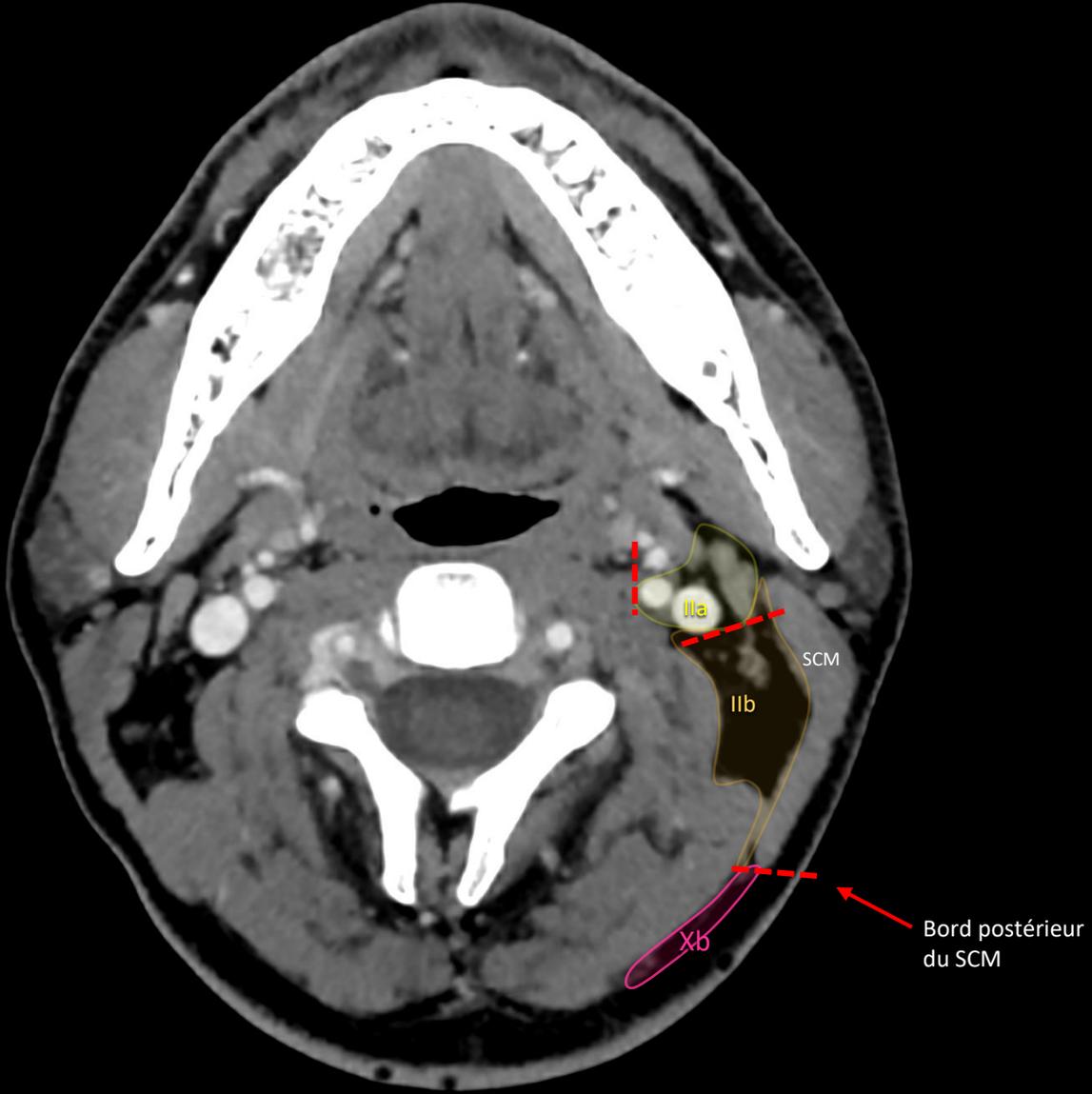
IIB en arrière : jugulaires supérieurs postérieurs

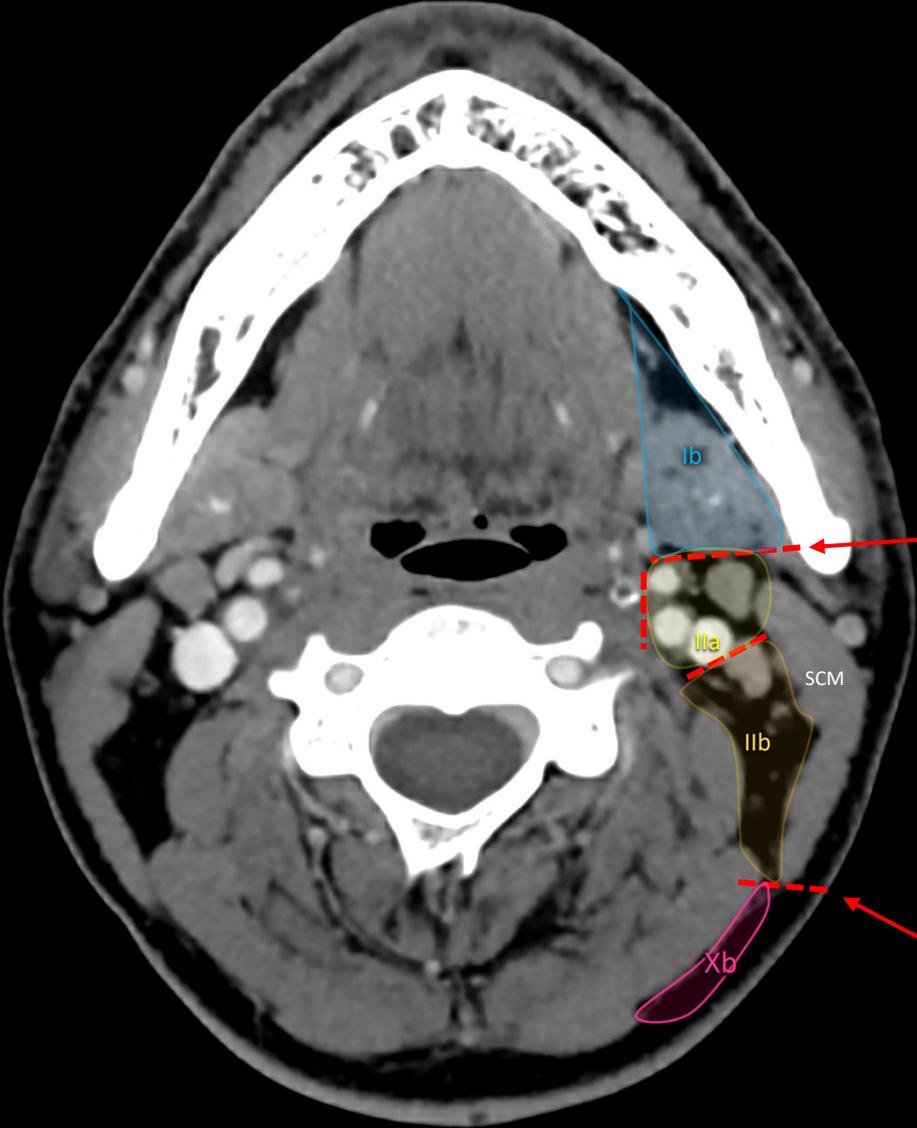
(En écho : bifurcation carotidienne)







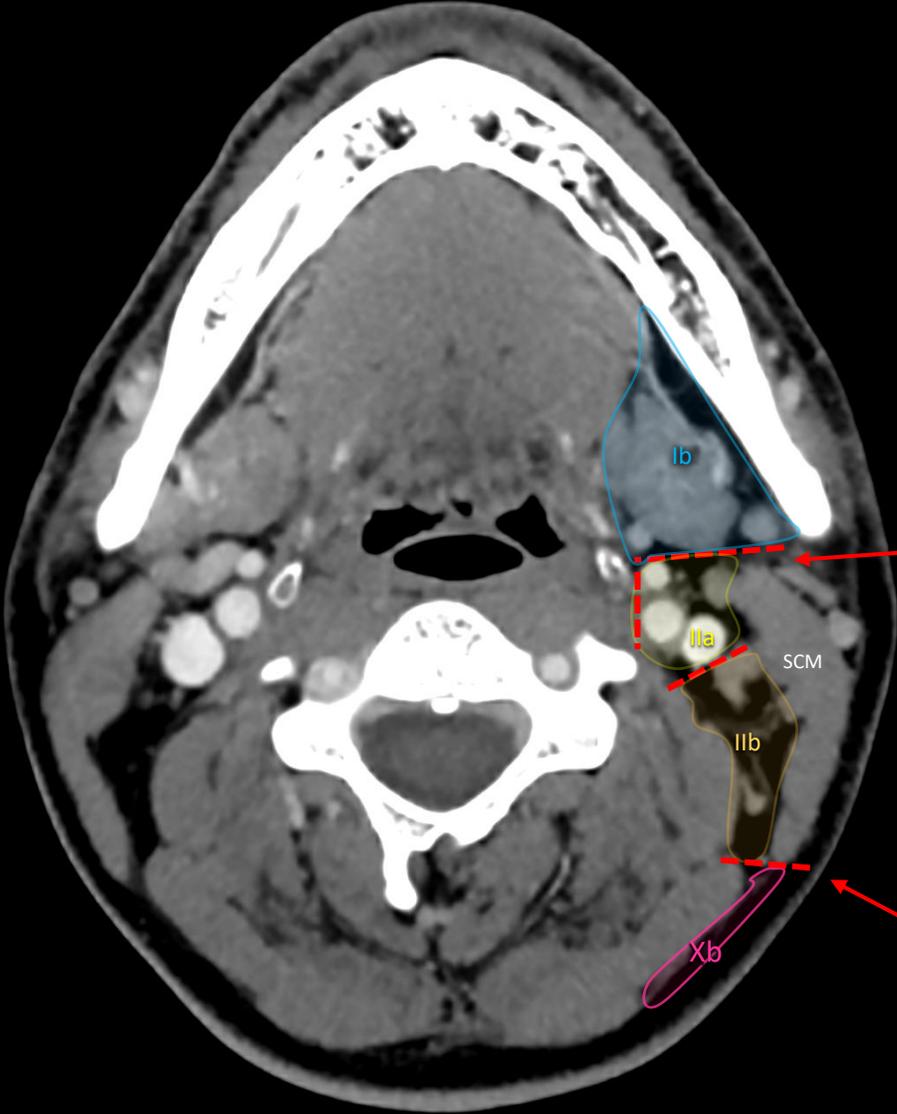




Bord postérieur de la glande sub-mandibulaire

SCM

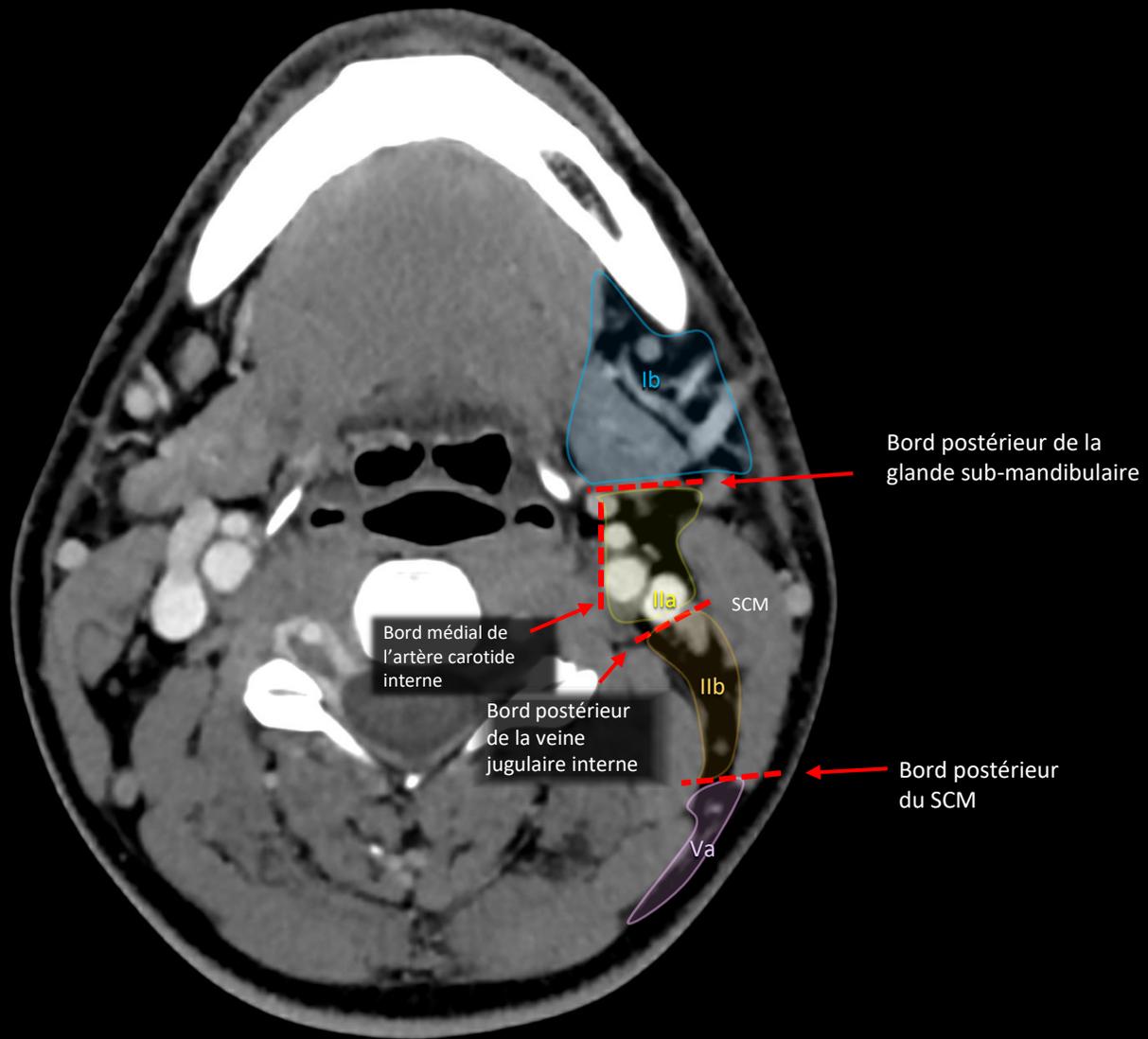
Bord postérieur du SCM

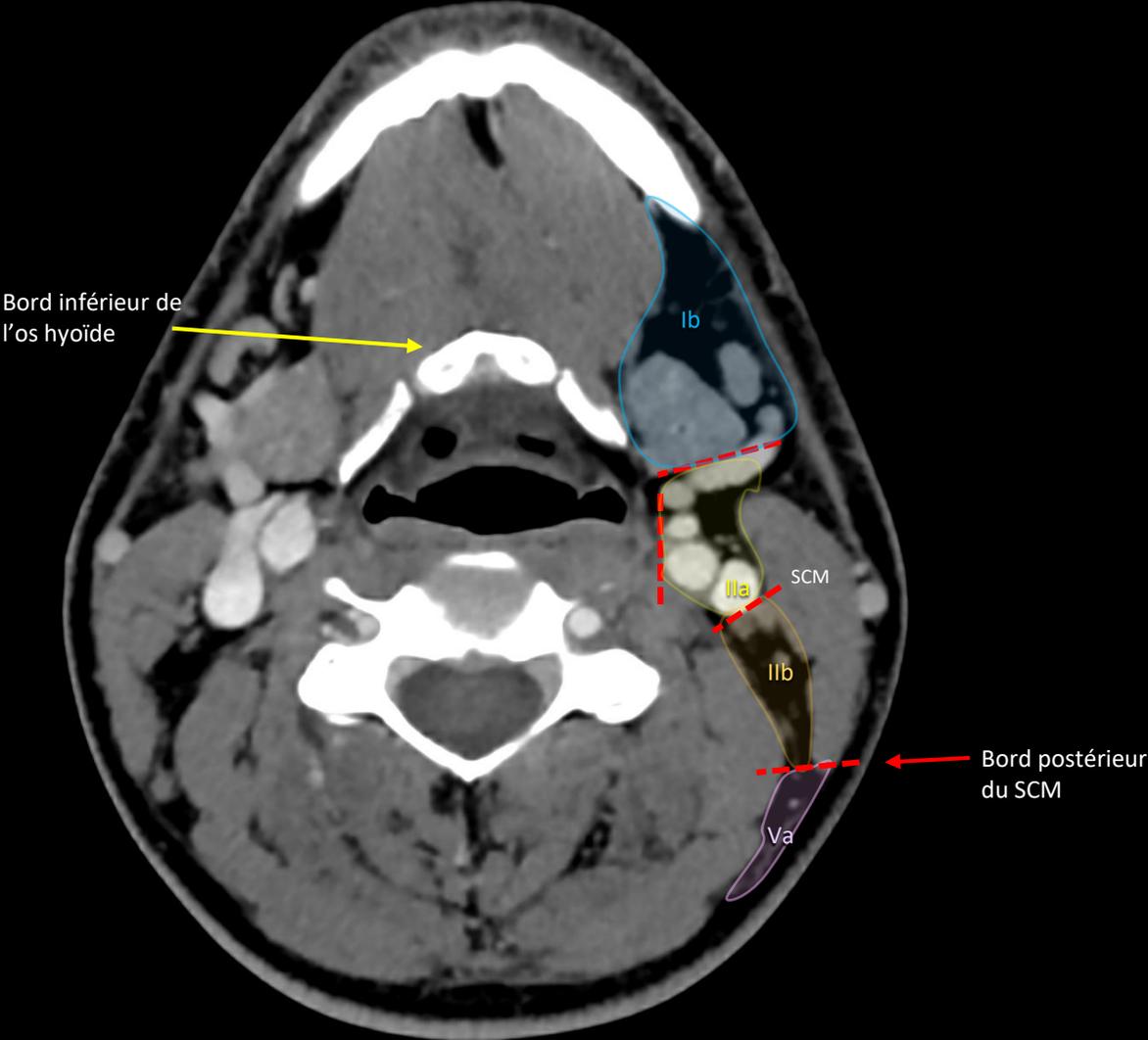


Bord postérieur de la glande sub-mandibulaire

SCM

Bord postérieur du SCM





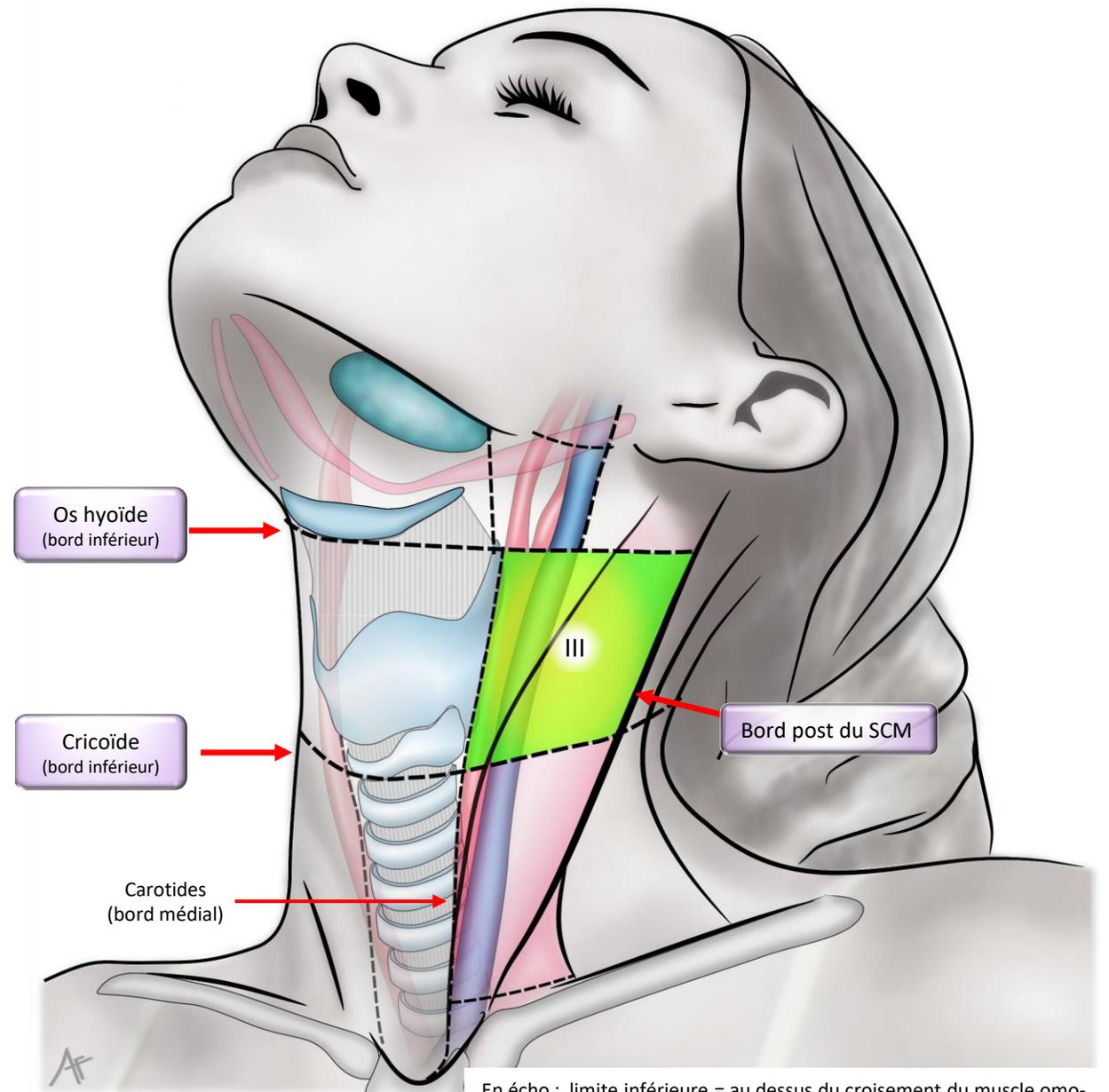
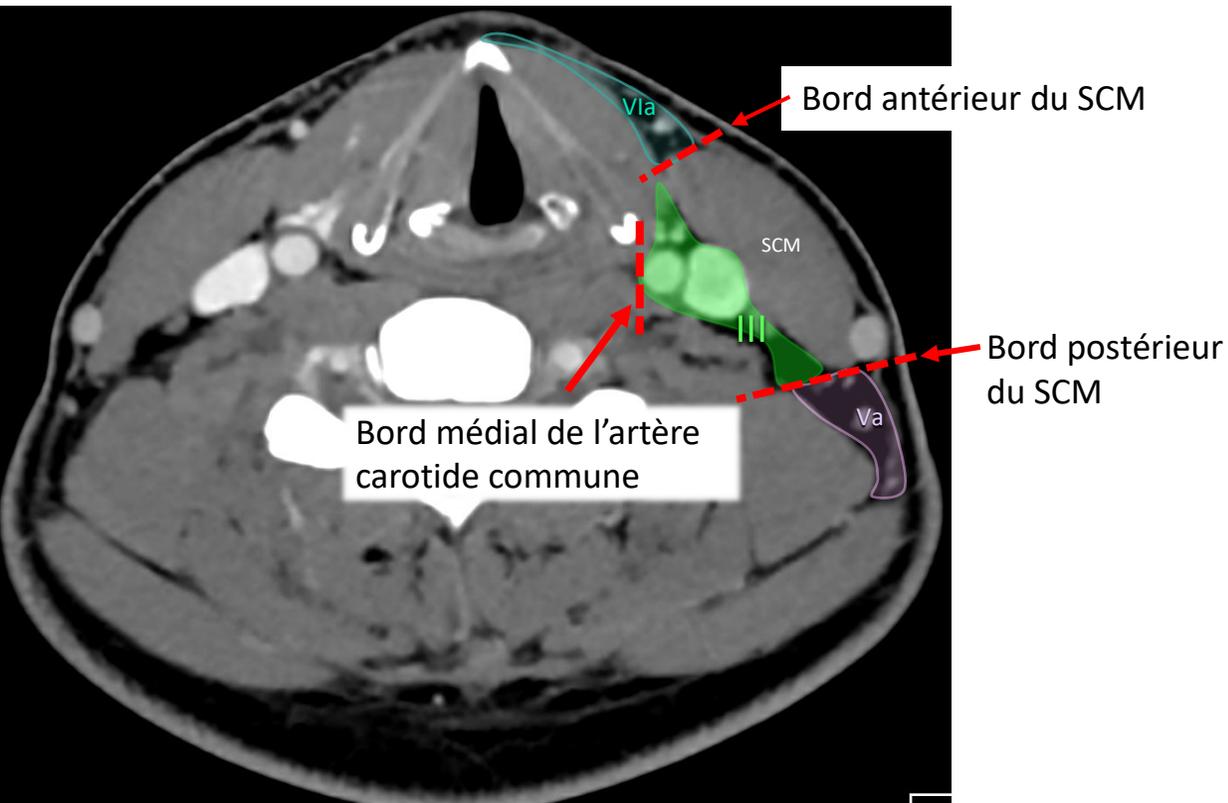
Groupe III: jugulaire moyen

(ou jugulaire interne moyen)

[Retour au menu](#)

Limites :

- en haut : bord inférieur du corps de l'os hyoïde
- en bas : bord inférieur de l'anneau du cartilage cricoïde
- en arrière et latéralement : bord postérieur / face profonde du SCM
- en avant : bord antérieur du SCM
- médialement : bord médial de la carotide commune



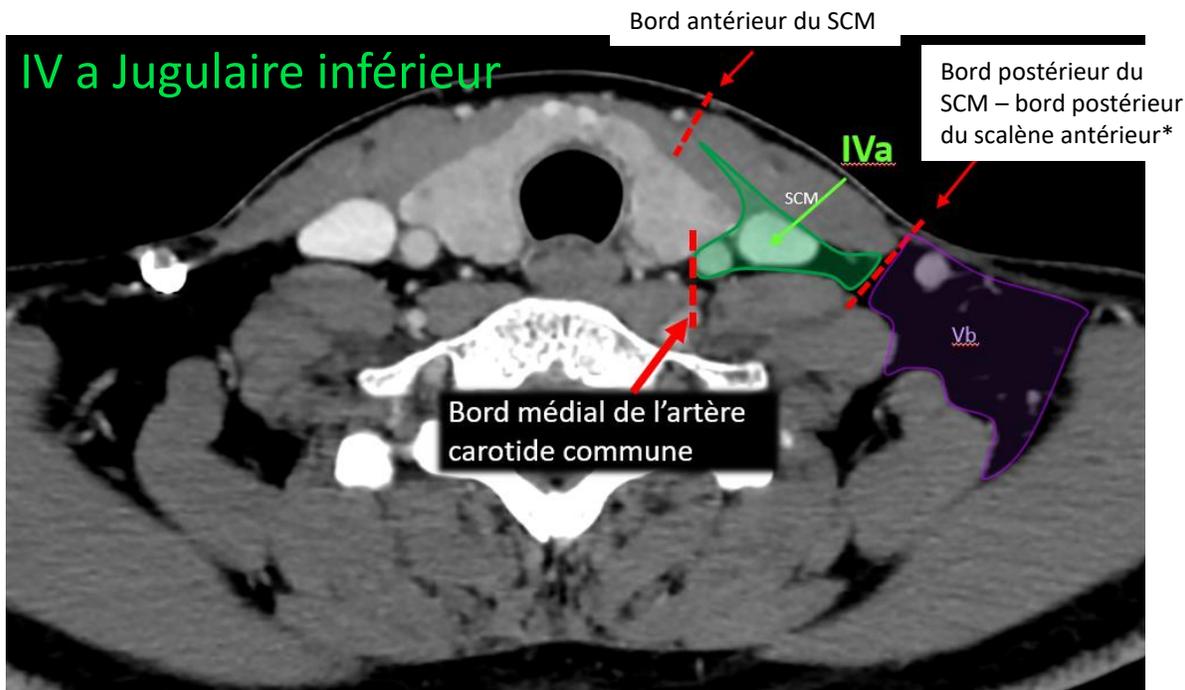
En écho : limite inférieure = au dessus du croisement du muscle omohyoïdien avec les vaisseaux jugulo-carotidiens

Groupe IV : IVA jugulaire inférieur / IVB sus-claviculaire médiale

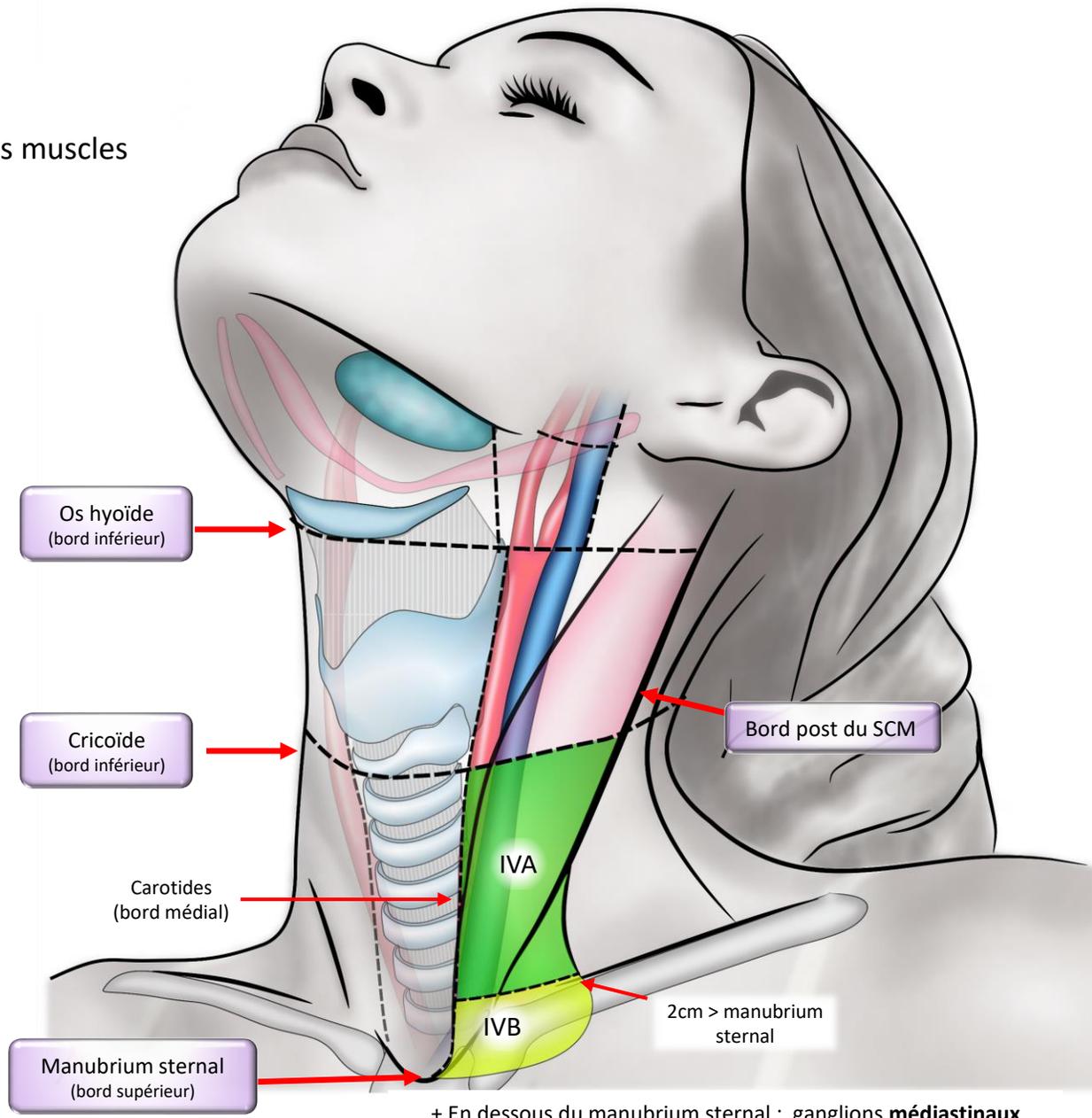
Limites :

- en haut : bord inférieur du cricoïde
- en bas : bord supérieur du manubrium sternal
- en arrière et latéralement : bord postérieur / face profonde du SCM / puis muscles scalènes
- en avant : bord antérieur du SCM
- médialement : bord médial de la carotide commune/ thyroïde / groupe VI

Entre IVa et IVb : ligne 2 cm au dessus du manubrium sternal



* Ligne joignant les bords postérieurs du SCM et du scalène antérieur

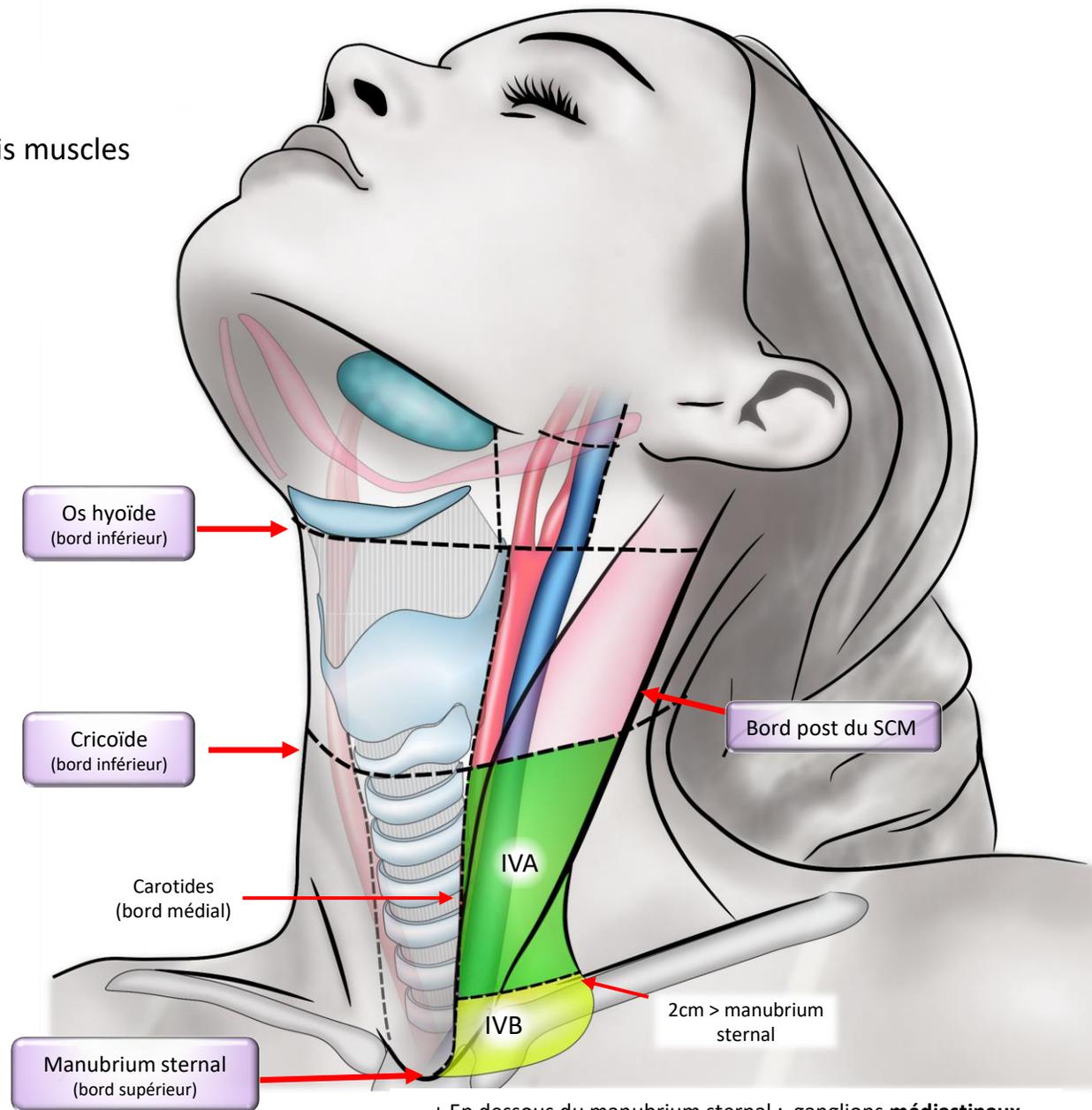
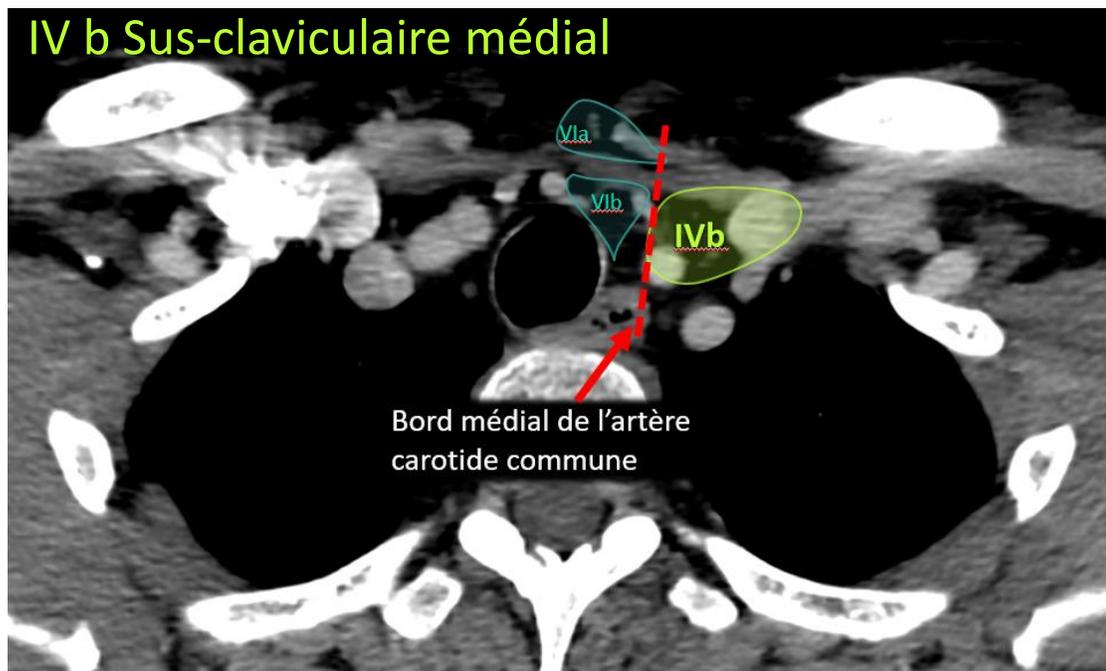


Groupe IV : IVA jugulaire inférieur / IVB sus-claviculaire médiale

Limites :

- en haut : bord inférieur du cricoïde
- en bas : bord supérieur du manubrium sternal
- en arrière et latéralement : bord postérieur / face profonde du SCM / puis muscles scalènes
- en avant : bord antérieur du SCM
- médialement : bord médial de la carotide commune/ thyroïde / groupe VI

Entre IVa et IVb : ligne 2 cm au dessus du manubrium sternal

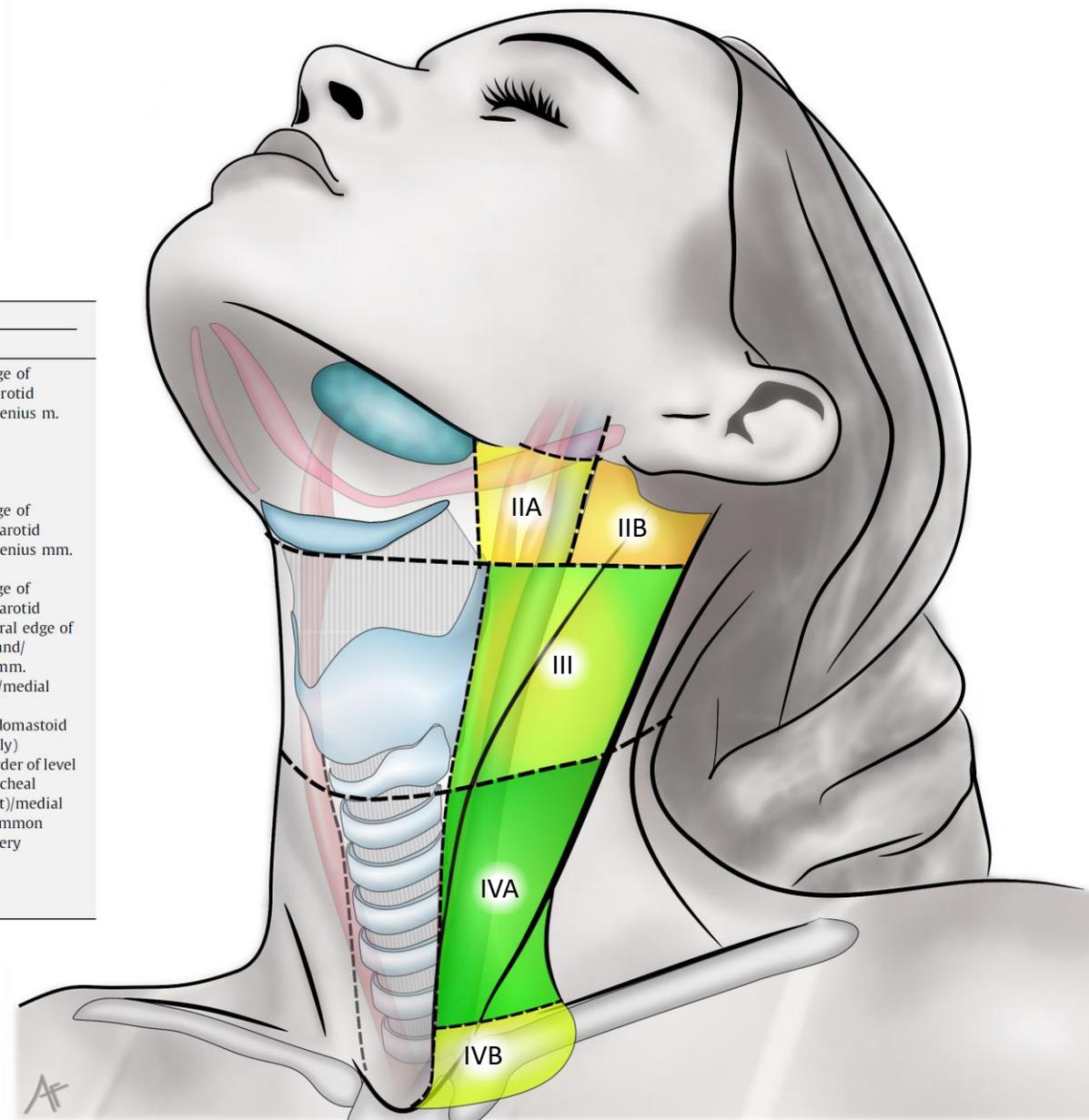


Groupes II, III, IV : jugulaires et IVb sus-claviculaire médial

Table 3
Node levels II, III, IVa and IVb.

| Level | Boundaries | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cranial | Caudal | Anterior | Posterior | Lateral | Medial |
| II (upper jugular group)* | Caudal edge of the lateral process of C1 | Caudal edge of the body of the hyoid bone | Posterior edge of the submandibular gland/posterior edge of posterior belly of digastric m. | Posterior edge of sternocleidomastoid m. | Deep (medial) surface of sternocleidomastoid m./platysma m./parotid gland/posterior belly of digastric m. | Medial edge of internal carotid artery/scalenius m. |
| III (middle jugular group) | Caudal edge of the body of the hyoid bone | Caudal edge of cricoid cartilage | Anterior edge of sternocleidomastoid m./posterior third of thyro-hyoid m. | Posterior edge of sternocleidomastoid m. | Deep (medial) surface of sternocleidomastoid m. | Medial edge of common carotid artery/scalenius mm. |
| IVa (lower jugular group) | Caudal edge of cricoid cartilage | 2 cm cranial to sternal manubrium | Anterior edge of sternocleidomastoid m. (cranially)/body of sternocleidomastoid m. (caudally) | Posterior edge of sternocleidomastoid m. (cranially)/scalenius mm. (caudally) | Deep (medial) surface of sternocleidomastoid m. (cranially)/lateral edge of sternocleidomastoid m. (caudally) | Medial edge of common carotid artery/lateral edge of thyroid gland/scalenius mm. (cranially)/medial edge of sternocleidomastoid m. (caudally) |
| IVb (medial supraclavicular group) | Caudal border of level IVa (2 cm cranial to sternal manubrium) | Cranial edge of sternal manubrium | Deep surface of sternocleidomastoid m./deep aspect of clavicle | Anterior edge of scalenius mm. (cranially)/apex of lung, the brachiocephalic vein, the brachiocephalic trunc (right side) and the common carotid artery and subclavian artery on the left side (caudally) | Lateral edge of scalenius m. | Lateral border of level VI (pre-tracheal component)/medial edge of common carotid artery |

* Level II can be divided into level IIA and level IIB by drawing an artificial line at the posterior edge of the internal jugular vein.

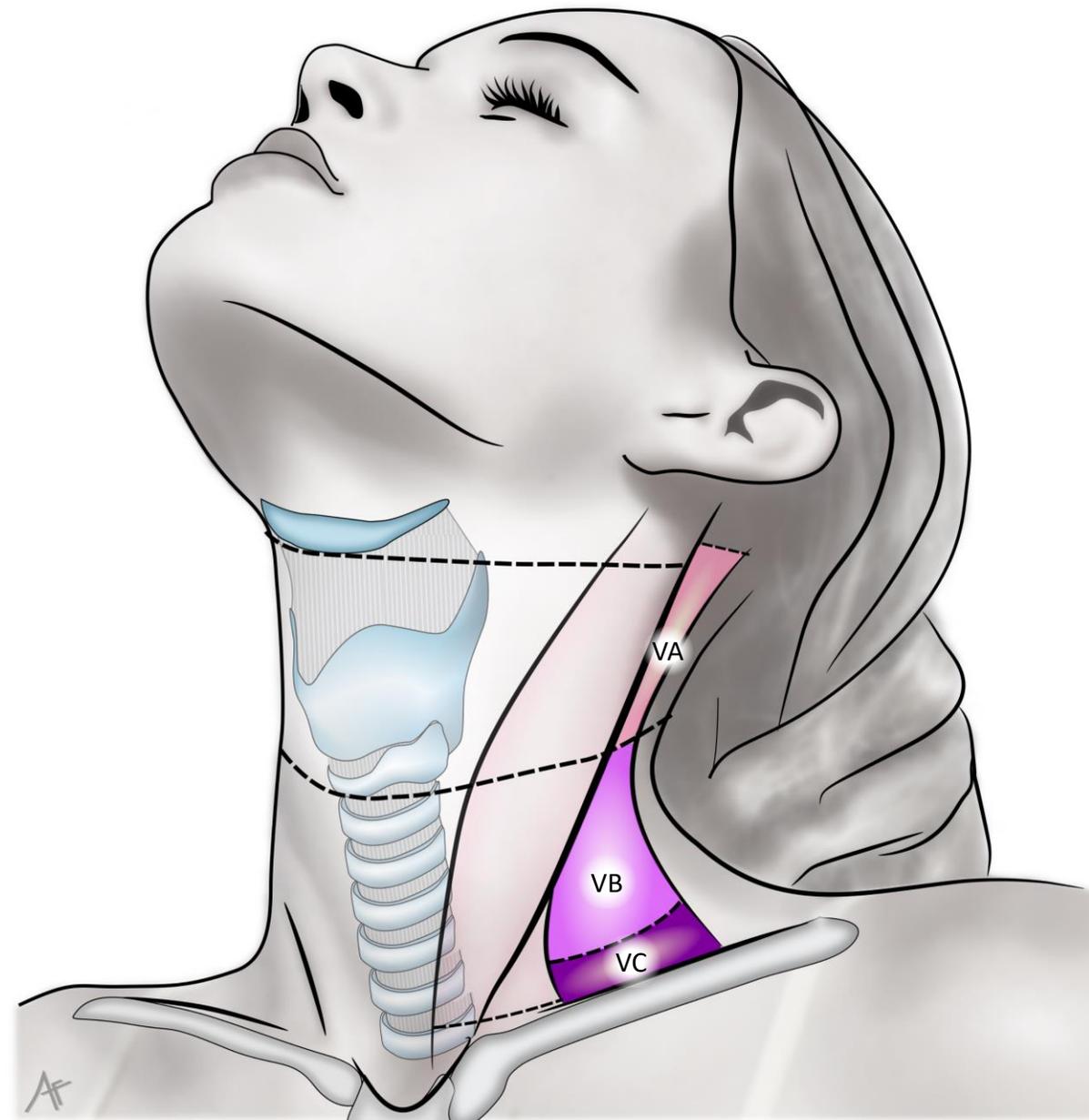


+ En dessous du manubrium sternal : ganglions **médiastinaux**

Groupe V : du triangle postérieur (spinal) + VC sus-claviculaire latéral

Limites :

- en haut : bord supérieur de l'os hyoïde
- en bas : 2 cm > manubrium sternal
- en arrière : bord antérieur du trapèze
- en avant : bord postérieur du SCM

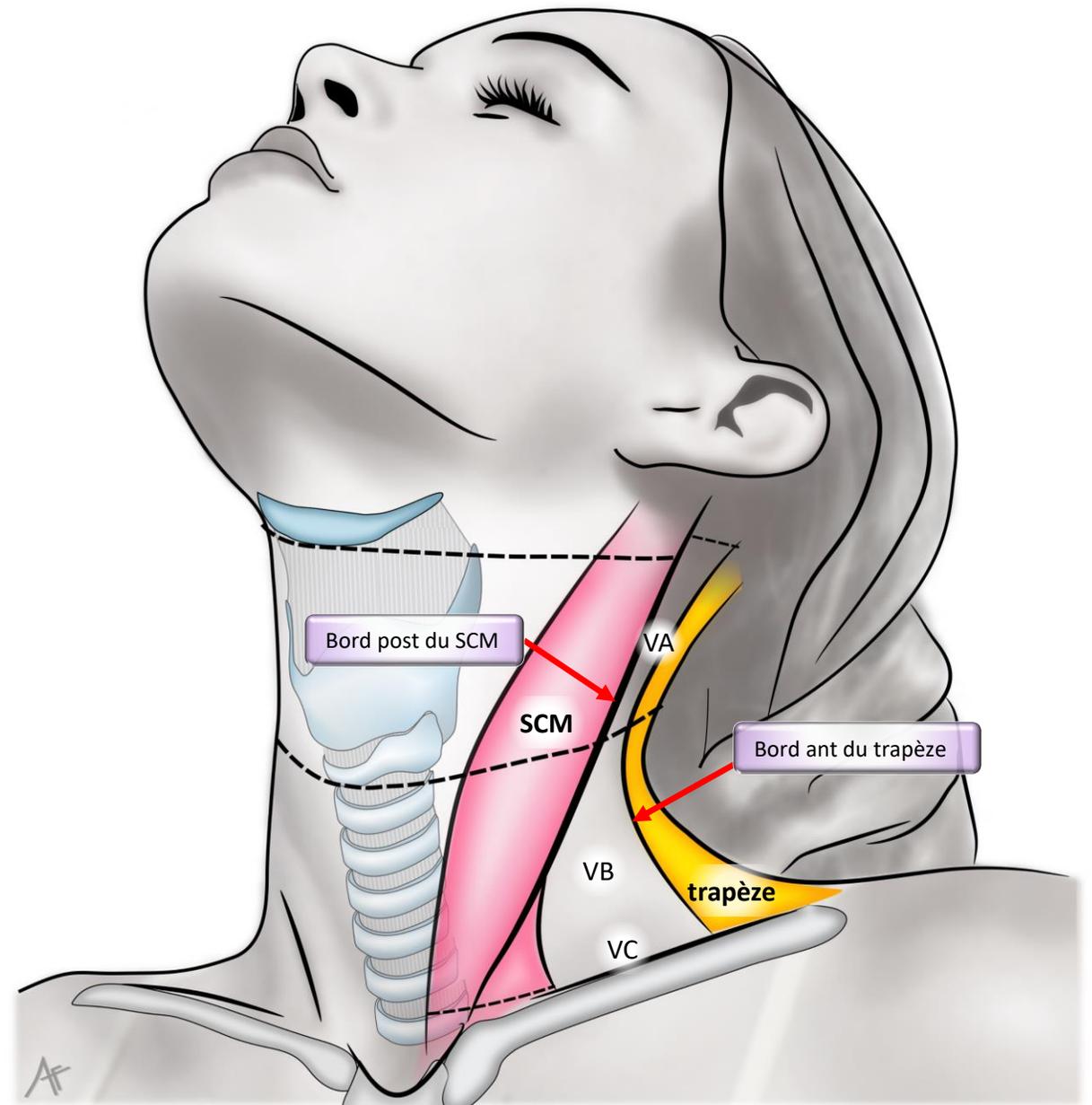


(Spinaux, accessoires, cervicaux transverses)

Groupe V : du triangle postérieur (spinal) + VC sus-claviculaire latéral

Limites :

- en haut : bord supérieur de l'os hyoïde
- en bas : 2 cm > manubrium sternal
- en arrière : bord antérieur du trapèze
- en avant : bord postérieur du SCM



(Spinaux, accessoires, cervicaux transverses)

Groupe V : du triangle postérieur (spinal)

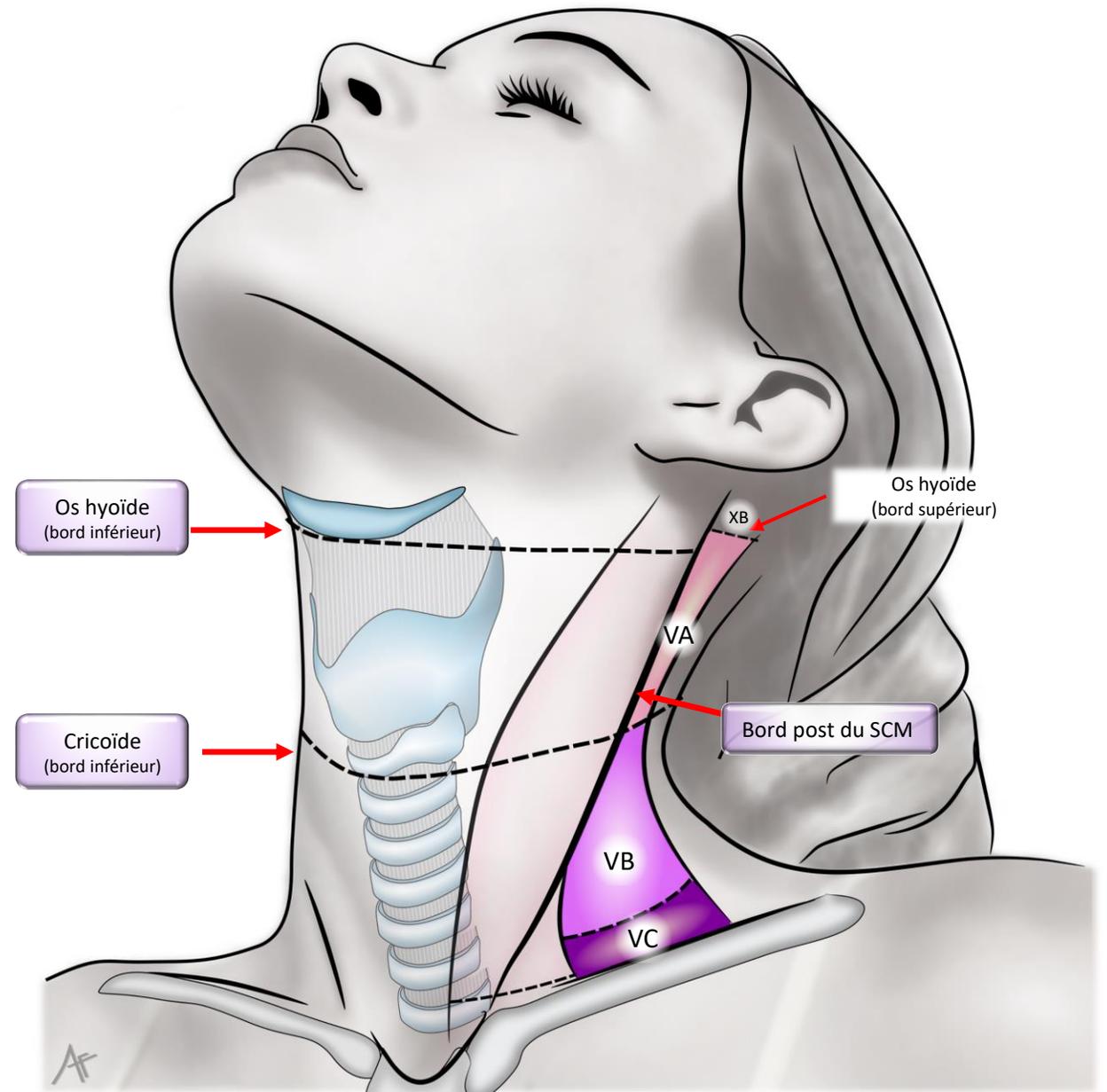
Limites :

- en haut : bord supérieur de l'os hyoïde
- en bas : vaisseaux cervicaux transverses
- en arrière : bord antérieur du trapèze
- en avant : bord postérieur du SCM

Limite Va/Vb : bord inférieur de l'anneau du cricoïde

VA = nœuds supérieurs du triangle postérieur / spinaux supérieurs

VB = nœuds inférieurs du triangle postérieur / spinaux inférieurs



(Spinaux, accessoires, cervicaux transverses)

Groupe V : du triangle postérieur (spinal) + VC sus-claviculaire latéral

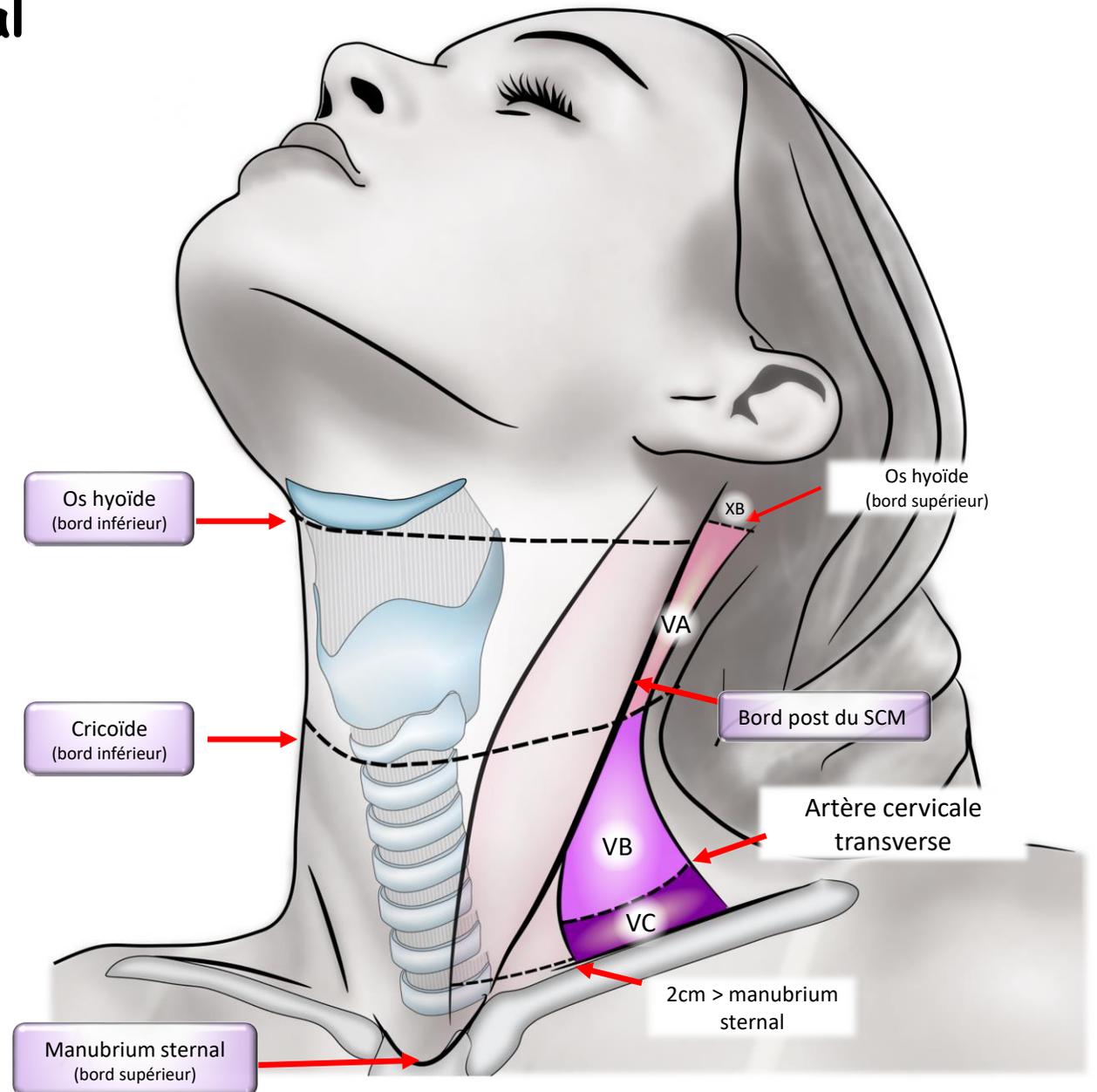
Limites Va Vb :

- en haut : bord supérieur de l'os hyoïde
- en bas : vaisseaux cervicaux transverses
- en arrière : bord antérieur du trapèze
- en avant : bord postérieur du SCM

Limite Va/Vb : bord inférieur de l'anneau du cricoïde

Limites Vc = sus-claviculaire latéral :

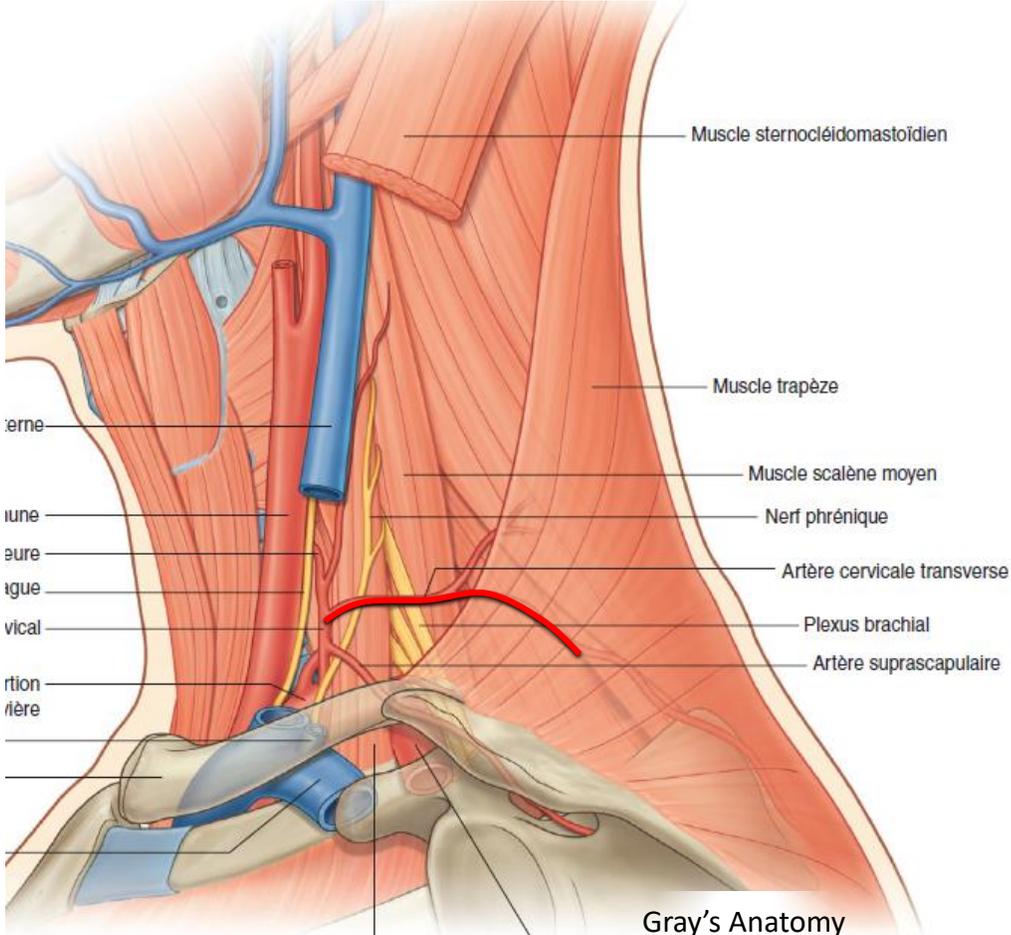
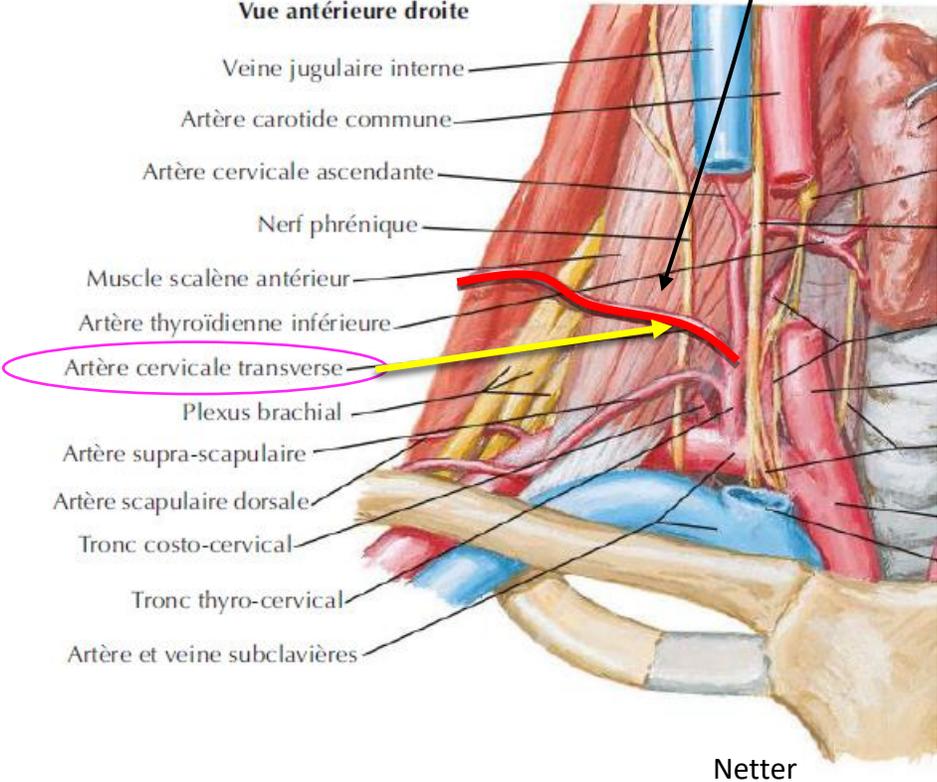
- en haut : vaisseaux cervicaux transverses
- en bas : ligne 2 cm au dessus du manubrium sternal



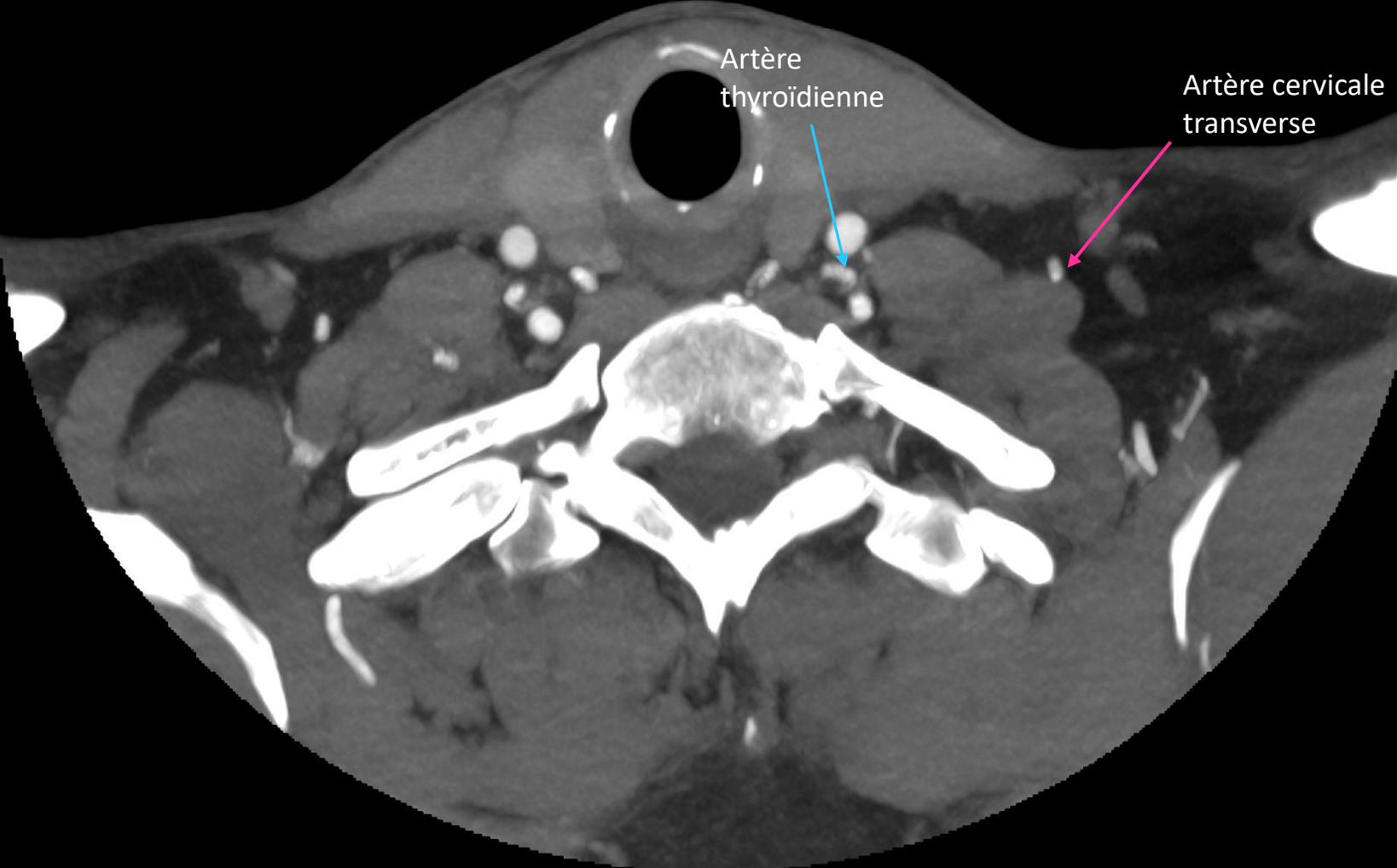
(Spinaux, accessoires, cervicaux transverses)

Groupe VC : sus-claviculaire latéral

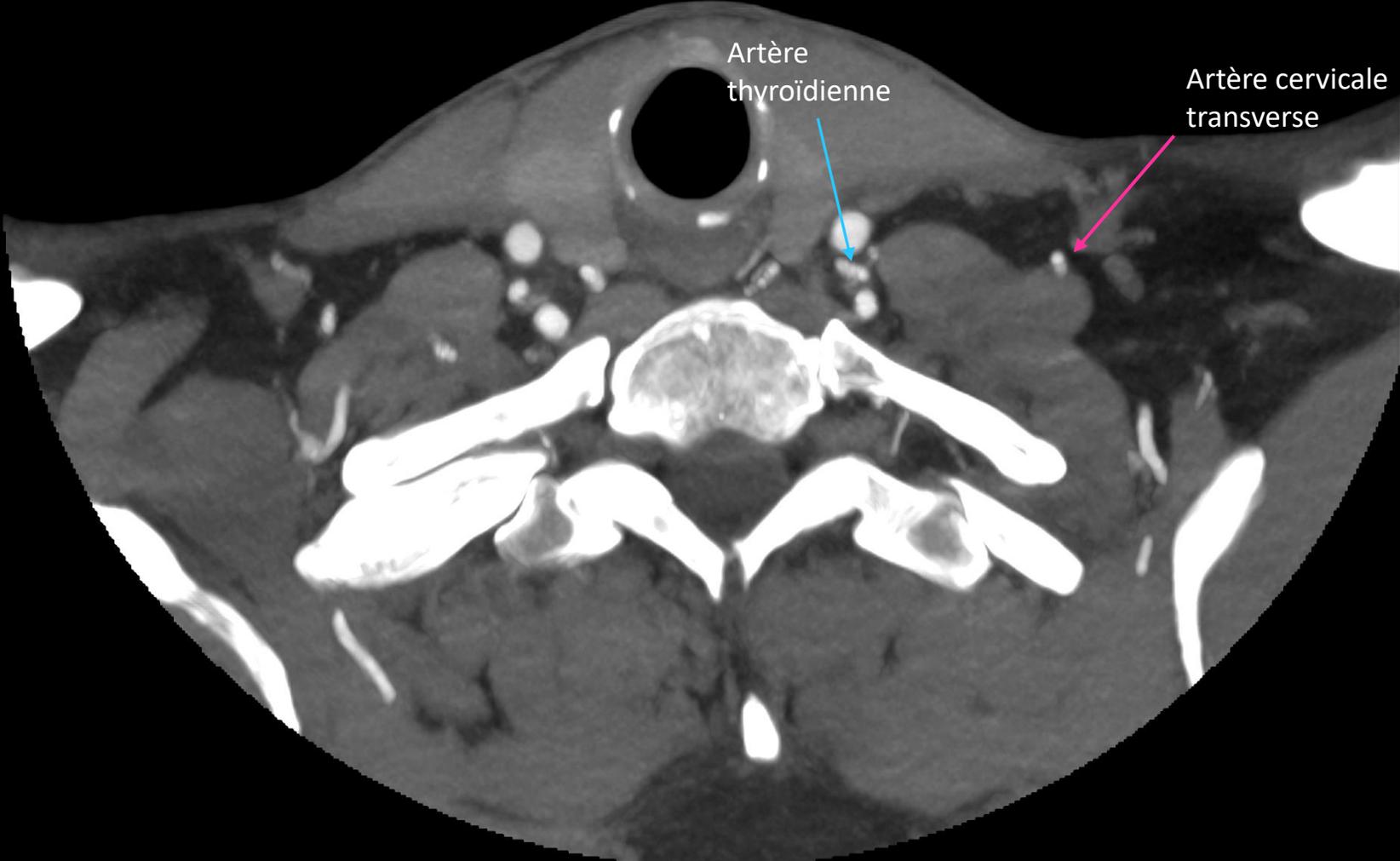
- Limites :
- en haut : vaisseaux cervicaux transverses / VB
 - en bas : 2 cm au dessus du manubrium sternal
 - en arrière : bord antérieur du trapèze
 - en avant : IVA



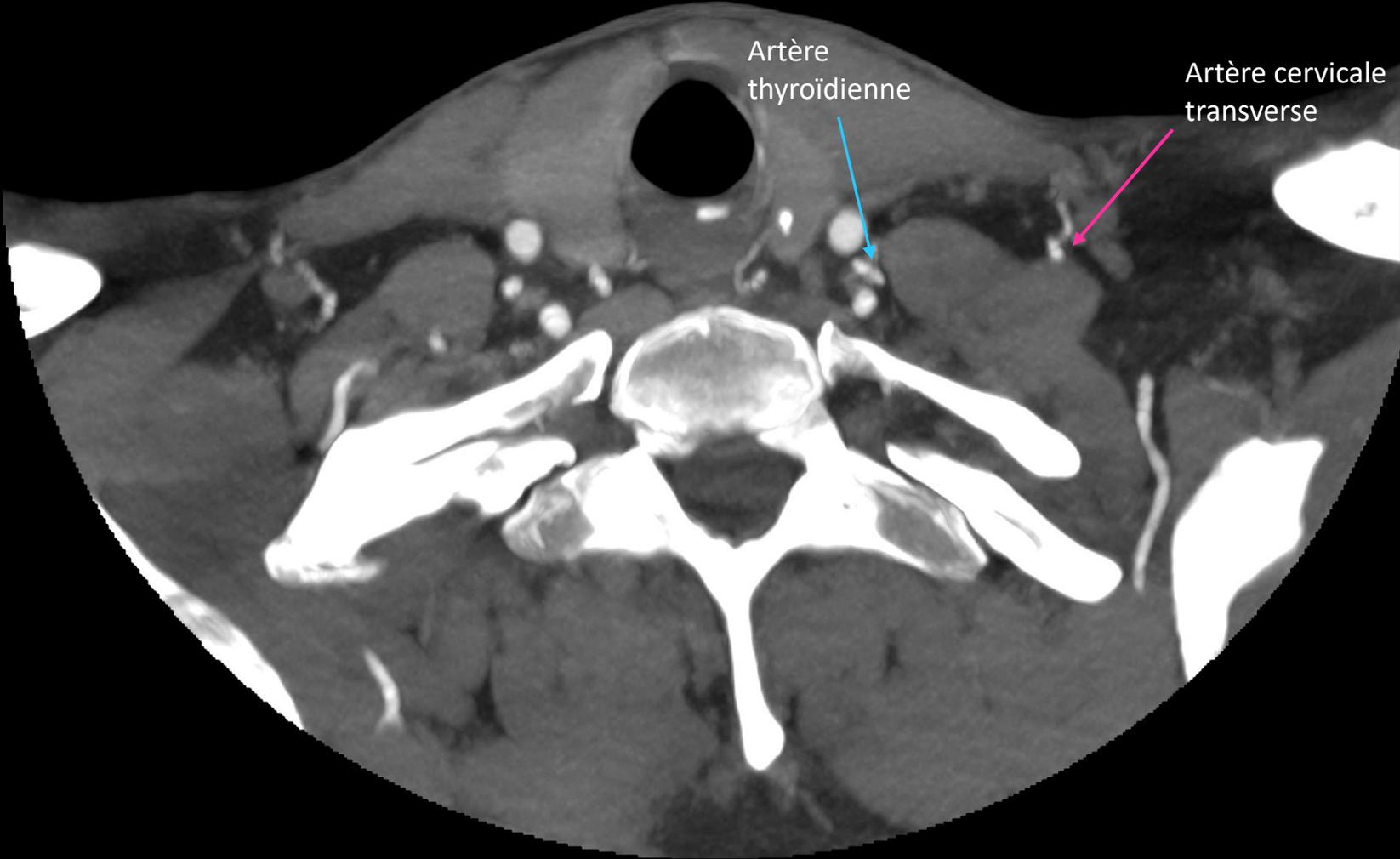
Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



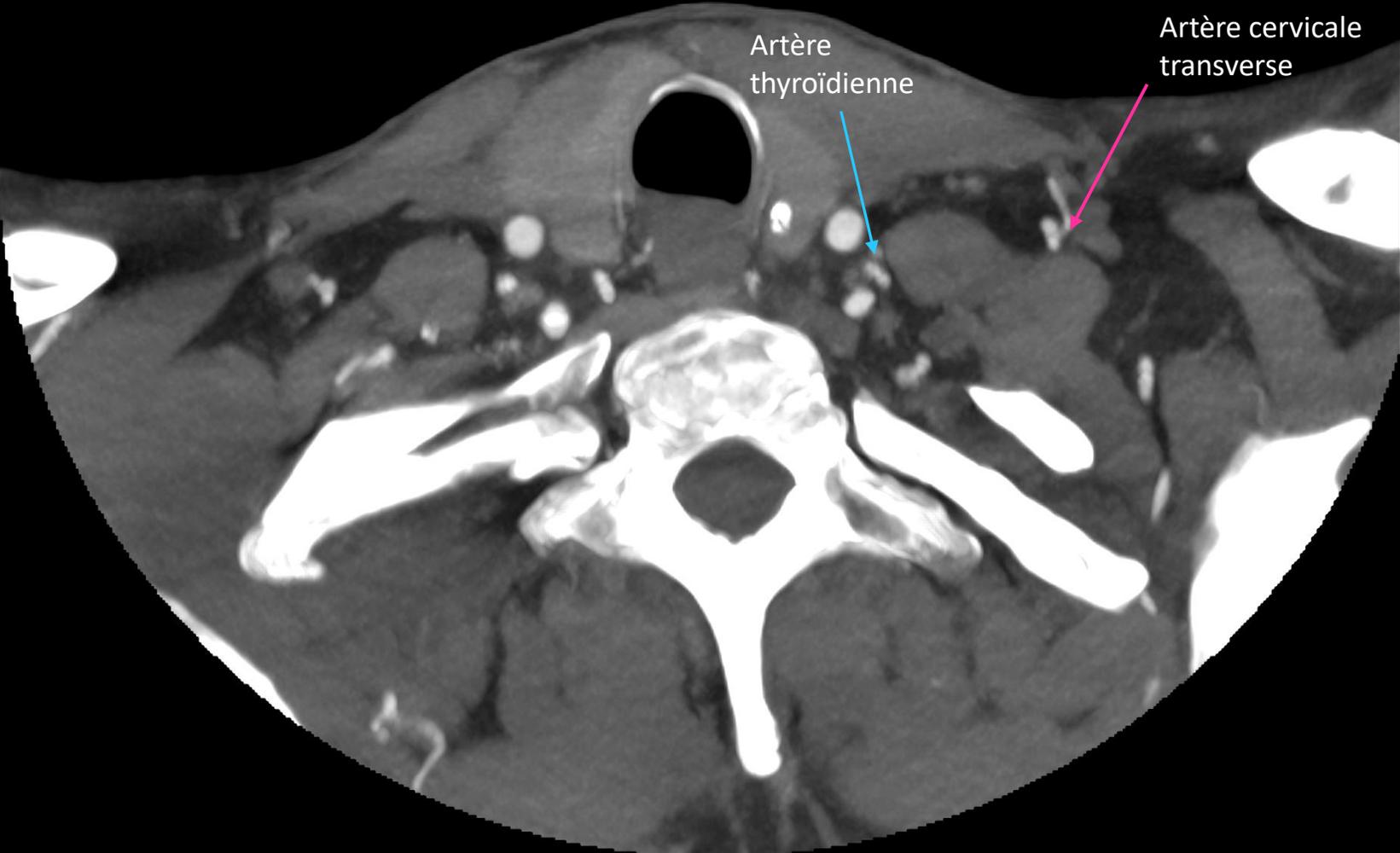
Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



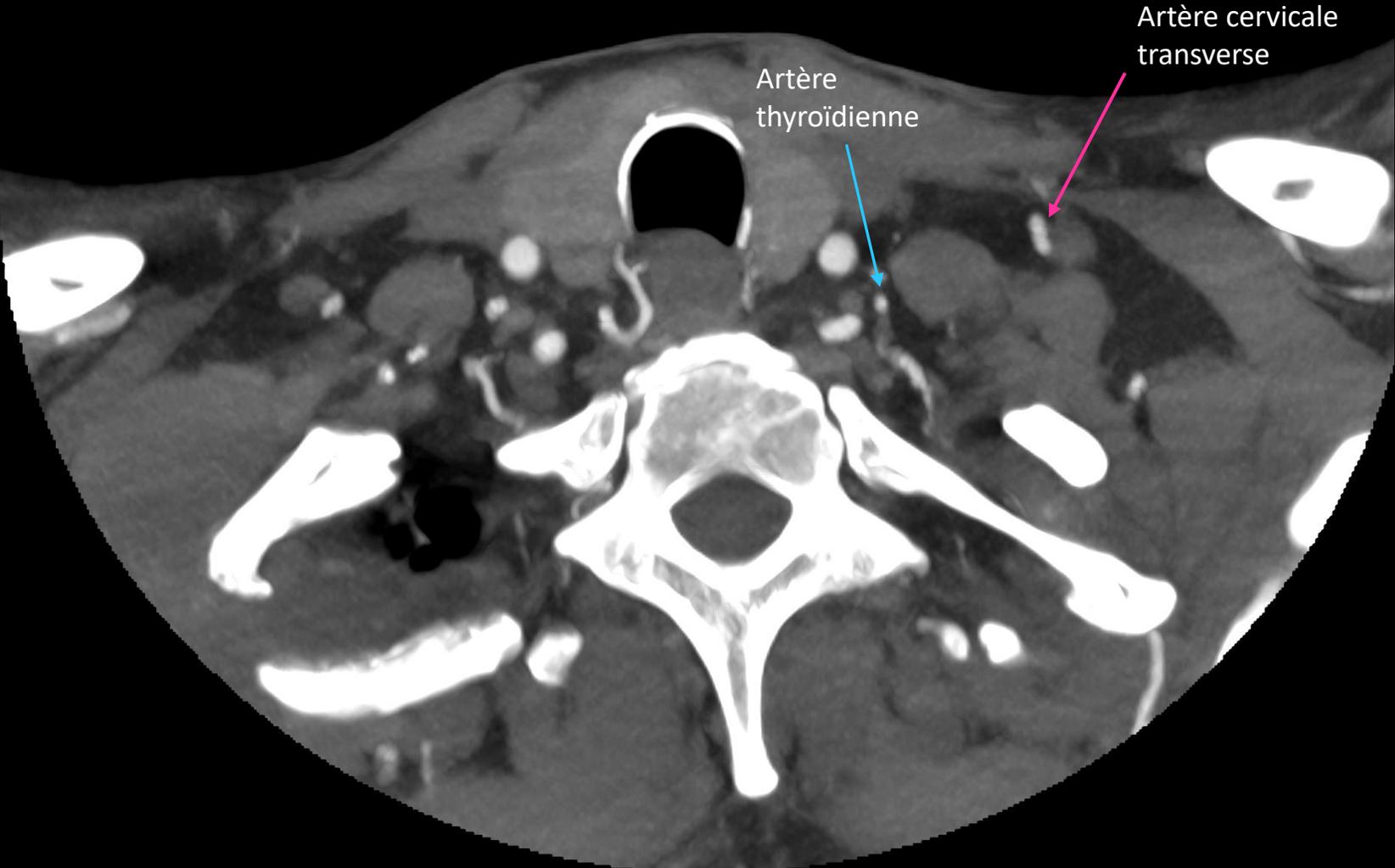
Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



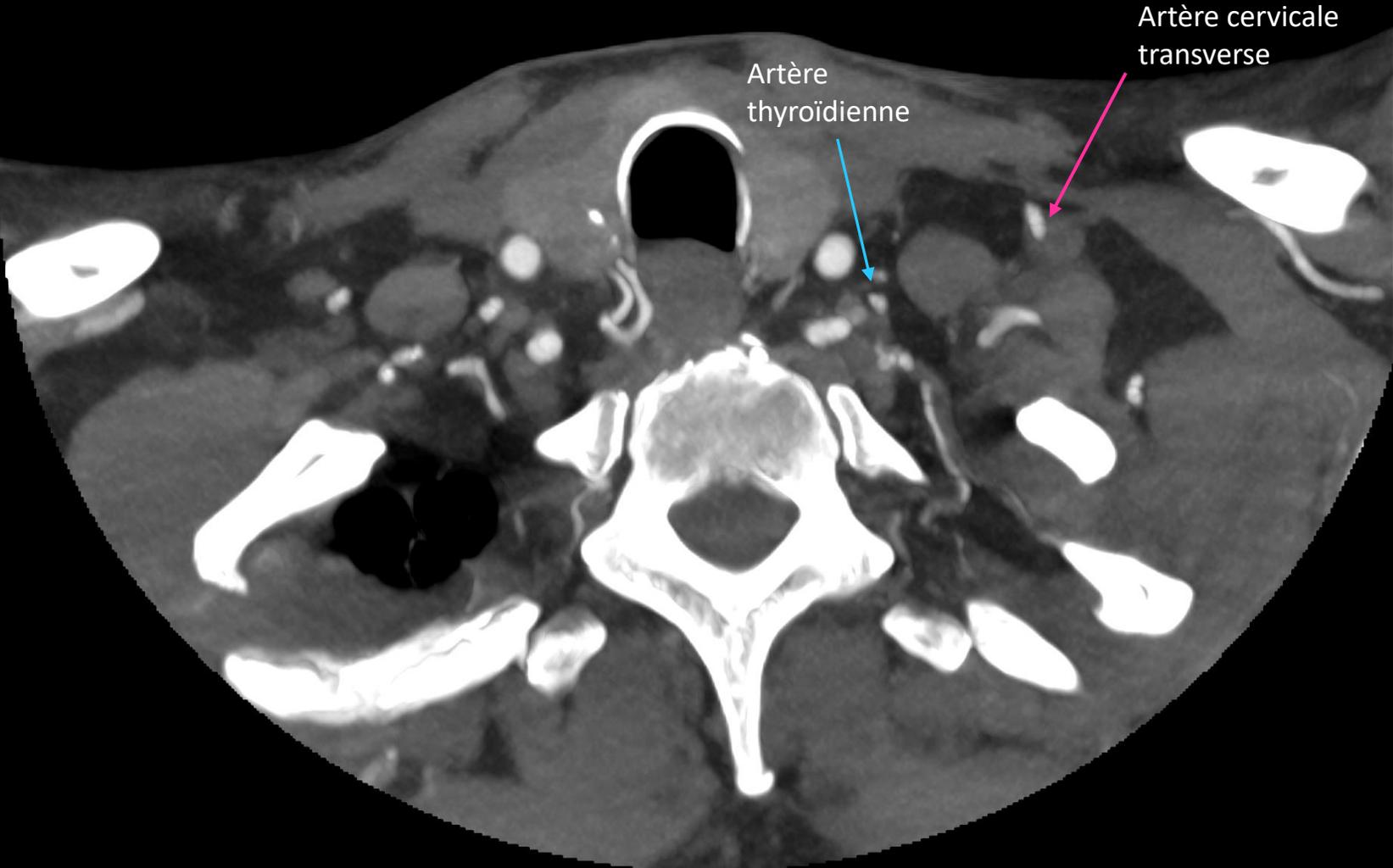
Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



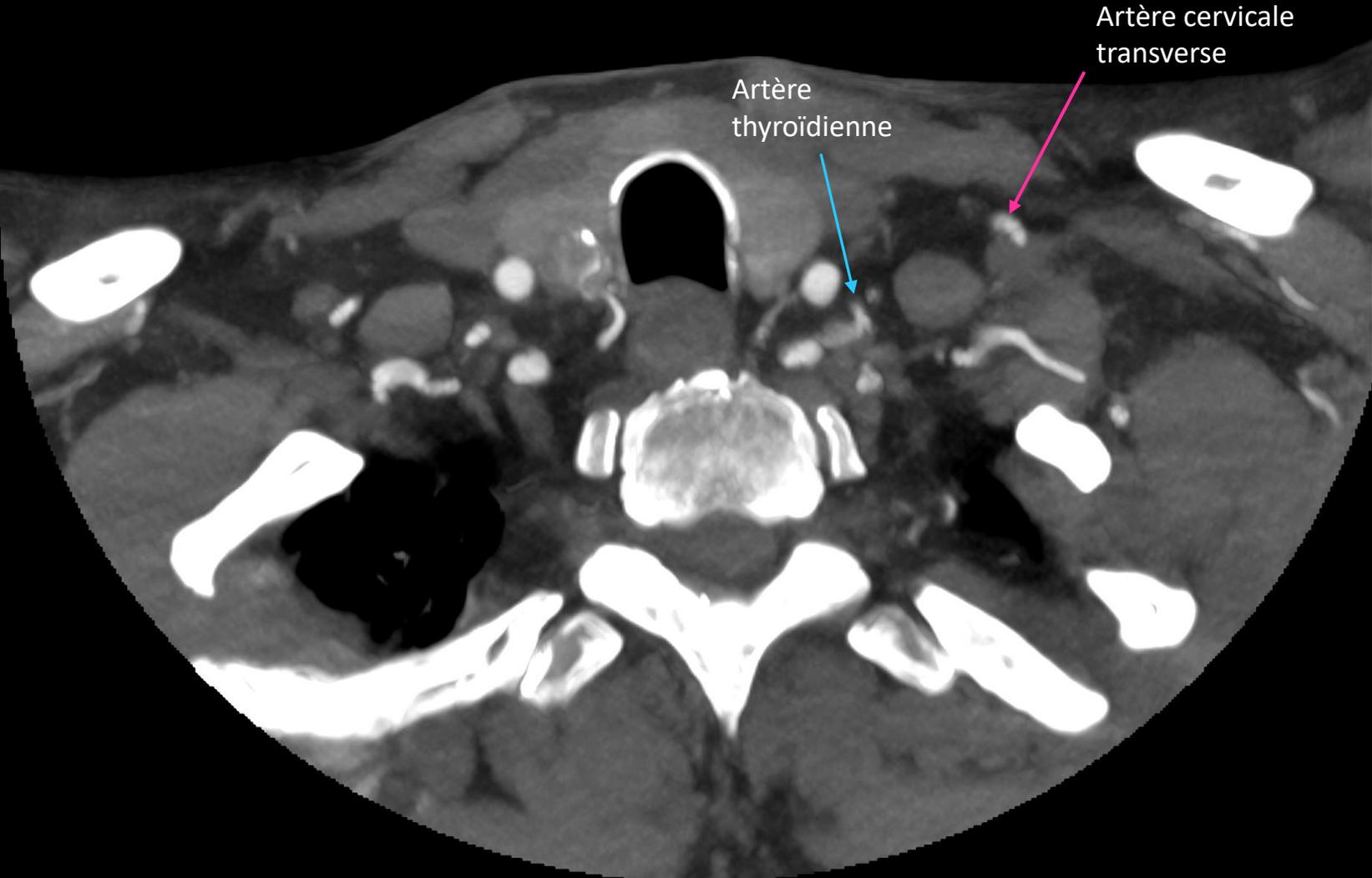
Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



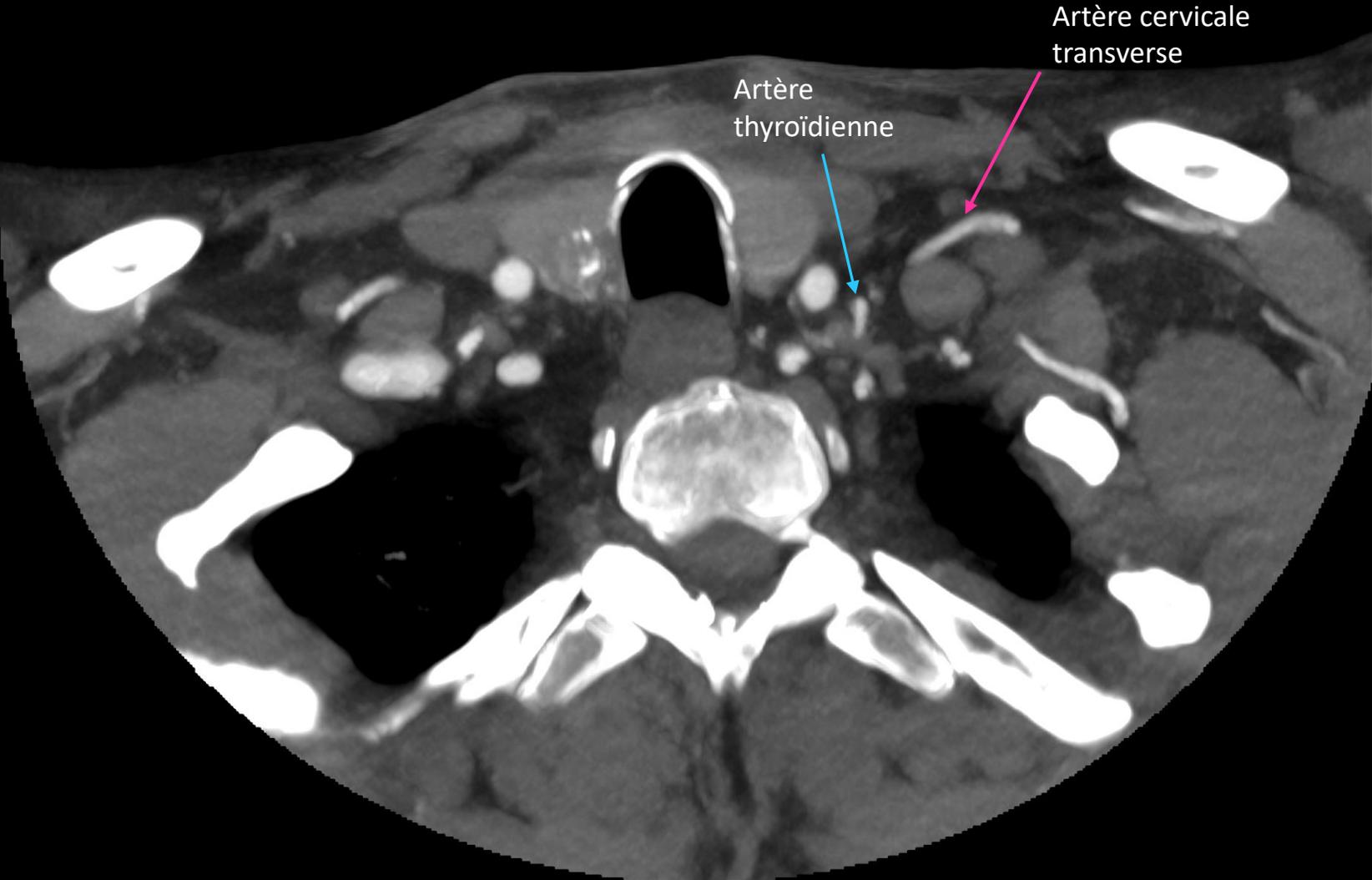
Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



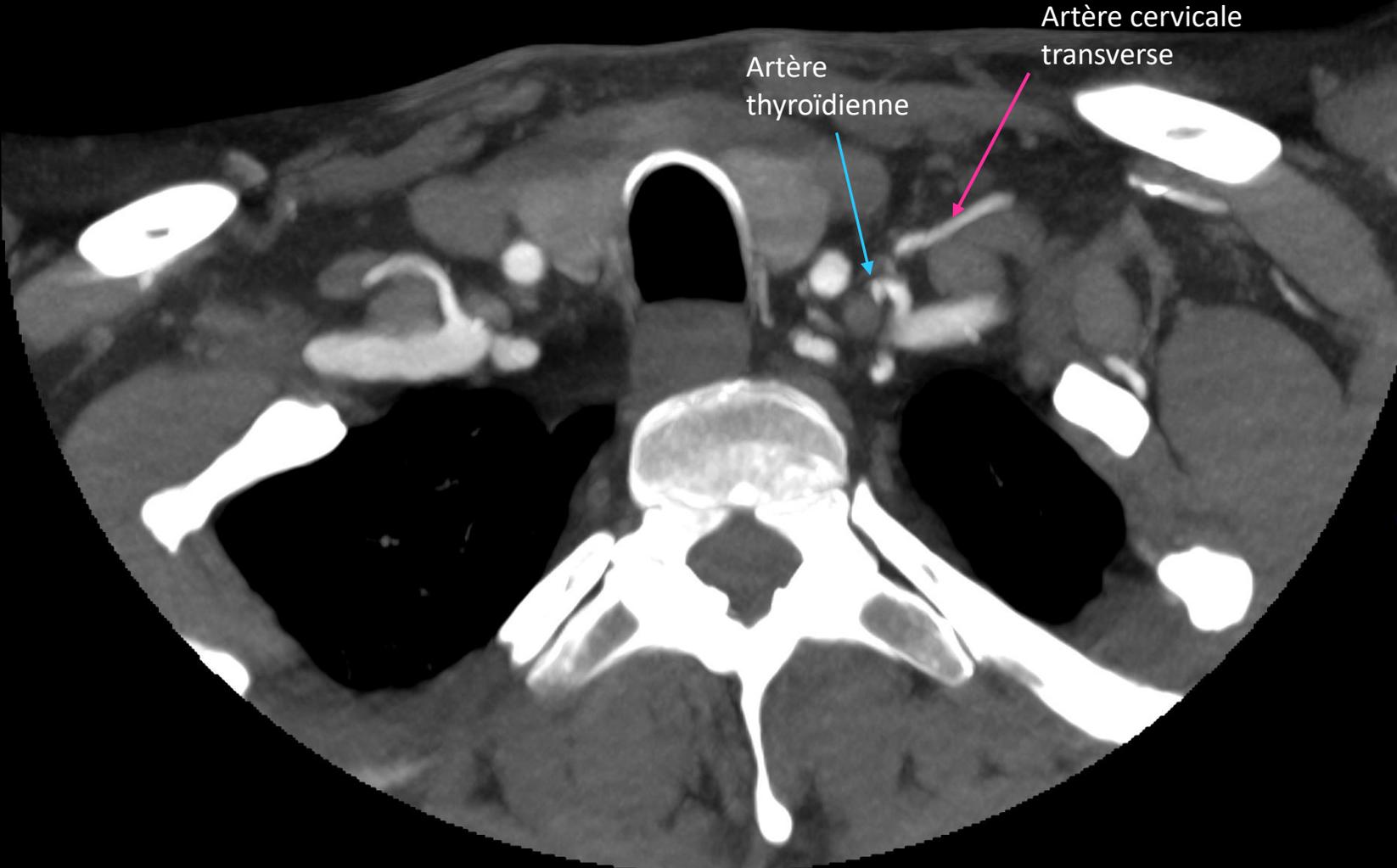
Artère
thyroïdienne

Artère cervicale
transverse

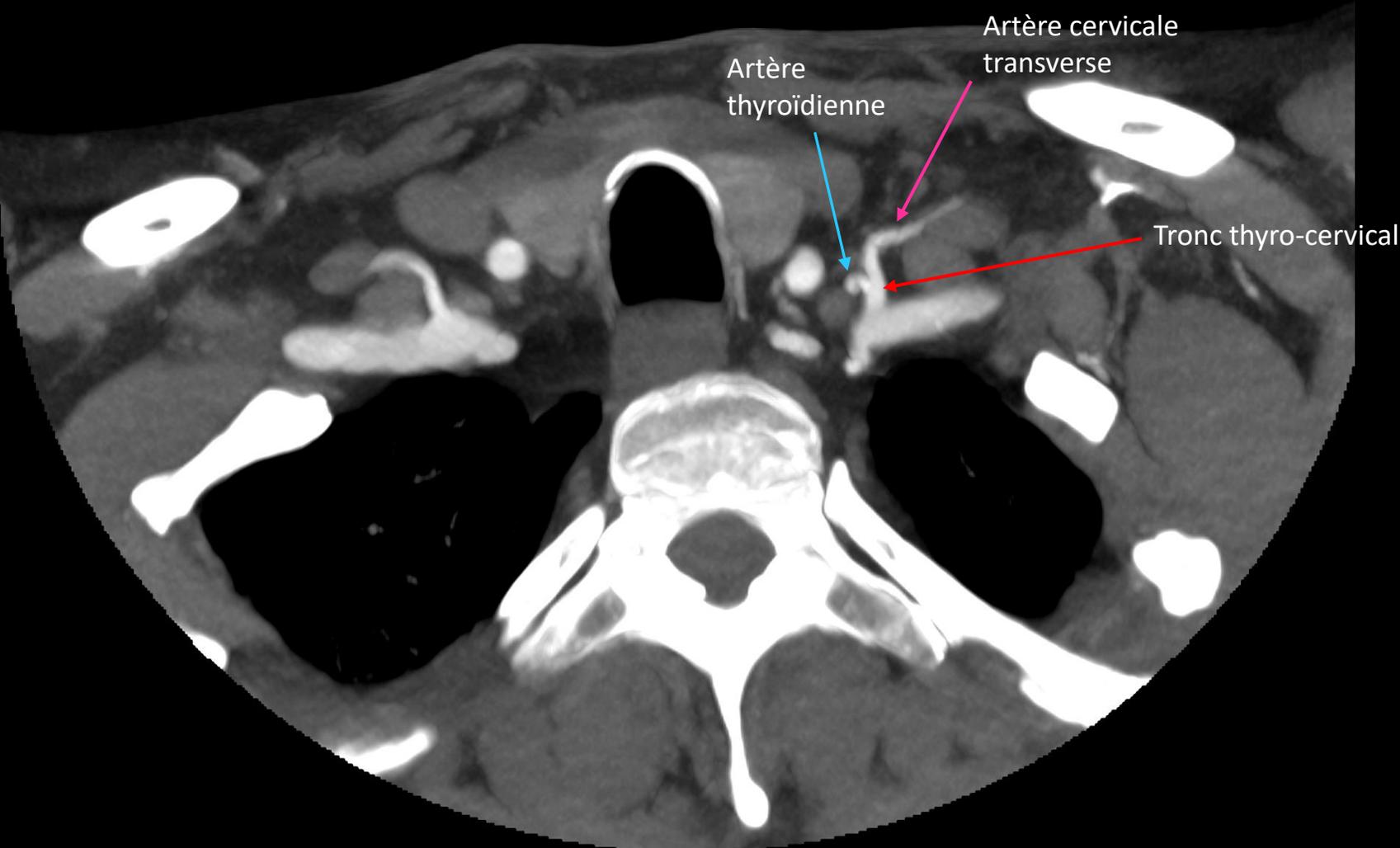
Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



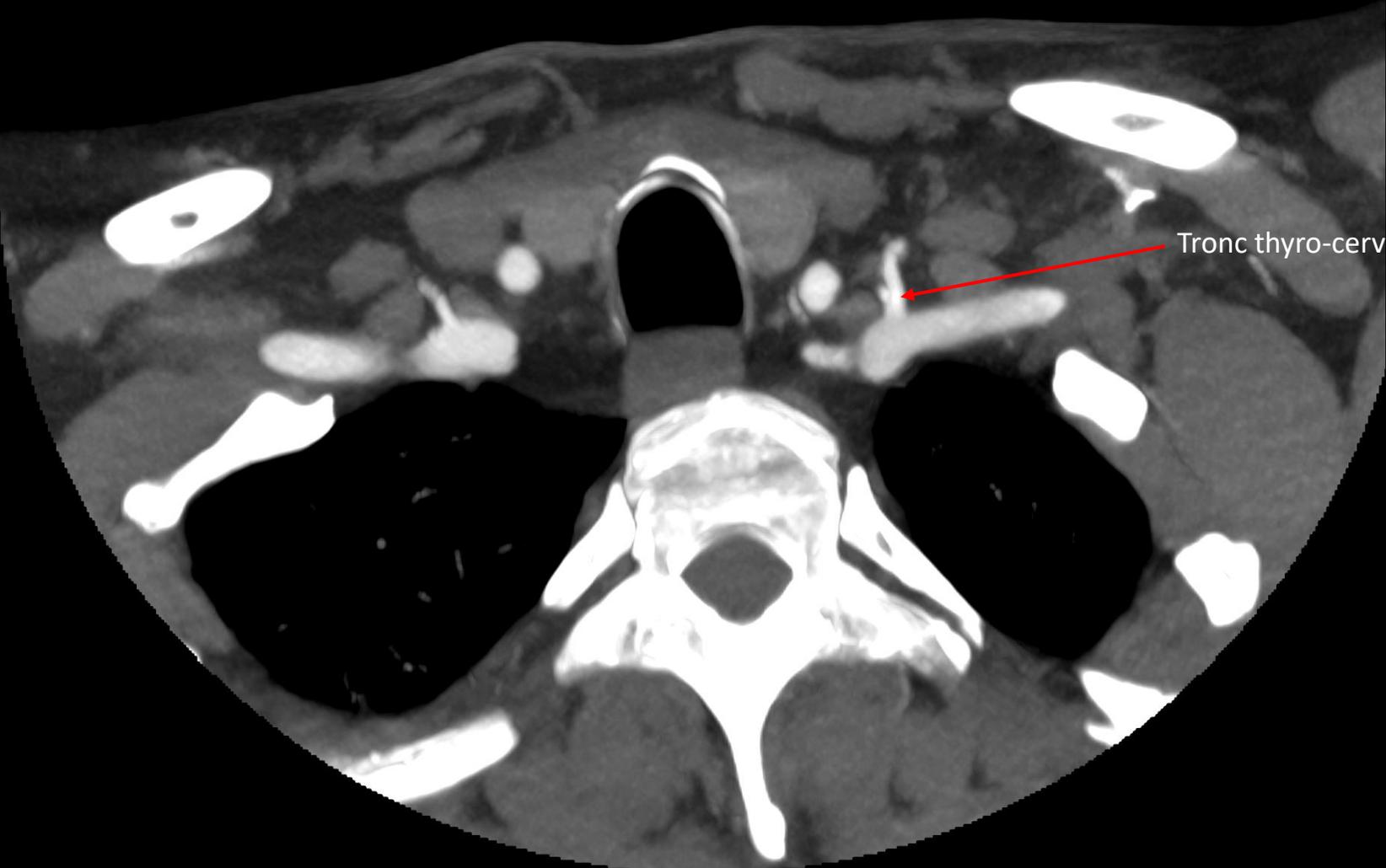
Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



Tronc thyro-cervical

Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC

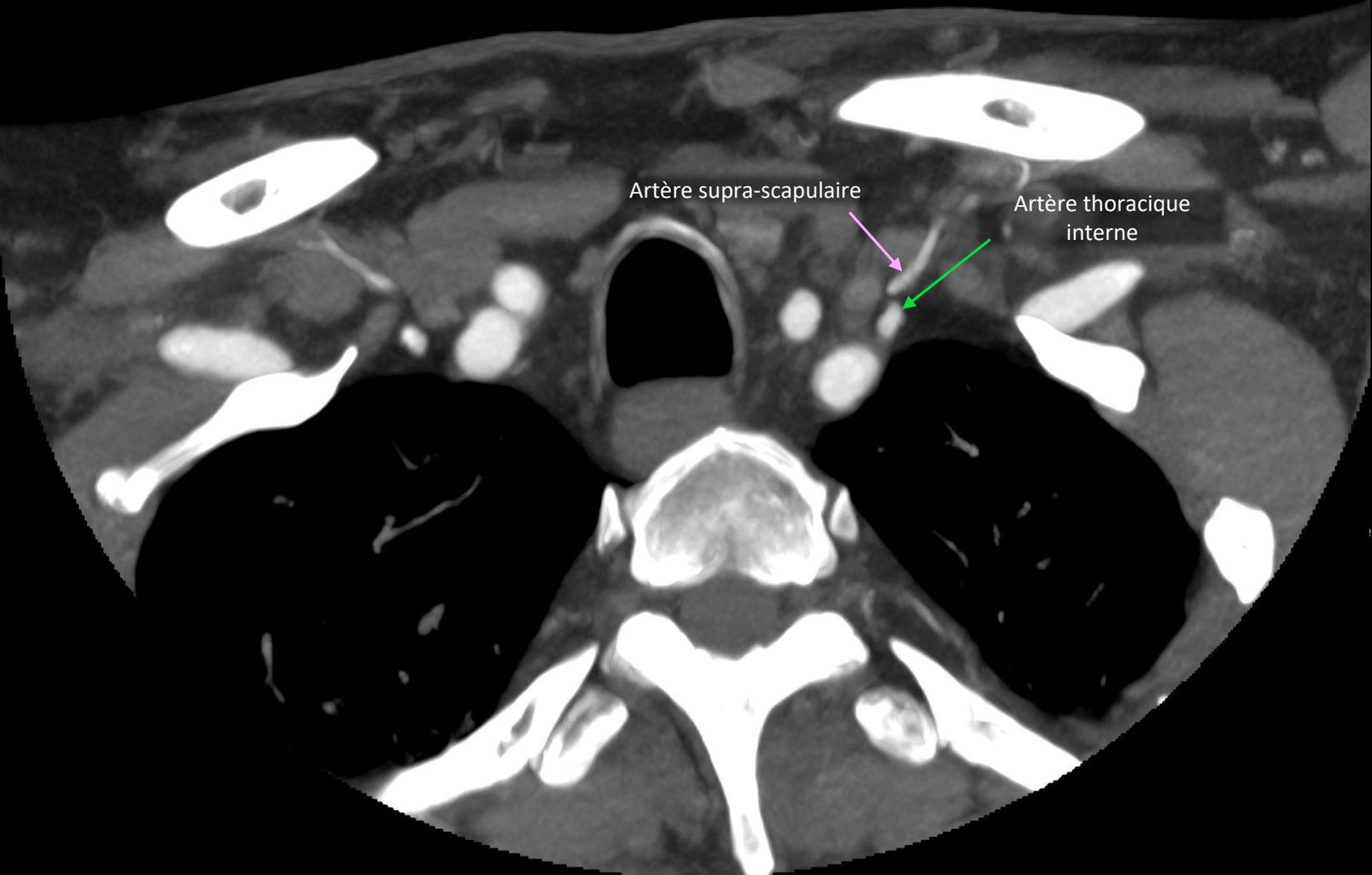


Tronc thyro-cervical

Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



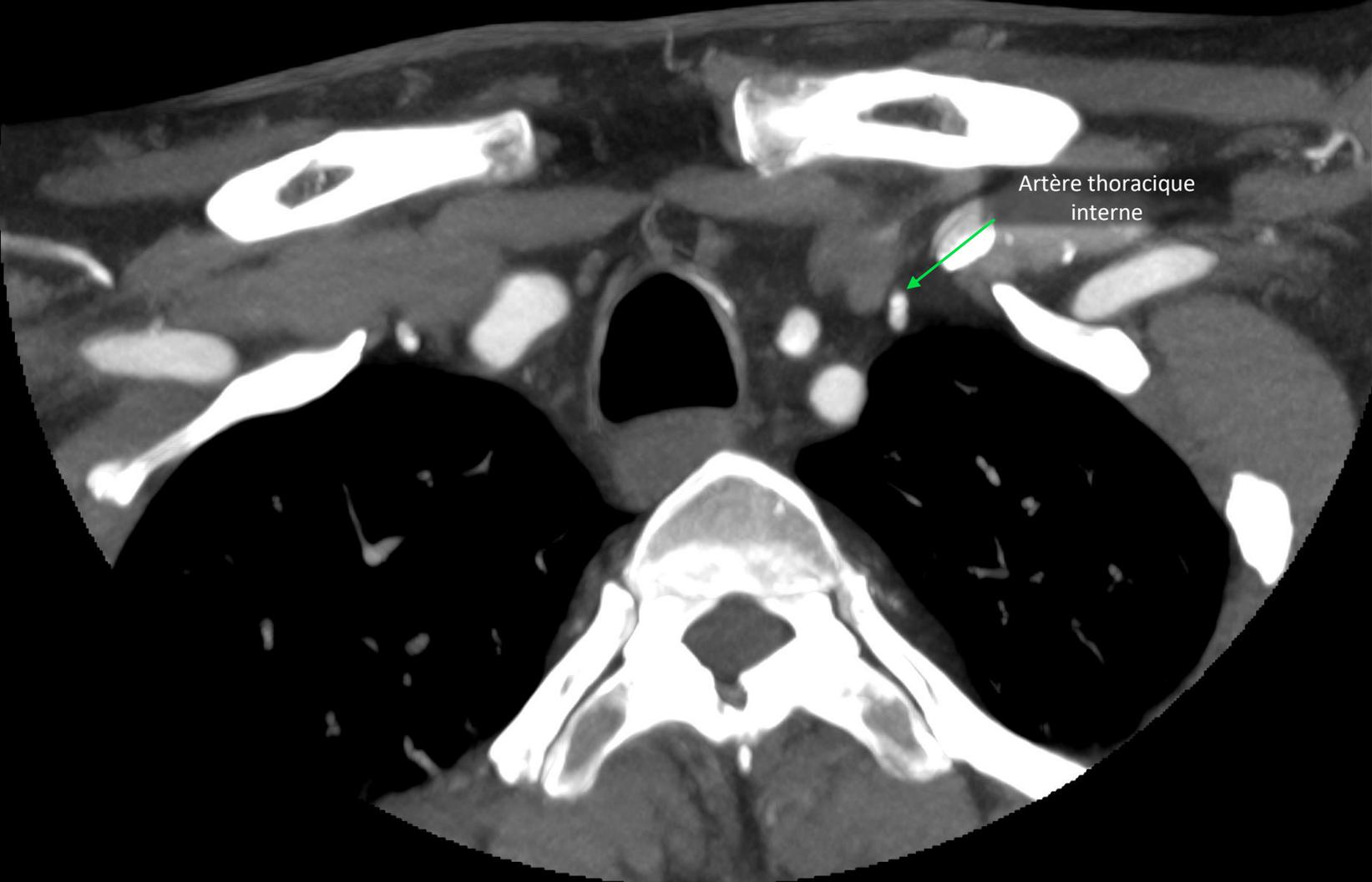
Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC

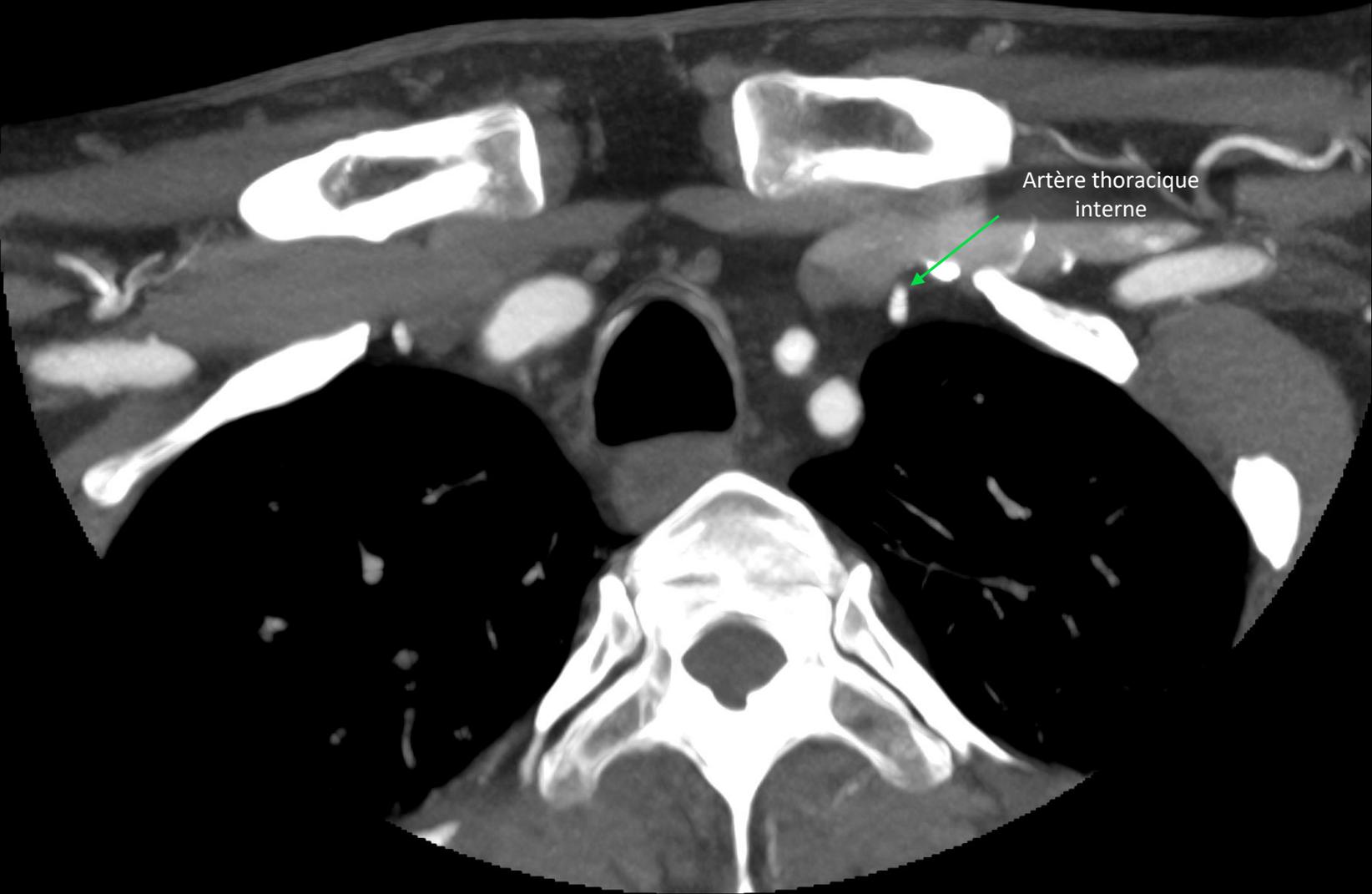


Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



Artère thoracique interne

Repérer l'artère cervicale transverse = limite VB/VC



Groupe V : du triangle postérieur (spinal) + VC sus-claviculaire latéral

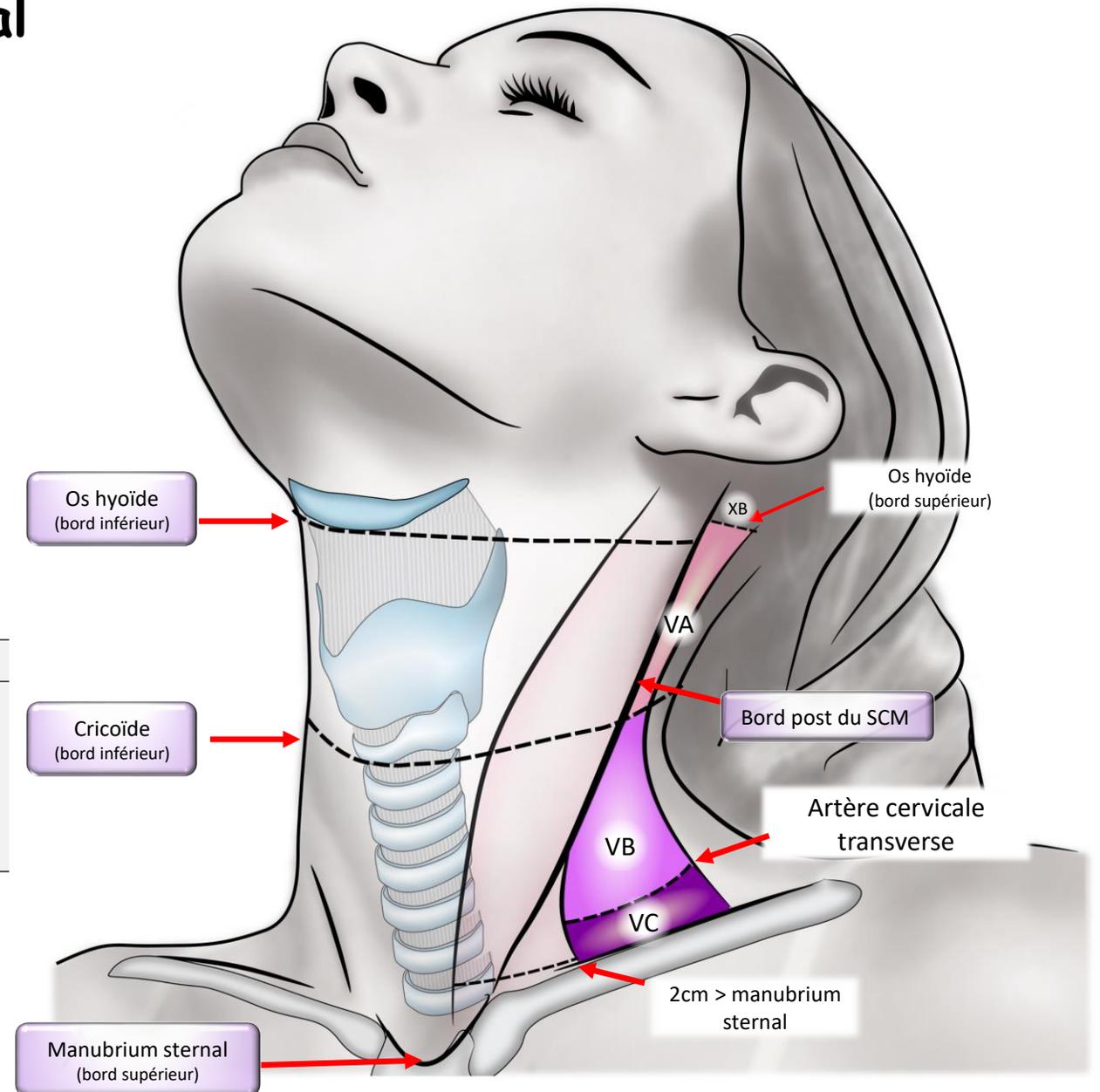
Levels V (Va and Vb) and Vc.

| Boundaries | Level V (posterior triangle group) ^a |
|------------|---|
| Cranial | Cranial edge of the body of hyoid bone |
| Caudal | Plane just below transverse cervical vessels |
| Anterior | Posterior edge of sternocleidomastoid m. |
| Posterior | Anterior border of trapezius m. |
| Lateral | Platysma m./skin |
| Medial | Levator scapulae m./scalenius m. (caudally) |

^a Surgically, level V is subdivided in two groups of upper (Va) and

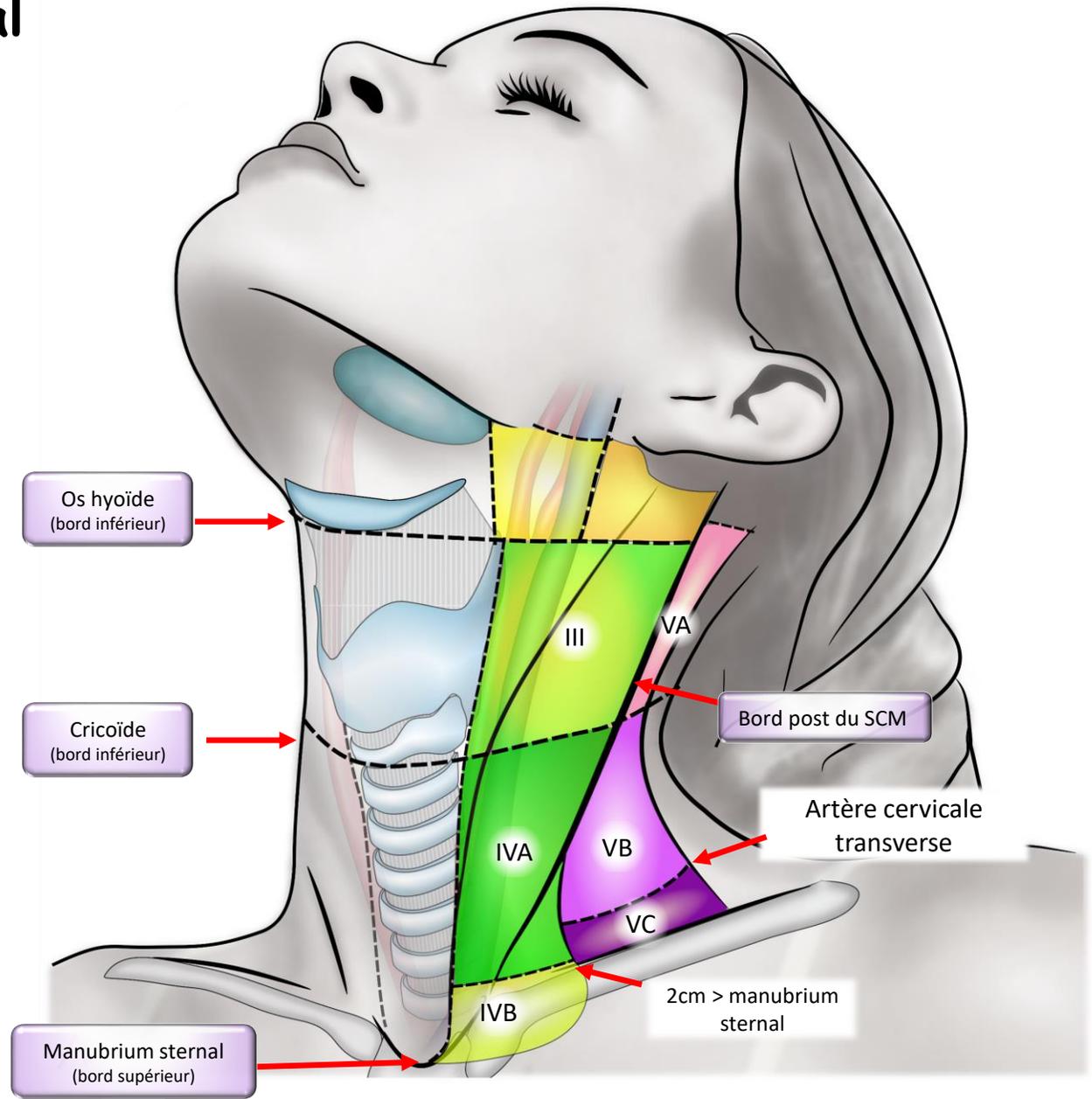
| Level Vc (lateral supraclavicular group) |
|---|
| Plane just below transverse cervical vessels (caudal border of level V) |
| 2 cm cranial to sternal manubrium, i.e. caudal border of level IVa |
| Skin |
| Anterior border of trapezius m. (cranially)/±1 cm anterior to serratus anterior m. (caudally) |
| Trapezius m (cranially)/clavicle (caudally) |
| Scalenius m./lateral edge of sternocleidomastoid m, lateral edge of level IVa |

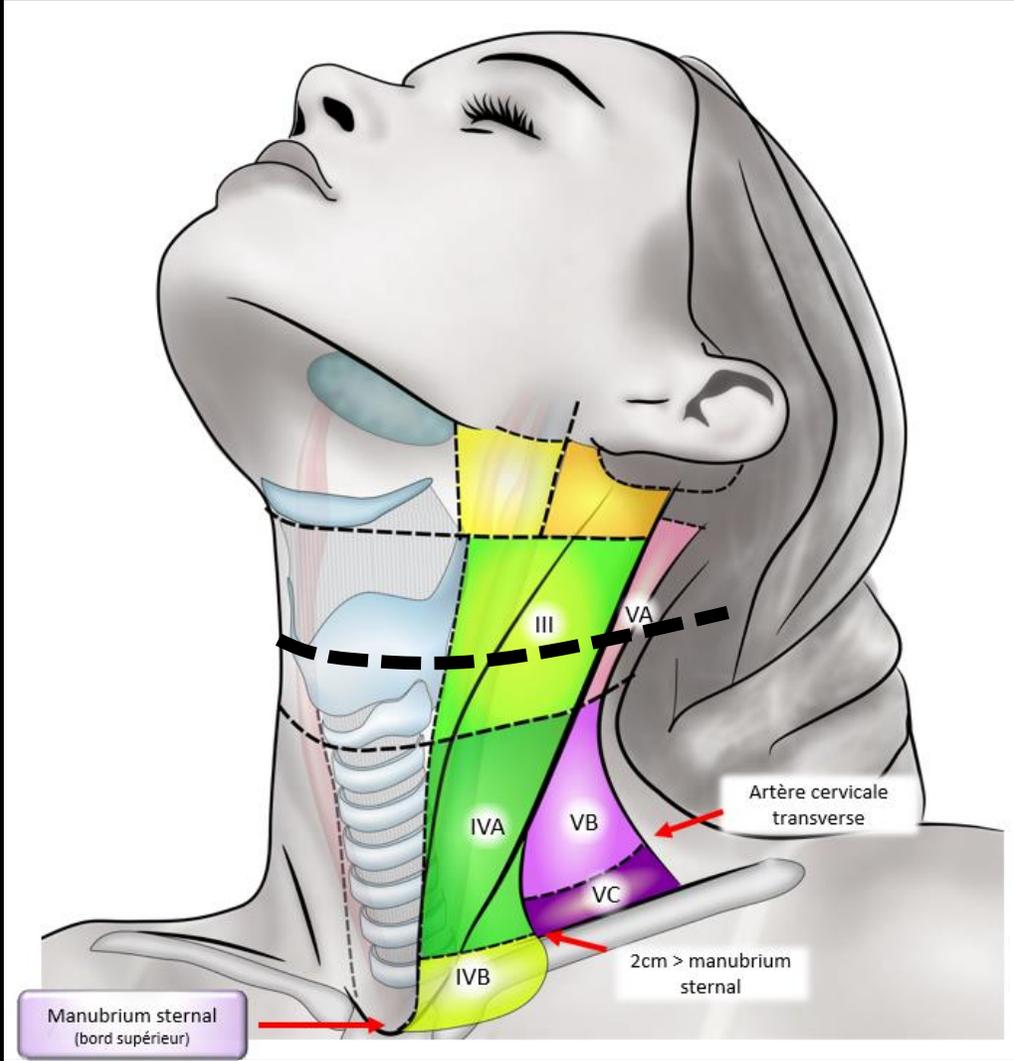
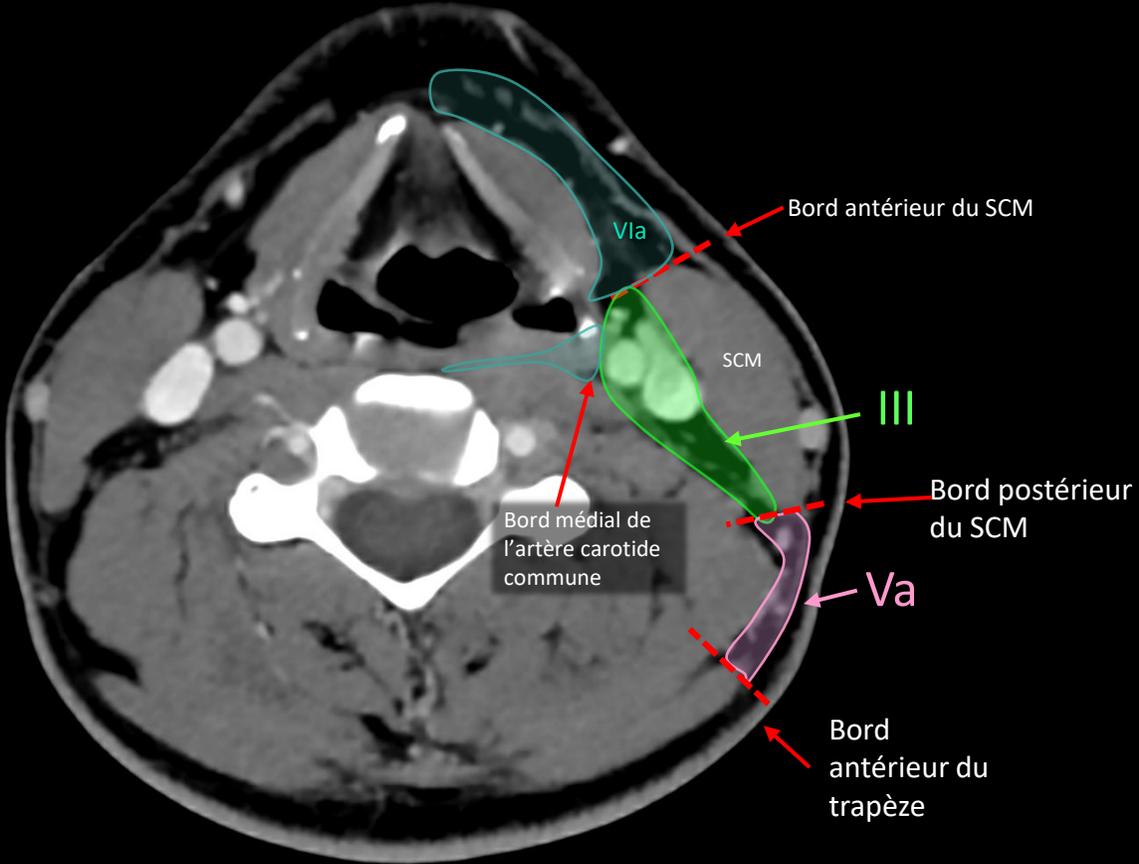
lower (Vb) nodes according to their respective relationships with the cricoid cartilage.

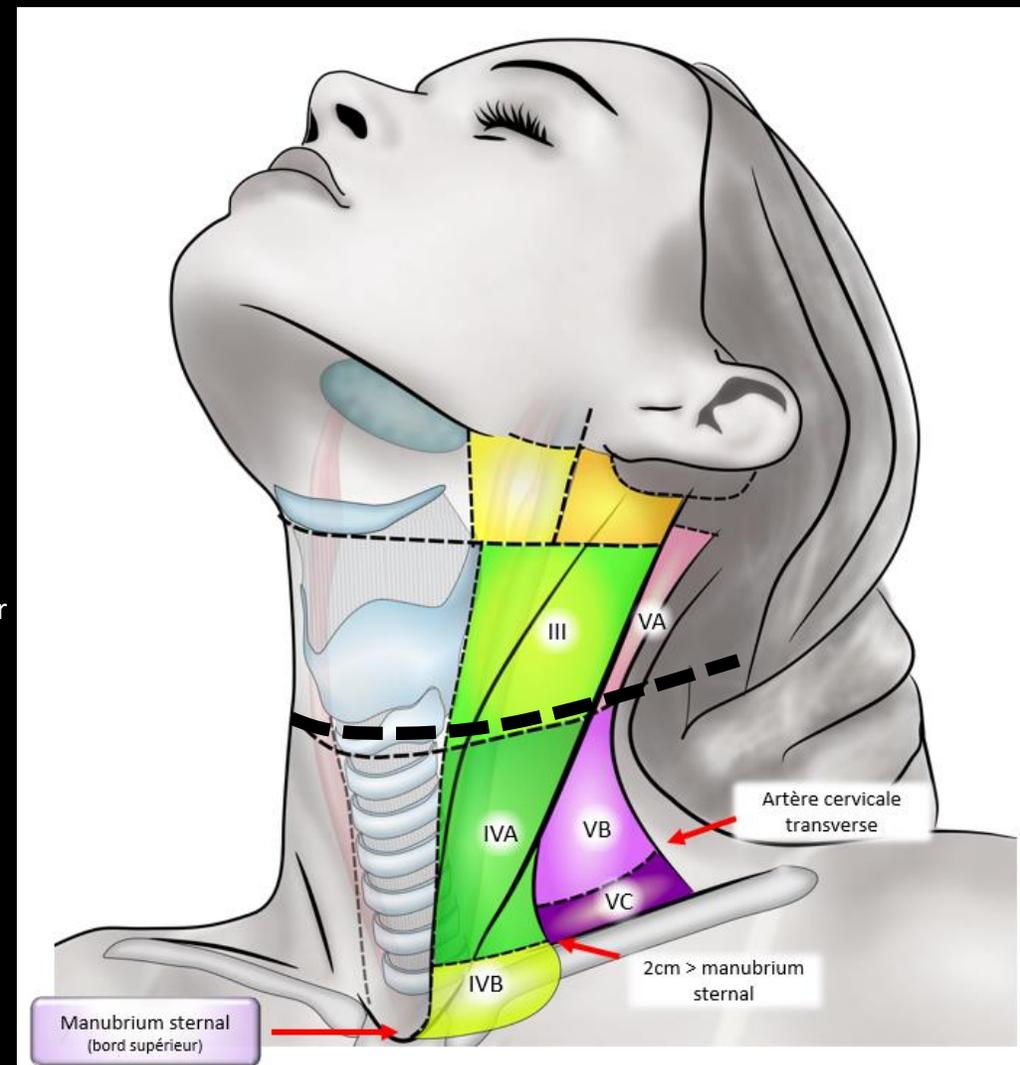
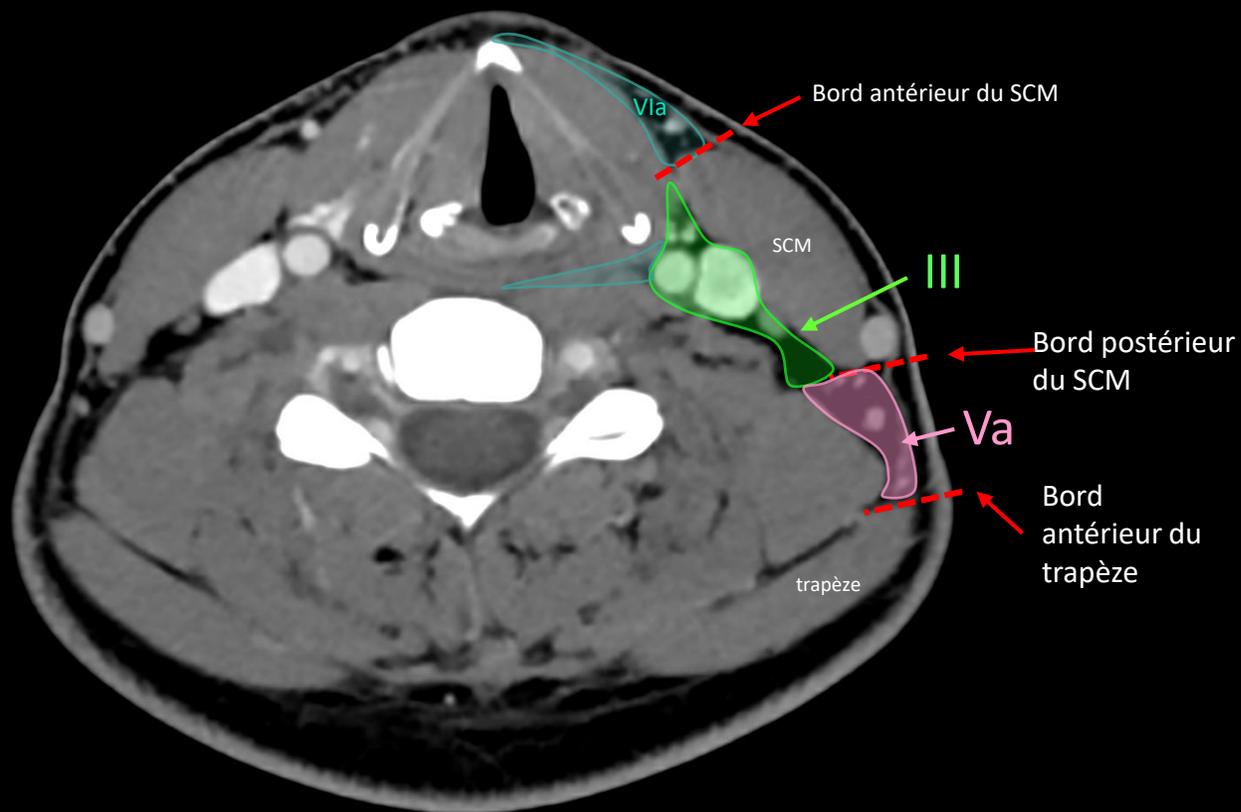


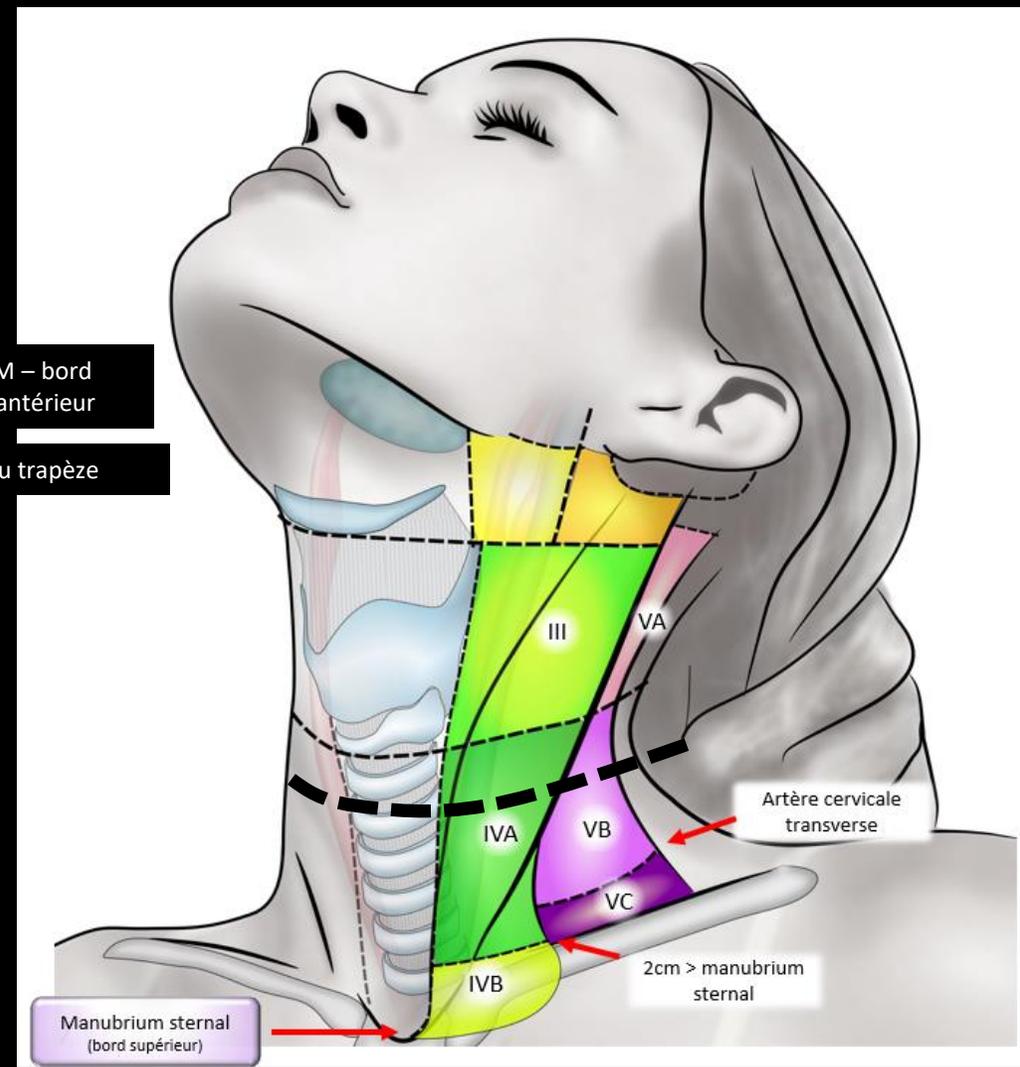
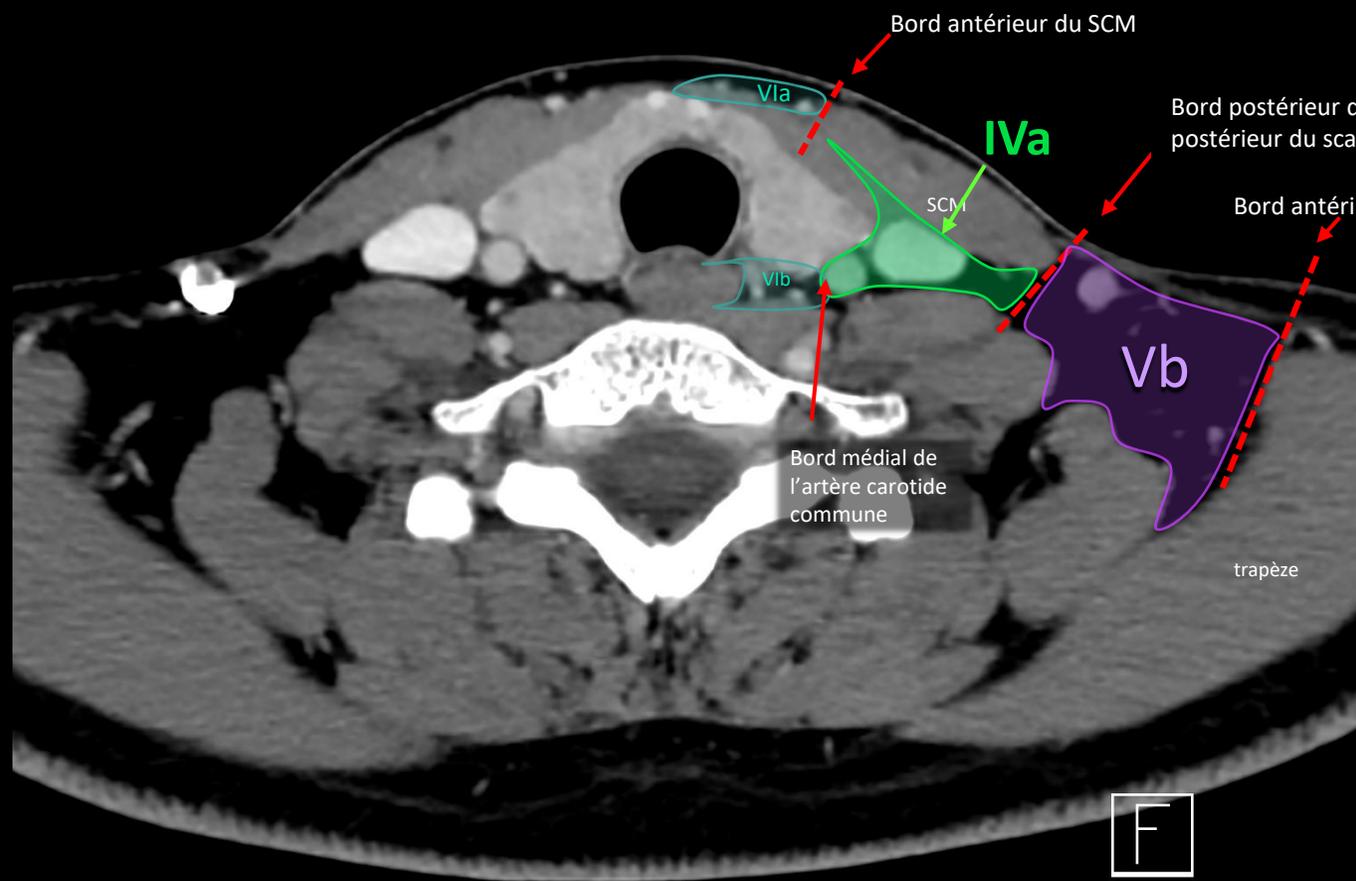
Groupe V : du triangle postérieur (spinal) + VC sus-claviculaire latéral

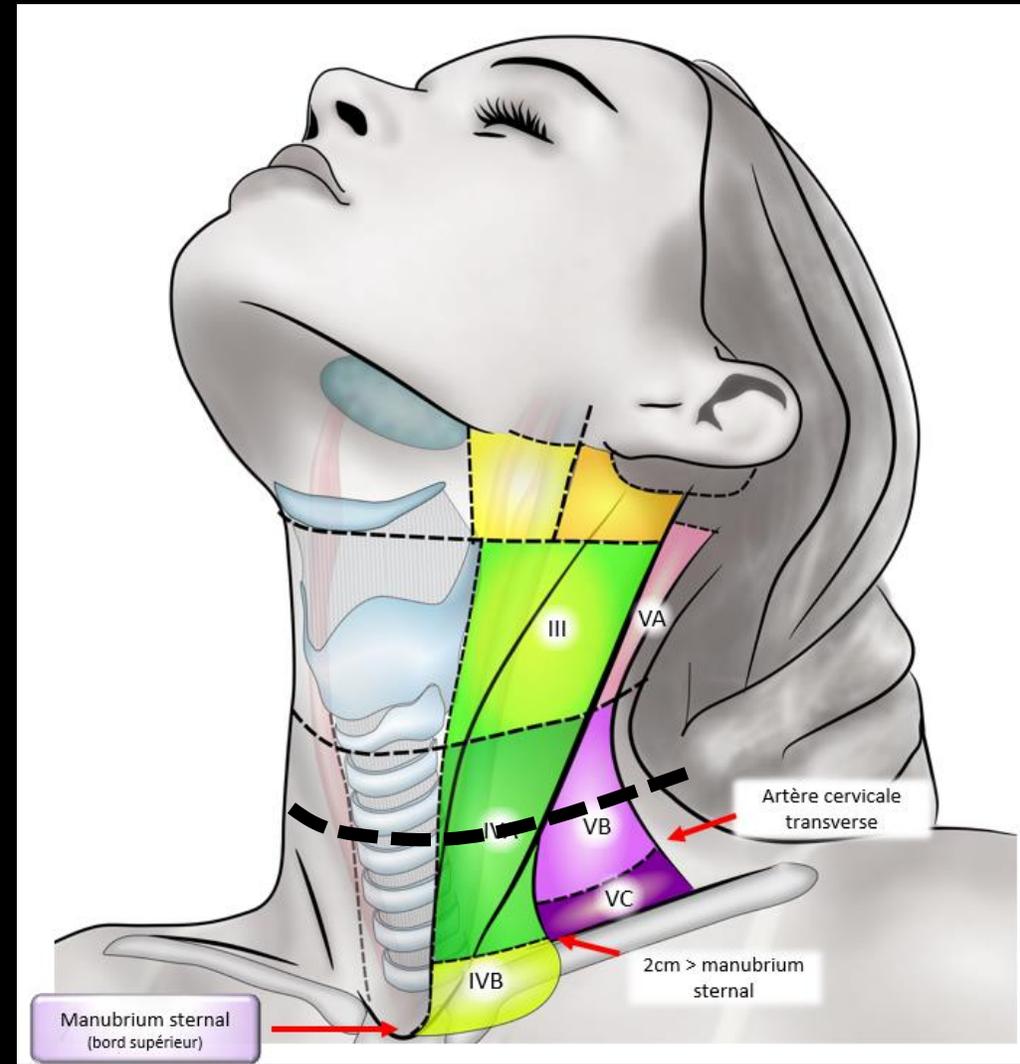
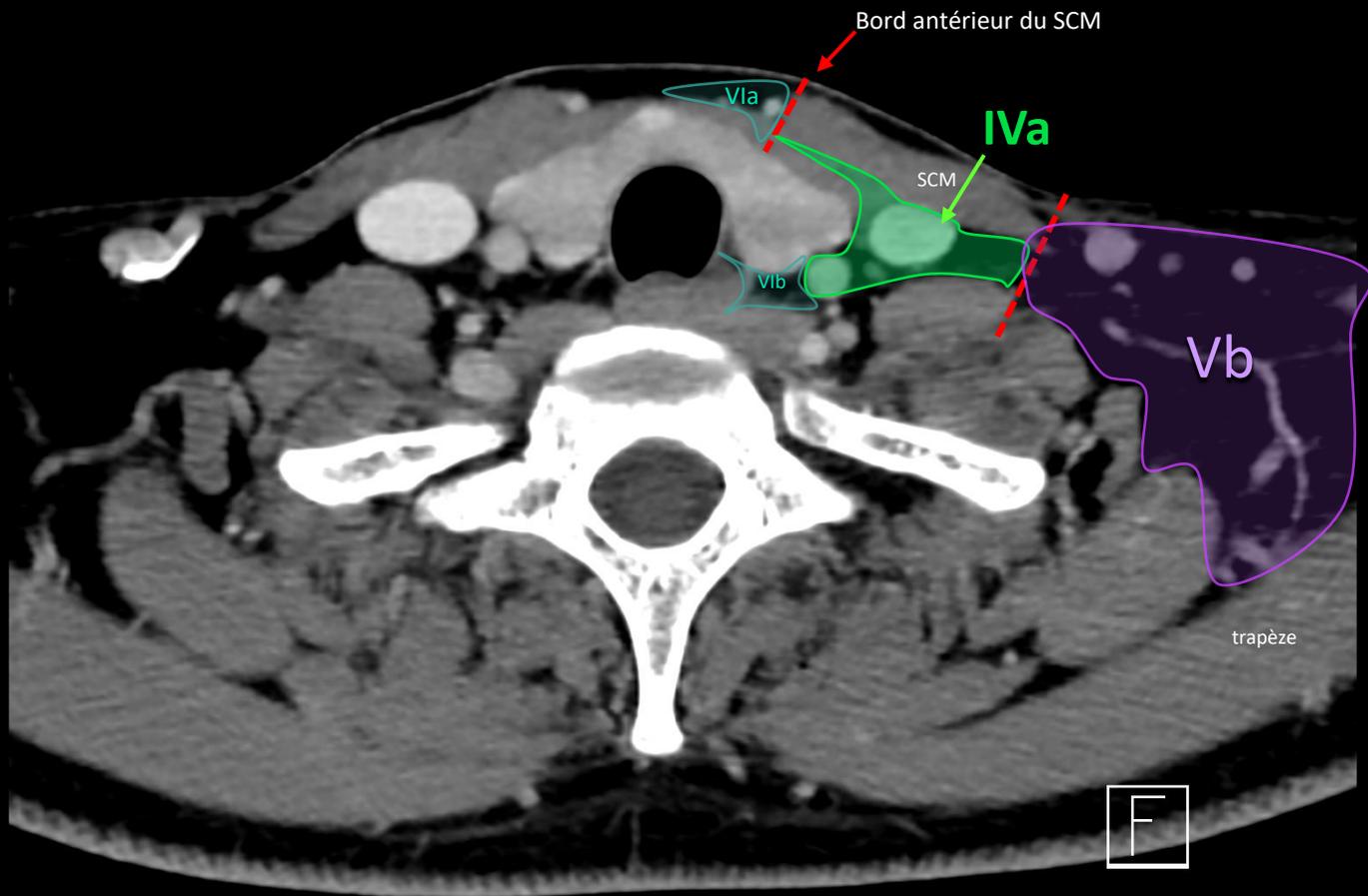
Rapport avec les aires III/IVA/IVB

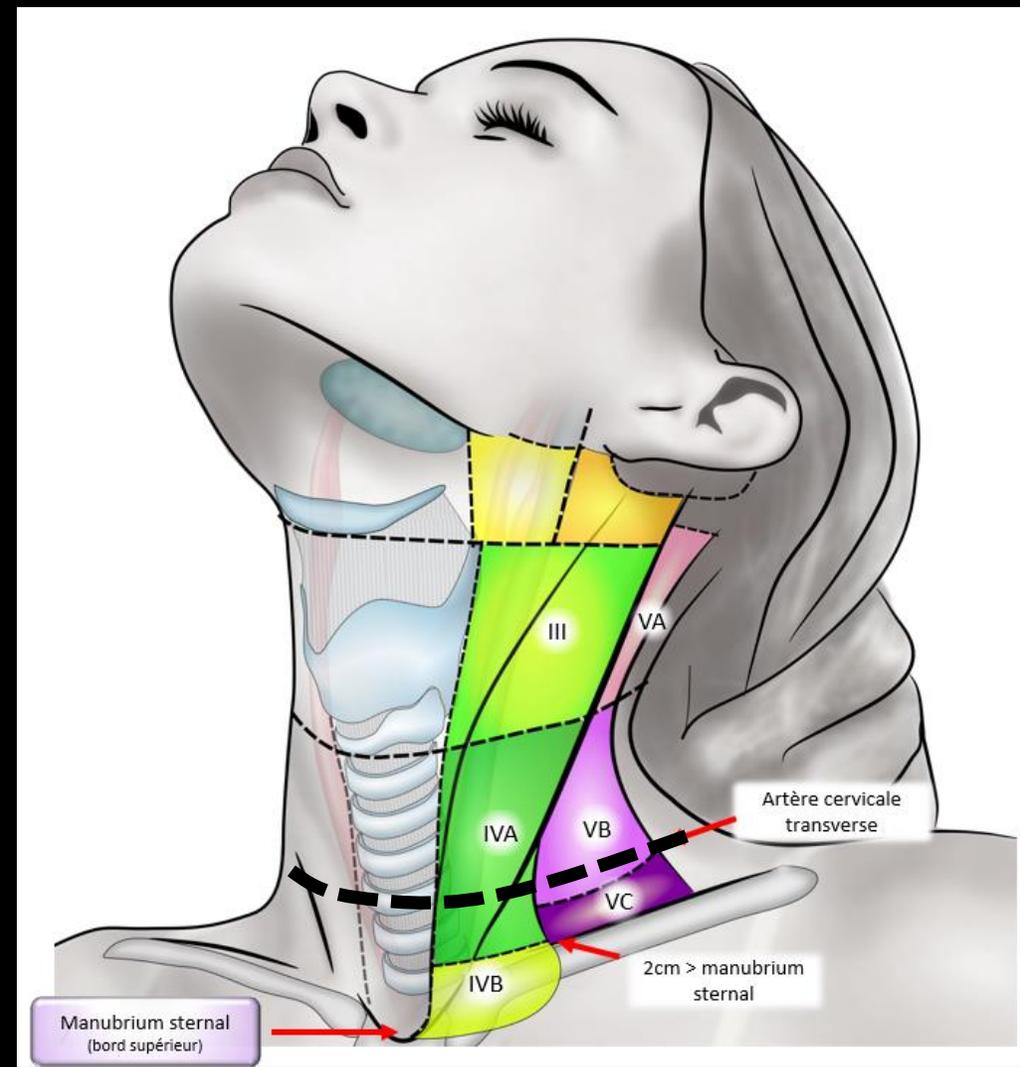
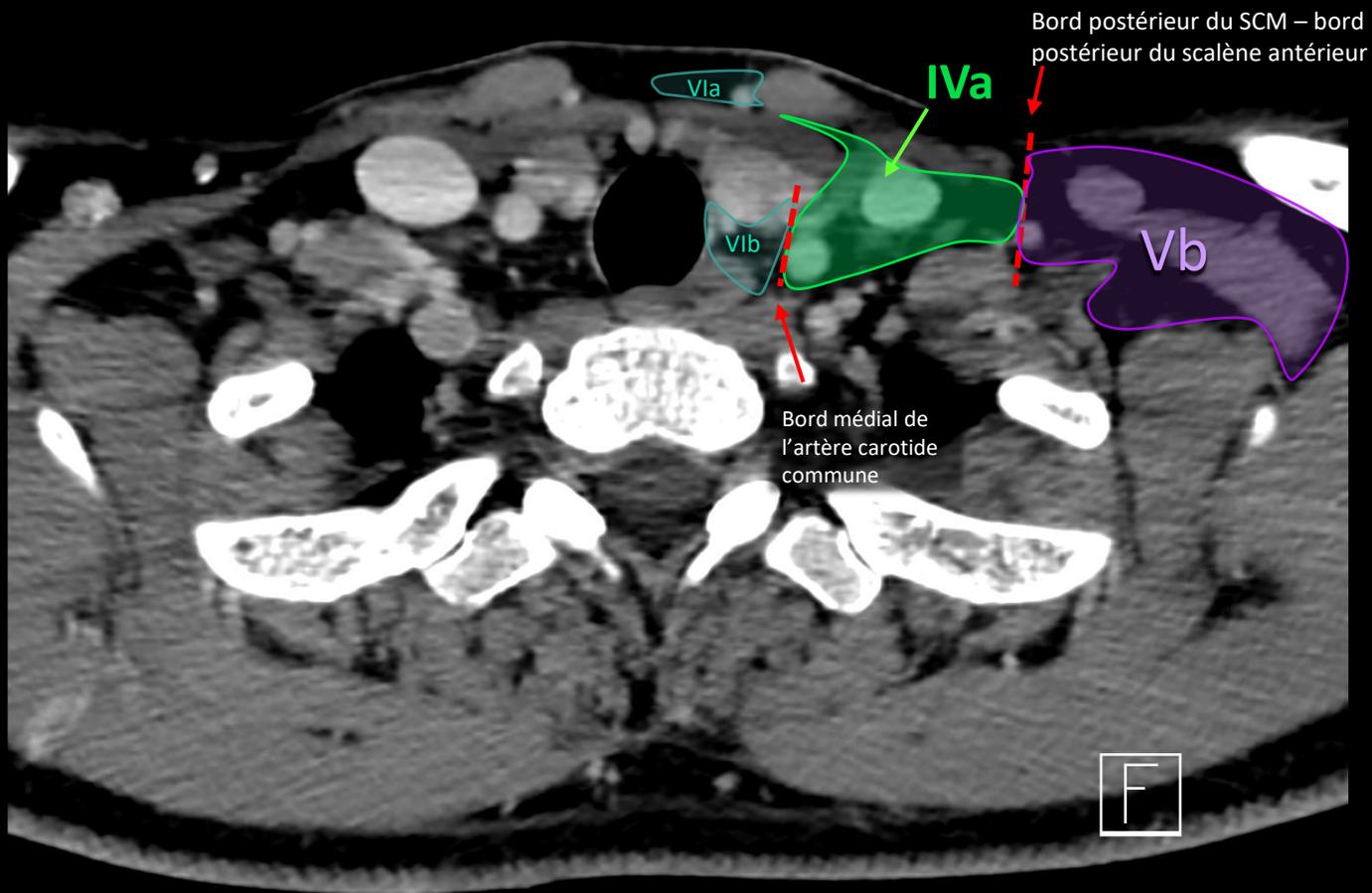


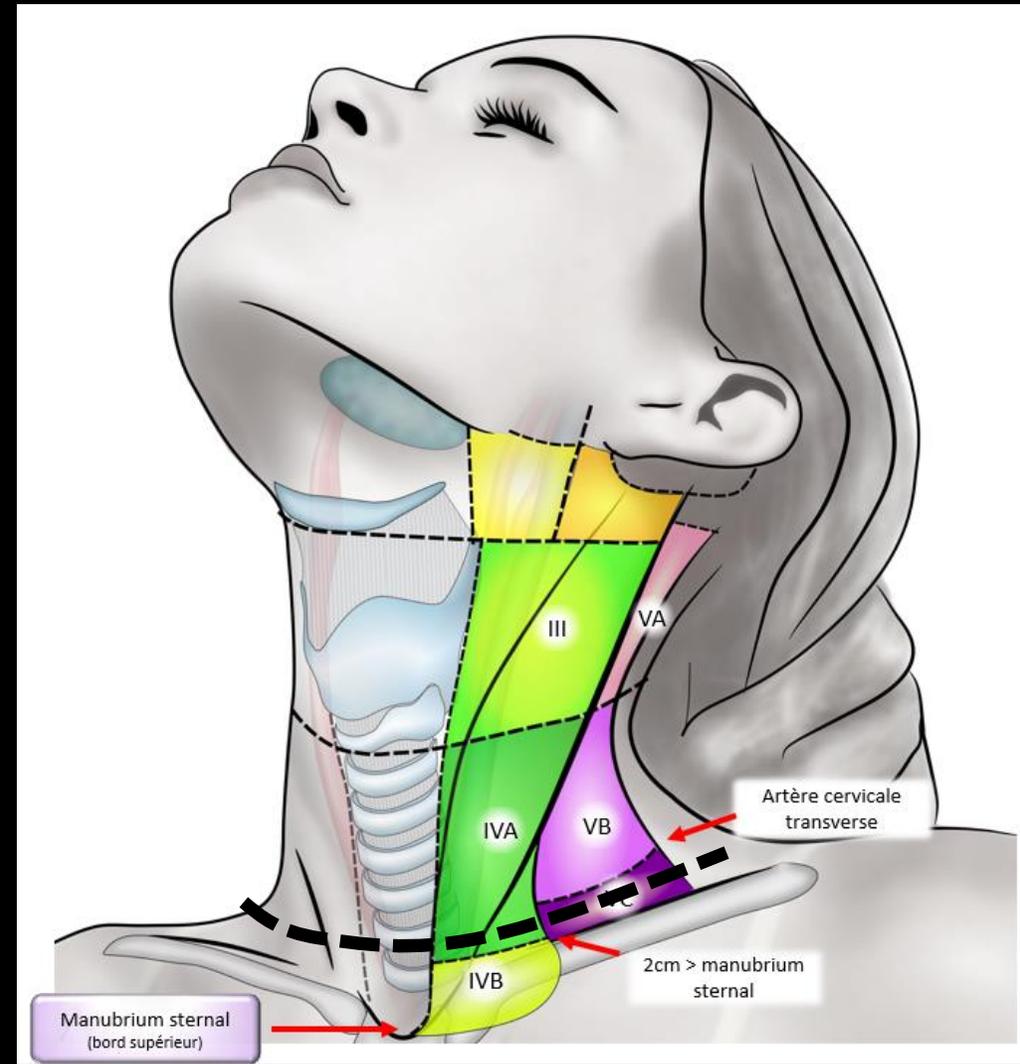
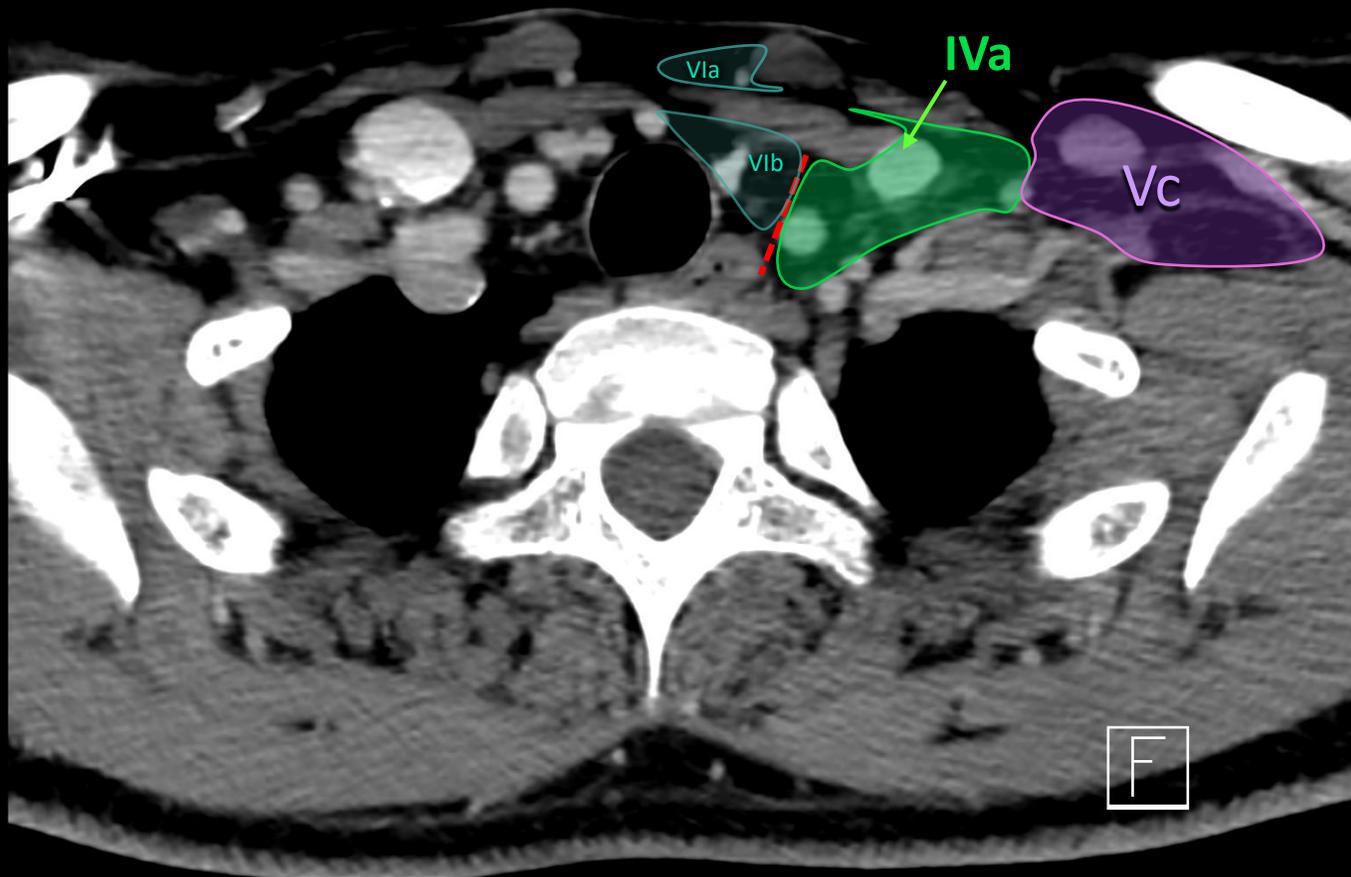


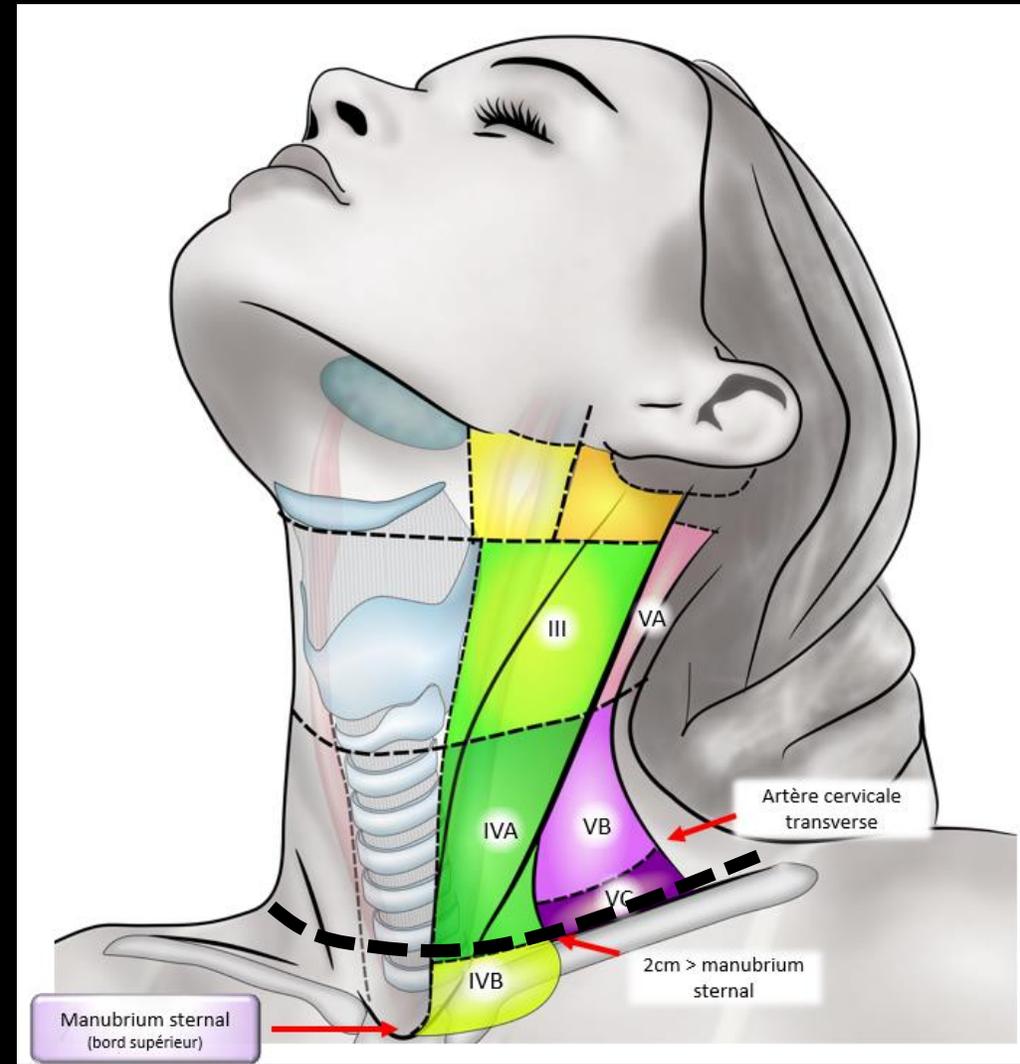
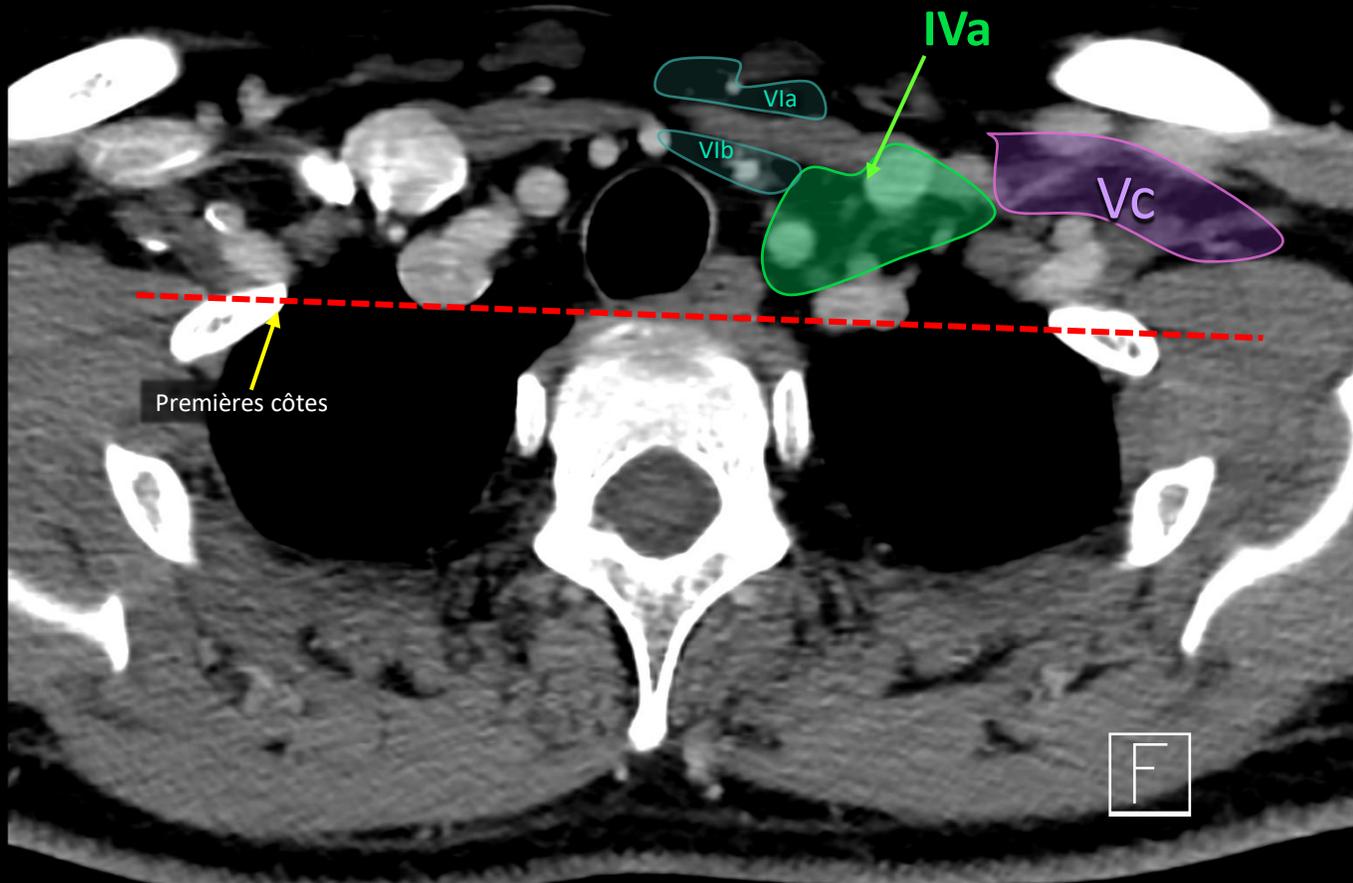


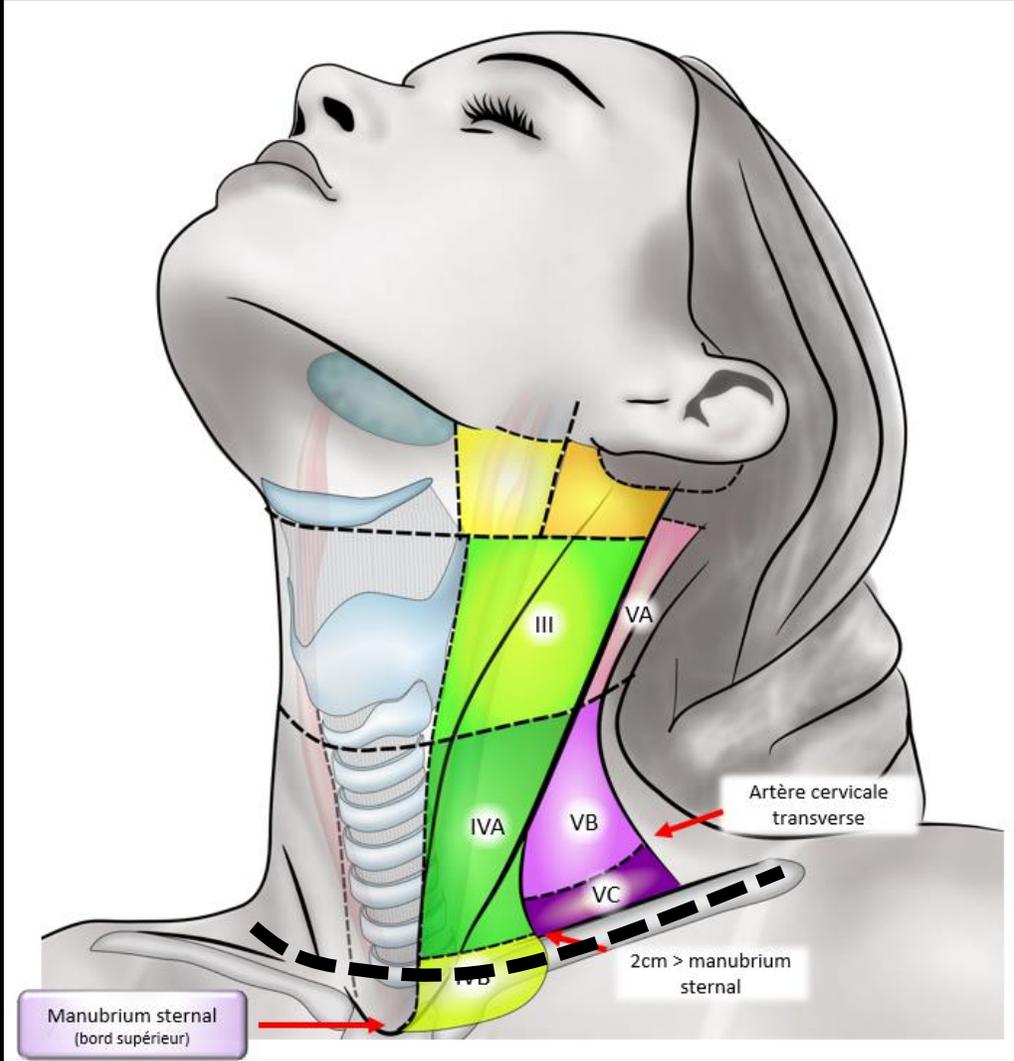
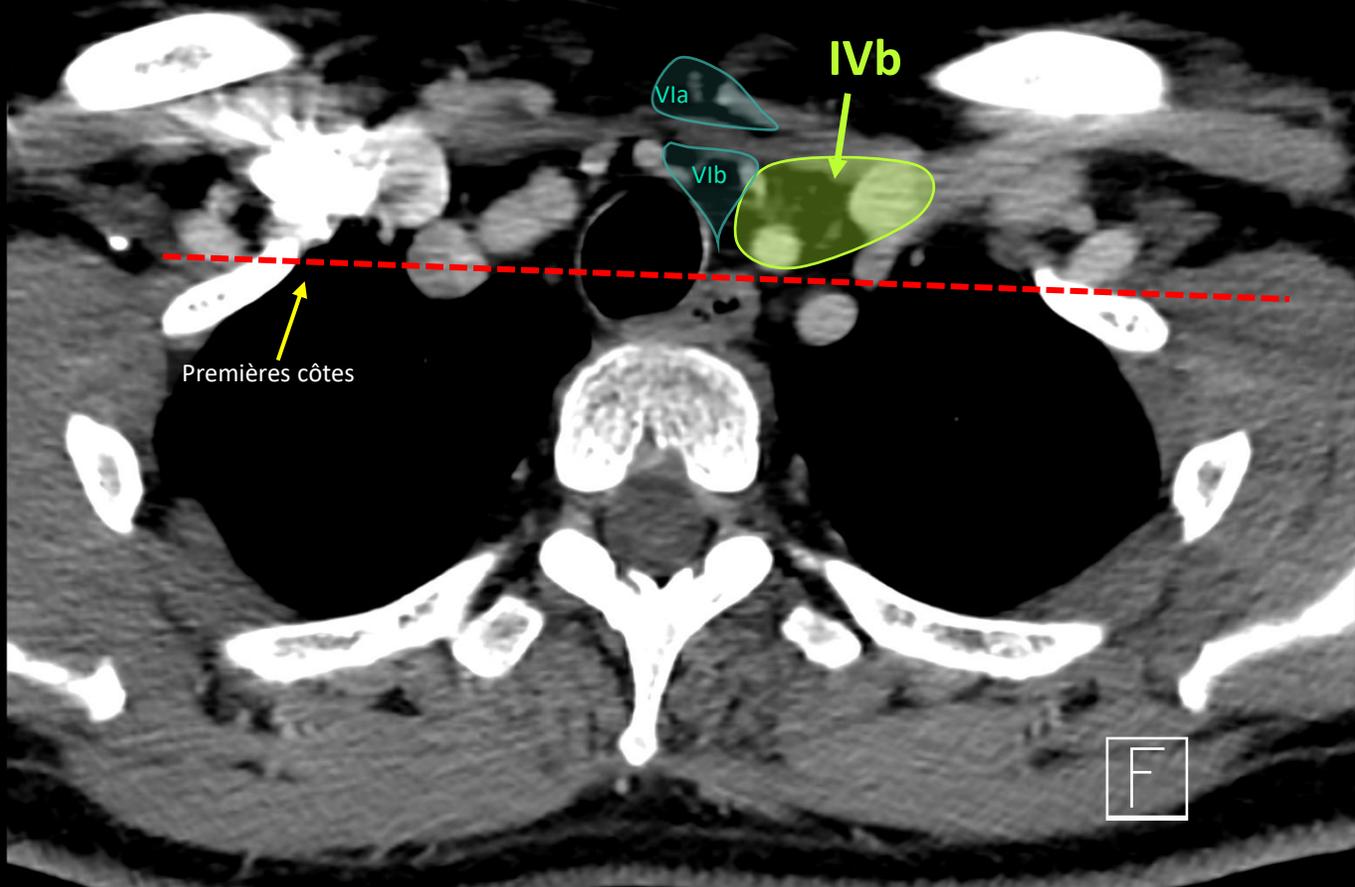








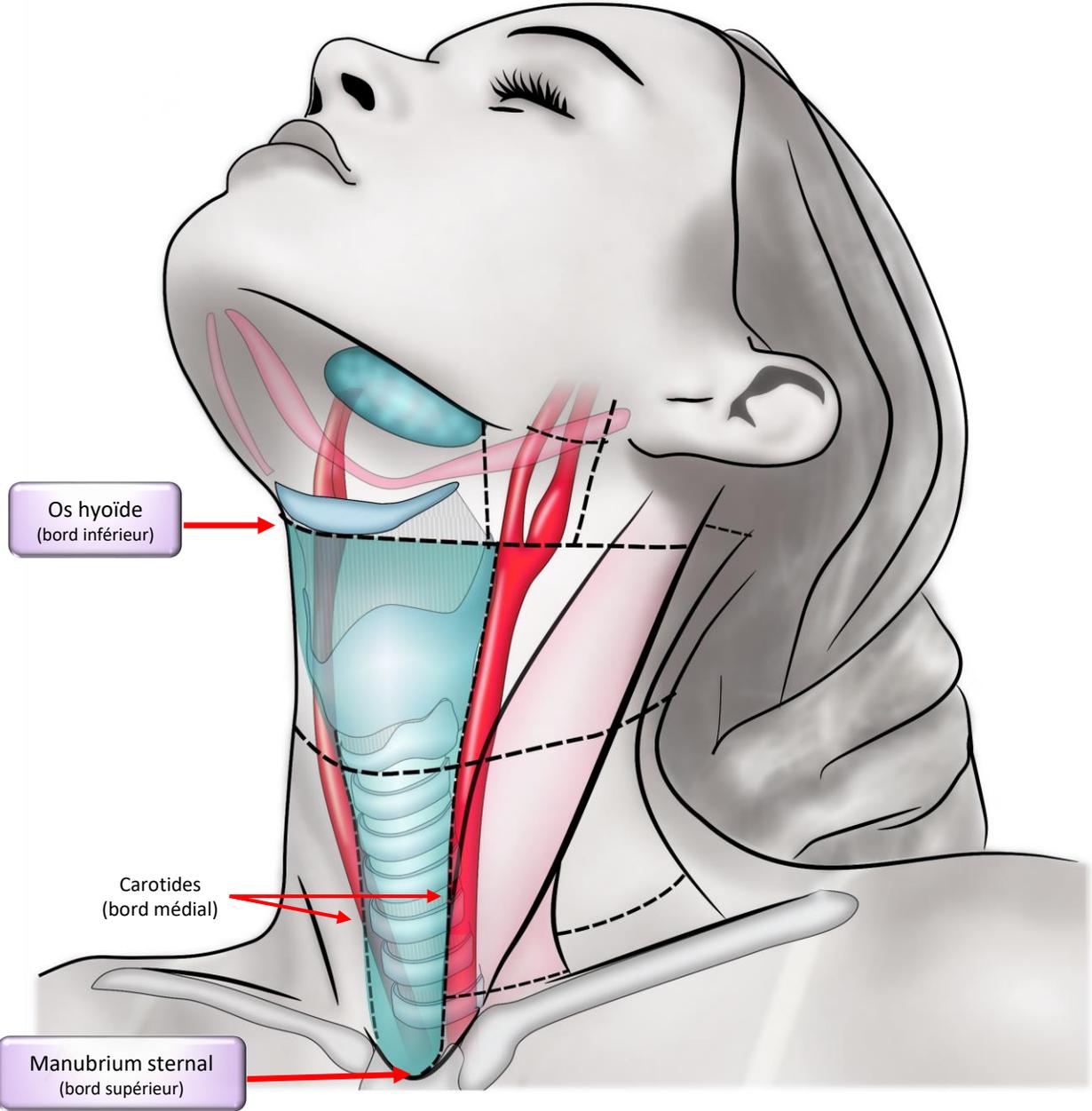
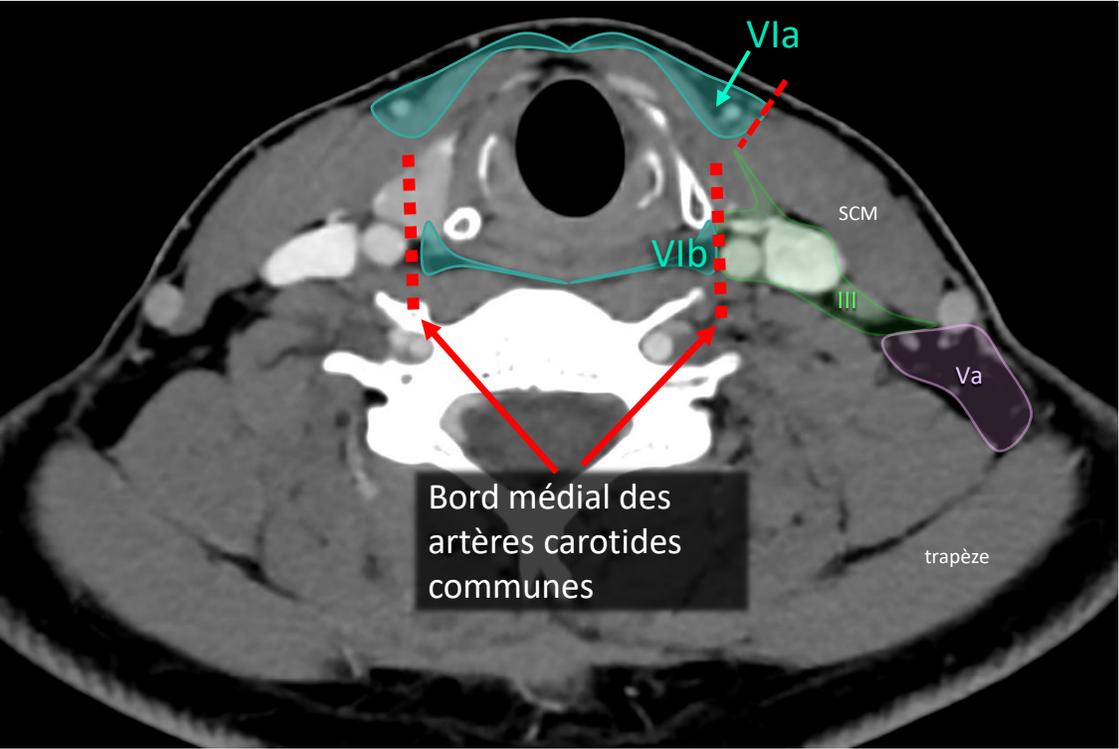




Groupe VI : central / cervical antérieur

Limites :

- en haut : bord inférieur de l'os hyoïde / GSM
- en bas : manubrium sternal
- latéralement : bord médial des carotides communes/bord antérieur du SCM
- en arrière : bord antérieur des muscles infra-hyoïdiens (VIa), muscles pré-vertébraux (VIb)



Groupe VIa : cervical antérieur / jugulaire antérieur

VIa : en avant des muscles infra-hyoïdiens

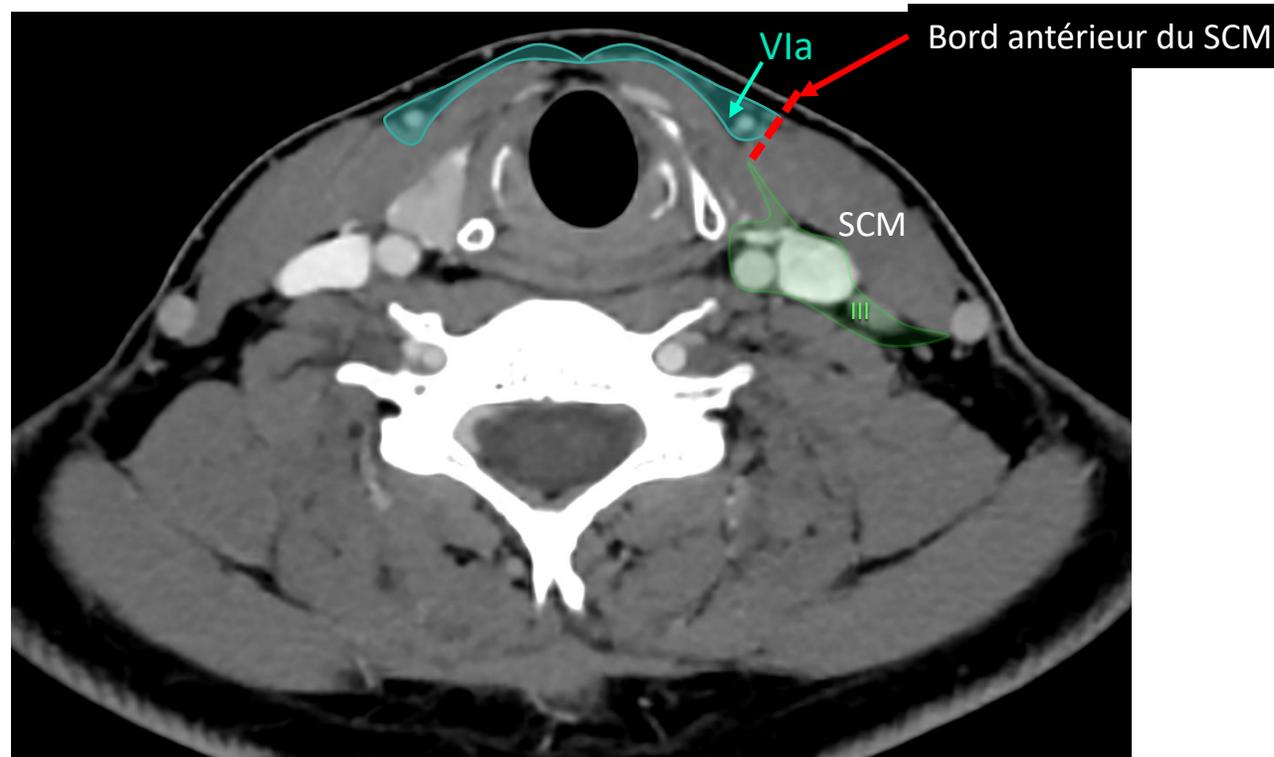


Table 5
level VIa and VIb.

| Boundaries | Level VIa (anterior jugular nodes) | Level VIb (pre-laryngeal, pre-tracheal, para-tracheal-recurrent laryngeal nerve nodes) |
|------------|--|---|
| Cranial | Caudal edge of the hyoid bone or caudal edge of the sub-mandibular gland, whichever is more caudal | Caudal edge of the thyroid cartilage ^a |
| Caudal | Cranial edge of the sternal manubrium | Cranial edge of the sternal manubrium |
| Anterior | Skin/platysma m. | Posterior aspect of infrahyoid (strap) mm. |
| Posterior | Anterior aspect of the infrahyoid (strap) mm. | Anterior aspect of larynx, thyroid gland and trachea (pre-laryngeal and pre-tracheal nodes)/pre-vertebral m. (right side)/esophagus (left side) |
| Lateral | Anterior edges of both sternocleidomastoid mm. | Common carotid artery on both sides |
| Medial | n.a. | Lateral aspect of trachea & esophagus (caudally) |

^a For tumors located on the anterior floor of month, tip of the tongue and lower lip, caudal edge of the body of the hyoid bone.

Groupe VIa : cervical antérieur / jugulaire antérieur

Le long de la veine jugulaire antérieure, en avant du muscle sterno-hyoïdien

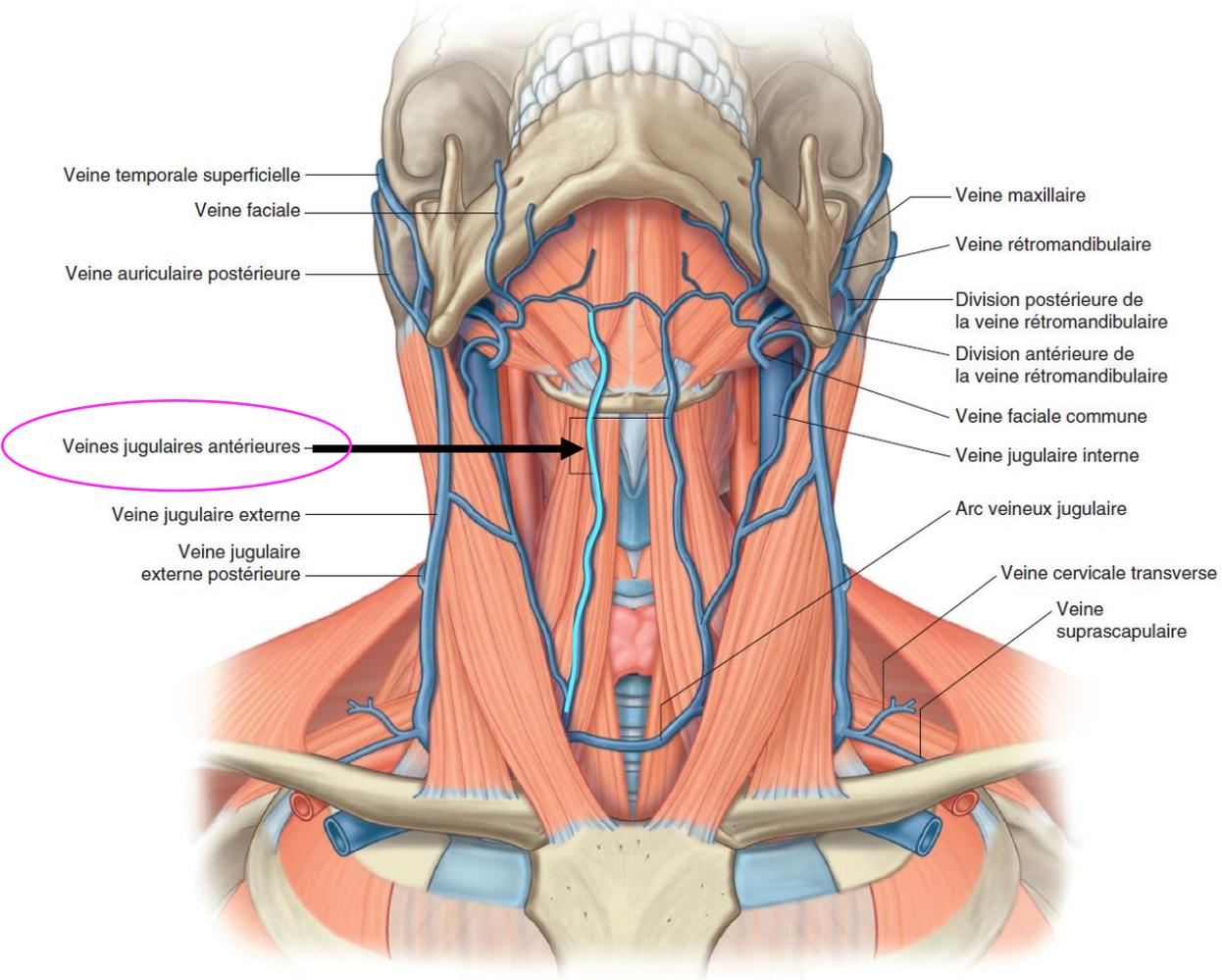
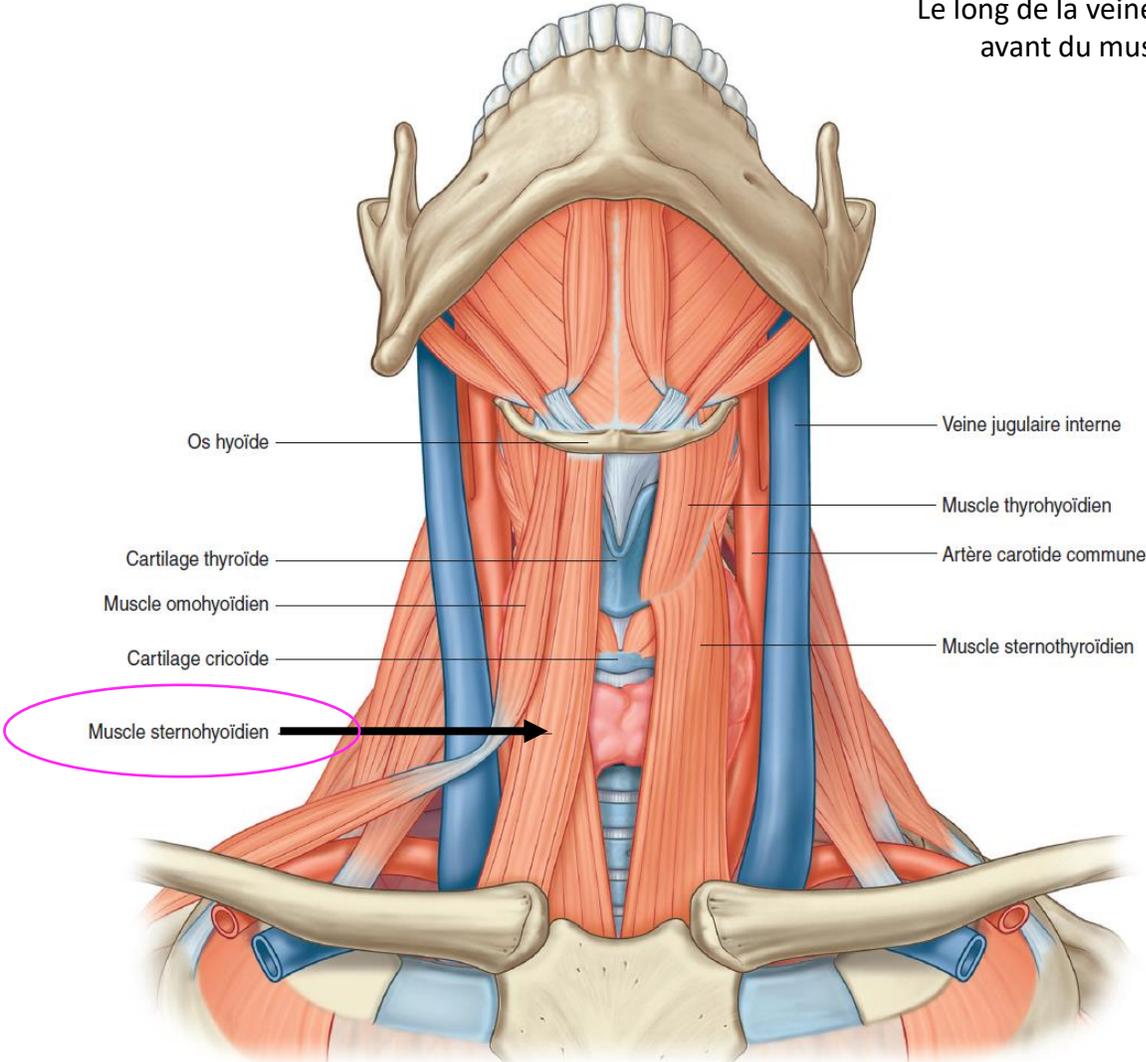


Figure 8.164 Veines superficielles du cou.

Groupe VIb : central / pré-trachéal / para-trachéal

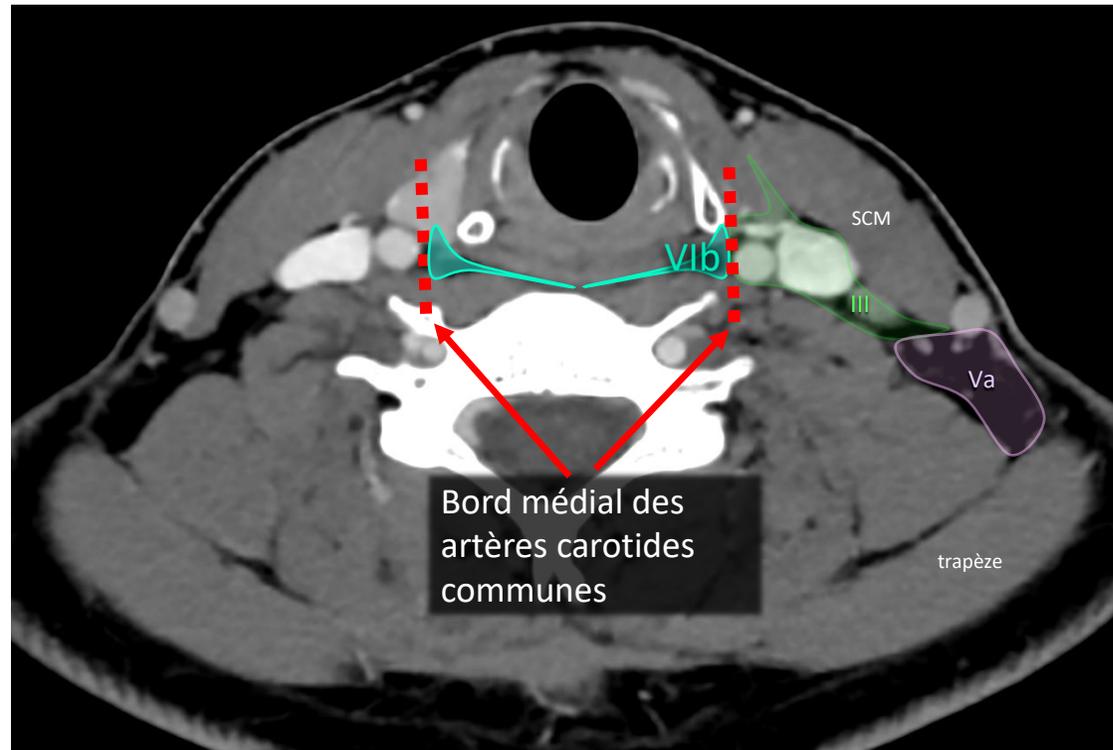
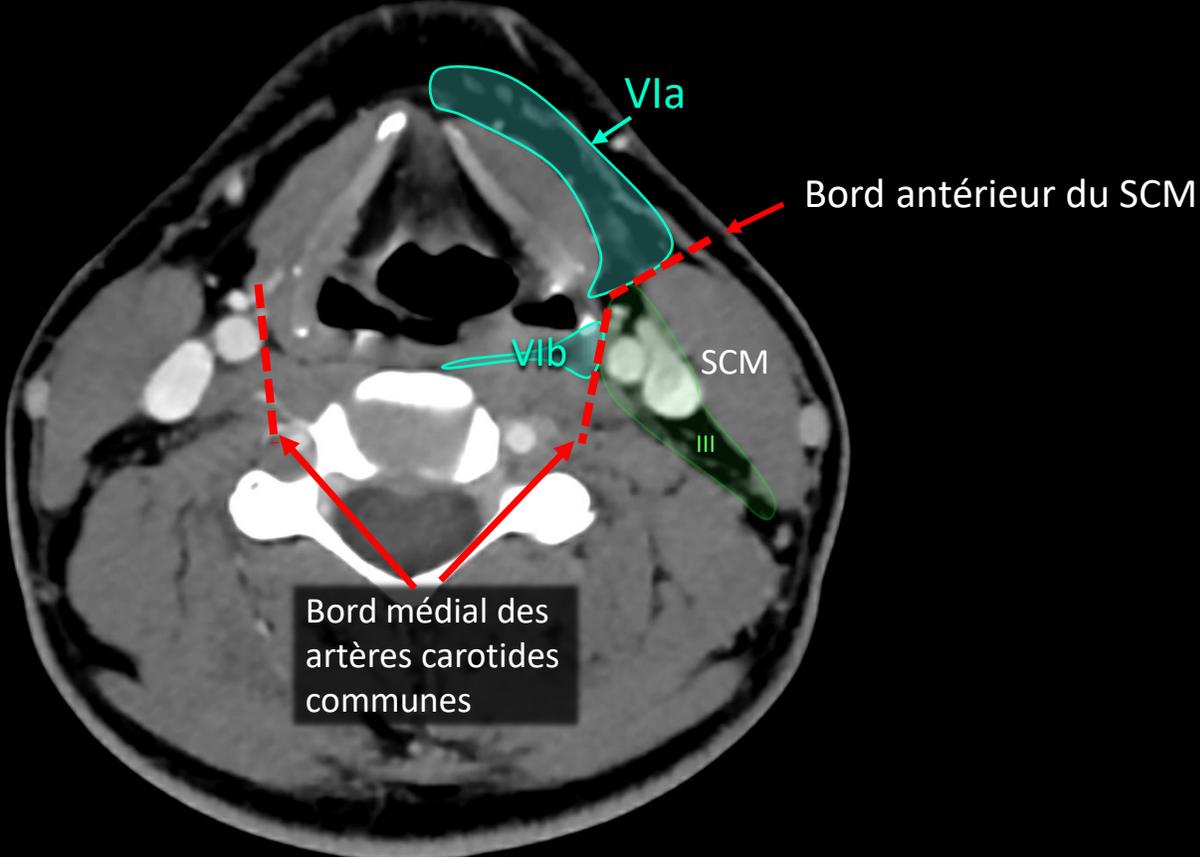
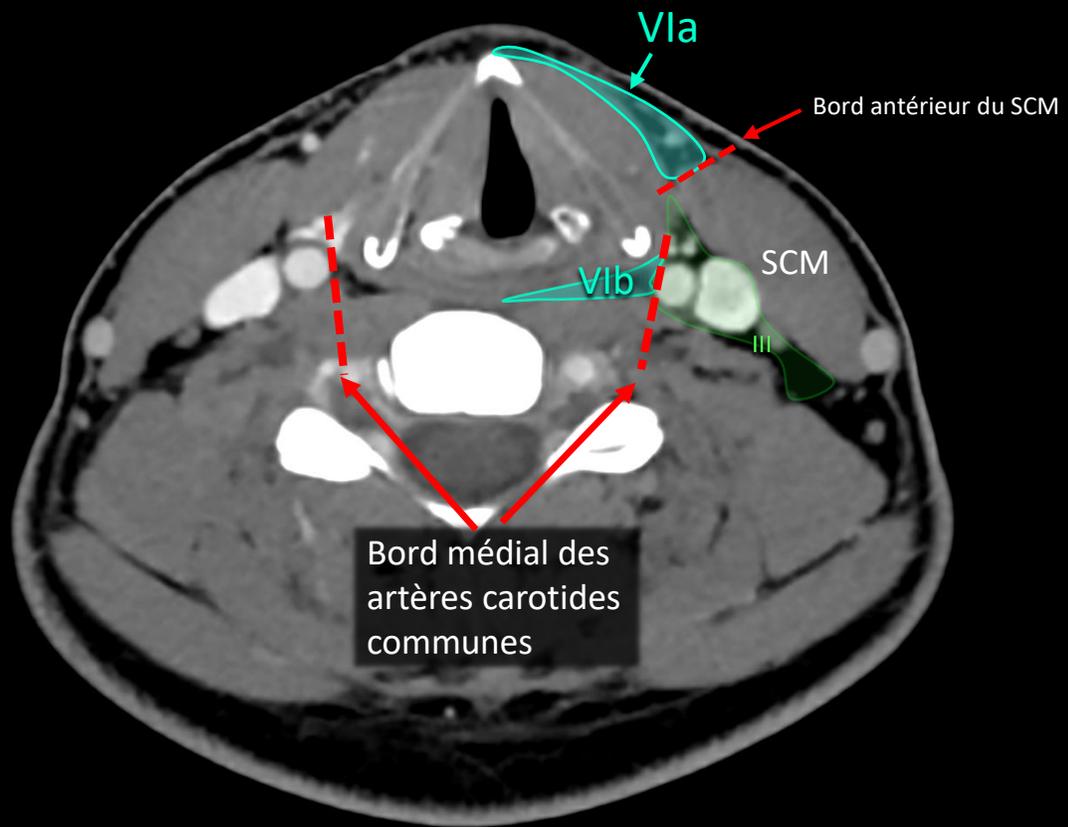


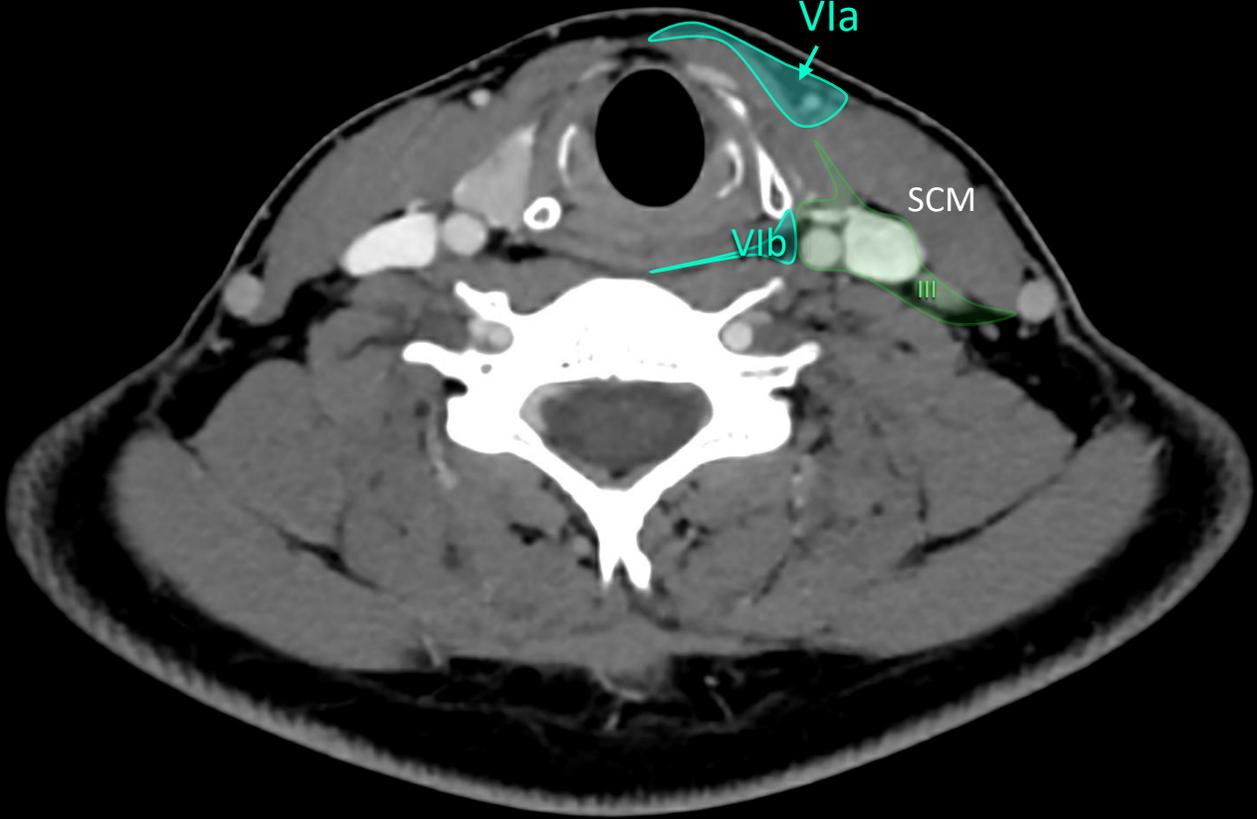
Table 5
level VIa and VIb.

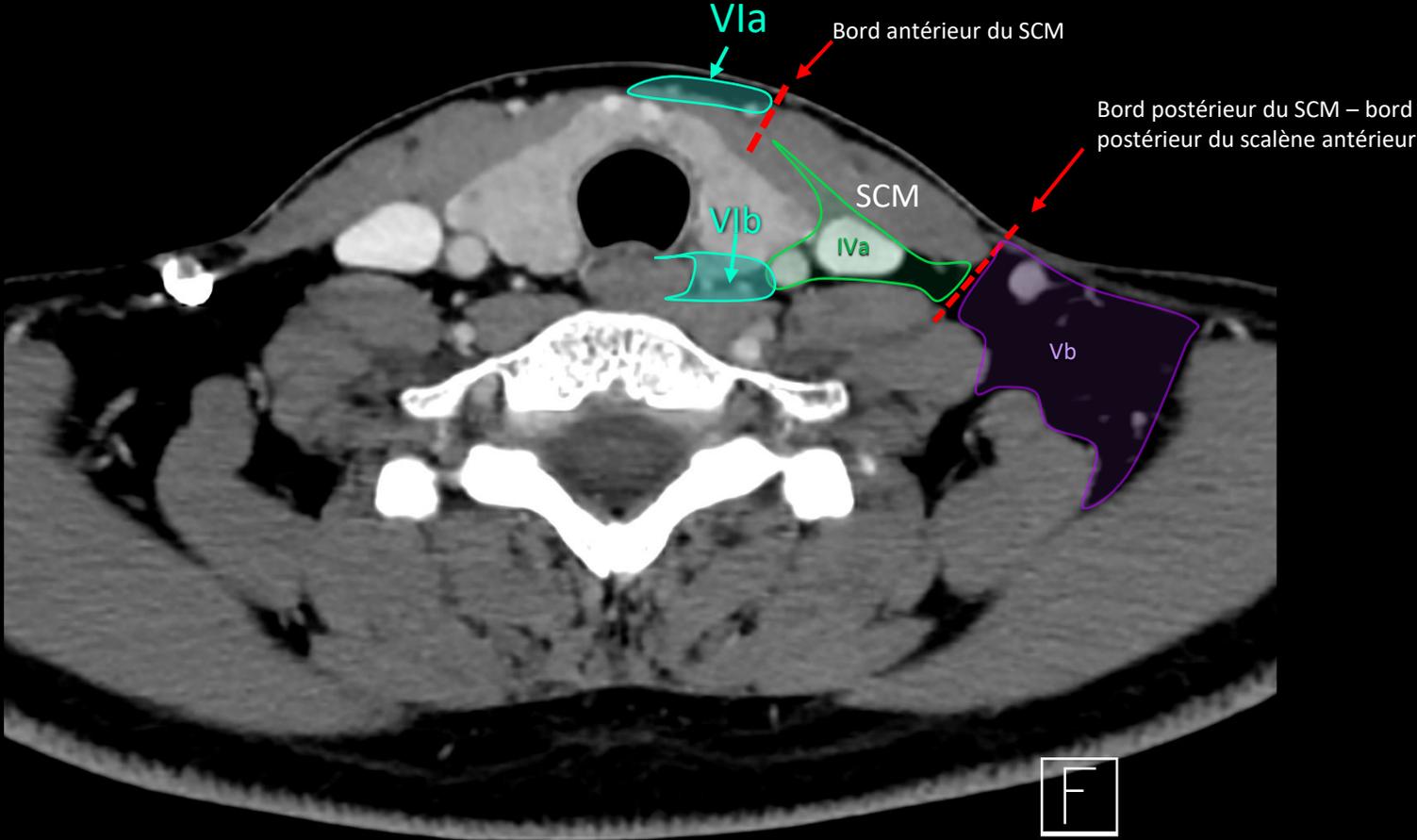
| Boundaries | Level VIa (anterior jugular nodes) | Level VIb (pre-laryngeal, pre-tracheal, para-tracheal-recurrent laryngeal nerve nodes) |
|------------|--|---|
| Cranial | Caudal edge of the hyoid bone or caudal edge of the sub-mandibular gland, whichever is more caudal | Caudal edge of the thyroid cartilage ^a |
| Caudal | Cranial edge of the sternal manubrium | Cranial edge of the sternal manubrium |
| Anterior | Skin/platysma m. | Posterior aspect of infrahyoid (strap) mm. |
| Posterior | Anterior aspect of the infrahyoid (strap) mm. | Anterior aspect of larynx, thyroid gland and trachea (pre-laryngeal and pre-tracheal nodes)/pre-vertebral m. (right side)/esophagus (left side) |
| Lateral | Anterior edges of both sternocleidomastoid mm. | Common carotid artery on both sides |
| Medial | n.a. | Lateral aspect of trachea & esophagus (caudally) |

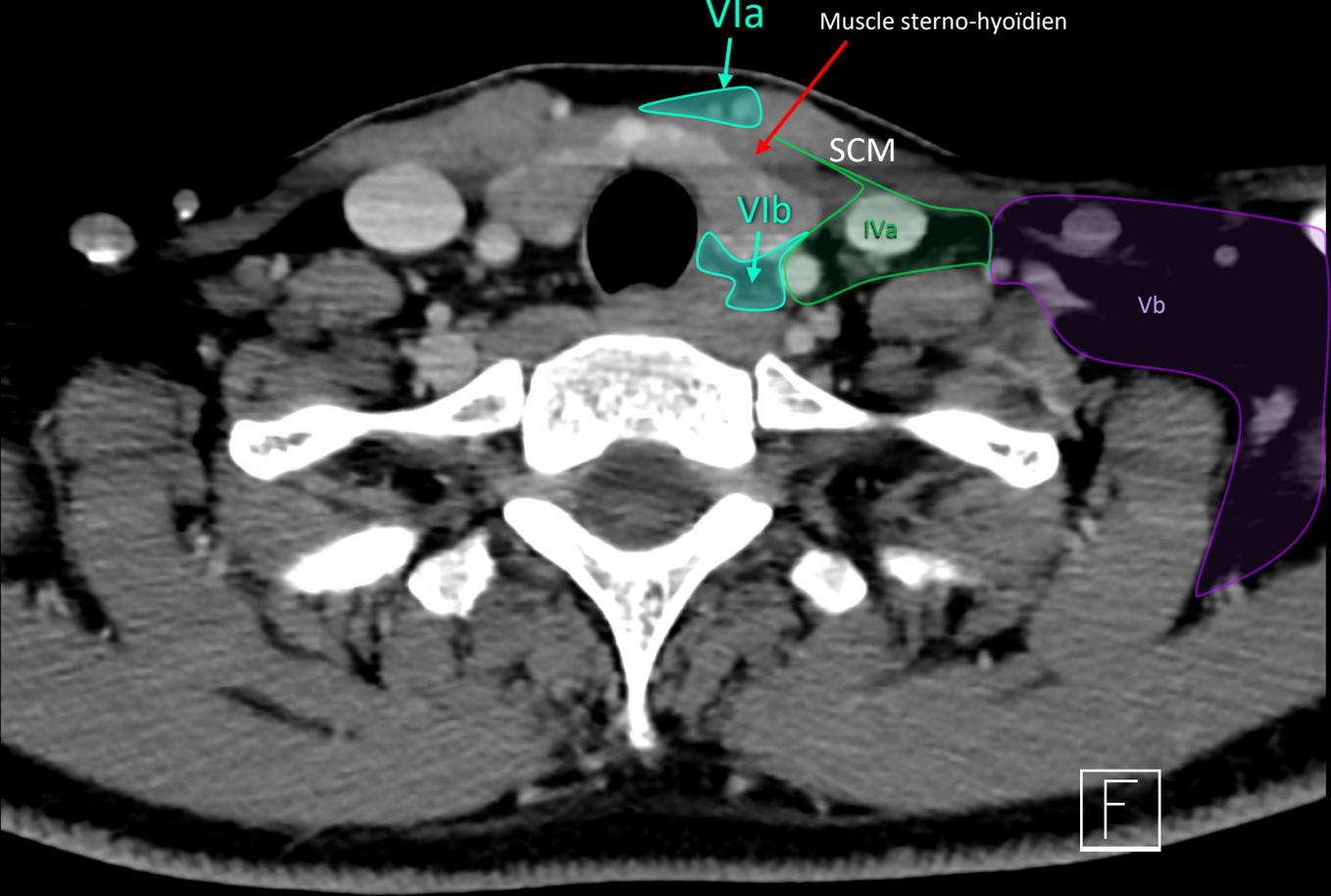
^a For tumors located on the anterior floor of month, tip of the tongue and lower lip, caudal edge of the body of the hyoid bone.

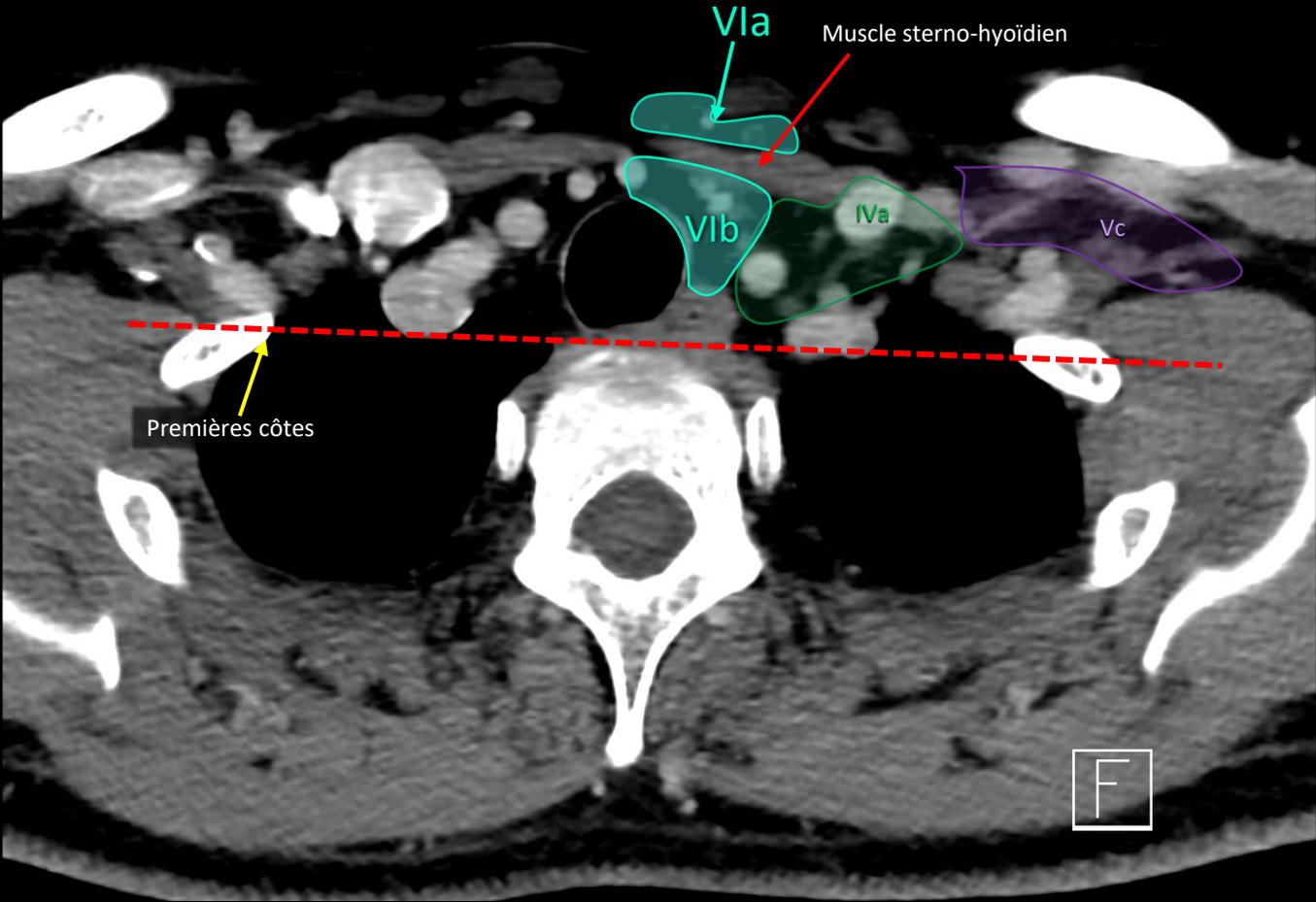








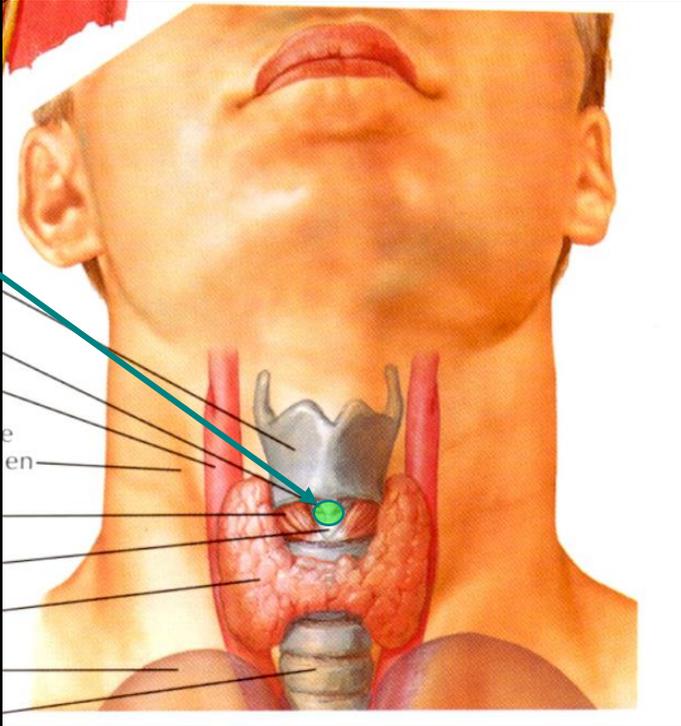
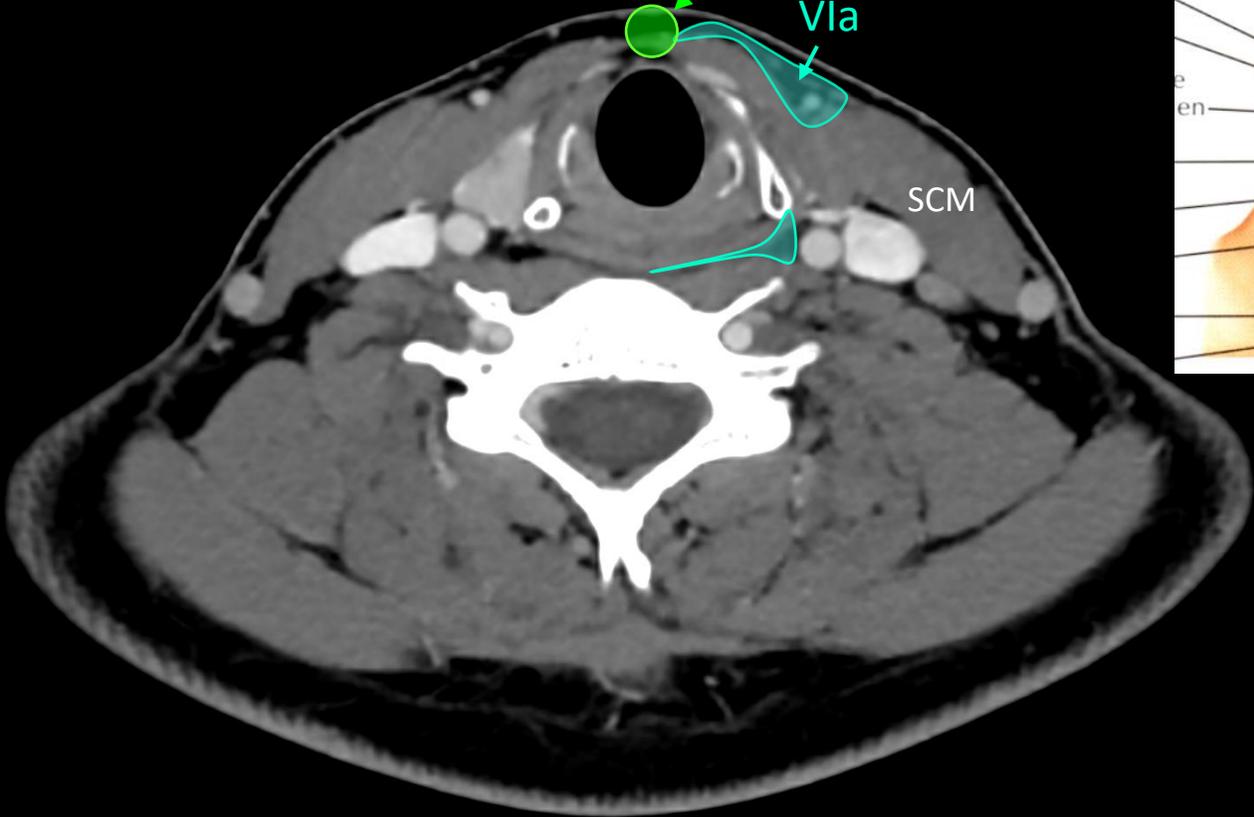




Groupe VI : nœuds lymphatiques particuliers

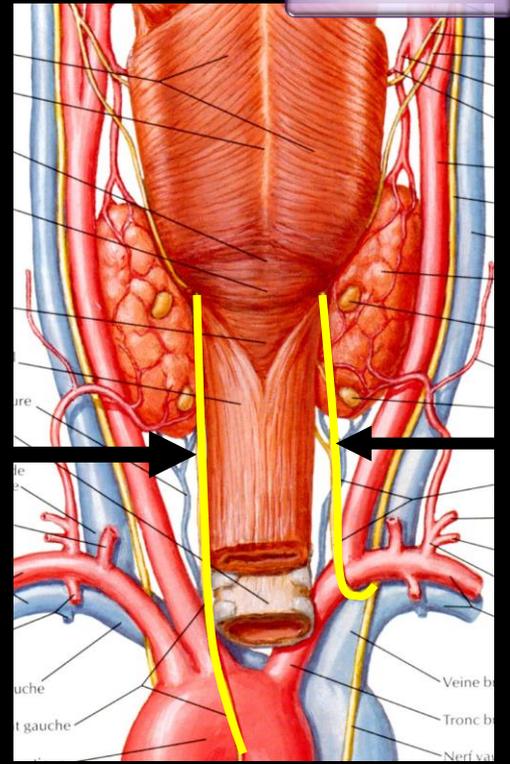
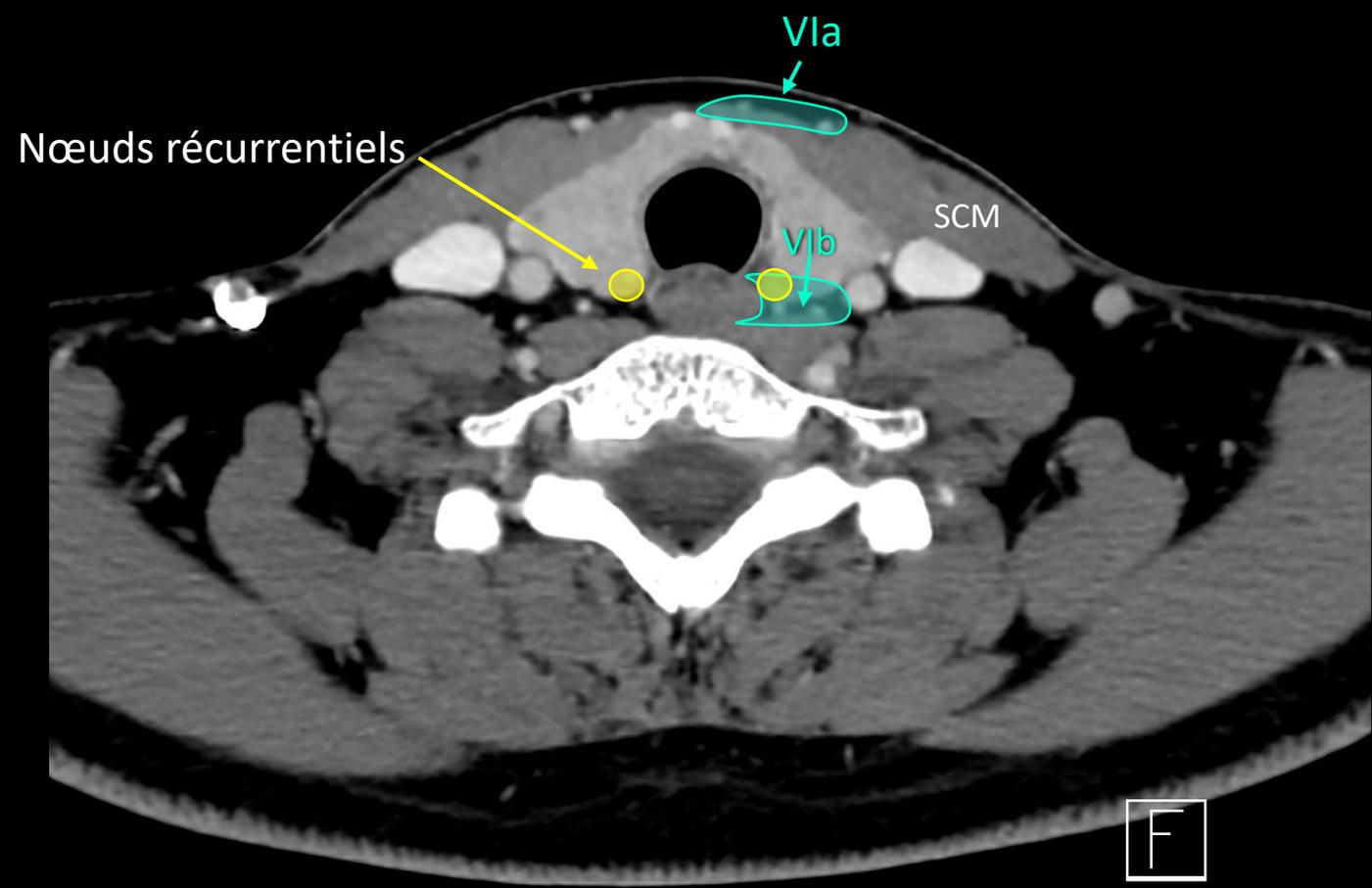
- sus-isthmique, pré-laryngé
- entre les muscles crico-thyroïdiens
- juste en avant du ligament crico-thyroïdien médian

delphien



Groupe VI : nœuds lymphatiques particuliers

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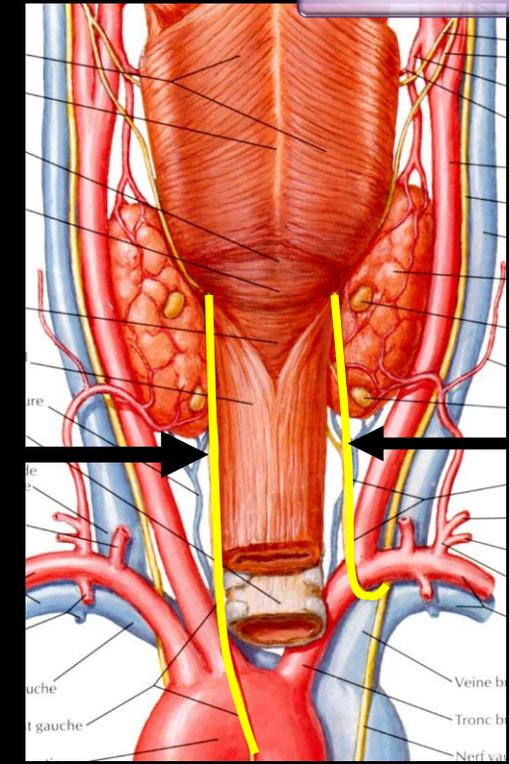
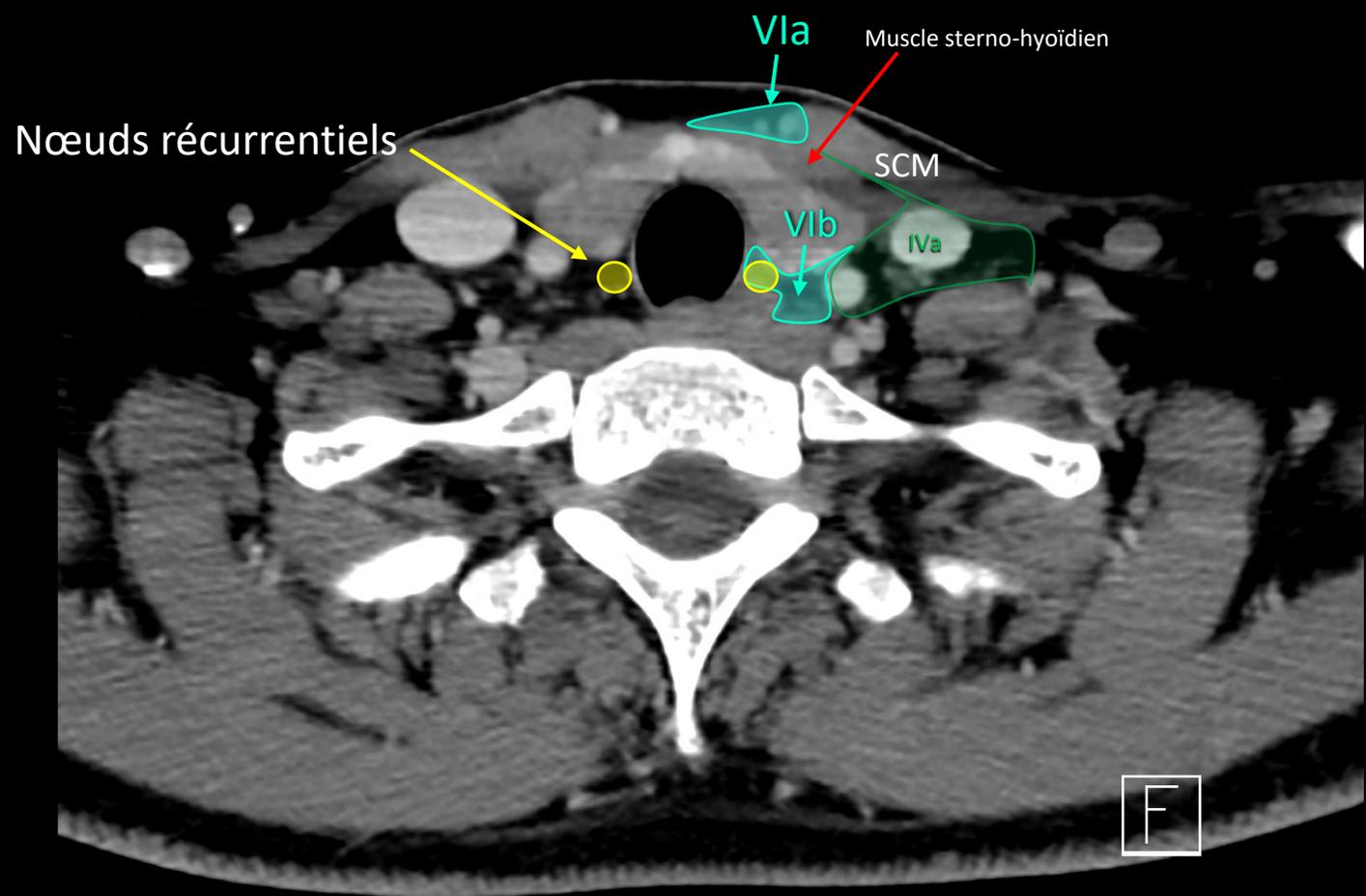


F. Netter M.D.

F

Groupe VI : nœuds lymphatiques particuliers

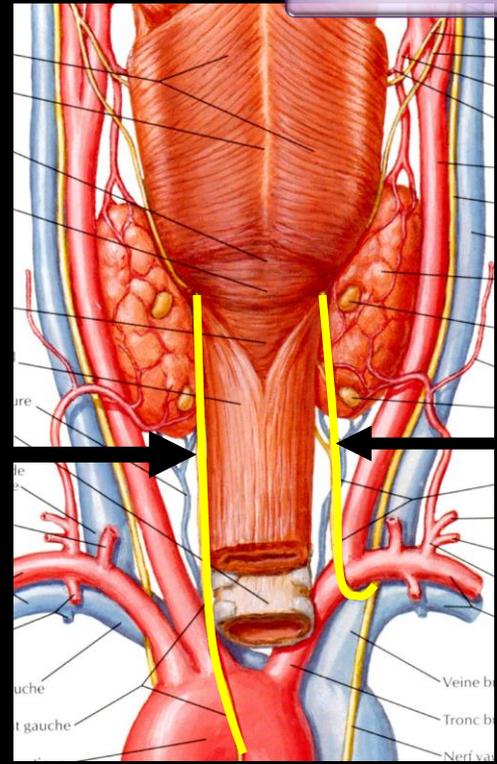
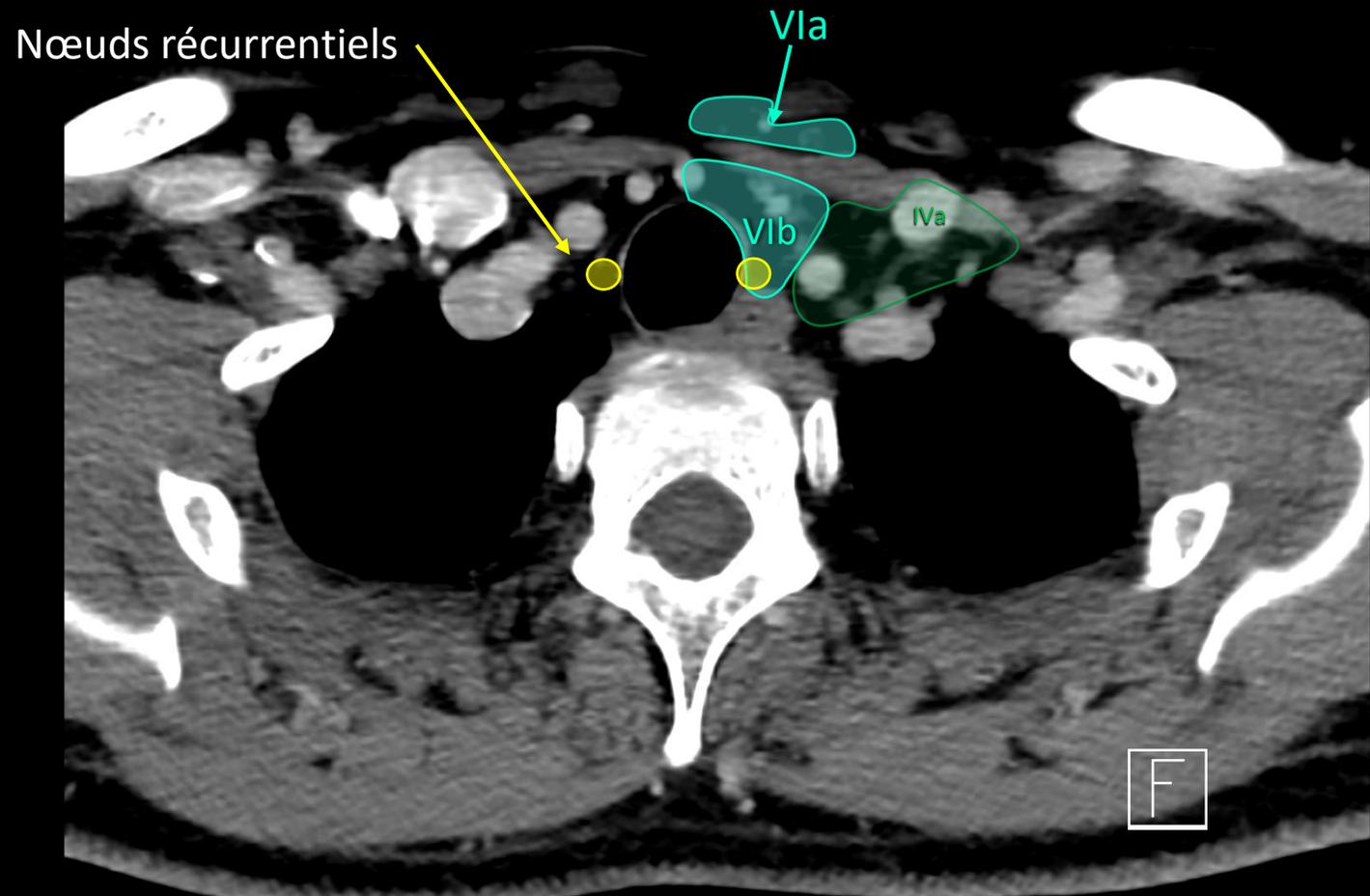
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F. Netter M.D.

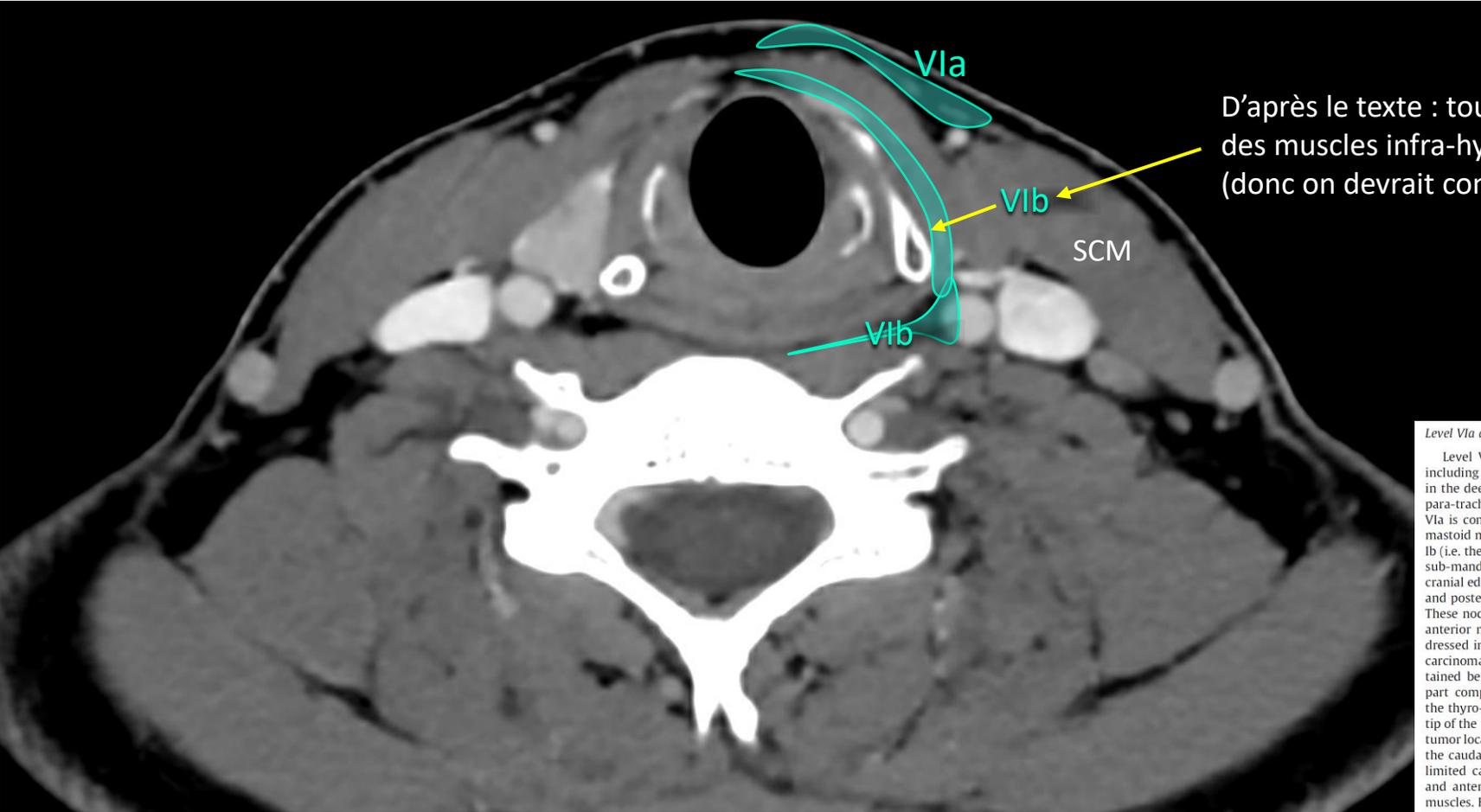
Groupe VI : nœuds lymphatiques particuliers

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F. Netter M.D.

Groupe VIb : imprécision sur ses limites



D'après le texte : tout ce qui est en arrière des muscles infra-hyoïdiens est du VI b (donc on devrait contourer comme ça)

(mais pas d'après les images de l'article)

Level VIa and VIb

Level VI (Table 5) contains the anterior compartment nodes including superficially, the anterior jugular nodes (level VIa), and in the deep previsceral space, the pre-laryngeal, pre-tracheal and para-tracheal (recurrent laryngeal nerve) nodes (level VIb). Level VIa is contained between the anterior edges of the sternocleidomastoid muscles. It is limited cranially by the caudal limit of level Ib (i.e. the caudal edge of the hyoid bone or the caudal edge of the sub-mandibular gland, whichever is more caudal), caudally by the cranial edge of the sternal manubrium, anteriorly by the platysma, and posteriorly by the anterior surface of the infrahyoid muscles. These nodes mostly drain the integuments of the lower face and anterior neck. Consequently, their treatment should only be addressed in lower lip tumors and in advanced gingivo-mandibular carcinomas invading the soft tissues of the chin. Level VIb is contained between the 2 common carotid arteries. Its most cranial part comprises 2-3 inconstant infrahyoid nodes, which rest on the thyro-hyoid membrane and drain the anterior floor of mouth, tip of the tongue and lower lip. Consequently, for all other primary tumor locations, it is proposed to set the cranial limit of level VIb at the caudal edge of the body of the thyroid cartilage. Level VIb is limited caudally by the cranial edge of the sternal manubrium and anteriorly by the posterior aspect of the infrahyoid (strap) muscles. For the pre-laryngeal and pre-tracheal nodes, the posterior limit is delineated by the anterior aspect of the respiratory tract, i.e. from cranial to caudal, the anterior wall of the larynx, in front of the cricoid cartilage (pre-laryngeal nodes), the anterior surface of the thyroid gland (thyroid nodes) and the anterior aspect of the trachea (pre-tracheal nodes). For the para-tracheal nodes also known as the recurrent laryngeal nerve nodes, the pre-vertebral muscles and the esophagus delineate the posterior limit on the right and left sides, respectively.

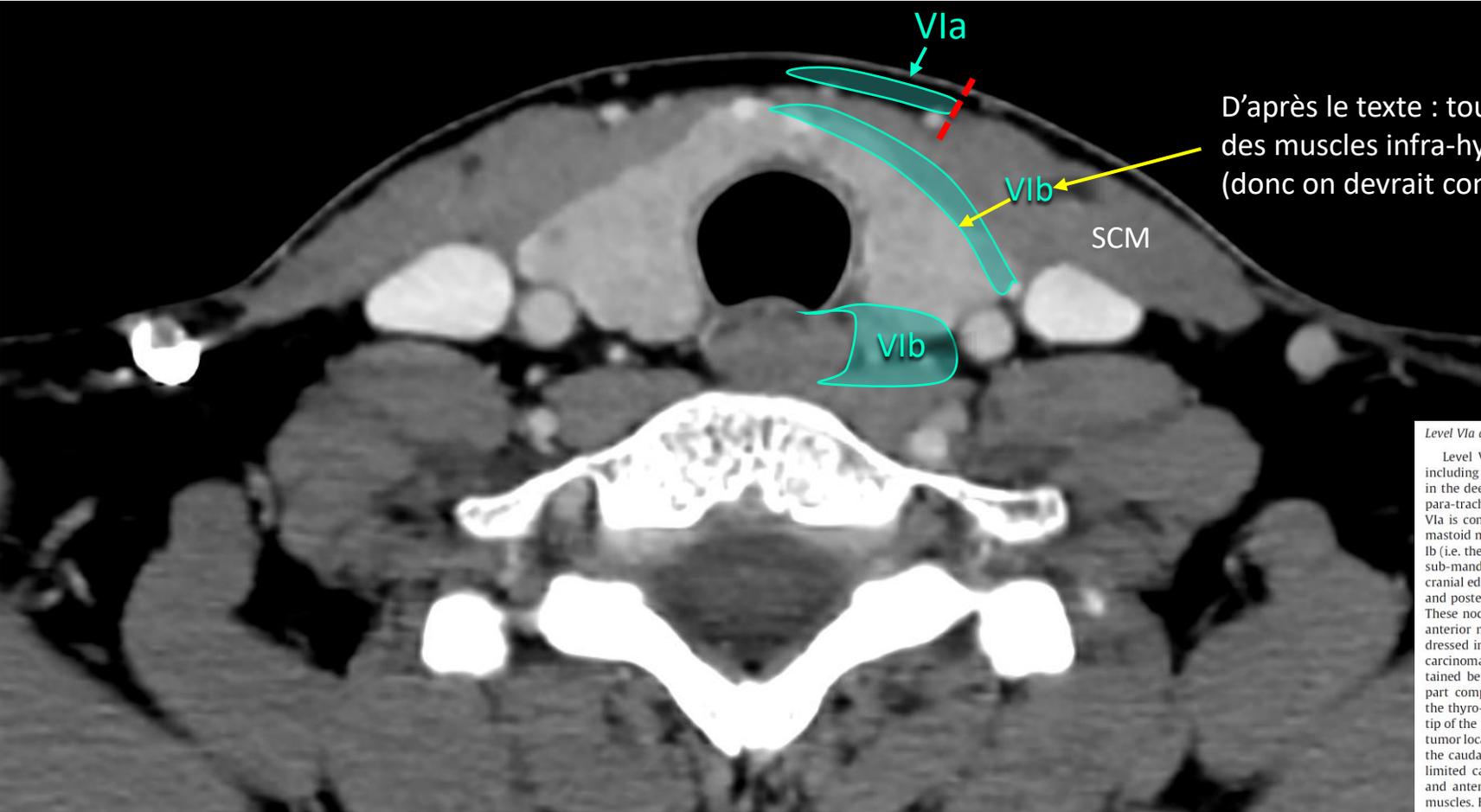
Level VIb receives efferent lymphatics from the anterior floor of mouth, the tip of the tongue, the lower lip, the thyroid gland, the glottic and subglottic larynx, the hypopharynx, and the cervical esophagus. These nodes are at high risk for harboring metastases from cancers of the lower lip, the oral cavity (floor of mouth and tip of the tongue), the thyroid gland, the glottic and subglottic larynx, the apex of the piriform sinus, and the cervical esophagus.

Table 5
level VIa and VIb.

| Boundaries | Level VIa (anterior jugular nodes) | Level VIb (pre-laryngeal, pre-tracheal, para-tracheal-recurrent laryngeal nerve nodes) |
|------------|--|---|
| Cranial | Caudal edge of the hyoid bone or caudal edge of the sub-mandibular gland, whichever is more caudal | Caudal edge of the thyroid cartilage ^a |
| Caudal | Cranial edge of the sternal manubrium | Cranial edge of the sternal manubrium |
| Anterior | Skin/platysma m. | Posterior aspect of infrahyoid (strap) mm. |
| Posterior | Anterior aspect of the infrahyoid (strap) mm. | Anterior aspect of larynx, thyroid gland and trachea (pre-laryngeal and pre-tracheal nodes)/pre-vertebral m. (right side)/esophagus (left side) |
| Lateral | Anterior edges of both sternocleidomastoid mm. | Common carotid artery on both sides |
| Medial | n.a. | Lateral aspect of trachea & esophagus (caudally) |

^a For tumors located on the anterior floor of month, tip of the tongue and lower lip, caudal edge of the body of the hyoid bone.

Groupe VIb : imprécision sur ses limites



D'après le texte : tout ce qui est en arrière des muscles infra-hyoïdiens est du VI b (donc on devrait contourer comme ça)

(mais pas d'après les images de l'article)

Level VIa and VIb

Level VI (Table 5) contains the anterior compartment nodes including superficially, the anterior jugular nodes (level VIa), and in the deep previsceral space, the pre-laryngeal, pre-tracheal and para-tracheal (recurrent laryngeal nerve) nodes (level VIb). Level VIa is contained between the anterior edges of the sternocleidomastoid muscles. It is limited cranially by the caudal limit of level Ib (i.e. the caudal edge of the hyoid bone or the caudal edge of the sub-mandibular gland, whichever is more caudal), caudally by the cranial edge of the sternal manubrium, anteriorly by the platysma, and posteriorly by the anterior surface of the infrahyoid muscles. These nodes mostly drain the integuments of the lower face and anterior neck. Consequently, their treatment should only be addressed in lower lip tumors and in advanced gingivo-mandibular carcinomas invading the soft tissues of the chin. Level VIb is contained between the 2 common carotid arteries. Its most cranial part comprises 2-3 inconstant infrahyoid nodes, which rest on the thyro-hyoid membrane and drain the anterior floor of mouth, tip of the tongue and lower lip. Consequently, for all other primary tumor locations, it is proposed to set the cranial limit of level VIb at the caudal edge of the body of the thyroid cartilage. Level VIb is limited caudally by the cranial edge of the sternal manubrium and anteriorly by the posterior aspect of the infrahyoid (strap) muscles. For the pre-laryngeal and pre-tracheal nodes, the posterior limit is delineated by the anterior aspect of the respiratory tract, i.e. from cranial to caudal, the anterior wall of the larynx, in front of the cricoid cartilage (pre-laryngeal nodes), the anterior surface of the thyroid gland (thyroid nodes) and the anterior aspect of the trachea (pre-tracheal nodes). For the para-tracheal nodes also known as the recurrent laryngeal nerve nodes, the pre-vertebral muscles and the esophagus delineate the posterior limit on the right and left sides, respectively.

Level VIb receives efferent lymphatics from the anterior floor of mouth, the tip of the tongue, the lower lip, the thyroid gland, the glottic and subglottic larynx, the hypopharynx, and the cervical esophagus. These nodes are at high risk for harboring metastases from cancers of the lower lip, the oral cavity (floor of mouth and tip of the tongue), the thyroid gland, the glottic and subglottic larynx, the apex of the piriform sinus, and the cervical esophagus.

Table 5
level VIa and VIb.

| Boundaries | Level VIa (anterior jugular nodes) | Level VIb (pre-laryngeal, pre-tracheal, para-tracheal-recurrent laryngeal nerve nodes) |
|------------|--|---|
| Cranial | Caudal edge of the hyoid bone or caudal edge of the sub-mandibular gland, whichever is more caudal | Caudal edge of the thyroid cartilage ^a |
| Caudal | Cranial edge of the sternal manubrium | Cranial edge of the sternal manubrium |
| Anterior | Skin/platysma m. | Posterior aspect of infrahyoid (strap) mm. |
| Posterior | Anterior aspect of the infrahyoid (strap) mm. | Anterior aspect of larynx, thyroid gland and trachea (pre-laryngeal and pre-tracheal nodes)/pre-vertebral m. (right side)/esophagus (left side) |
| Lateral | Anterior edges of both sternocleidomastoid mm. | Common carotid artery on both sides |
| Medial | n.a. | Lateral aspect of trachea & esophagus (caudally) |

^a For tumors located on the anterior floor of mouth, tip of the tongue and lower lip, caudal edge of the body of the hyoid bone.

Groupe VII A : rétro-pharyngé

VII a = rétropharyngés

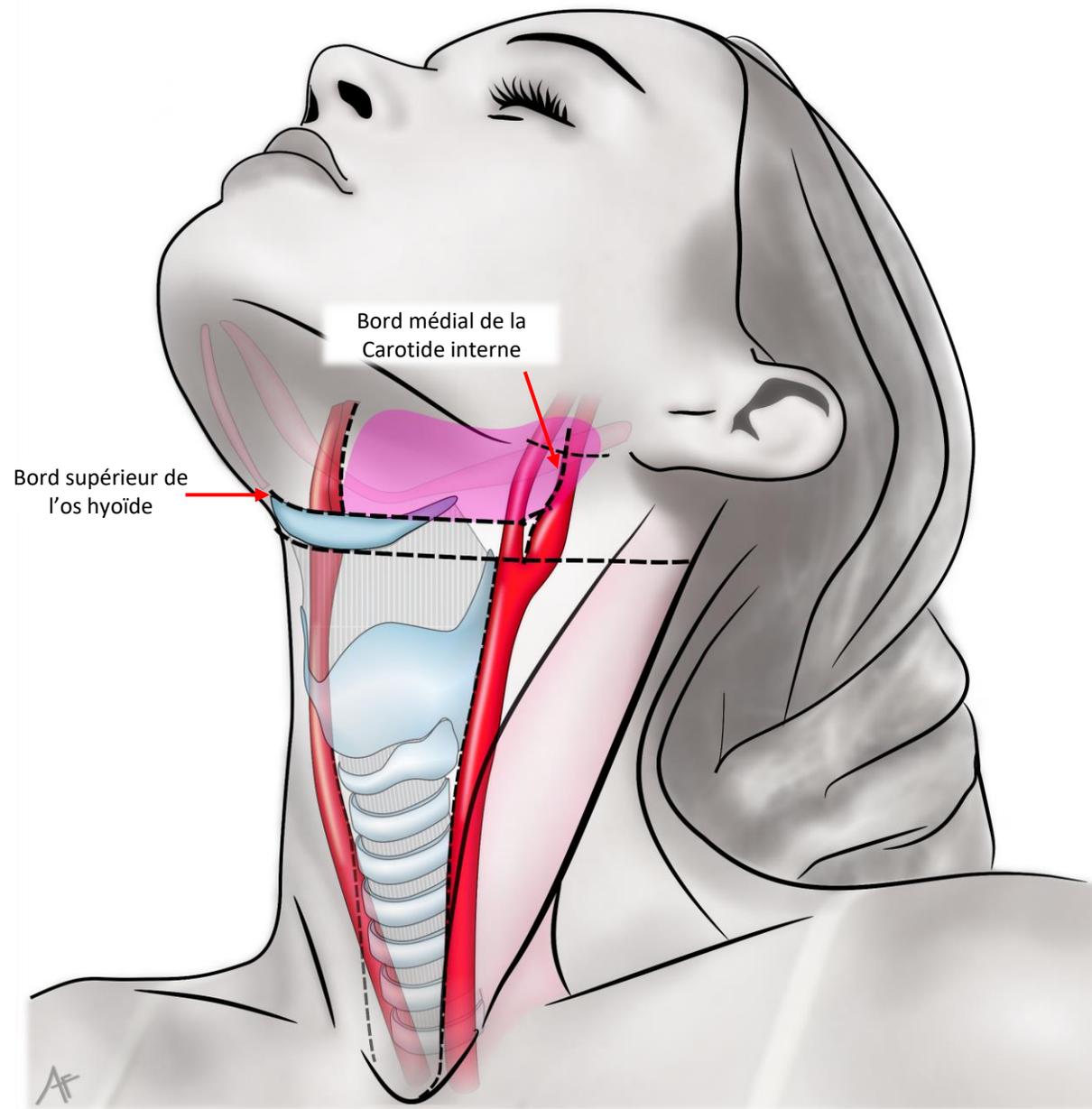
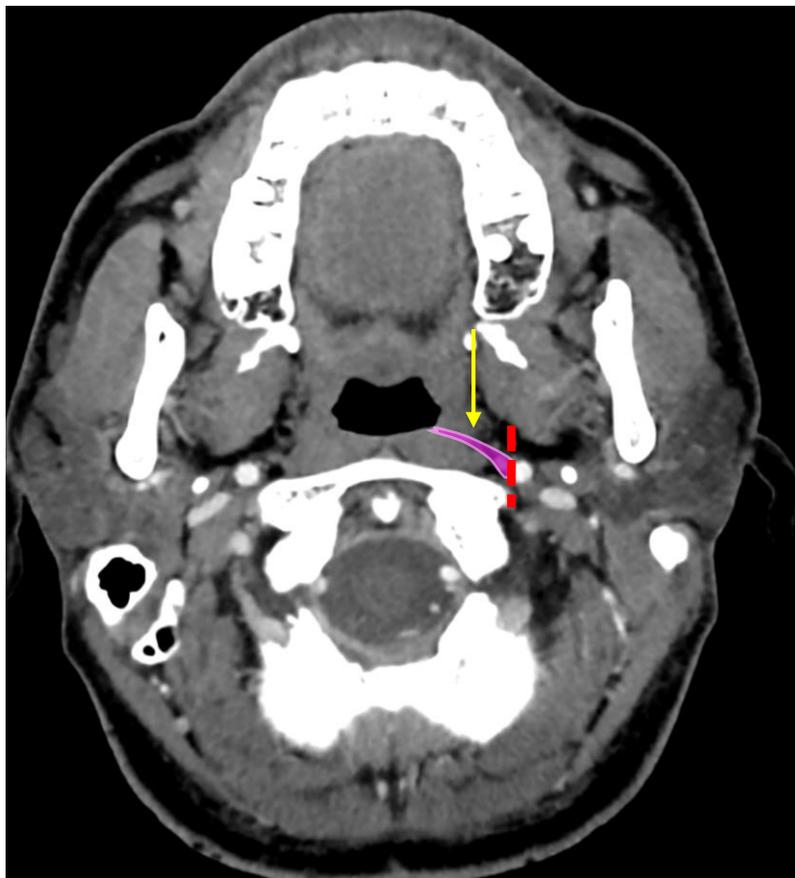
En haut : bord supérieur du corps de C1

En bas : bord supérieur de l'os hyoïde

Latéralement : les bords médiaux des carotides internes

En avant : muscles constricteurs du pharynx

En arrière : muscles pré-vertébraux



Groupe VII A : rétro-pharyngé

VII a = rétropharyngés

En haut : bord supérieur du corps de C1

En bas : bord supérieur de l'os hyoïde

Latéralement : les bords médiaux des carotides internes

En avant : muscles constricteurs du pharynx

En arrière : muscles pré-vertébraux

Important +++ car :

- Non compris dans les curages
- Peut être le premier relais de K du : nasopharynx, paroi pharyngée postérieure, voile, amygdale, **bouche oesophagienne**

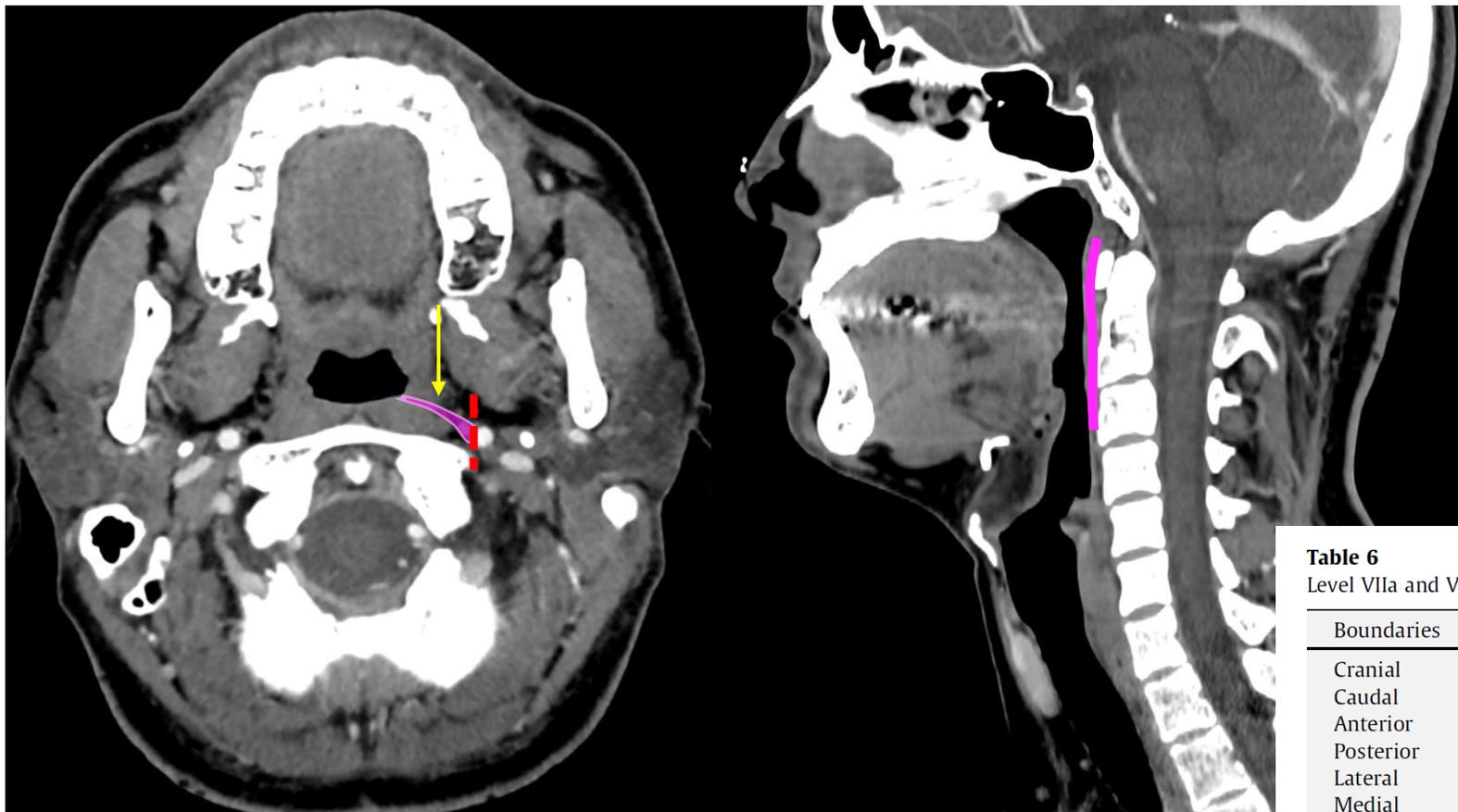


Table 6
Level VIIa and VIIb.

| Boundaries | Level VIIa (retropharyngeal nodes) |
|------------|--|
| Cranial | Upper edge of body of c1/hard palate |
| Caudal | Cranial edge of the body of the hyoid bone |
| Anterior | Posterior edge of the superior or middle pharyngeal constrictor m. |
| Posterior | Longus capitis m. and longus colli m. |
| Lateral | Medial edge of the internal carotid artery |
| Medial | A line parallel to the lateral edge of the longus capiti muscle |

Groupe VII A : rétro-pharyngé

VII a = rétropharyngés

En haut : bord supérieur du corps de C1

En bas : bord supérieur de l'os hyoïde

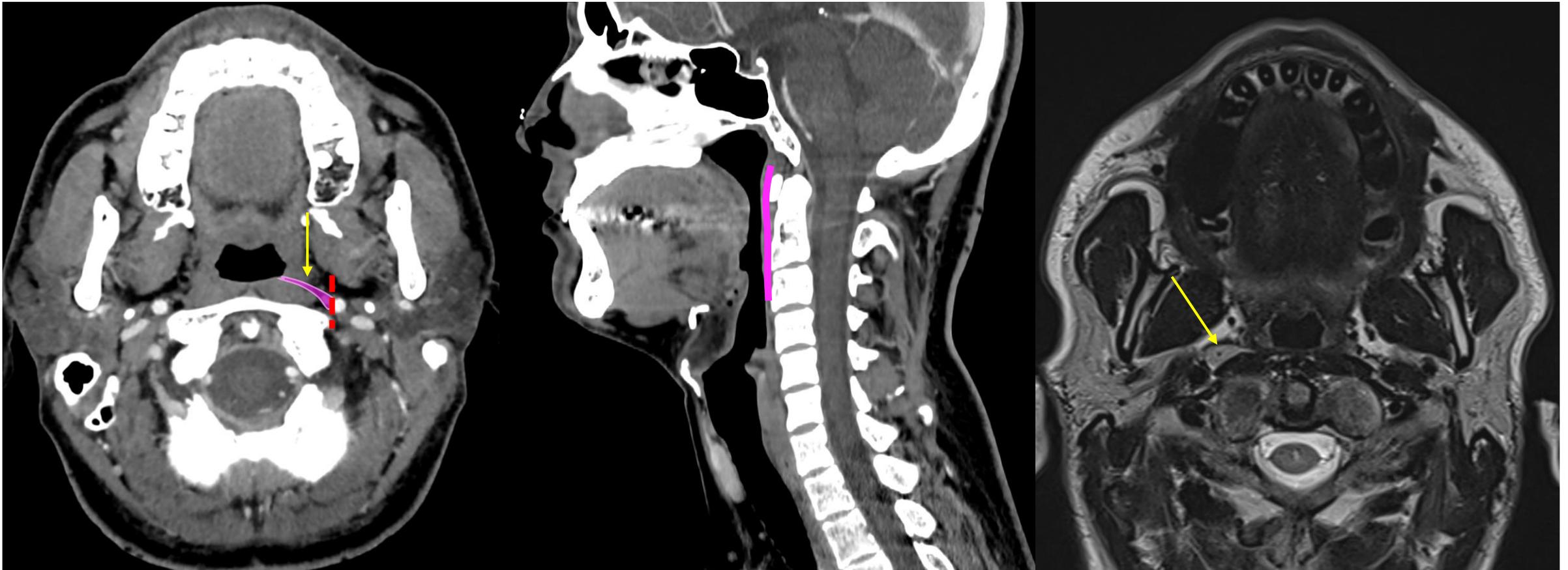
Latéralement : les bords médiaux des carotides internes

En avant : muscles constricteurs du pharynx

En arrière : muscles pré-vertébraux

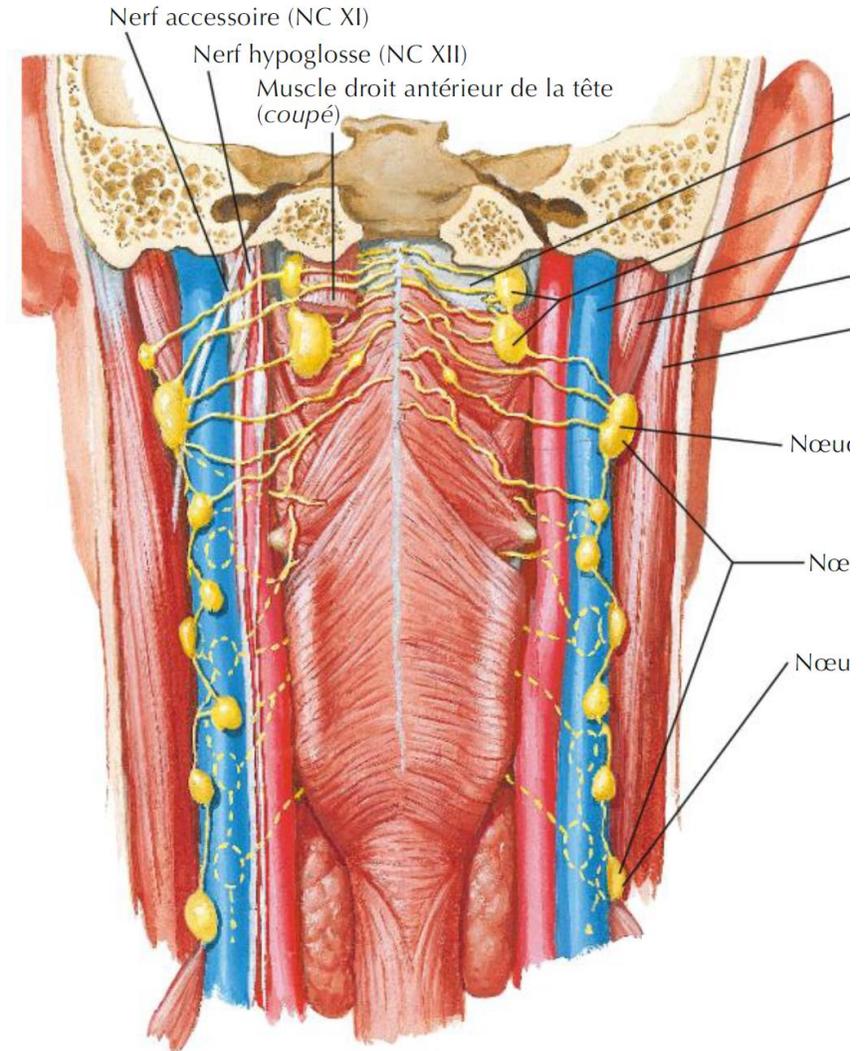
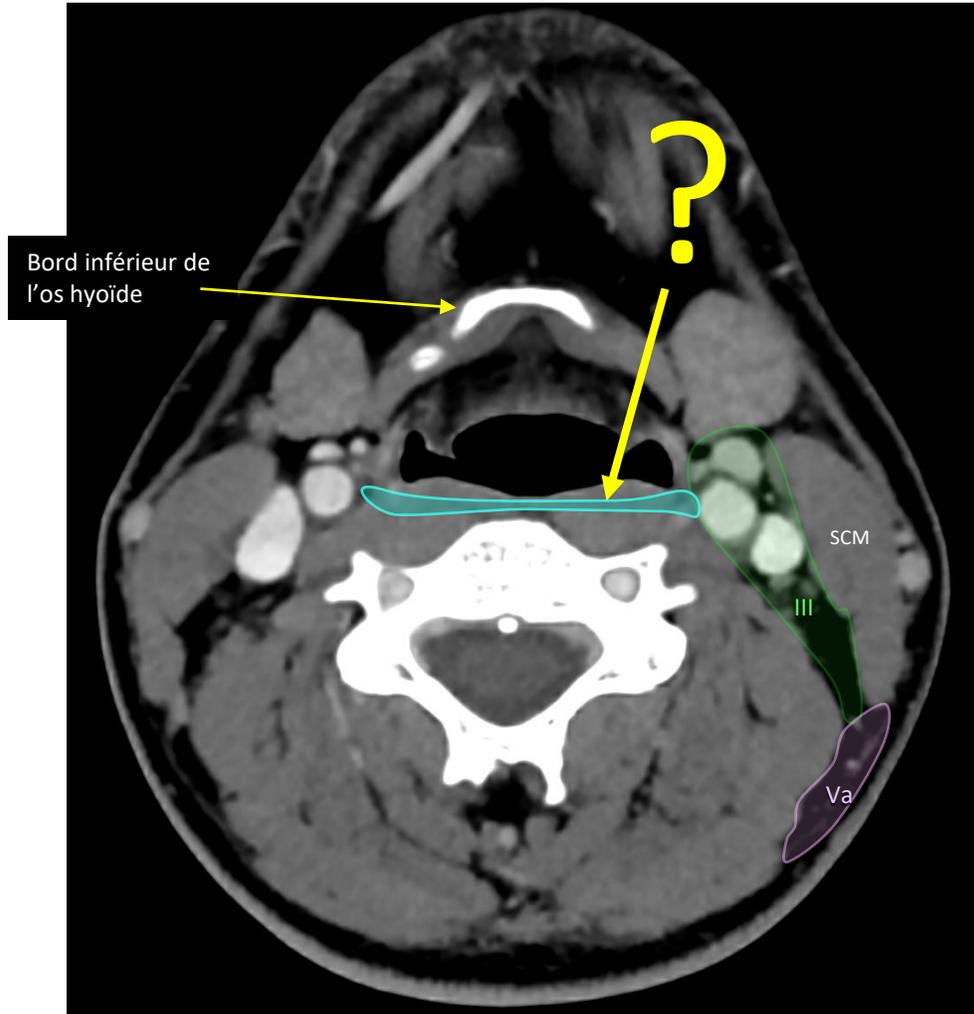
Important +++ car :

- Non compris dans les curages
- Peut être le premier relais de K du : nasopharynx, paroi pharyngée postérieure, voile, amygdale, **bouche oesophagienne**



L'espace rétro-pharyngé sous-hyoïdien : groupe VI / VII A ?

Non défini / imprécisions sur les limites supérieures du VI / débat sur l'existence ou non de nœuds lymphatiques rétro-pharyngés sous-hyoïdiens



Drainage lymphatique du pharynx : vue postérieure (Netter)

Groupe VII B : rétro-stylien

(Classif Robbins : groupe IIA)

[Retour au menu](#)

VII b = rétrostyliens

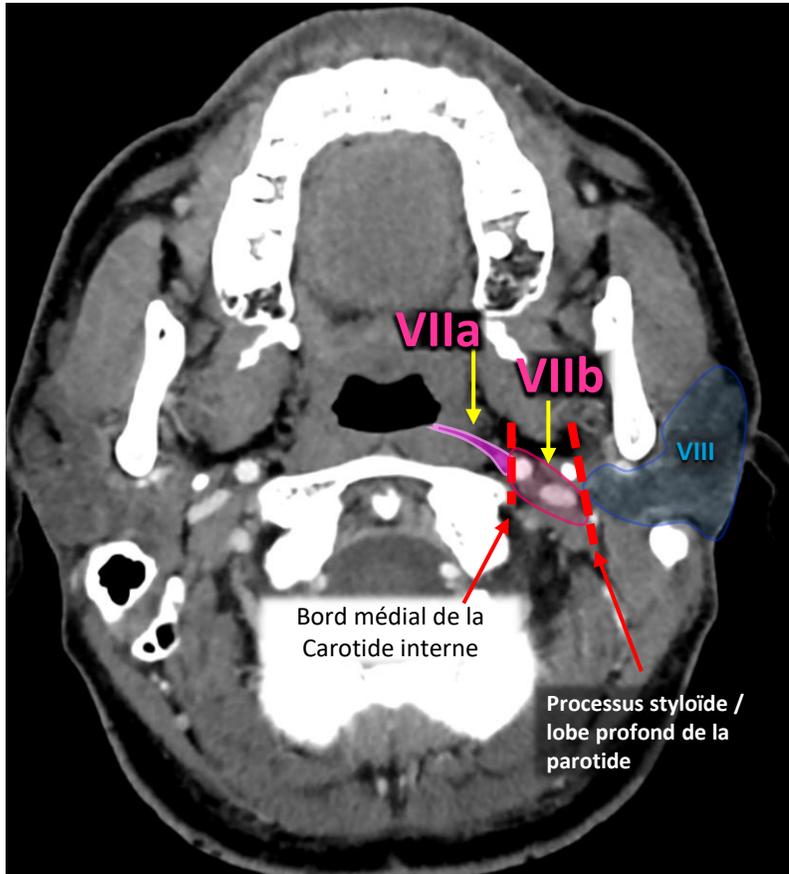
En haut : base du crâne

En bas : bord inférieur de la masse latérale de C1

Médialement : les bords médiaux des carotides internes

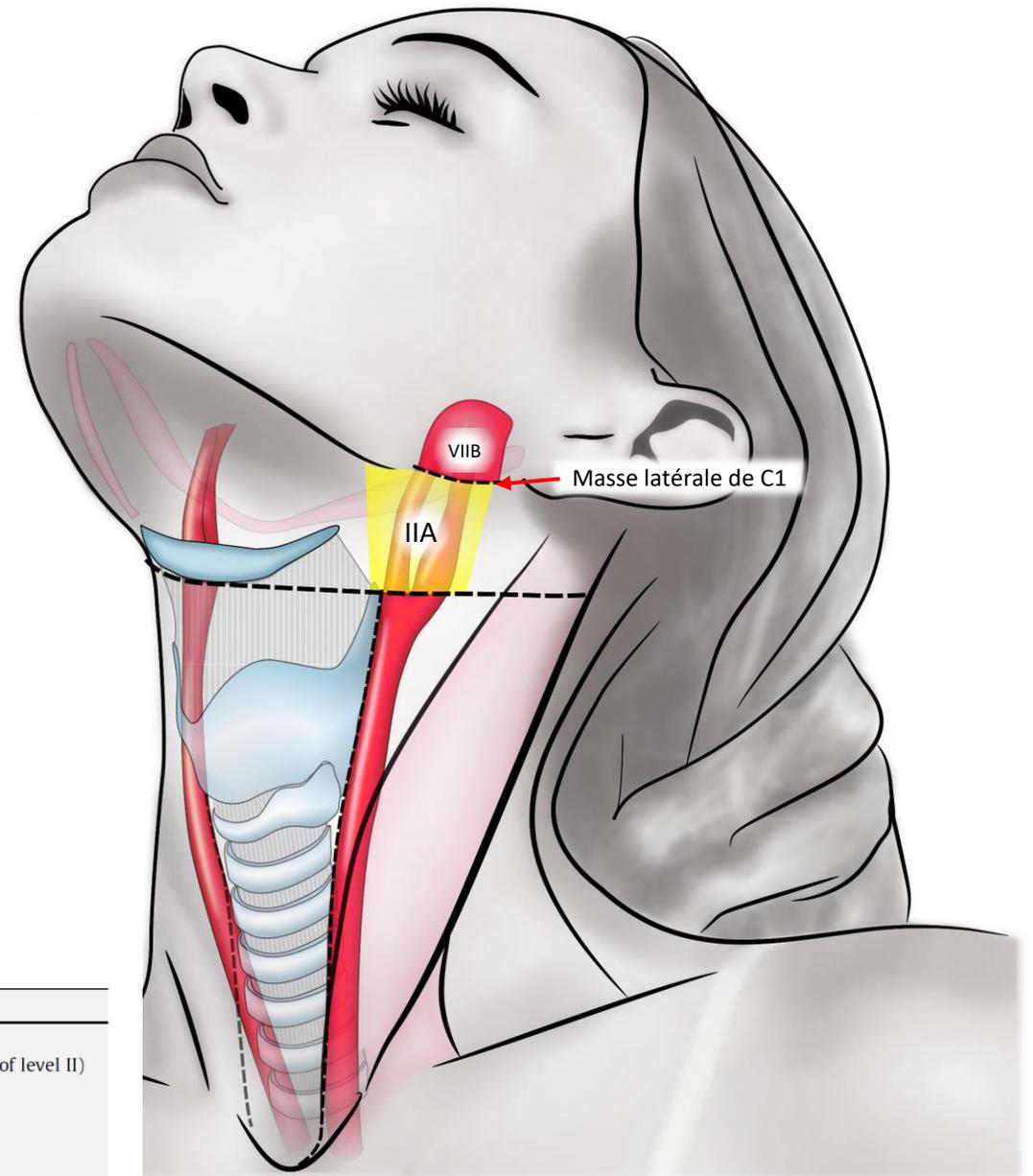
Latéralement : parotide / styloïde

En avant : espace pré-stylien



Level VIIb (retro-styloid nodes)

- Base of skull (jugular foramen)
- Caudal edge of the lateral process of C1 (upper limit of level II)
- Posterior edge of prestyloid para-pharyngeal space
- Vertebral body of C1, base of skull
- Styloid process/deep parotid lobe
- Medial edge of the internal carotid artery



Groupe VIII : Parotidien

- Ganglions sous-cutanés, intra-parotidiens et sous-parotidiens (includ pré-tragien)
- En bas : jusqu'à l'angle mandibulaire
- En avant : branche (ramus) mandibulaire/m masséter/m ptérygoïdien médial
- En arrière : SCM/ventre postérieur du digastrique
- Médialement : processus styloïde

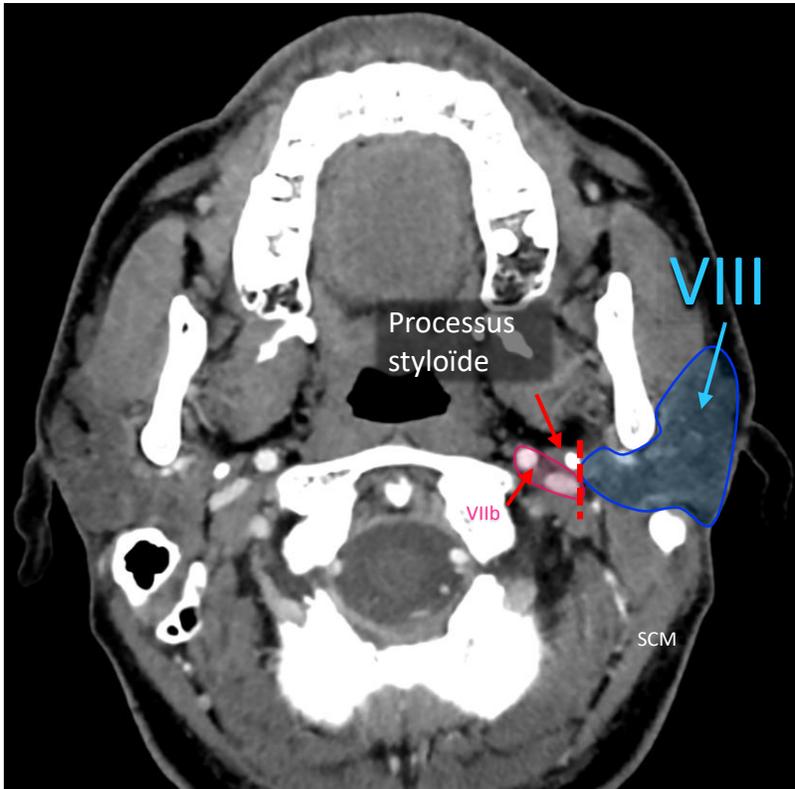
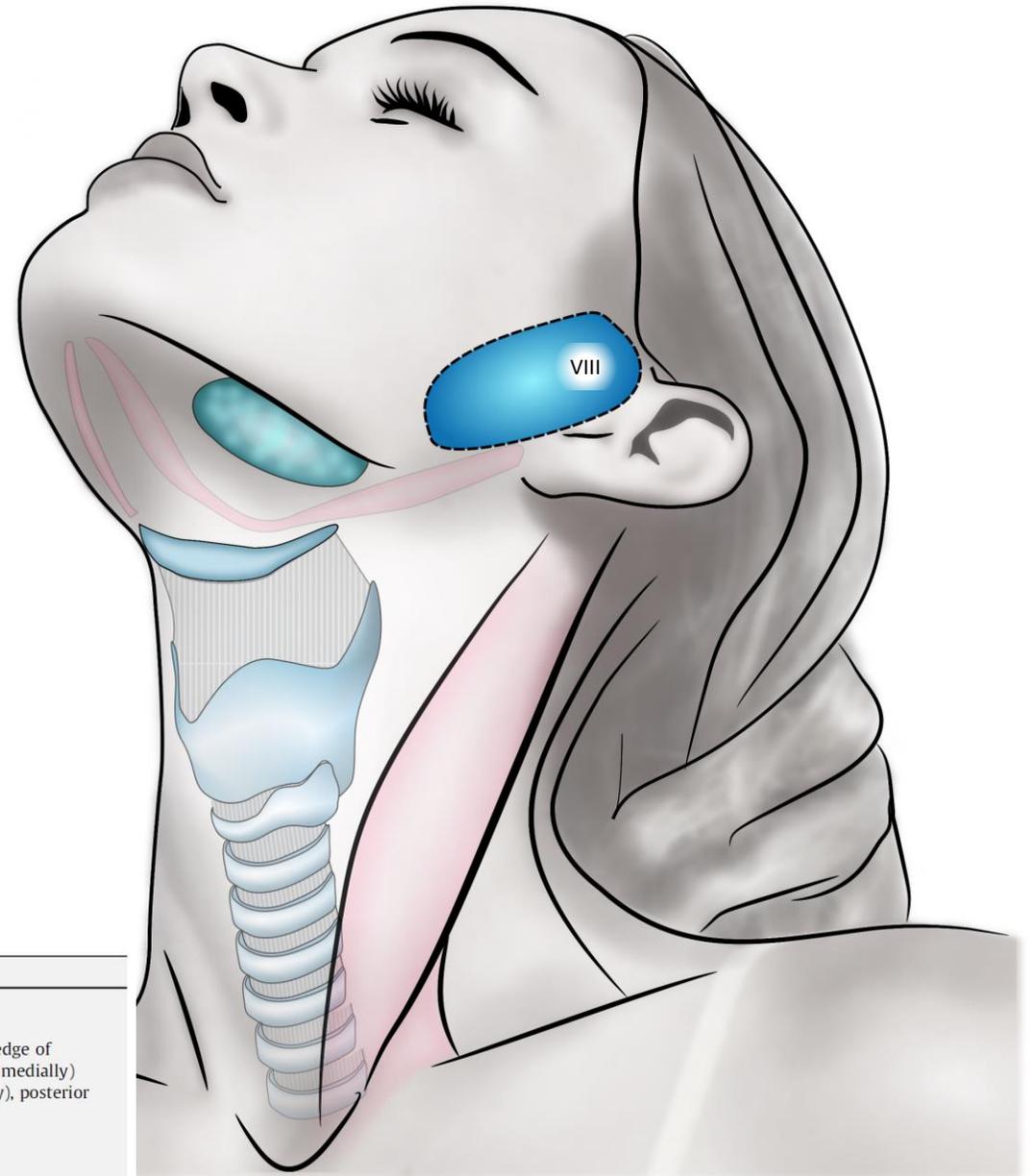


Table 7
Level VIII.

| Boundaries | Level VIII (parotid node group) |
|------------|---|
| Cranial | Zygomatic arch, external auditory canal |
| Caudal | Angle of the mandible |
| Anterior | Posterior edge of mandibular ramus & posterior edge of masseter m. (laterally) medial pterygoid muscle (medially) |
| Posterior | Anterior edge of sternocleidomastoid m. (laterally), posterior belly of digastric m. (medially) |
| Lateral | SMAS layer in sub-cutaneous tissue |
| Medial | Styloid process and styloid m. |

Groupe IX : Bucco-facial

Du bas de l'orbite jusqu'au bas de la mandibule (en dessous : IB)
 En superficie du muscle buccinateur
 En avant du masséter et du corps adipeux de la joue
 A proximité du pédicule facial

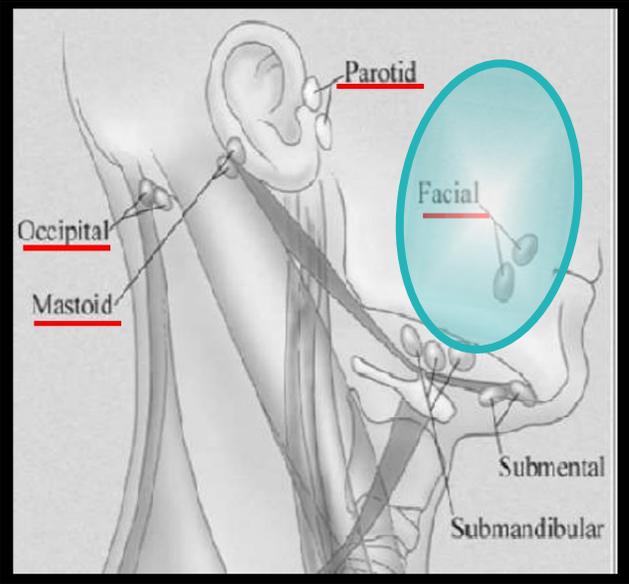


Table 8

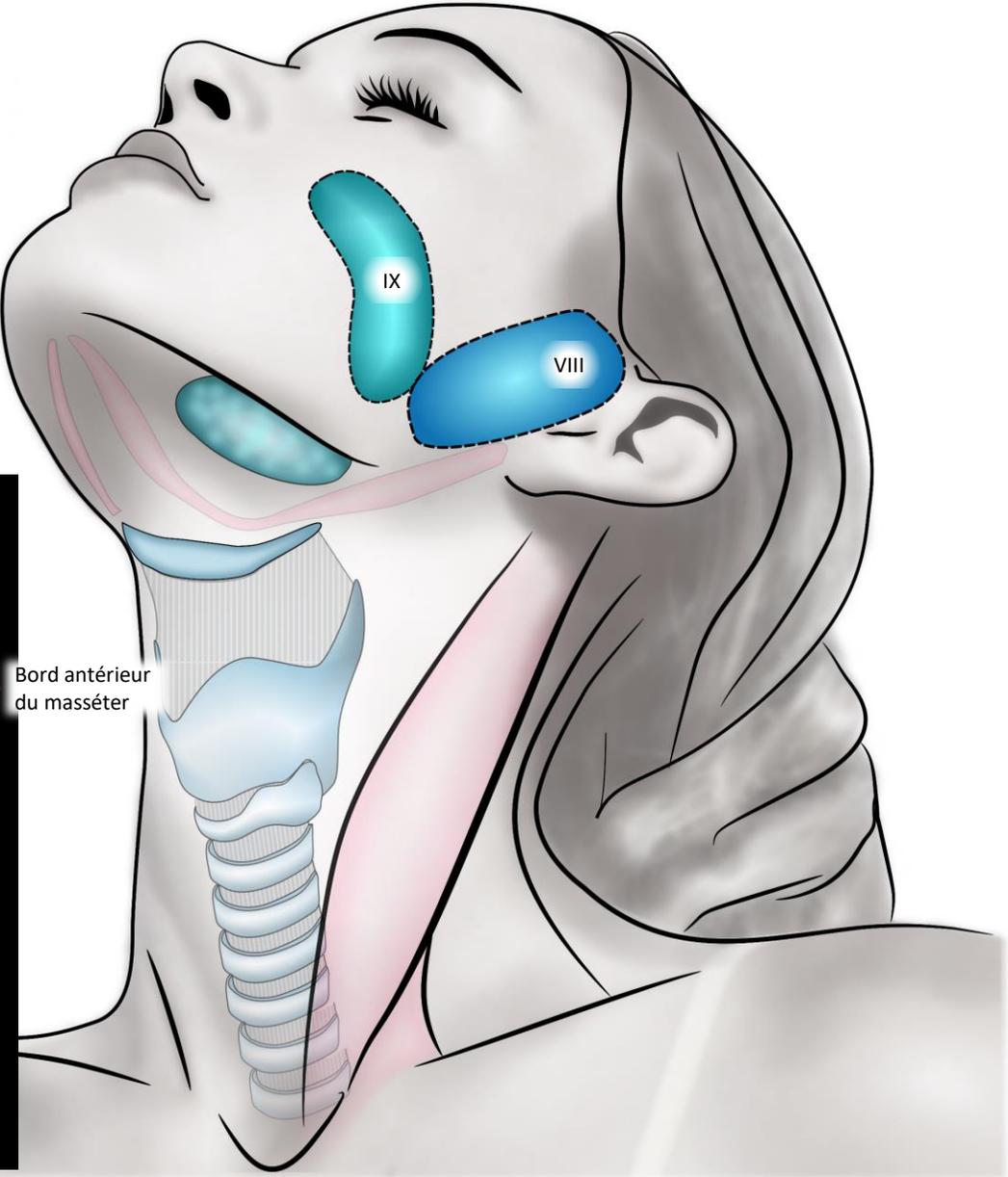
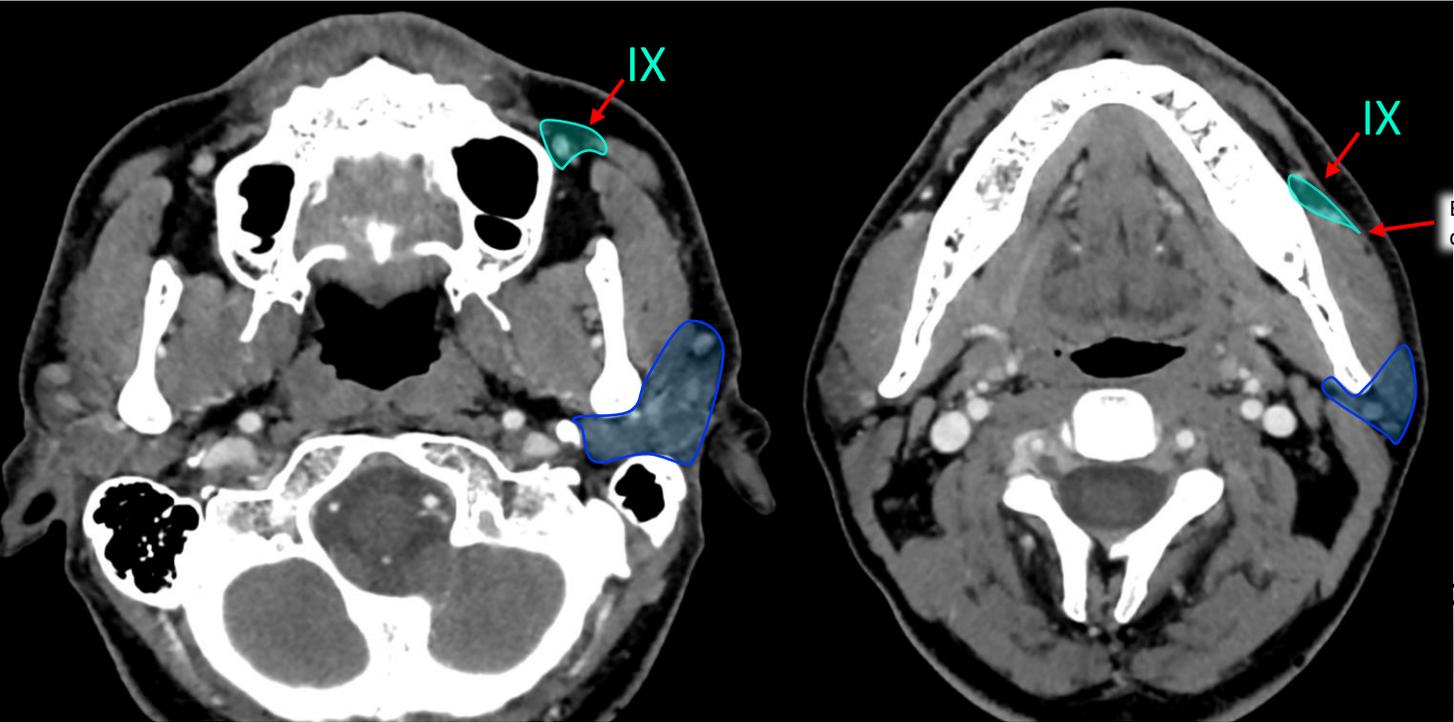
Level IX.

| Boundaries | Level IX (bucco-facial group) |
|------------|--|
| Cranial | Caudal edge of the orbit |
| Caudal | Caudal edge of the mandible |
| Anterior | SMAS layer in sub-cutaneous tissue |
| Posterior | Anterior edge of masseter m. & corpus adiposum buccae (bichat's fat pad) |
| Lateral | SMAS layer in sub-cutaneous tissue |
| Medial | Buccinator m. |



Groupe IX : Bucco-facial

Du bas de l'orbite jusqu'au bas de la mandibule (en dessous : IB)
En superficie du muscle buccinateur
En avant du masséter et du corps adipeux de la joue
A proximité du pédicule facial



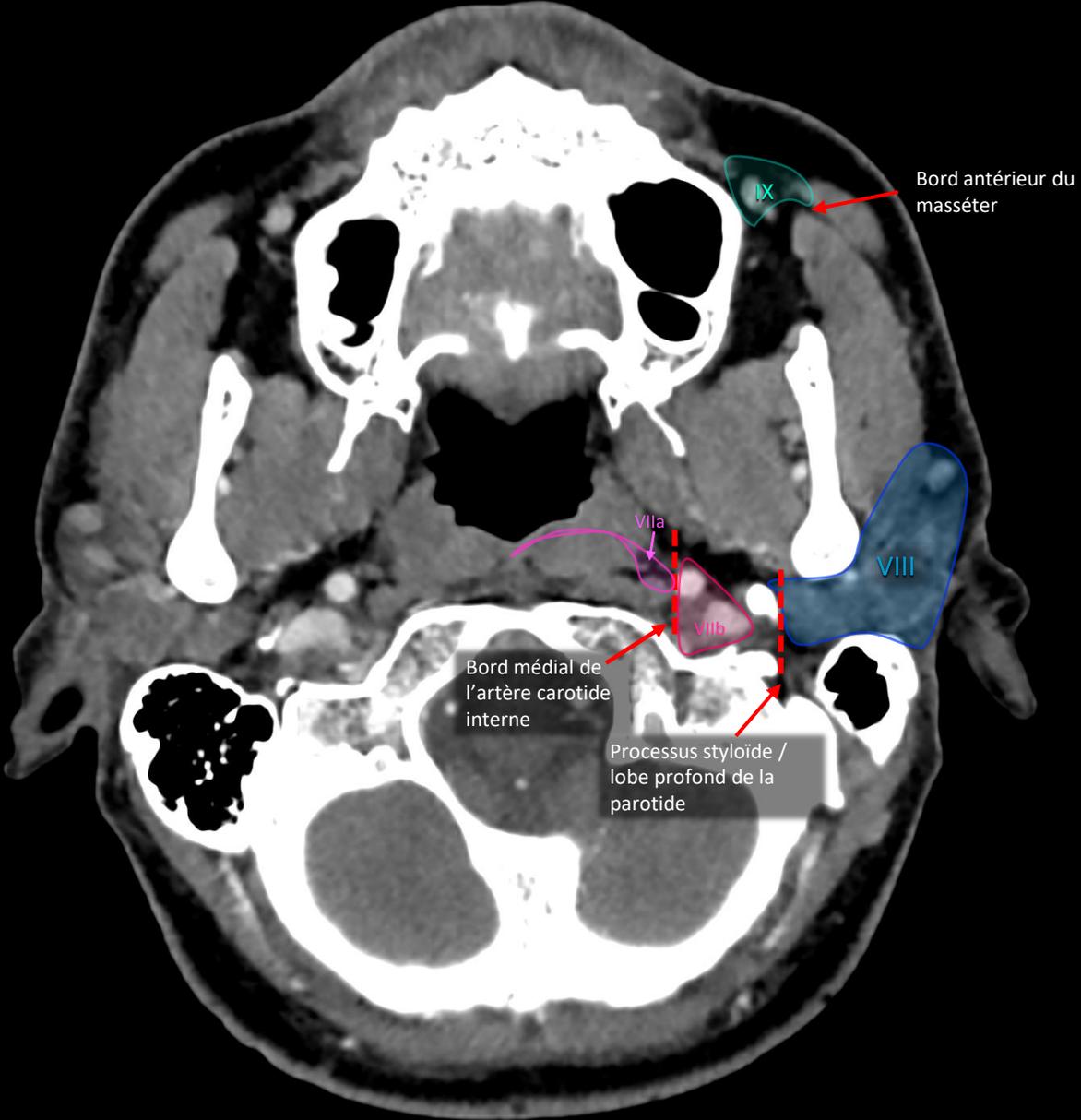


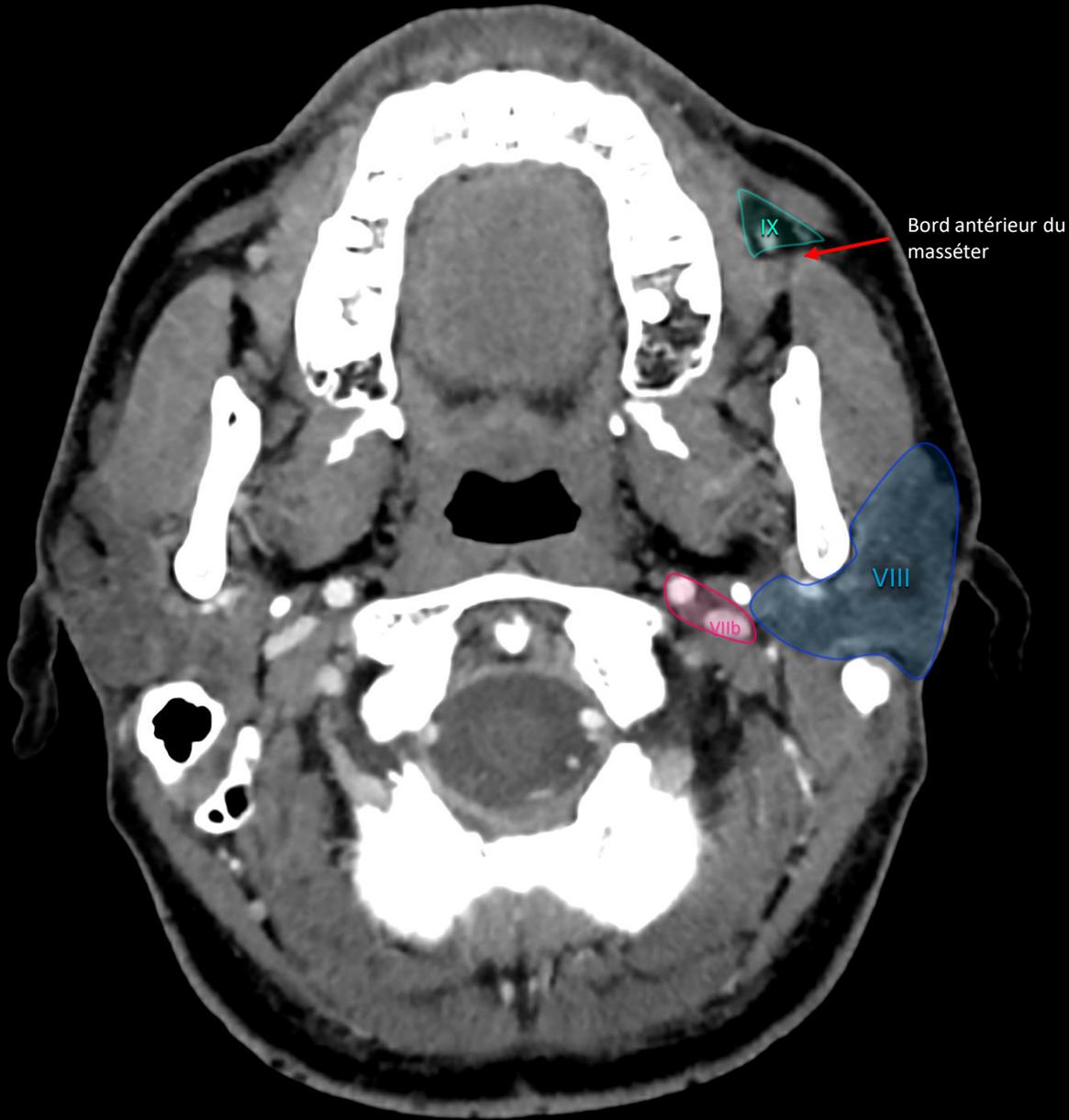
Veine faciale

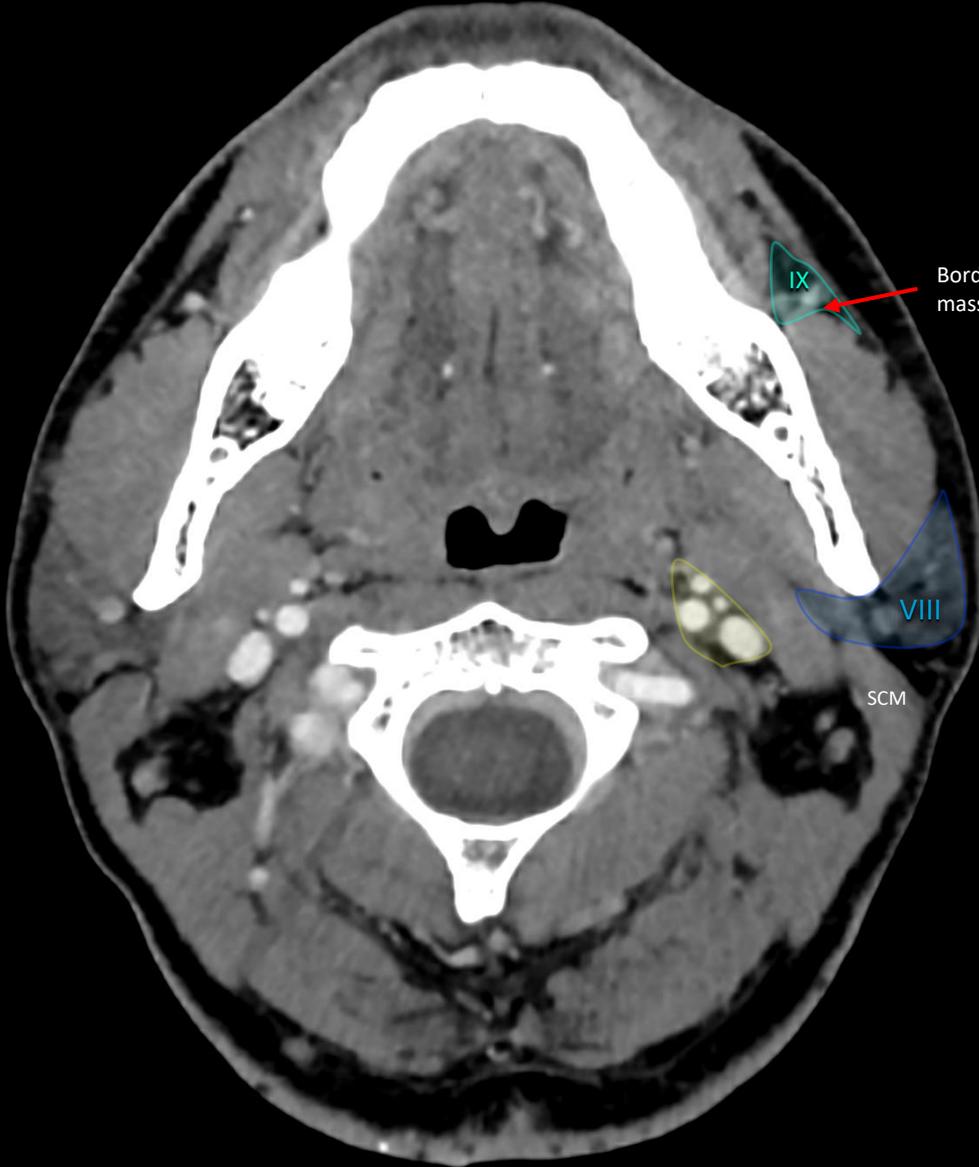
IX

VIII







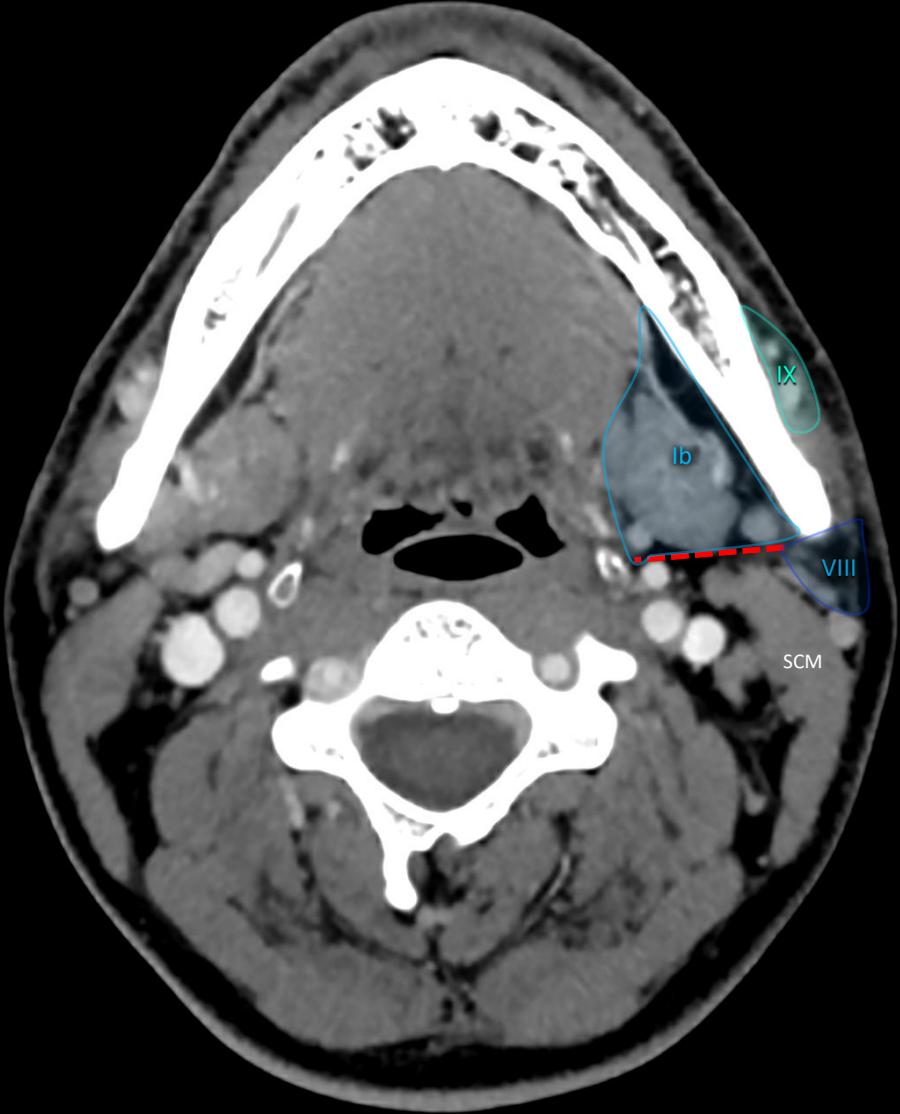


Bord antérieur du masséter

IX

VII

SCM

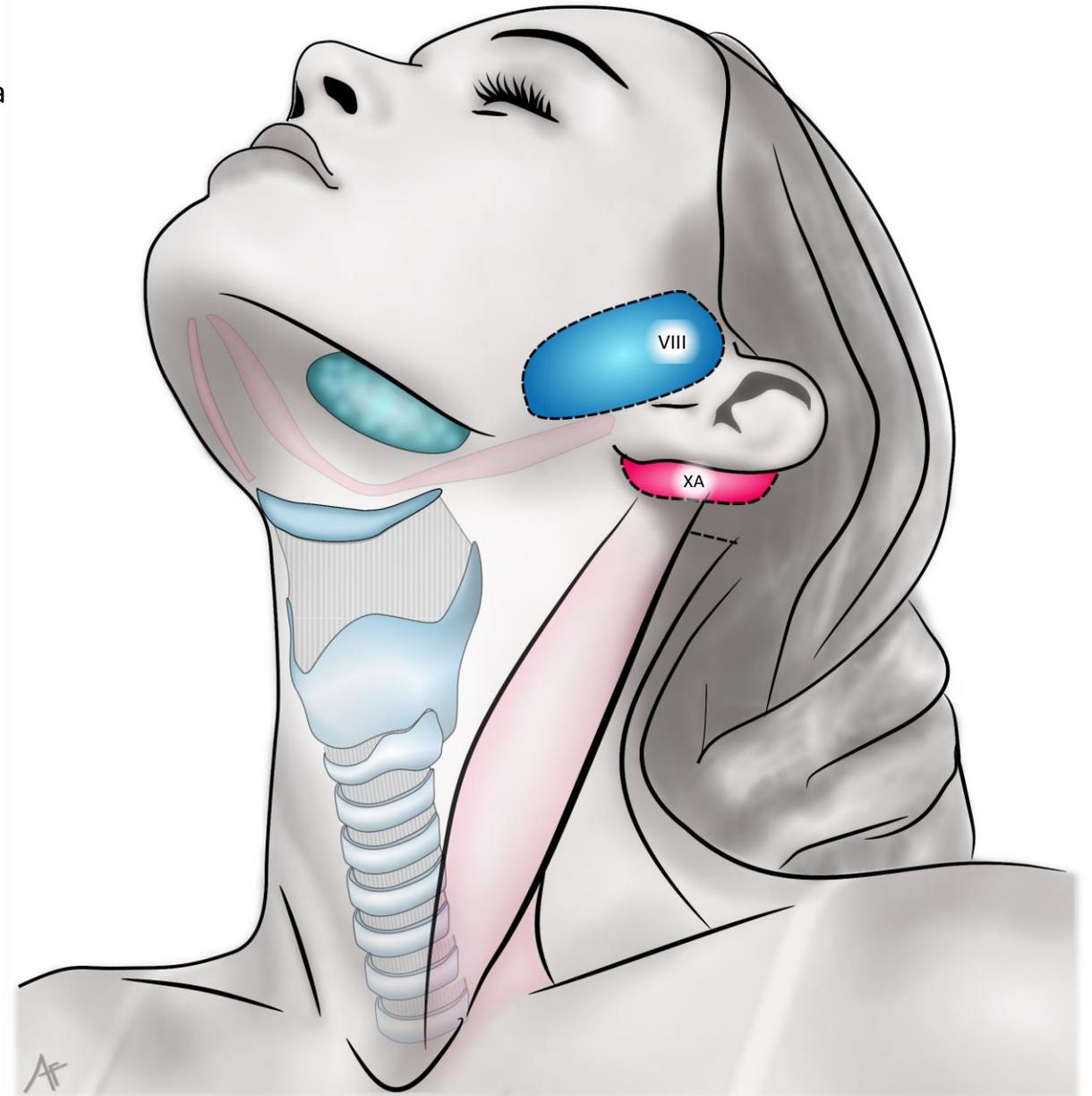
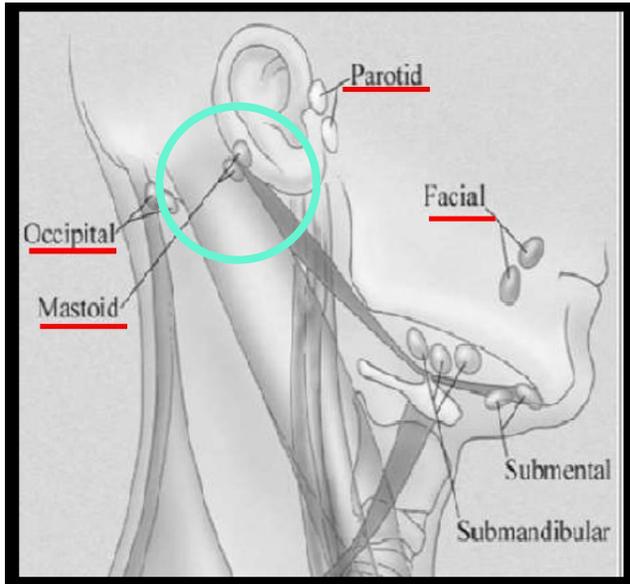


Groupe Xa : Rétro-auriculaire et sous-auriculaire

Rétro-auriculaires = mastoïdiens et sous-auriculaires

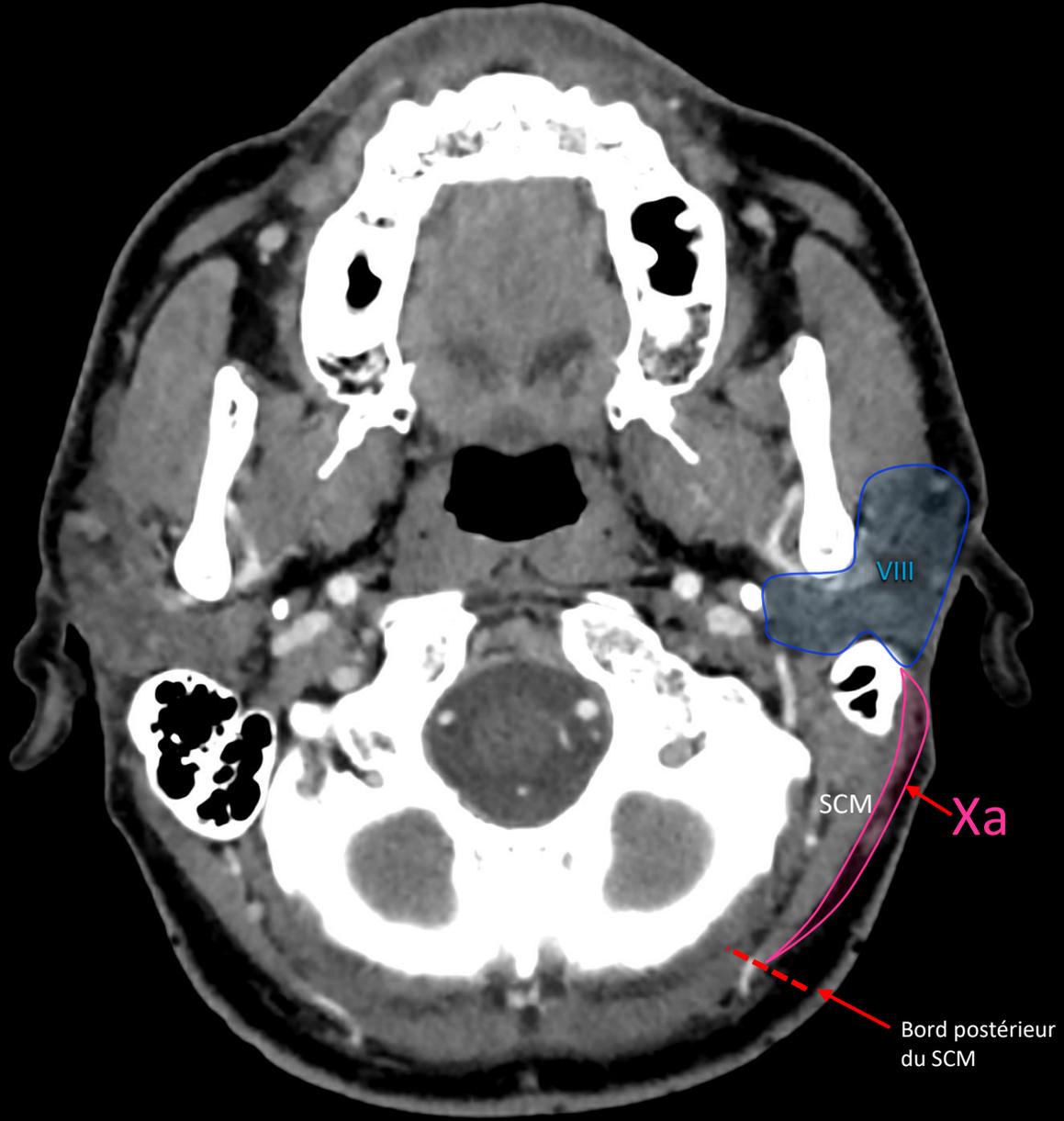
Du bord supérieur du conduit auditif externe (en haut) à la pointe de la ma

En arrière : bord postérieur du SCM



| Boundaries | Level Xa (retroauricular nodes) |
|------------|---|
| Cranial | Cranial edge of external auditory canal |
| Caudal | Tip of the mastoid |
| Anterior | Anterior edge of the mastoid (caudally)/posterior edge of the external auditory canal (cranially) |
| Posterior | Anterior border of occipital nodes – posterior edge of sternocleidomastoid m. |
| Lateral | Sub-cutaneous tissue |
| Medial | Splenius capitis m. (caudally)/temporal bone (cranially) |

Groupe Xa : Rétro-auriculaire et sous-auriculaire

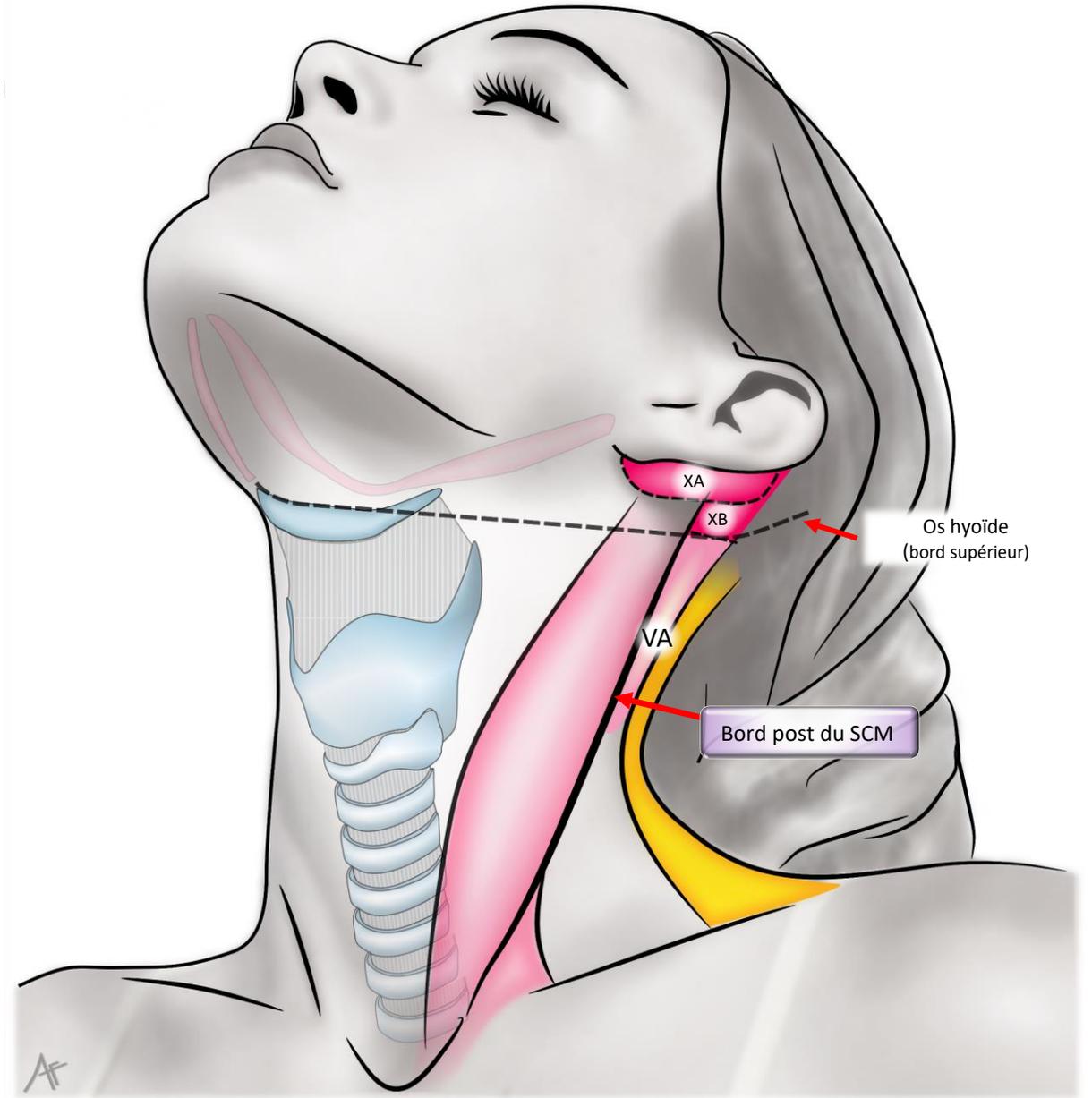
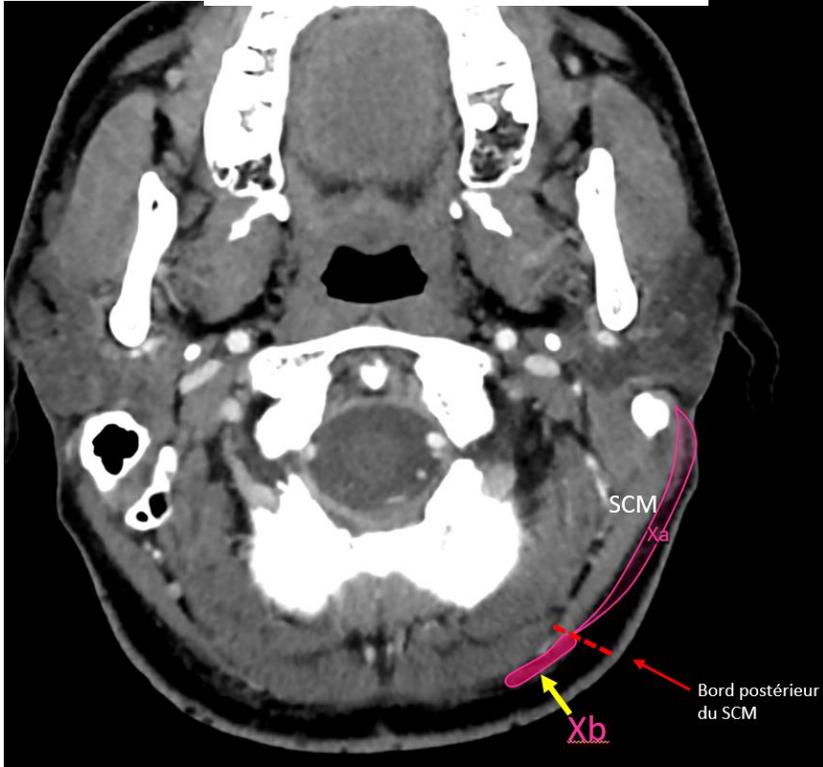


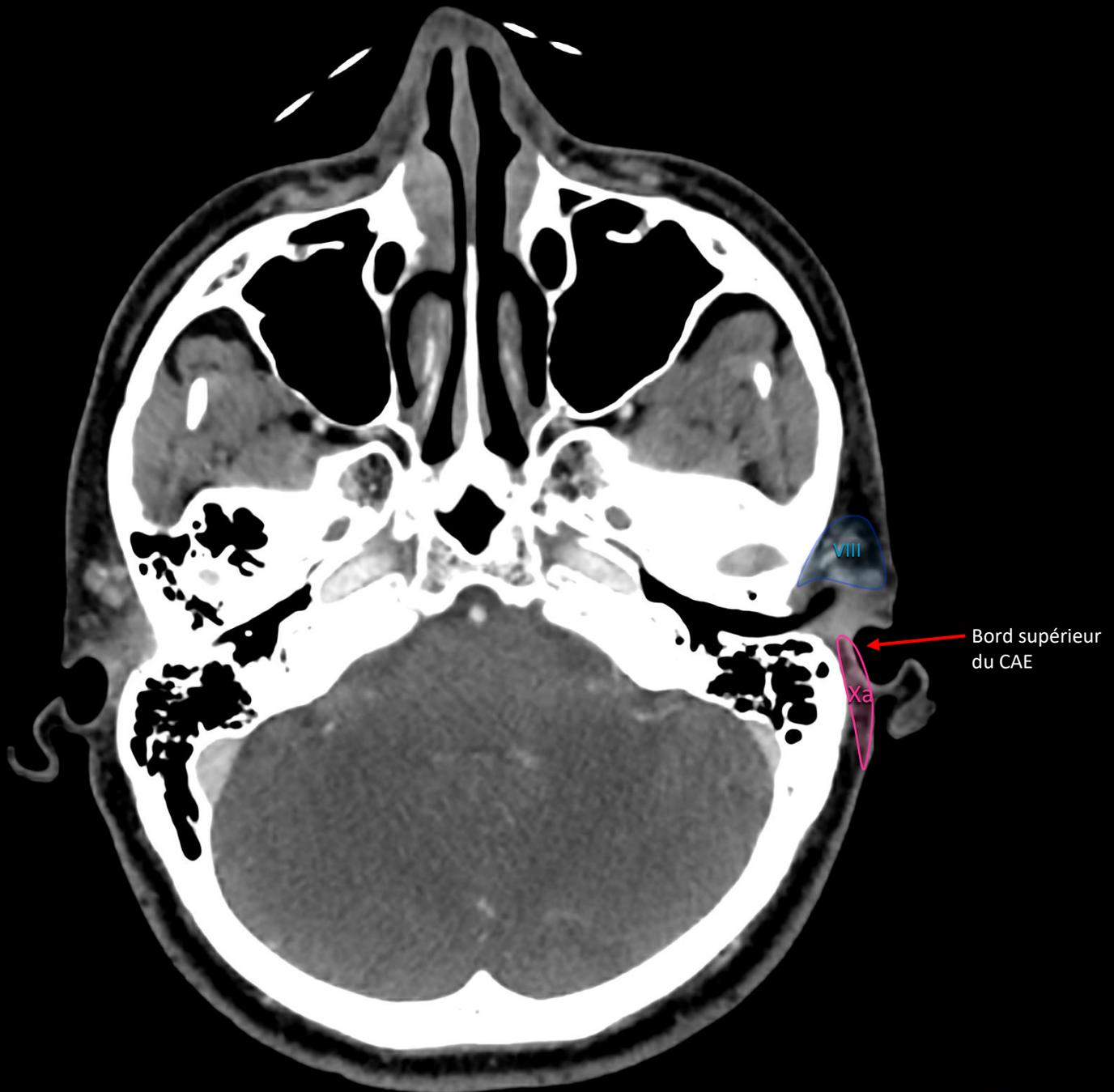
Groupe Xb : Occipital

Prolongation supérieure du Va

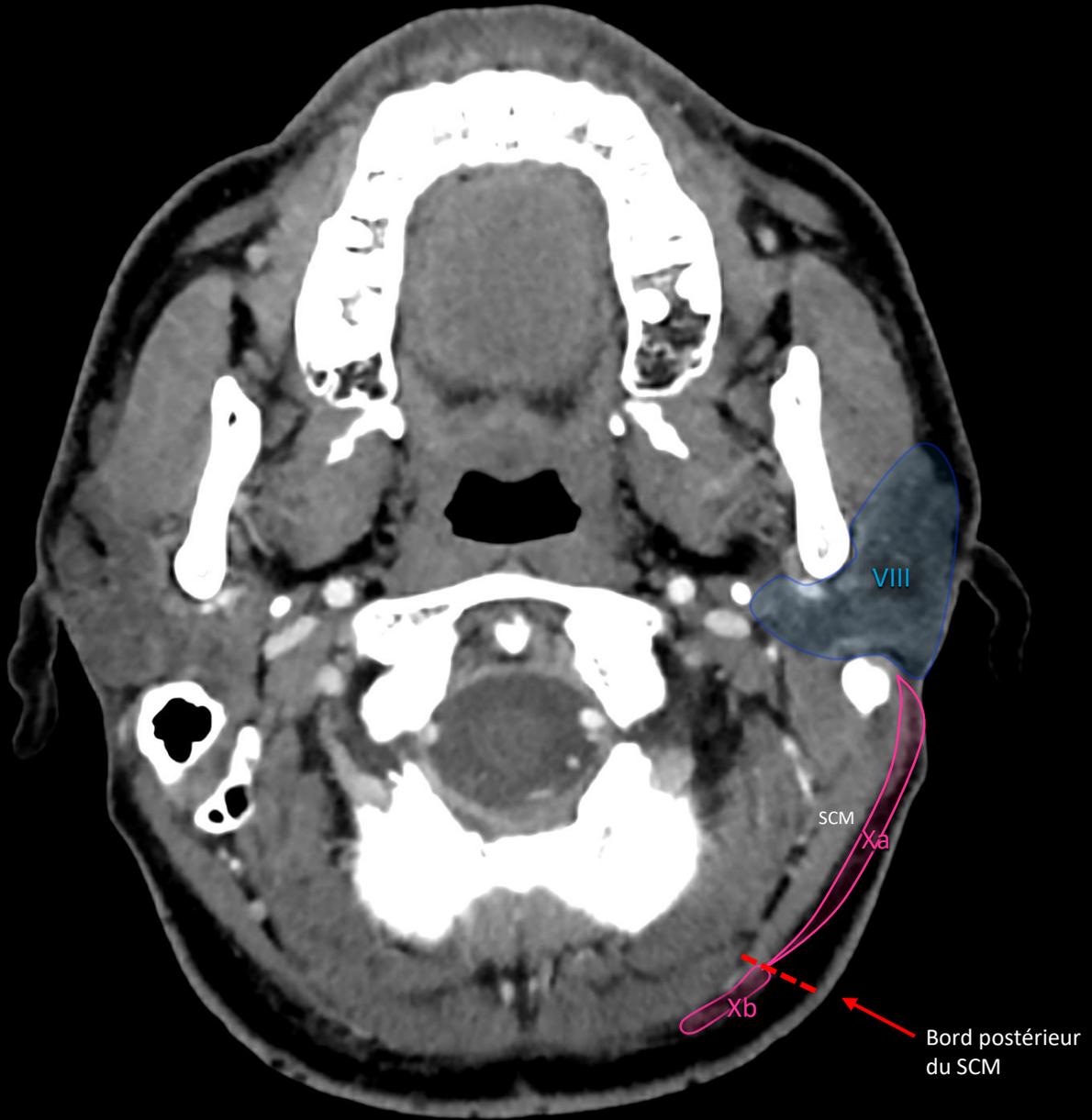
De la protubérance occipitale externe (en haut) au bord supérieur de l'os hyoïde
Entre le bord postérieur du SCM et le bord antérieur du trapèze

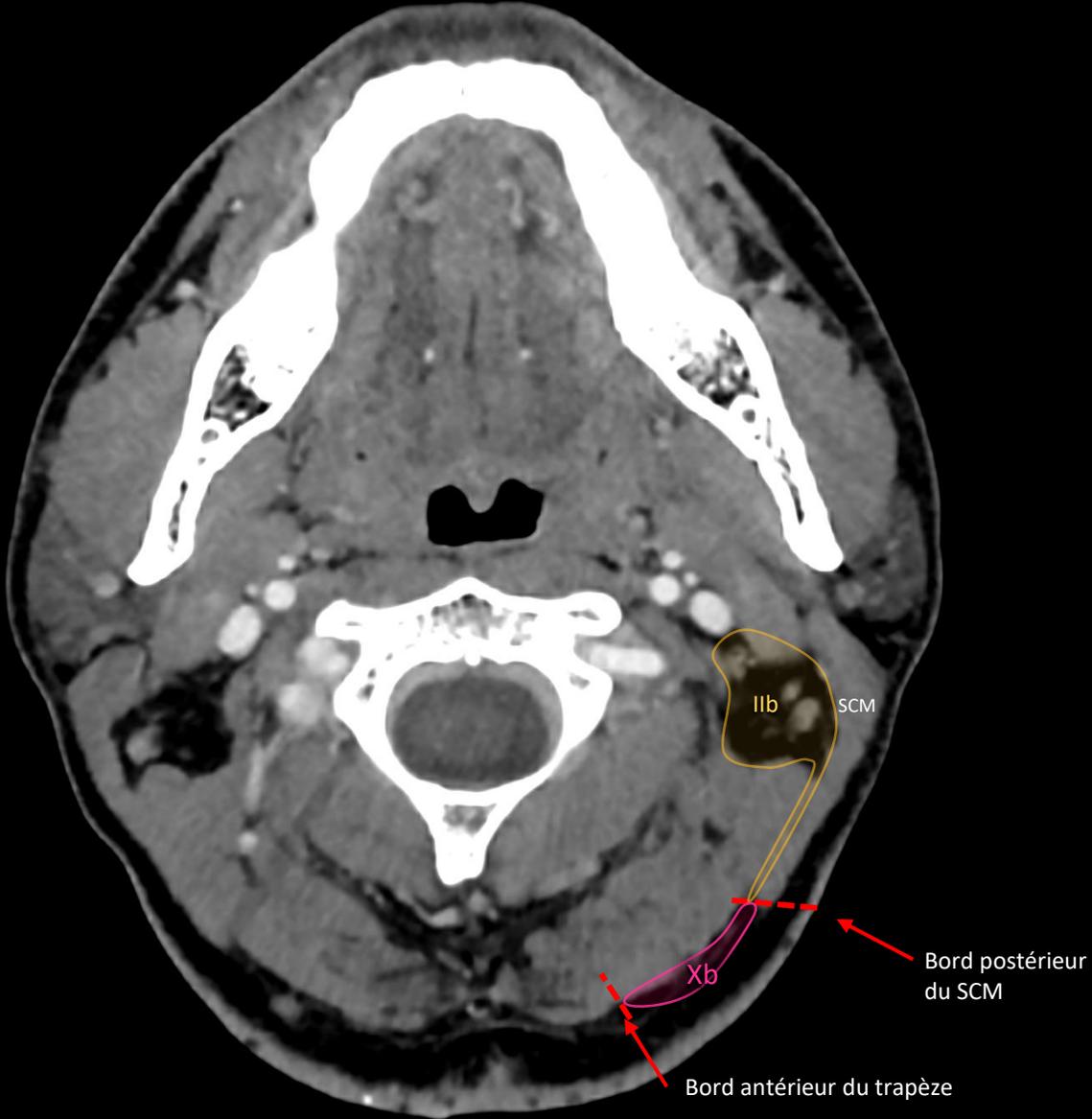
| Boundaries | Level Xb (occipital nodes) |
|------------|--|
| Cranial | External occipital protuberance |
| Caudal | Cranial border of level V |
| Anterior | Posterior edge of sternocleidomastoid m. |
| Posterior | Anterior (lateral) edge of trapezius m. |
| Lateral | Sub-cutaneous tissue |
| Medial | Splenius capitis m. |

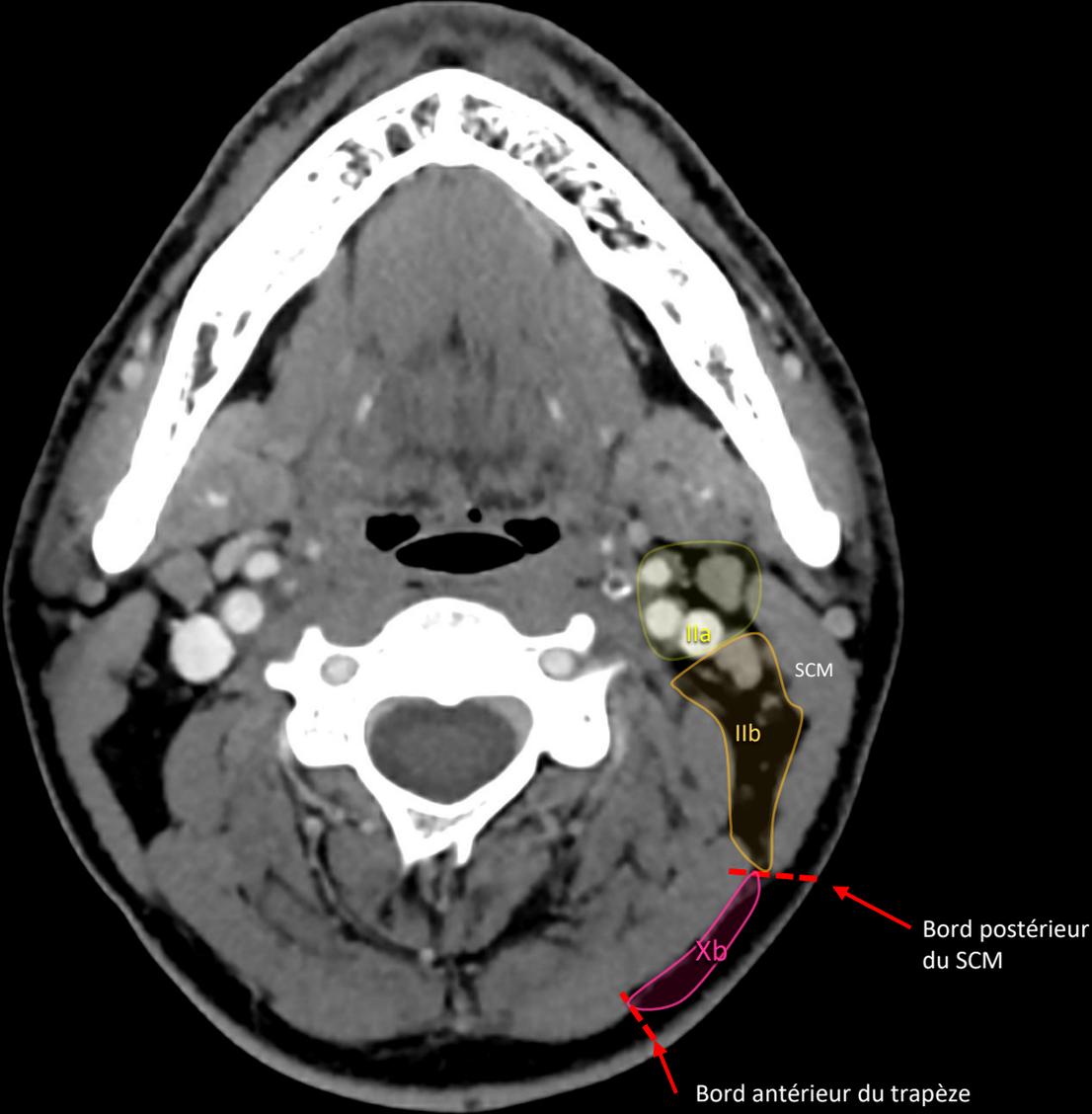


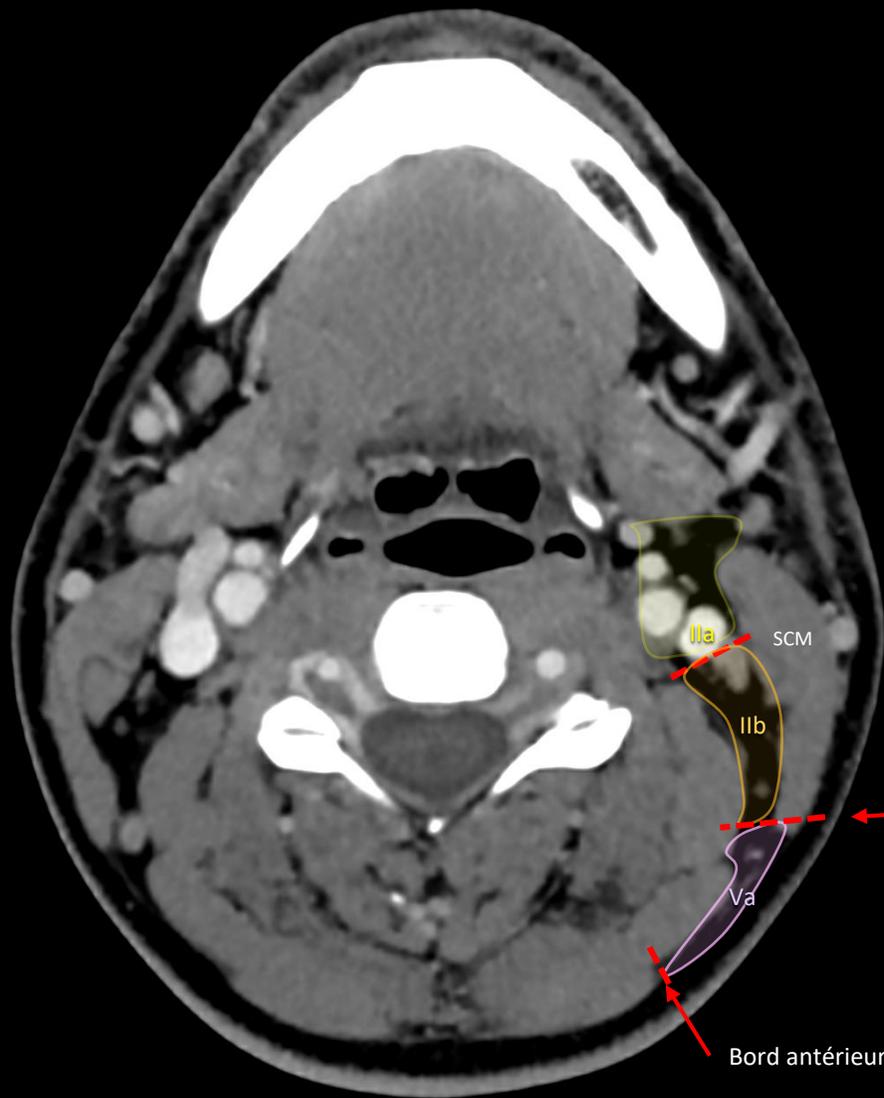








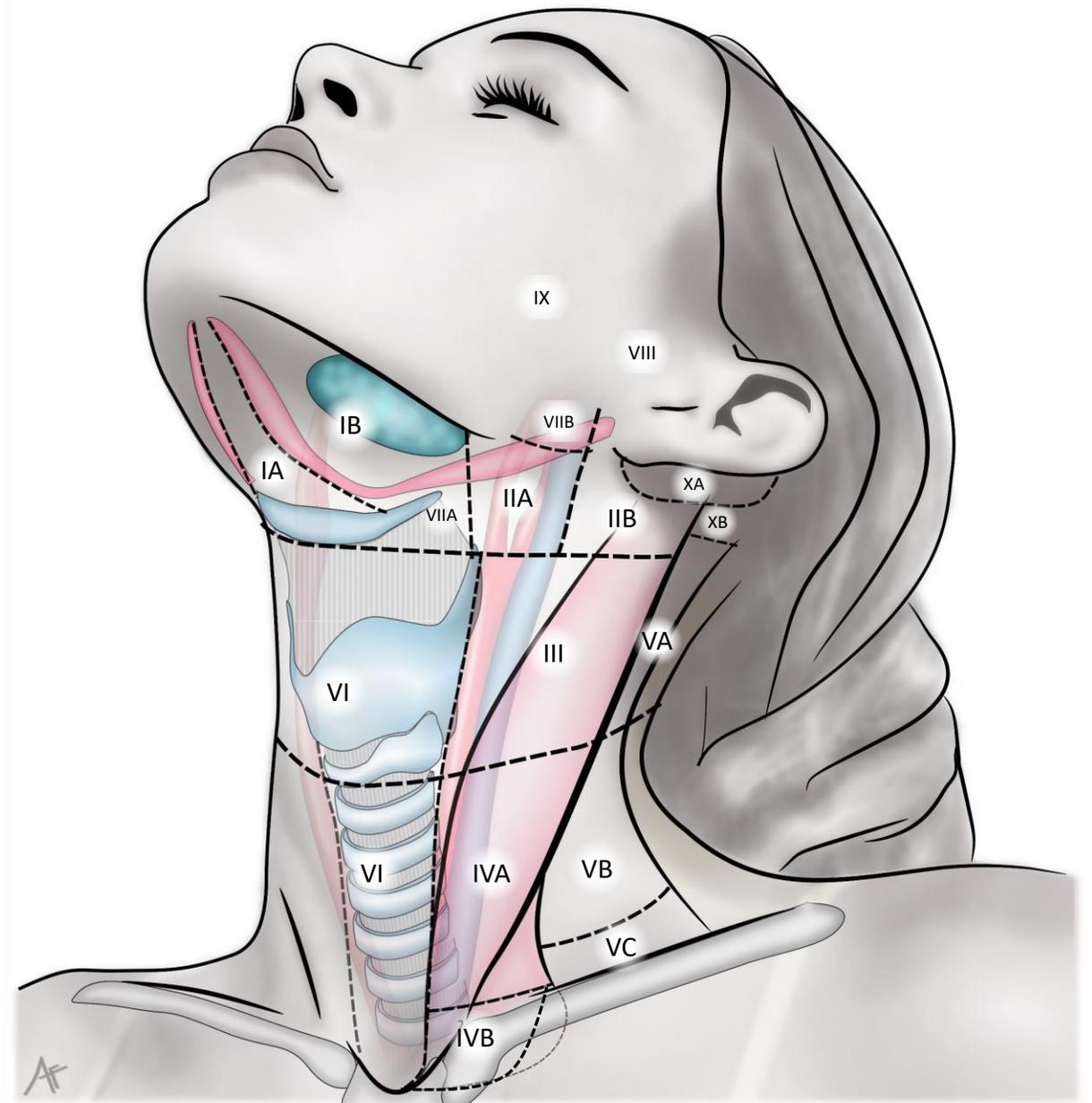
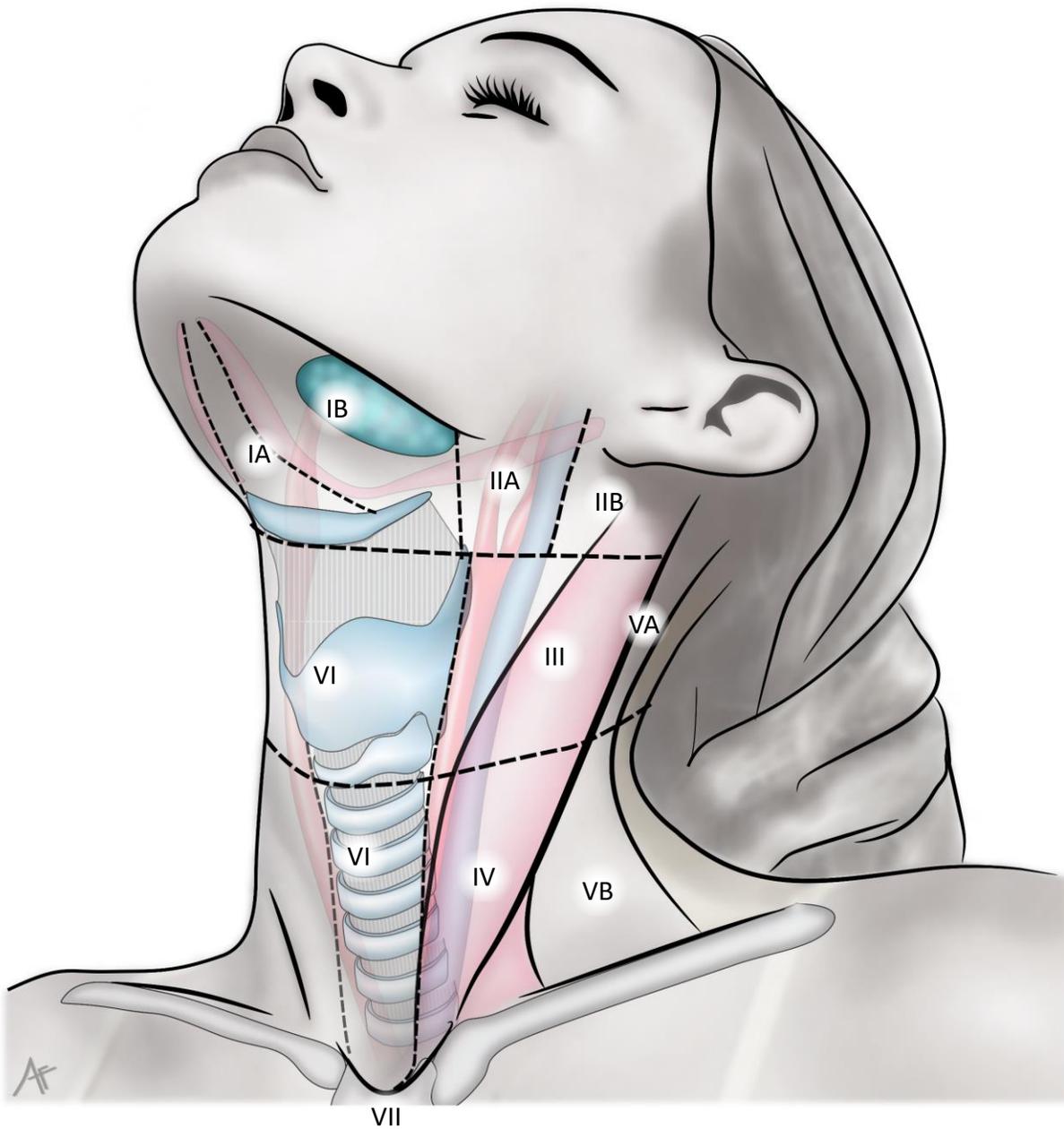




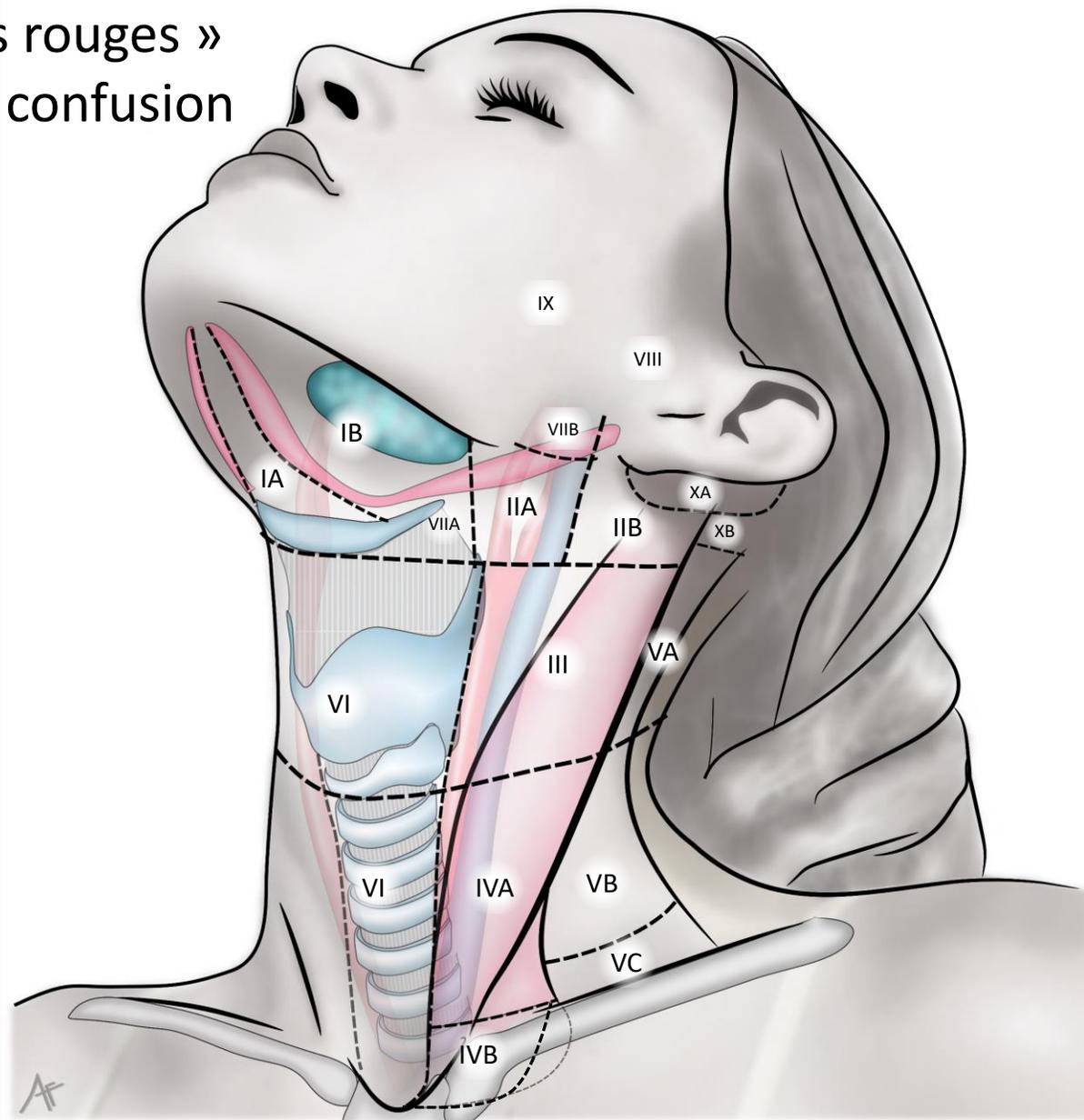
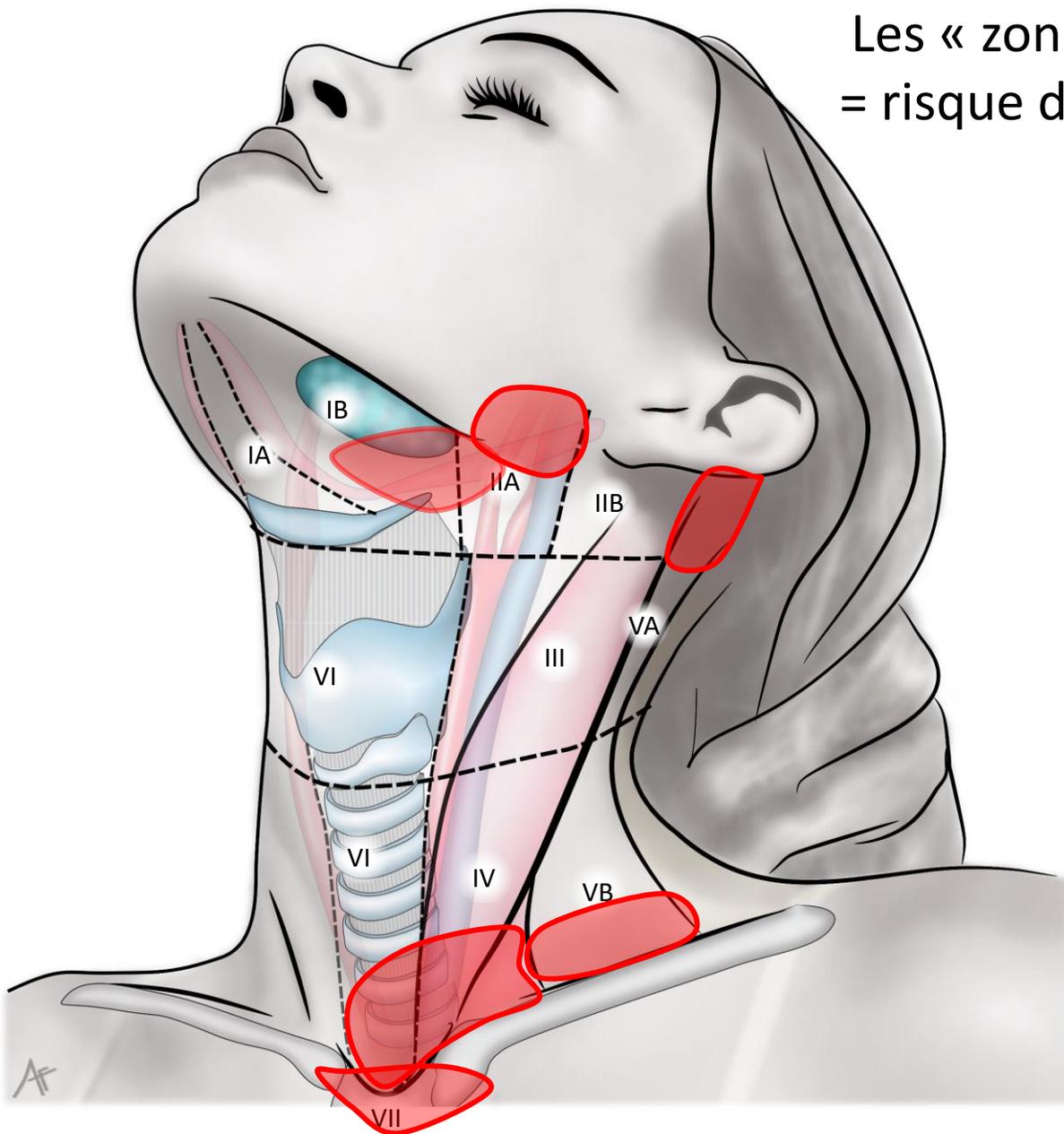
Bord postérieur du SCM

Bord antérieur du trapèze

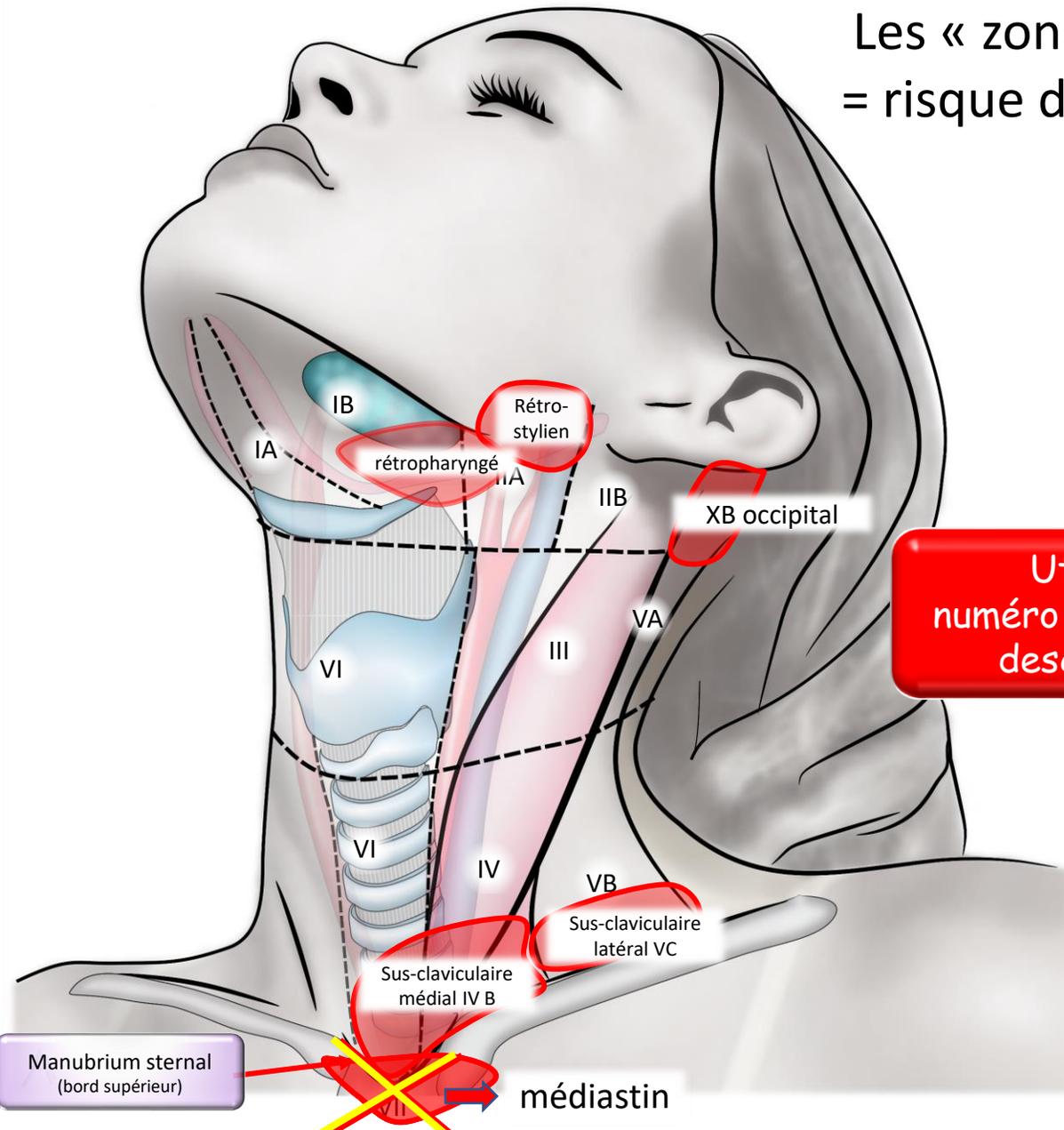
Bord supérieur de l'os hyoïde : limite Xb / Va



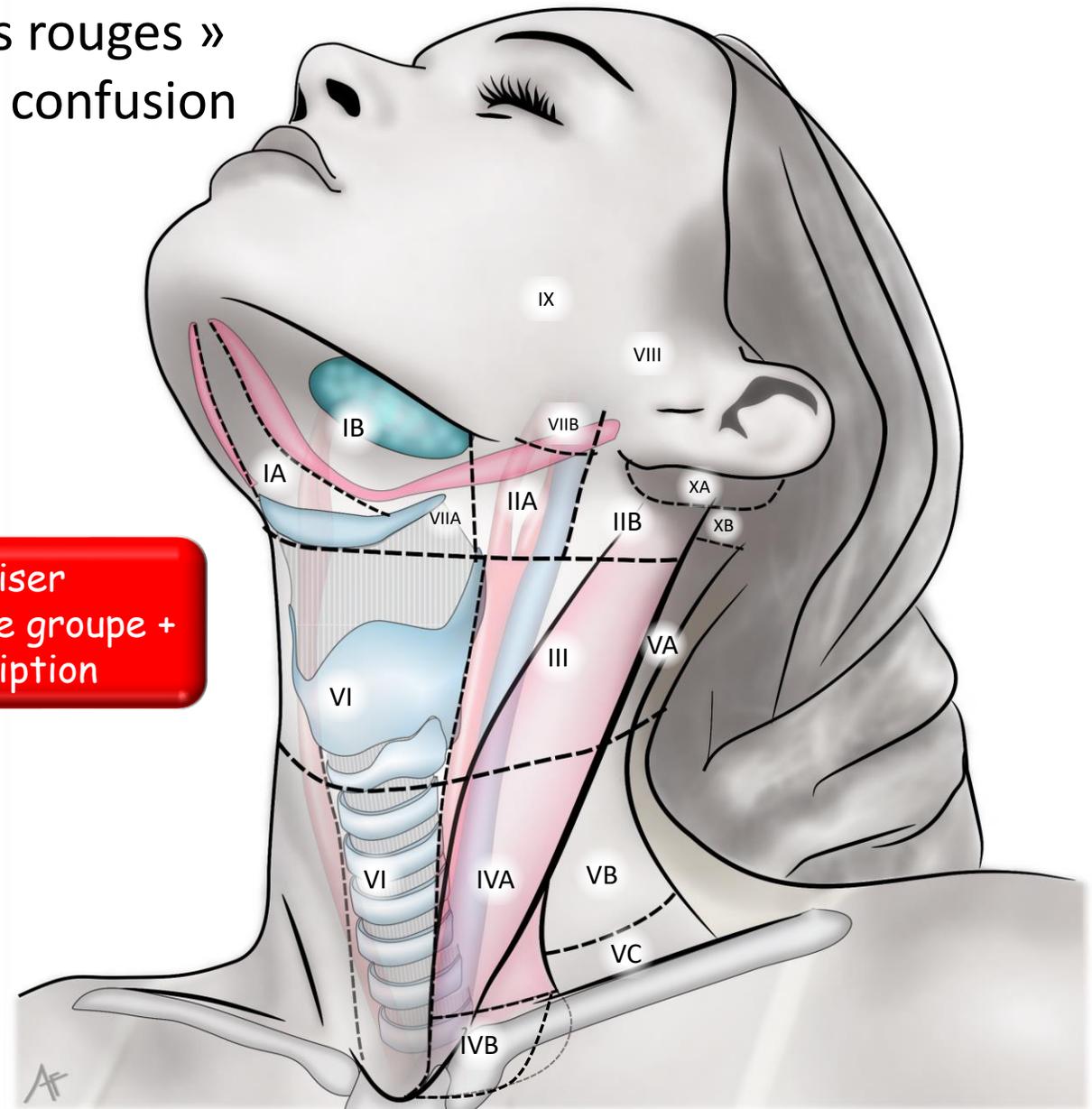
Les « zones rouges »
= risque de confusion



Les « zones rouges »
= risque de confusion



Utiliser
numéro de groupe +
description

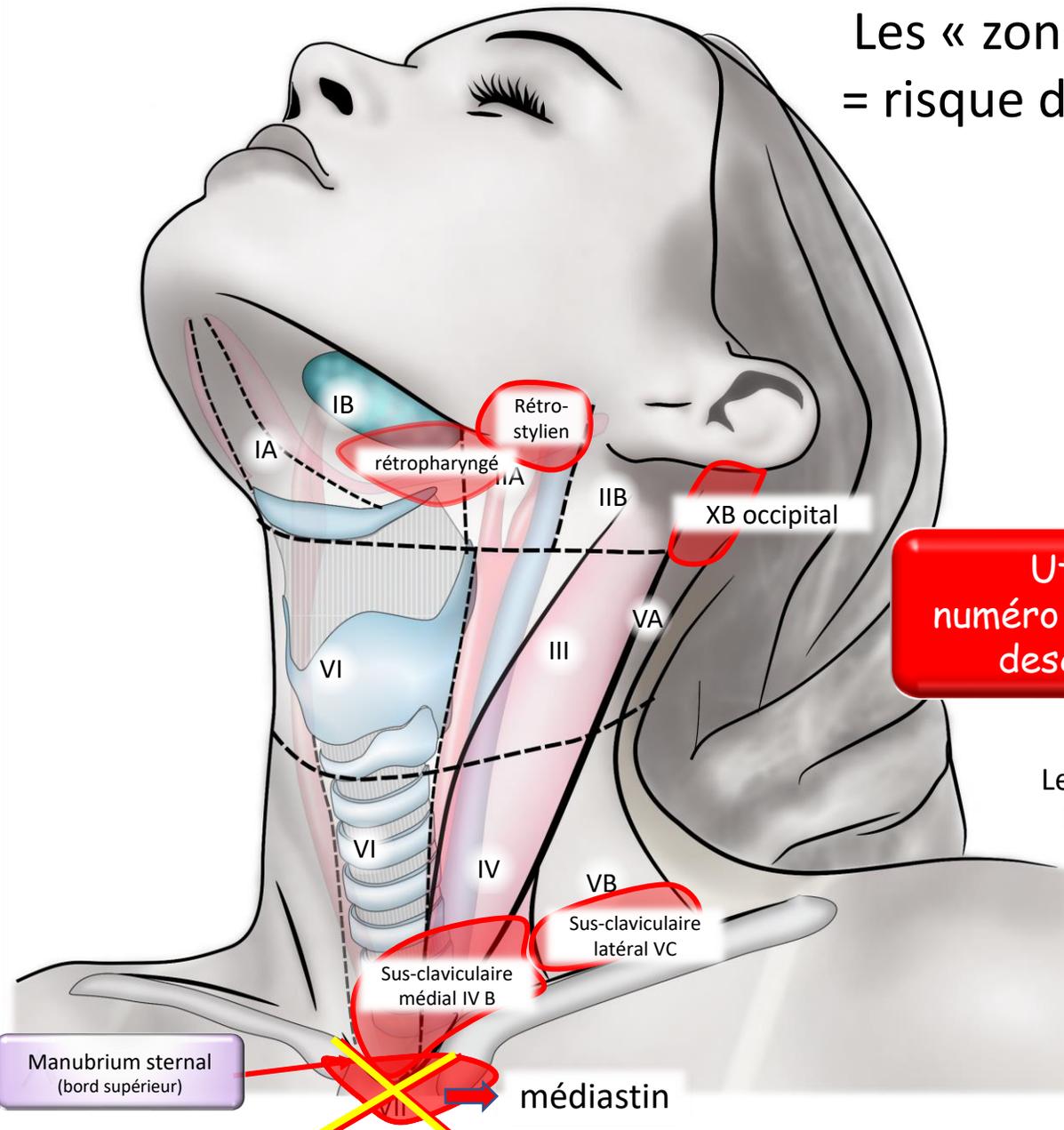


Manubrium sternal
(bord supérieur)

médiastin

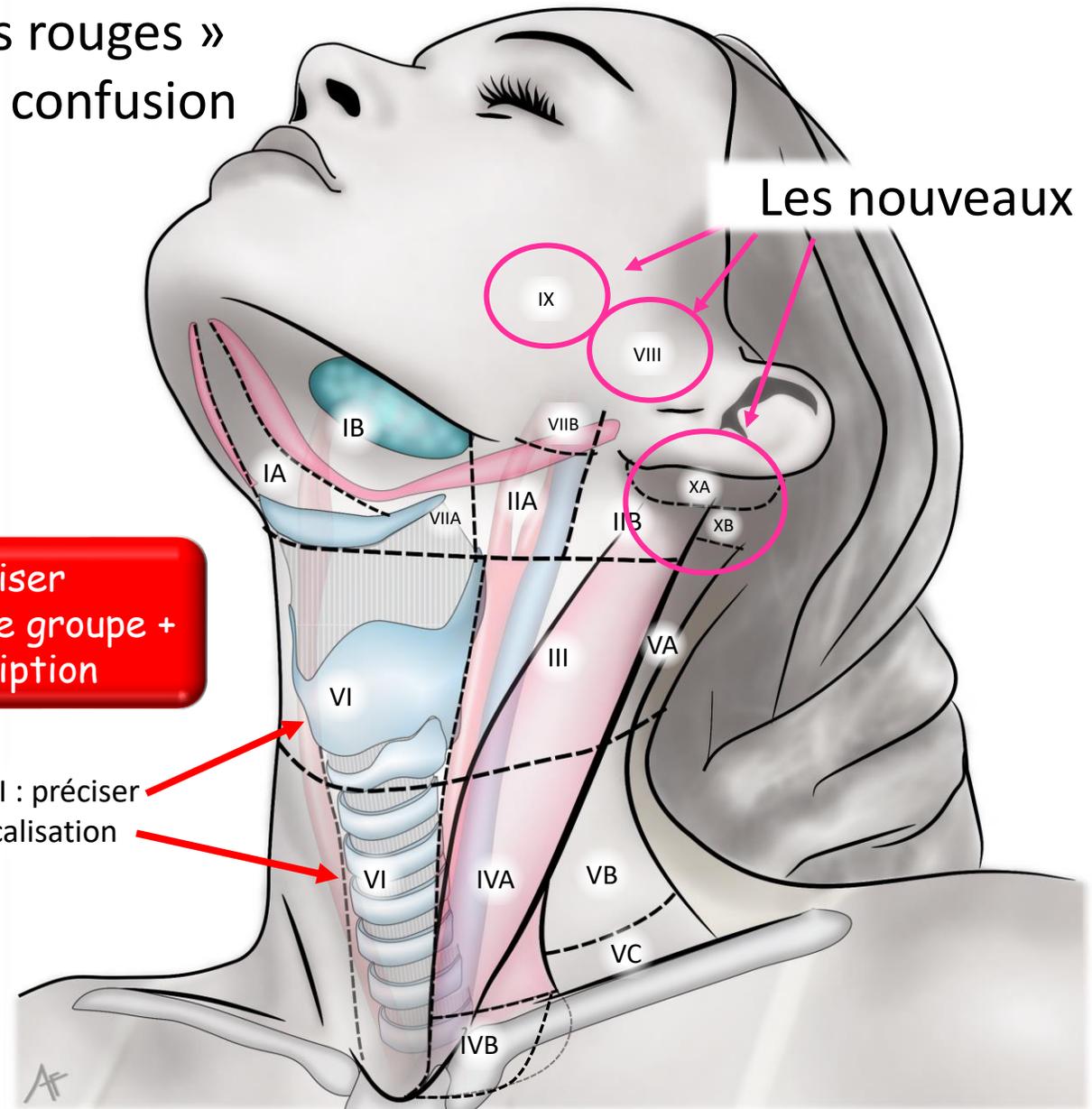
Les « zones rouges »
= risque de confusion

Les nouveaux



Utiliser
numéro de groupe +
description

Le VI : préciser
localisation

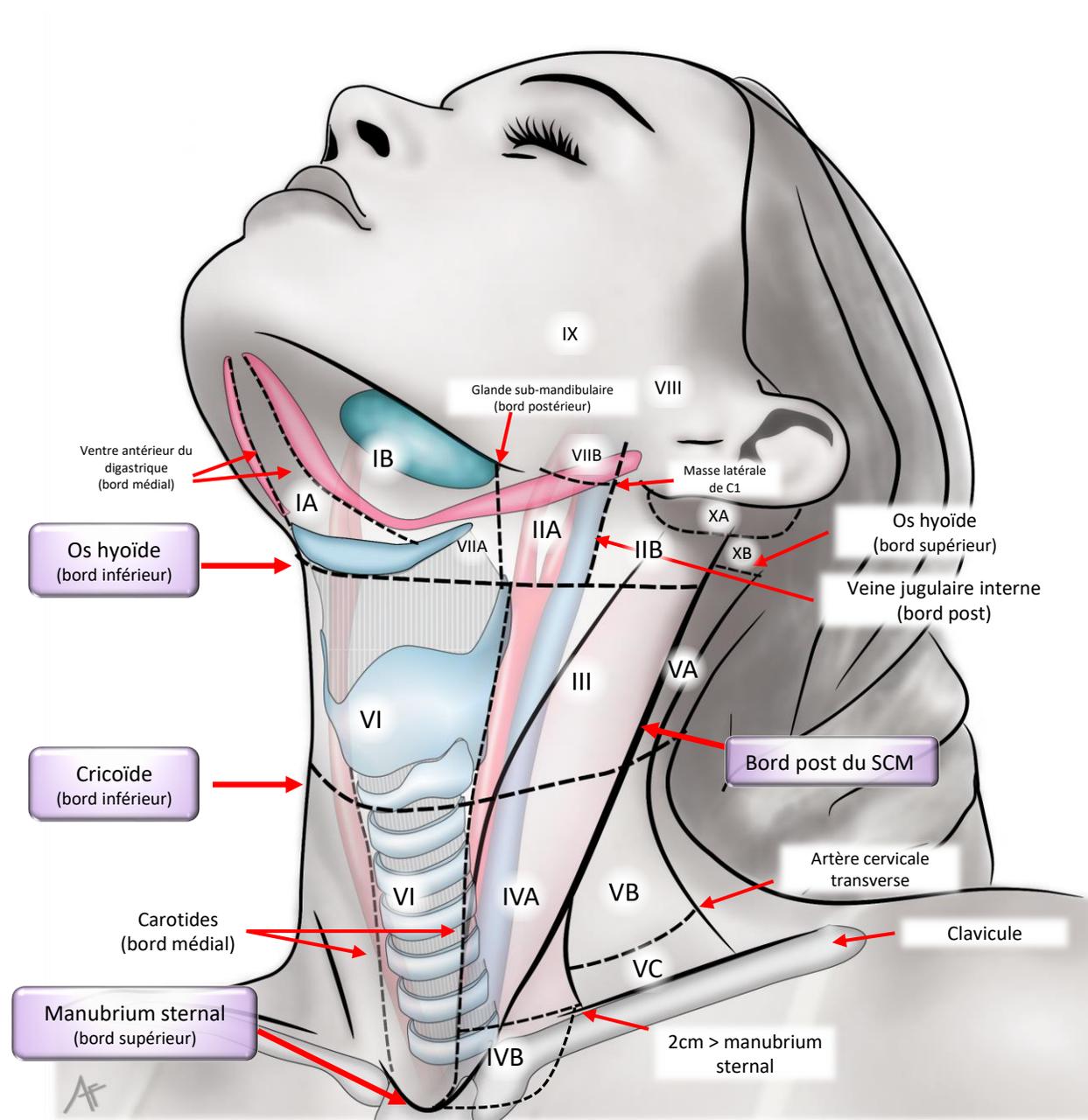


Manubrium sternal
(bord supérieur)

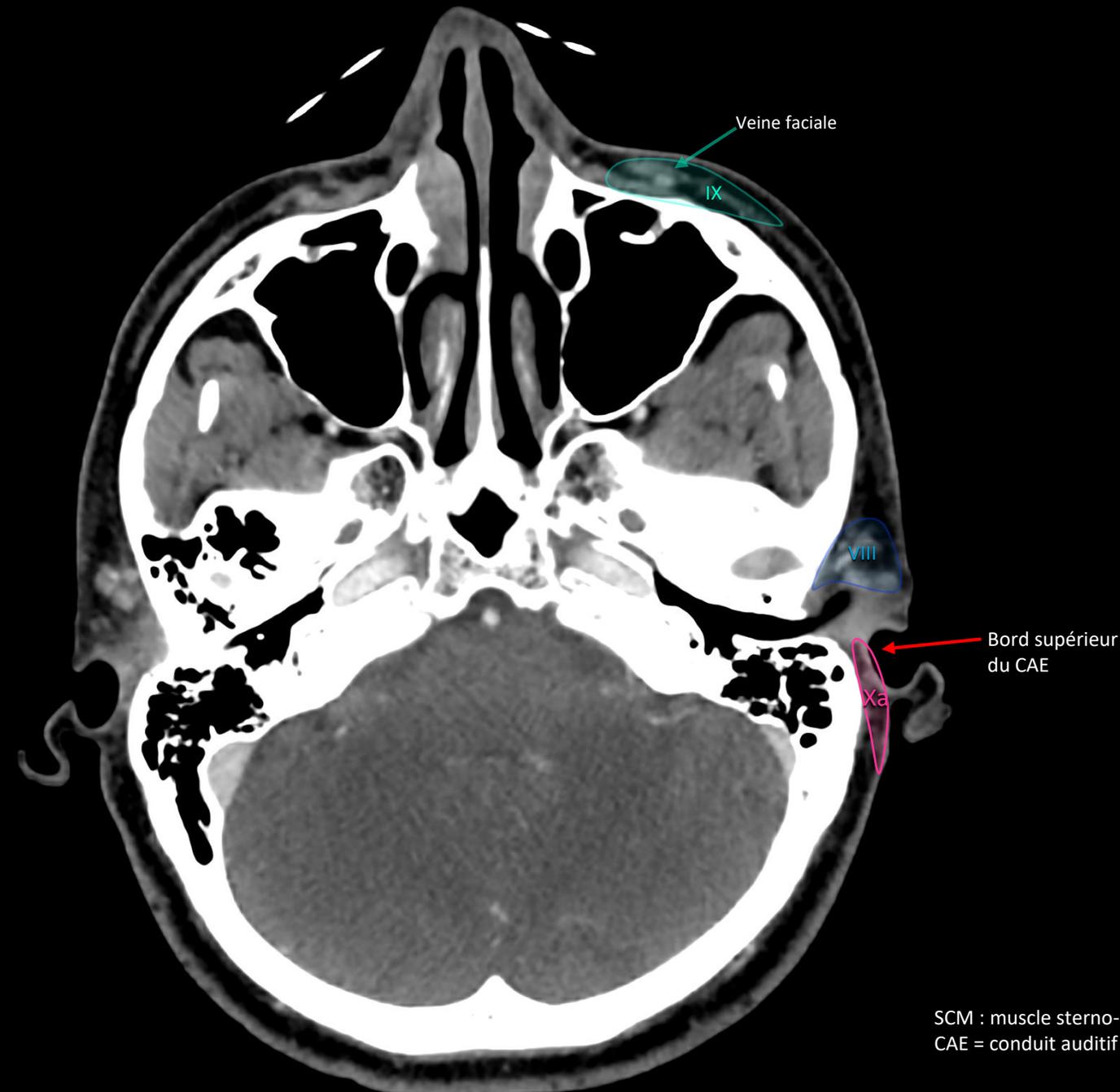
médiastin

Utiliser
numéro de groupe + description

- IA : sous-mental
- IB : sub-mandibulaire
- II : jugulaire interne supérieur (IIA et IIB)
- III : jugulaire interne moyen
- IVA : jugulaire interne inférieur
- IVB : sus-claviculaire médial
- VA : triangle postérieur supérieur
- VB : triangle postérieur inférieur
- VC : sus-claviculaire latéral
- VI : cervical antérieur (VI A jugulaire antérieur et VI B : (pré-trachéal, pré-laryngé, para-trachéal))
- VII A : rétro-pharyngé
- VII B : rétro-stylien
- VIII : parotidien
- IX : bucco-facial
- XA : sous et rétro-auriculaire
- XB : occipital



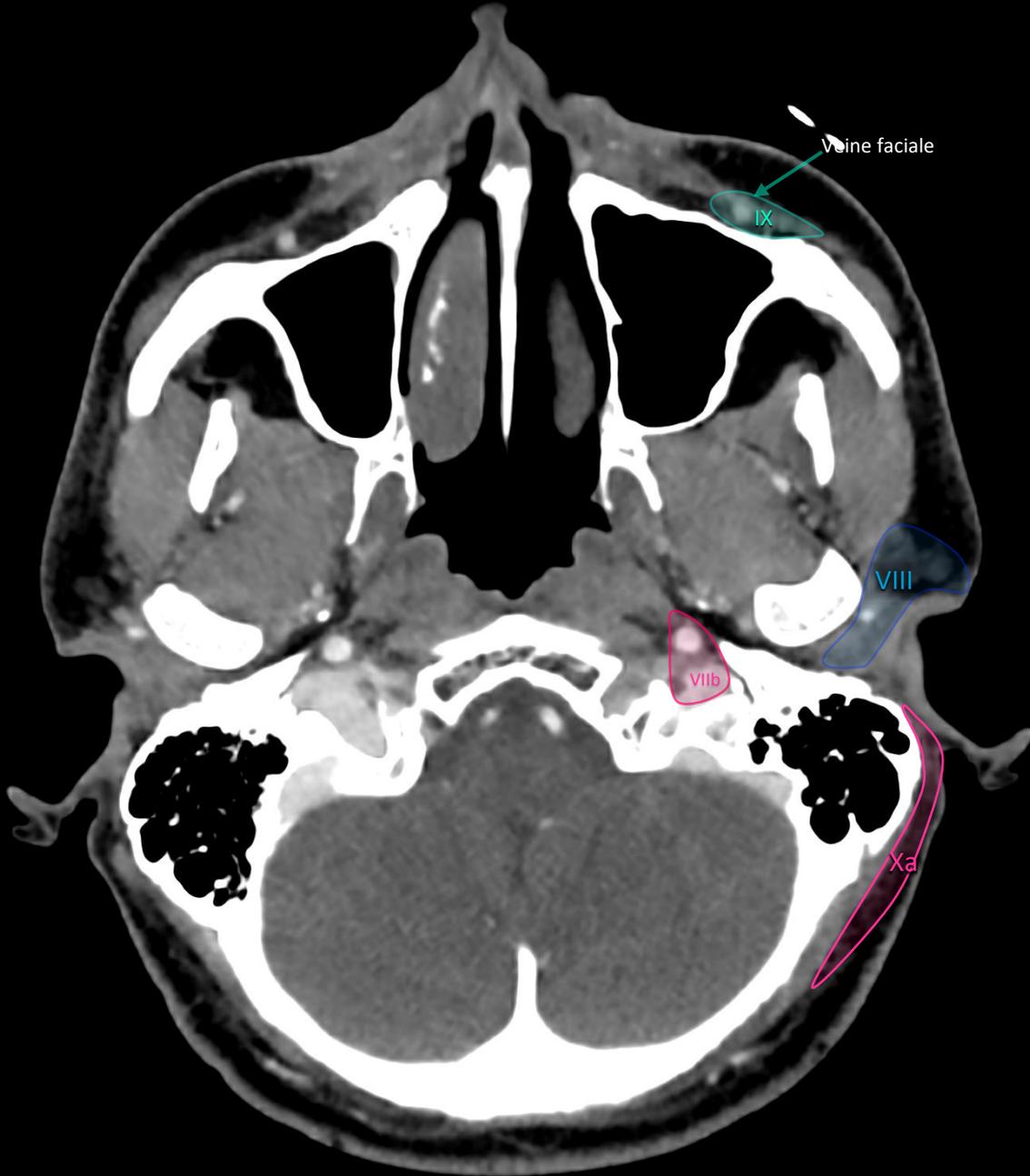
- IA Sous-mental
- IB Sub-mandibulaire
- IIA Jugulaire interne supérieur (antérieur)
- IIB Jugulaire interne supérieur (postérieur)
- III Jugulaire interne moyen
- IVA Jugulaire interne inférieur
- IVB Sus-claviculaire médial
- VA Triangle postérieur supérieur
- VB Triangle postérieur inférieur
- VC Sus-claviculaire latéral
- VI Cervical antérieur
- VIIA Rétro-pharyngé
- VIIIB Rétro-stylien
- VIII Parotidien
- IX Bucco-facial
- XA Sous et rétro-auriculaire
- XB Occipital



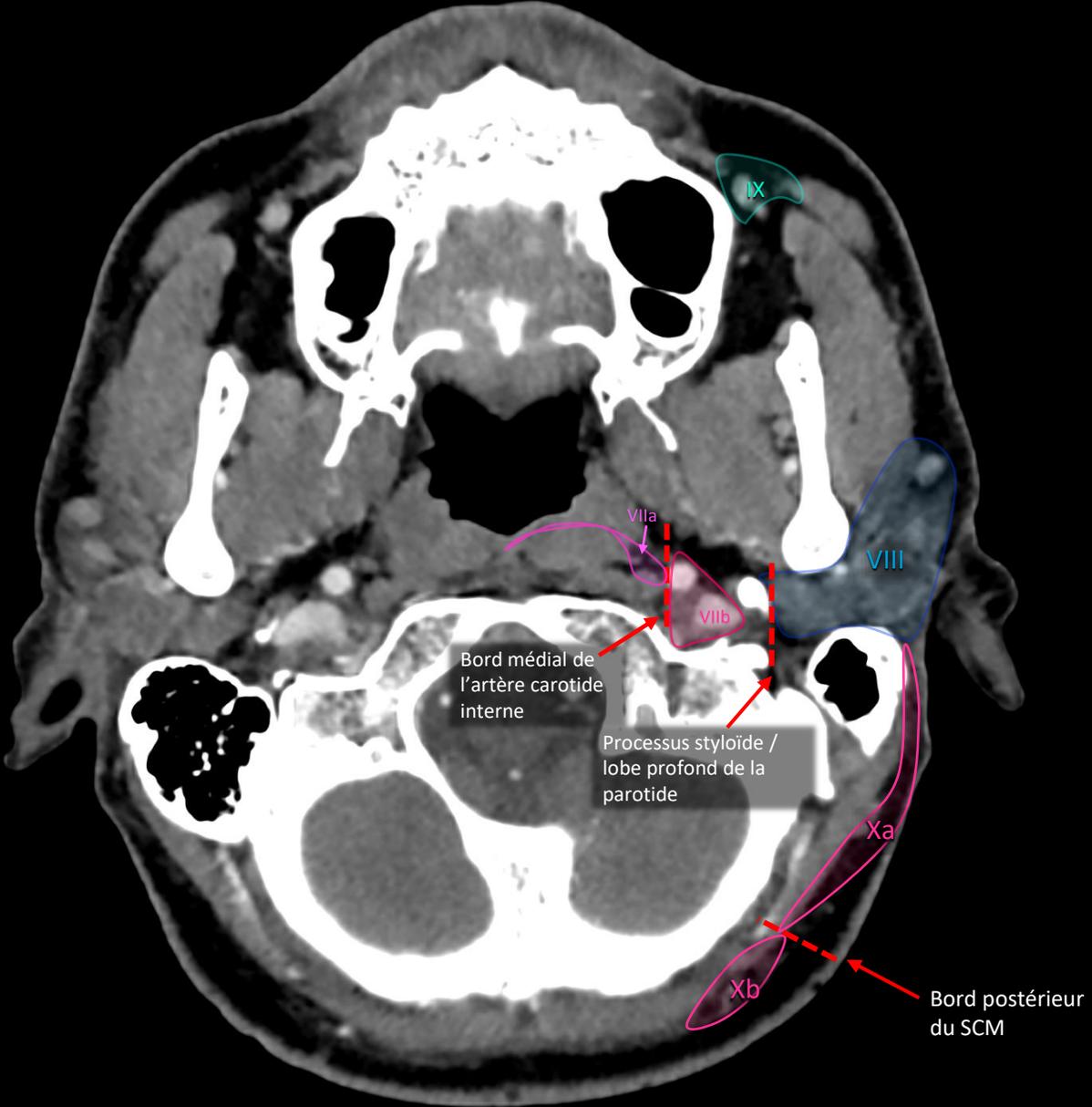
SCM : muscle sterno-cléido-mastoïdien
CAE = conduit auditif externe



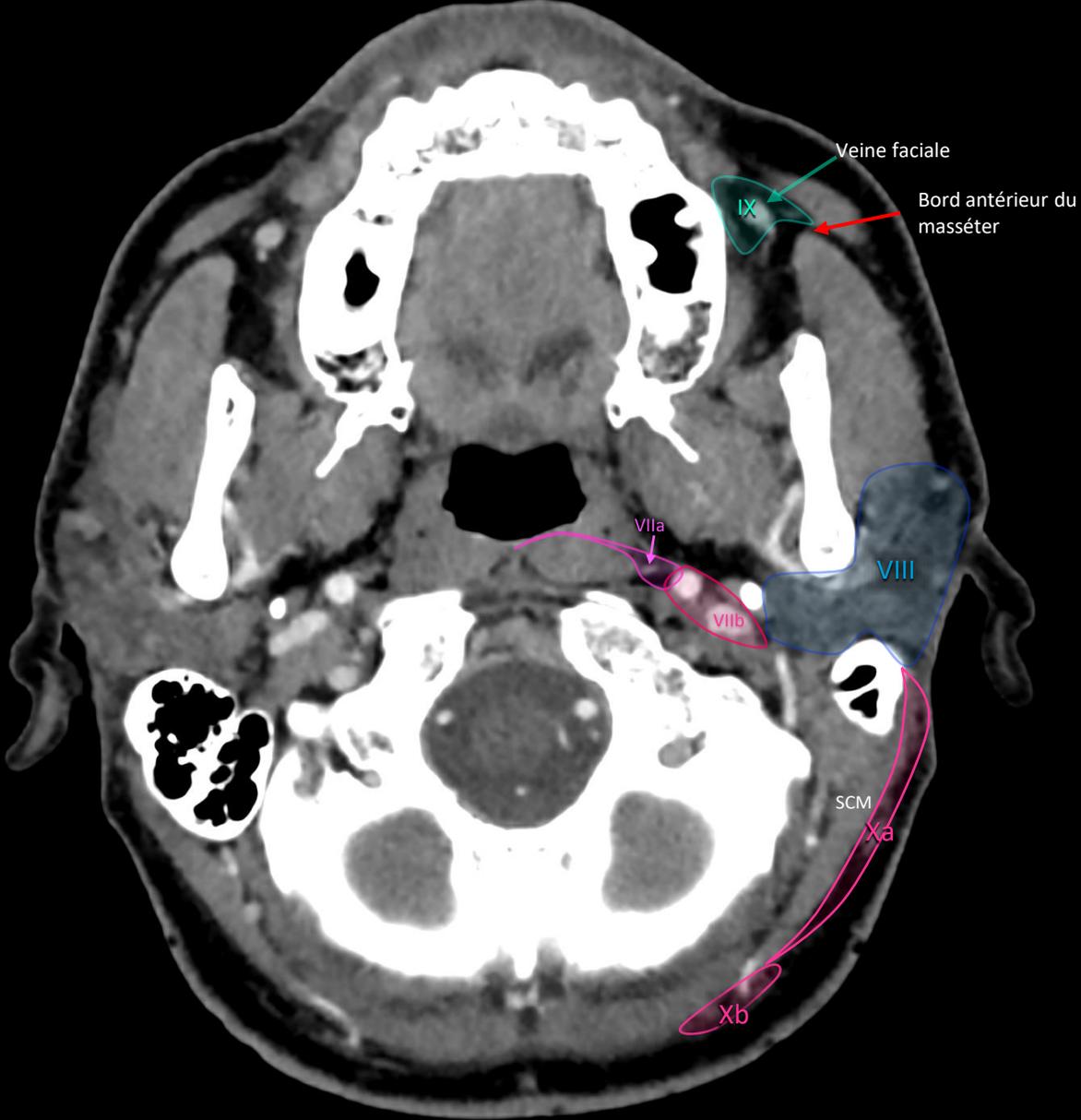
- VIII** Parotidien
- IX** Bucco-facial
- XA** Sous et rétro-auriculaire



- VIIB** Rétro-stylien
- VIII** Parotidien
- IX** Bucco-facial
- XA** Sous et rétro-auriculaire



- VIIA** Rétro-pharyngé
- VIIb** Rétro-stylien
- VIII** Parotidien
- IX** Bucco-facial
- XA** Sous et rétro-auriculaire
- XB** Occipital



Veine faciale

Bord antérieur du masséter

IX

VIII

VIIa

VIIb

SCM

Xa

Xb

VIIA Rétro-pharyngé

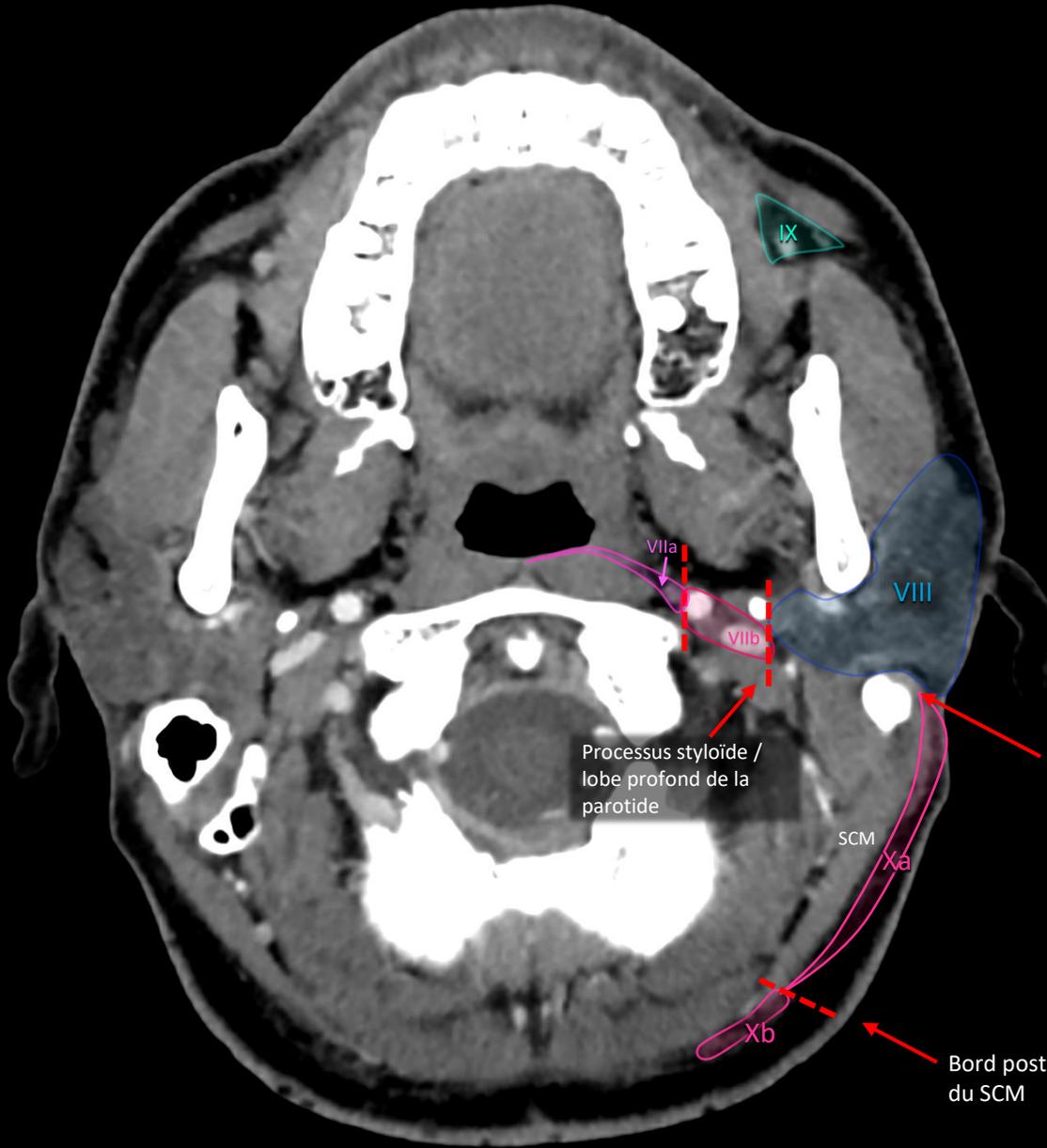
VIIIB Rétro-stylien

VIII Parotidien

IX Bucco-facial

XA Sous et rétro-auriculaire

XB Occipital



- VIIA** Rétro-pharyngé
- VIIb** Rétro-stylien
- VIII** Parotidien
- IX** Bucco-facial
- Xa** Sous et rétro-auriculaire
- Xb** Occipital

Processus styloïde /
lobe profond de la
parotide

SCM

Xa

Xb

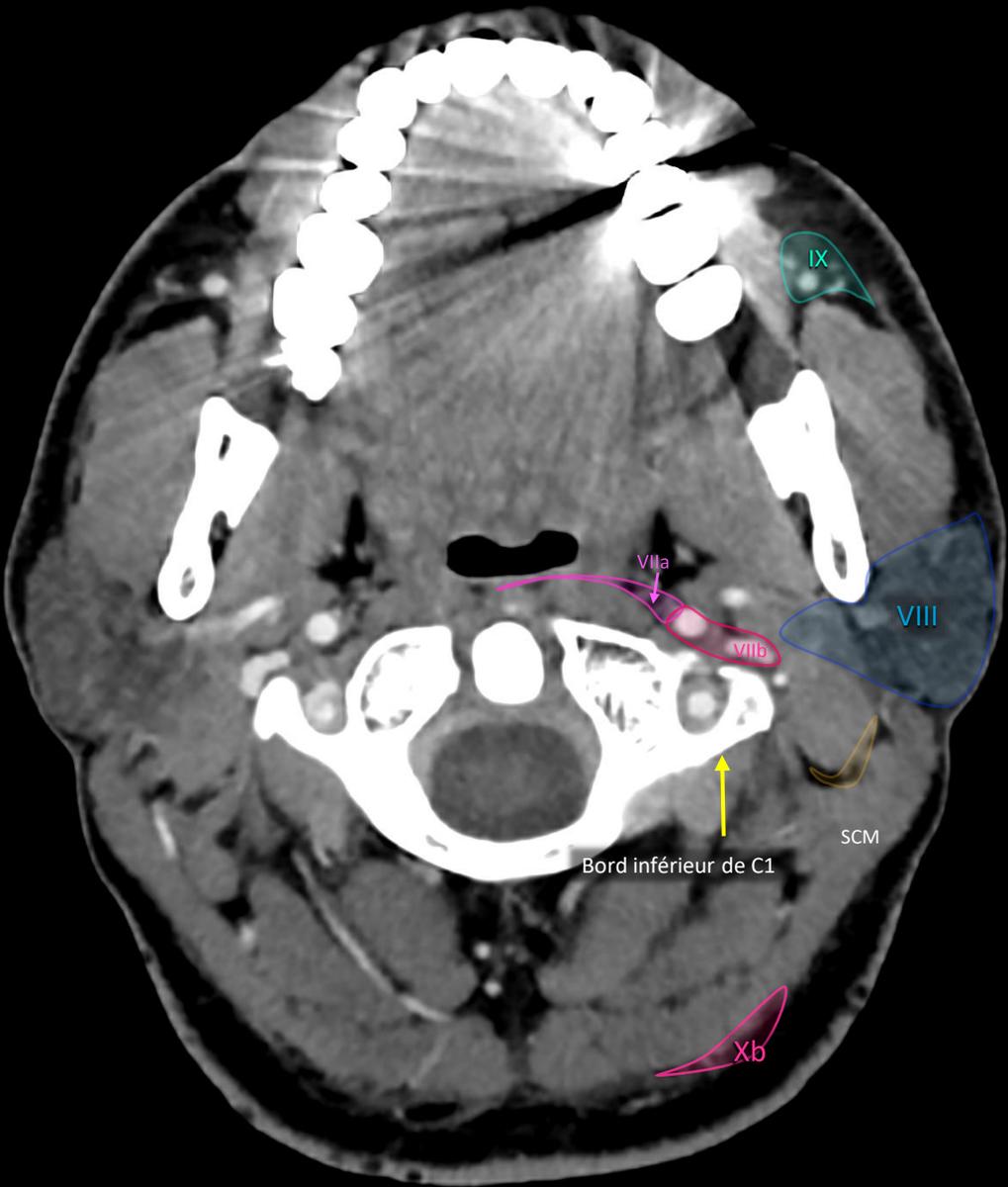
Bord inférieur de la mastoïde
= fin du Xa

Bord postérieur
du SCM



- VIIA** Rétro-pharyngé
- VIIb** Rétro-stylien
- VIII** Parotidien
- IX** Bucco-facial
- XB** Occipital

IIB Jugulaire interne supérieur (postérieur)



VIIA Rétro-pharyngé

VIIb Rétro-stylien

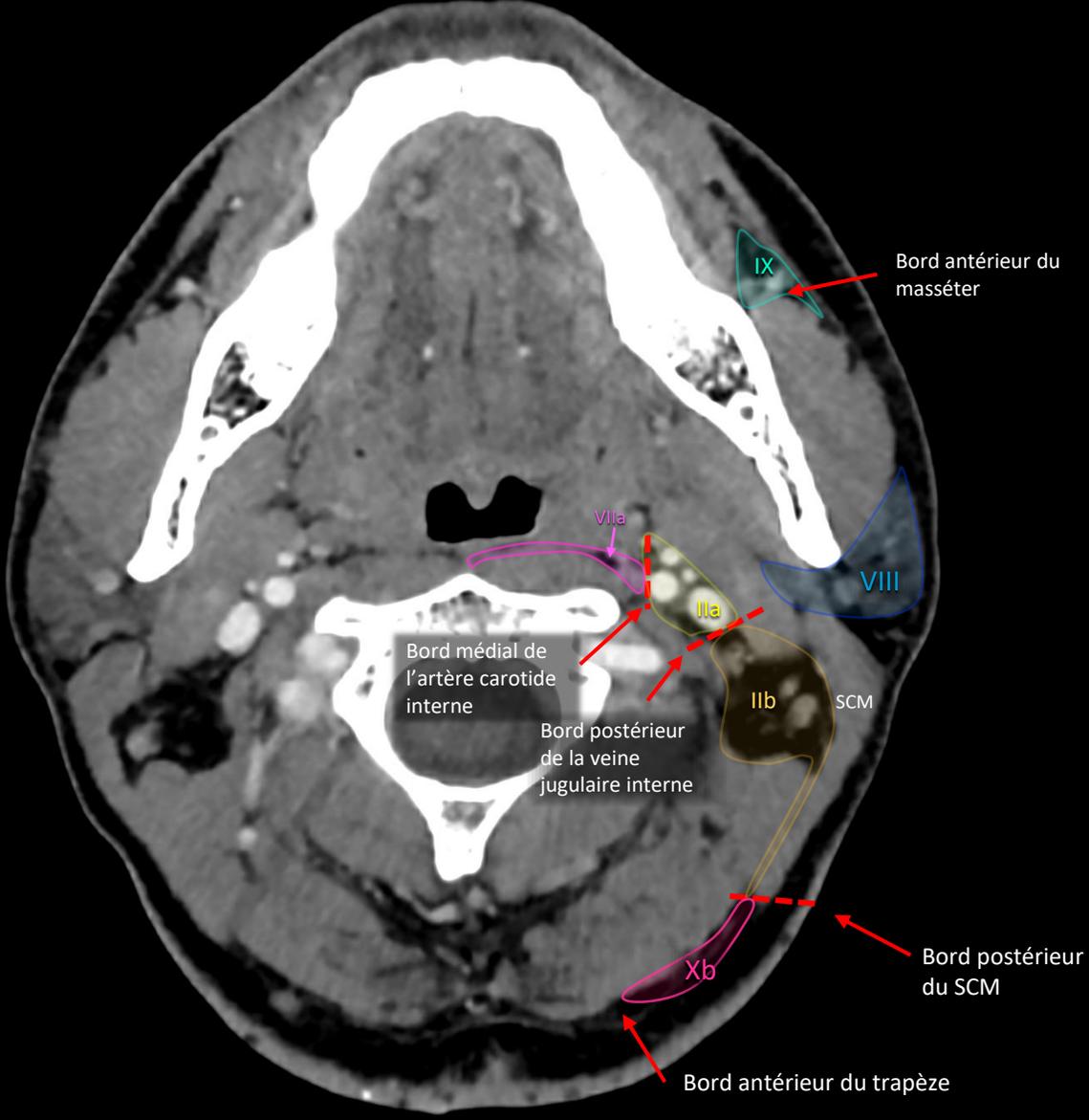
VIII Parotidien

IX Bucco-facial

XB Occipital

- IIA** Jugulaire interne supérieur (antérieur)
- IIB** Jugulaire interne supérieur (postérieur)

- VIIIA** Rétro-pharyngé
- VIII** Parotidien
- IX** Bucco-facial
- XB** Occipital



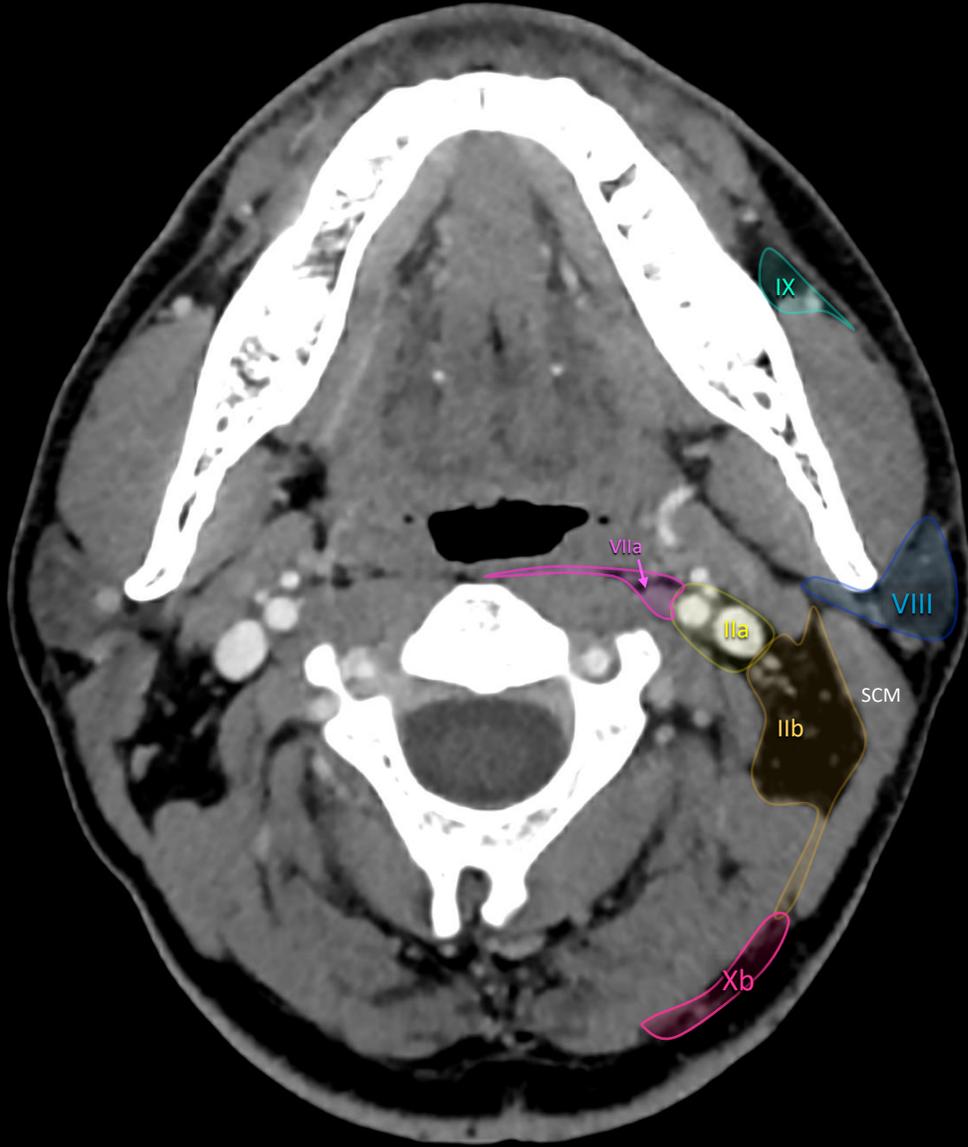
- IIA** Jugulaire interne supérieur (antérieur)
- IIB** Jugulaire interne supérieur (postérieur)

VIIA Rétro-pharyngé

VIII Parotidien

IX Bucco-facial

XB Occipital



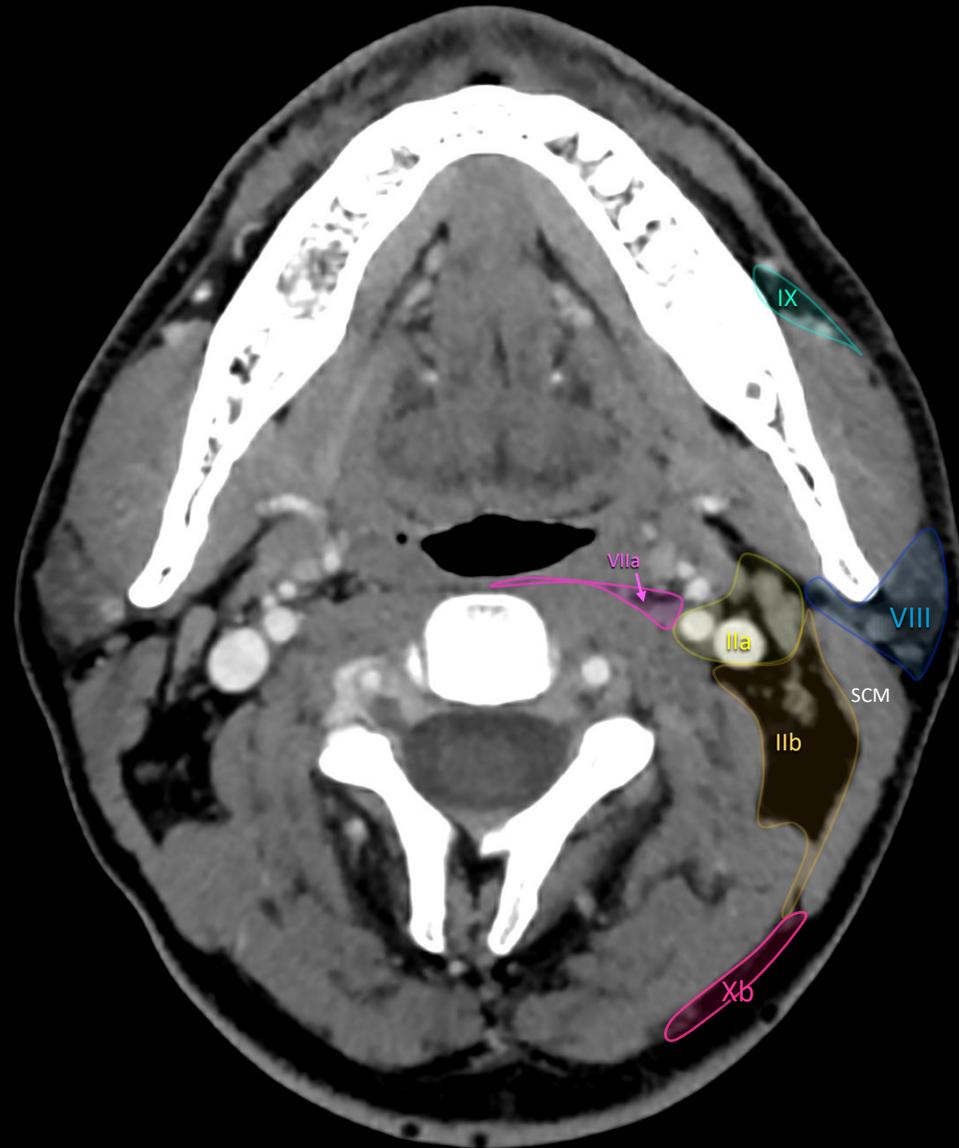
- IIA** Jugulaire interne supérieur (antérieur)
- IIB** Jugulaire interne supérieur (postérieur)

VIIA Rétro-pharyngé

VIII Parotidien

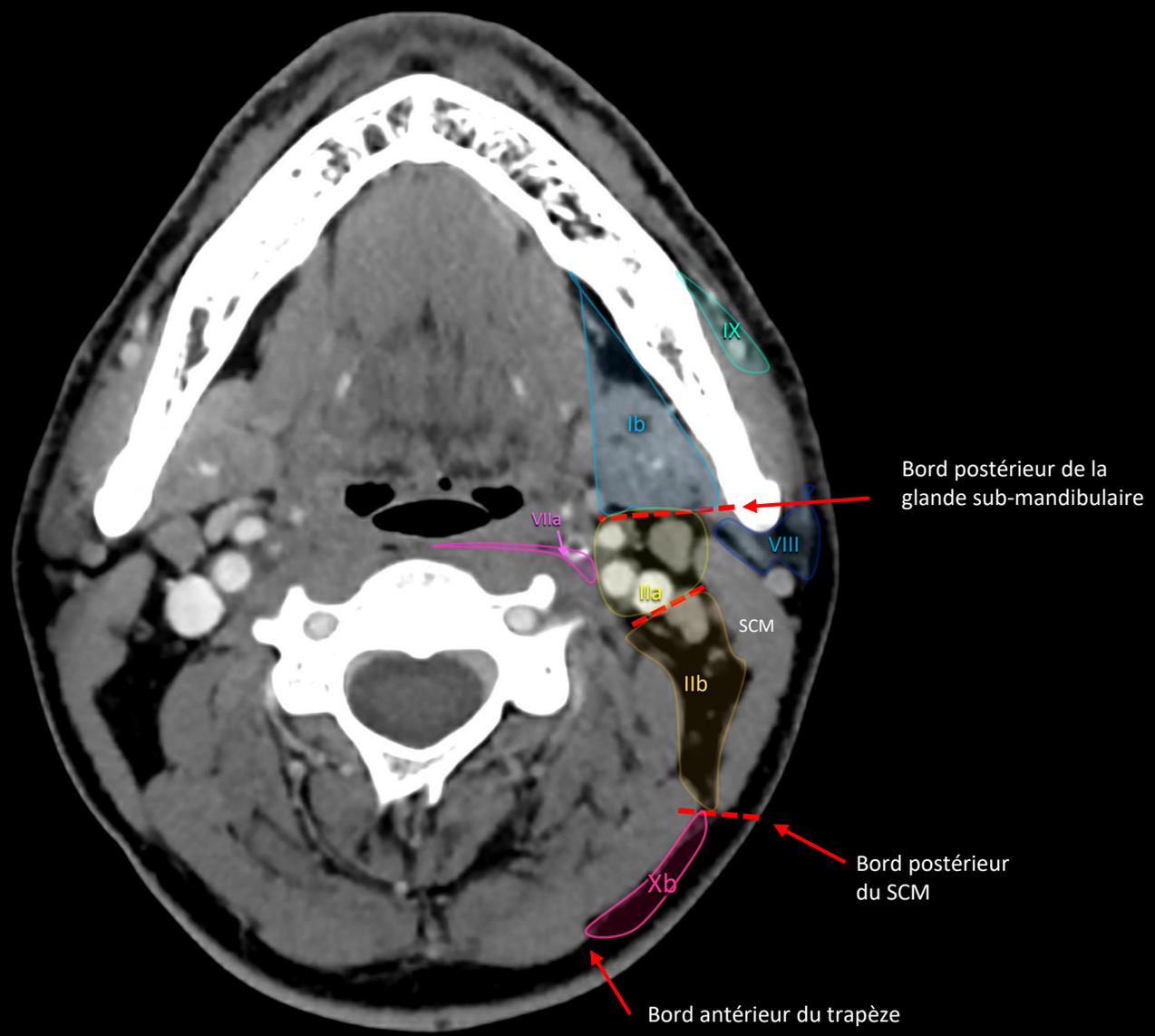
IX Bucco-facial

XB Occipital



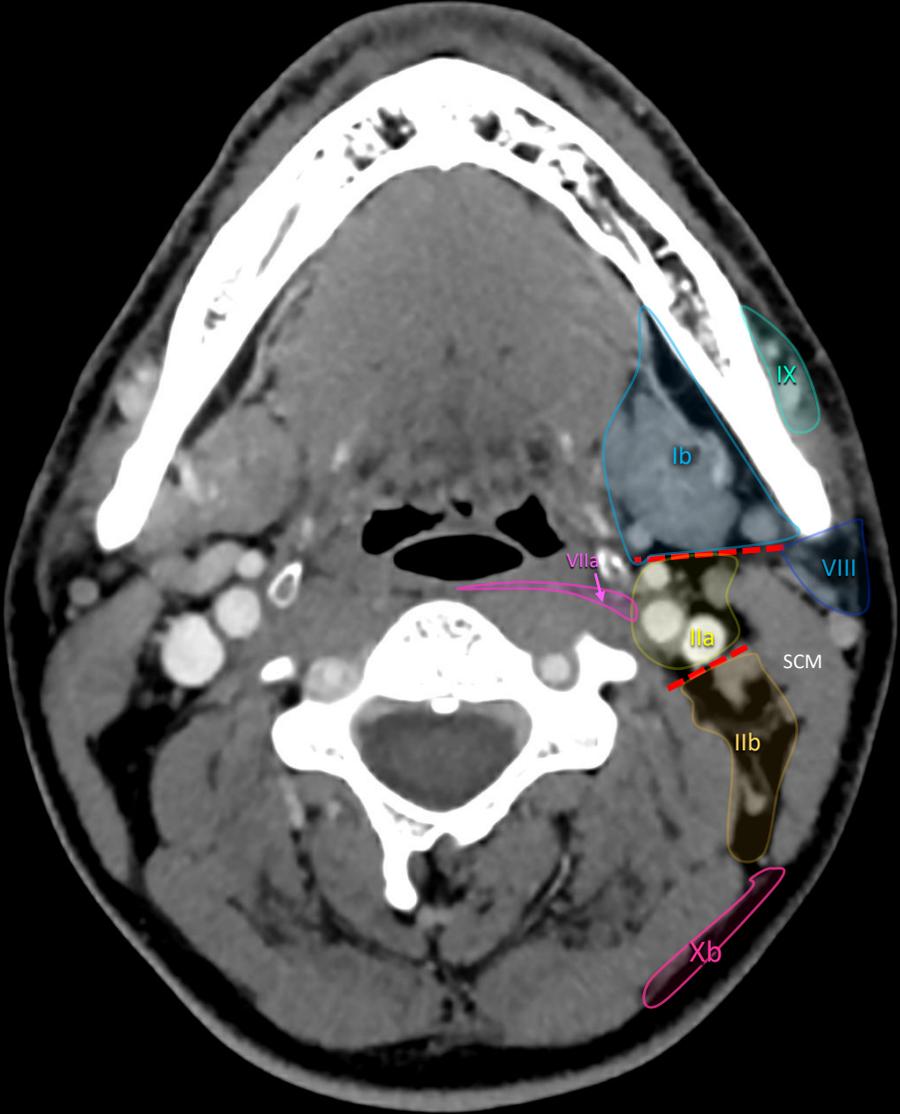
- IB** Sub-mandibulaire
- IIA** Jugulaire interne supérieur (antérieur)
- IIB** Jugulaire interne supérieur (postérieur)

- VIIA** Rétro-pharyngé
- VIII** Parotidien
- IX** Bucco-facial
- XB** Occipital



- IB** Sub-mandibulaire
- IIA** Jugulaire interne supérieur (antérieur)
- IIB** Jugulaire interne supérieur (postérieur)

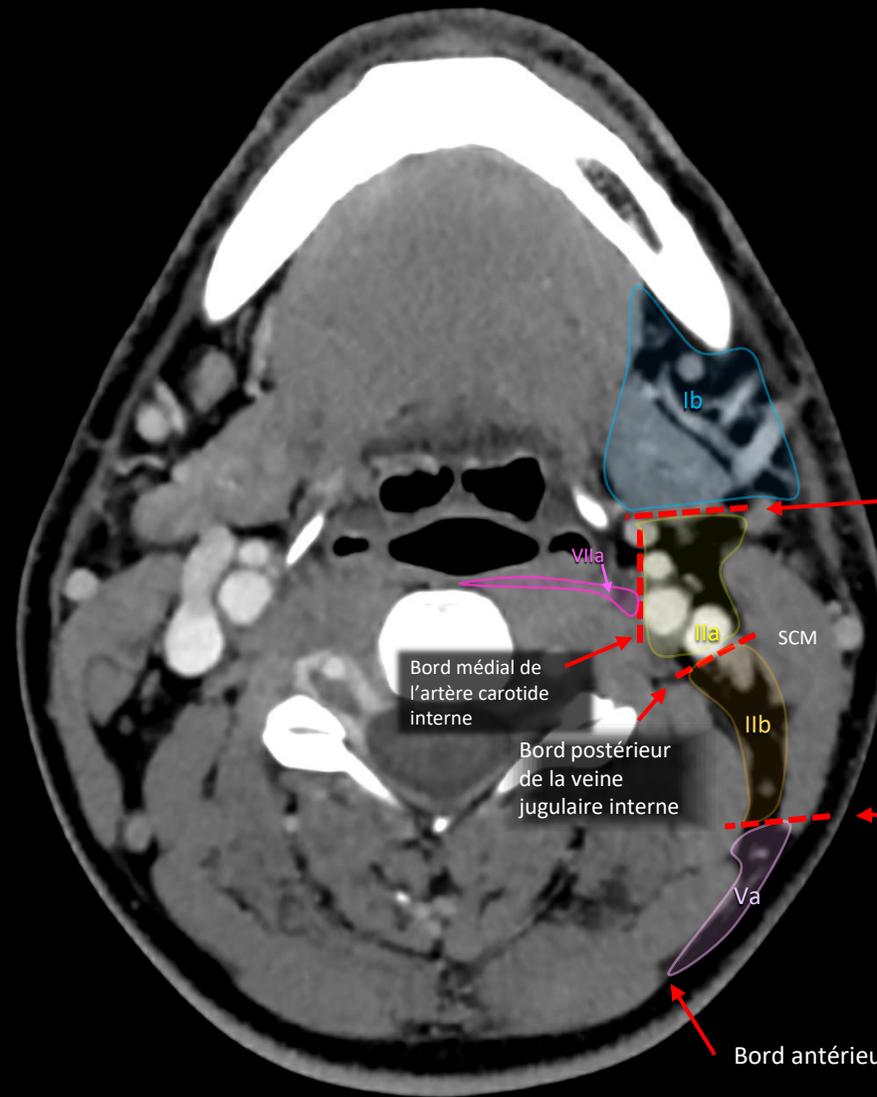
- VIIA** Rétro-pharyngé
- VIII** Parotidien
- IX** Bucco-facial
- XB** Occipital



- IB** Sub-mandibulaire
- IIA** Jugulaire interne supérieur (antérieur)
- IIB** Jugulaire interne supérieur (postérieur)

VA Triangle postérieur supérieur

VIIA Rétro-pharyngé



Bord postérieur de la glande sub-mandibulaire

VIIa

Bord médial de l'artère carotide interne

IIa

SCM

Bord postérieur de la veine jugulaire interne

IIB

Bord postérieur du SCM

Va

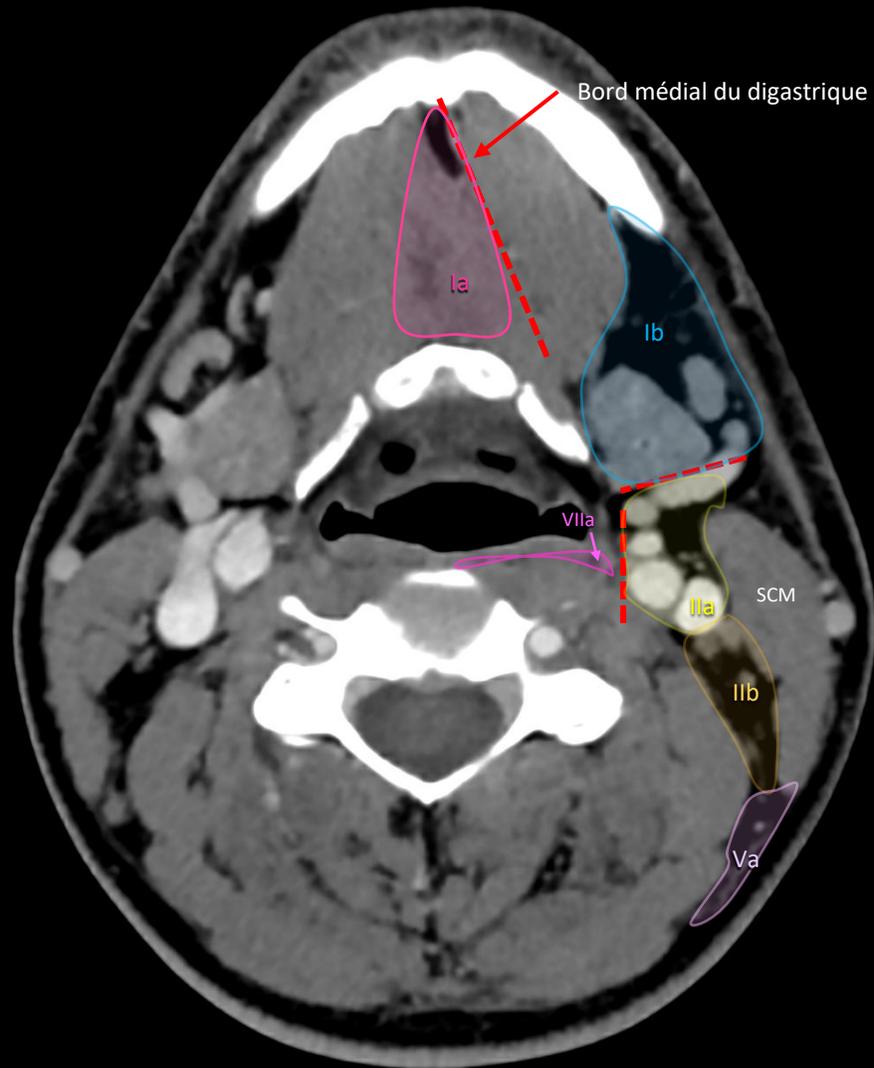
Bord supérieur de l'os hyoïde : limite Xb / Va

Bord antérieur du trapèze

- IA Sous-mental
- IB Sub-mandibulaire
- IIA Jugulaire interne supérieur (antérieur)
- IIB Jugulaire interne supérieur (postérieur)

VA Triangle postérieur supérieur

VIIA Rétro-pharyngé

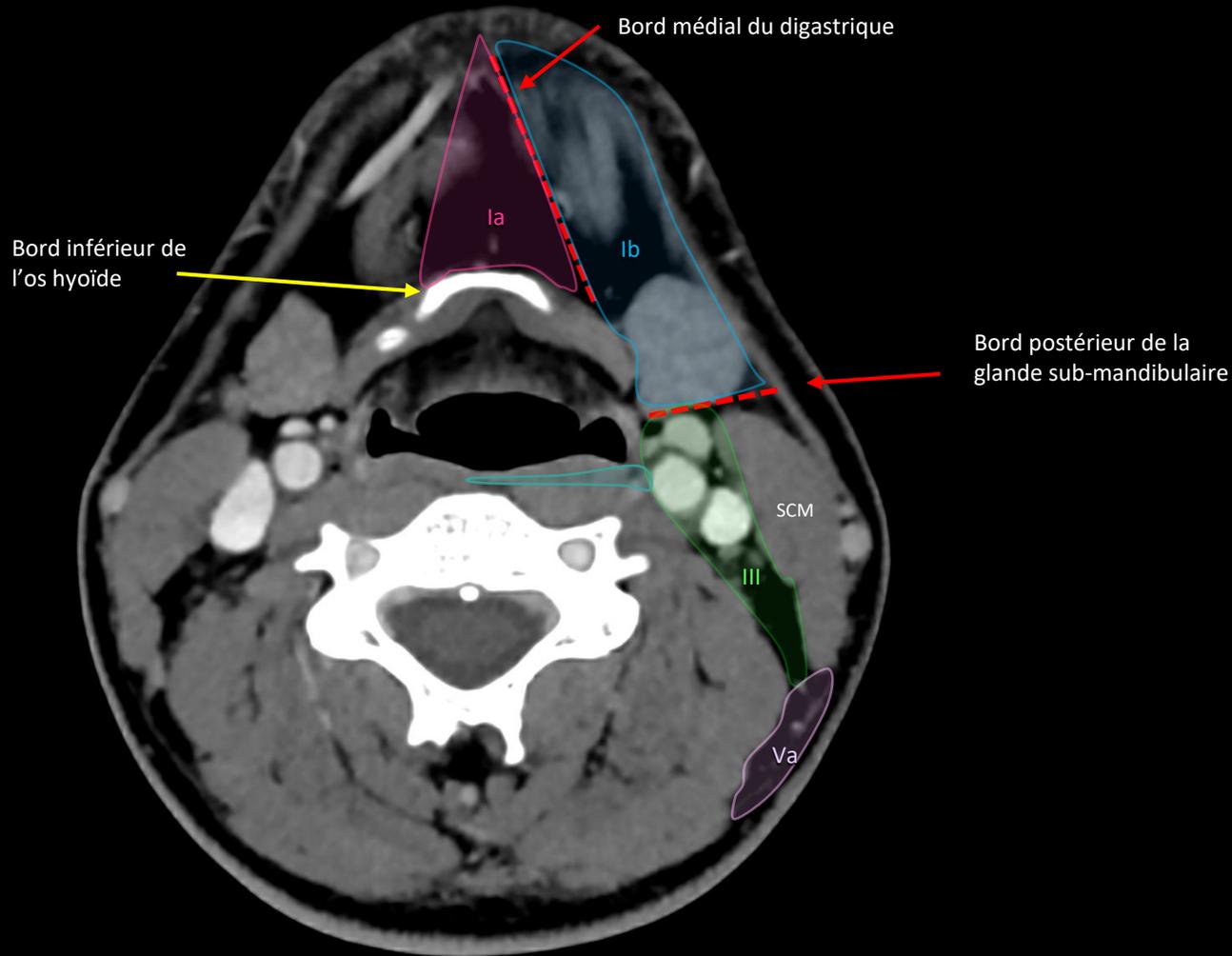


Bord supérieur de l'os hyoïde : limite Xb / Va

- IA Sous-mental
- IB Sub-mandibulaire

III Jugulaire interne moyen

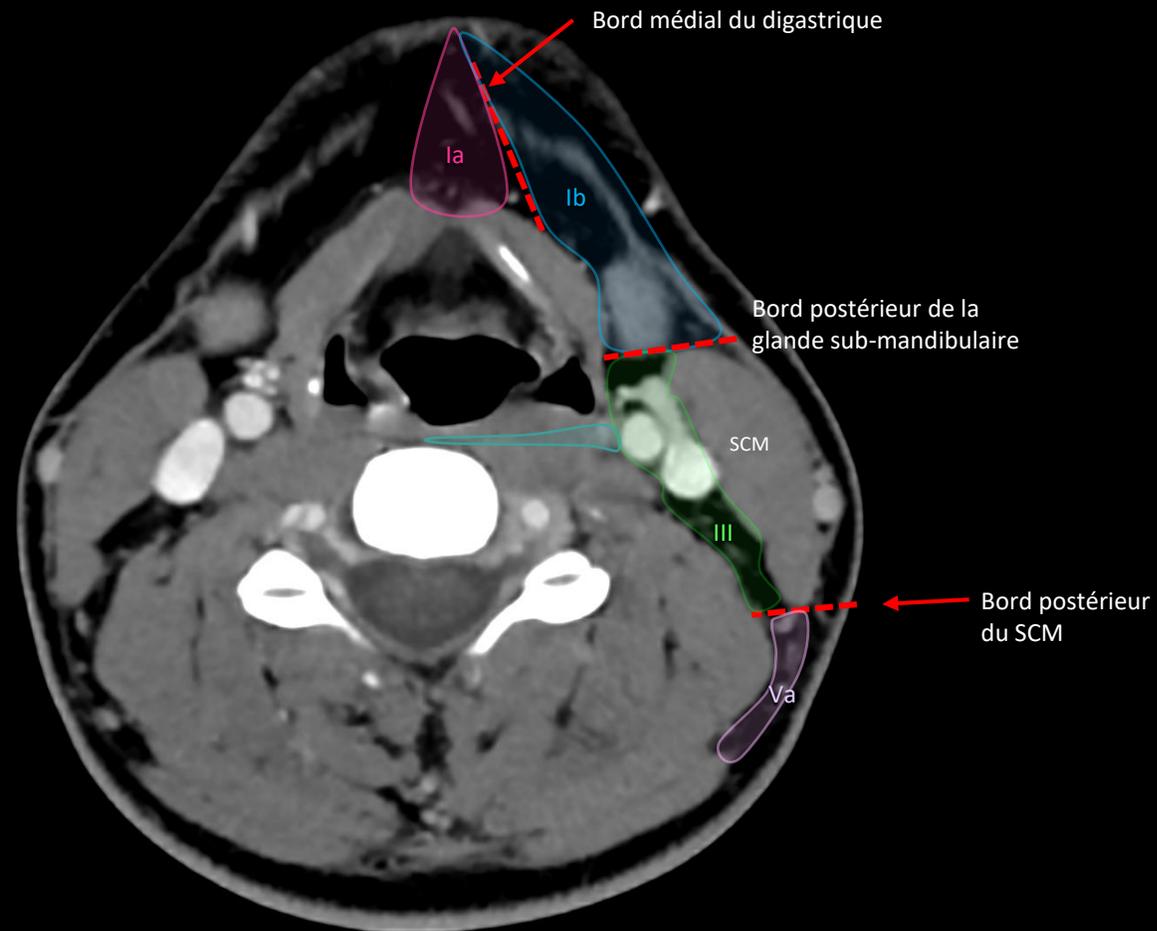
VA Triangle postérieur supérieur



- IA Sous-mental
- IB Sub-mandibulaire

III Jugulaire interne moyen

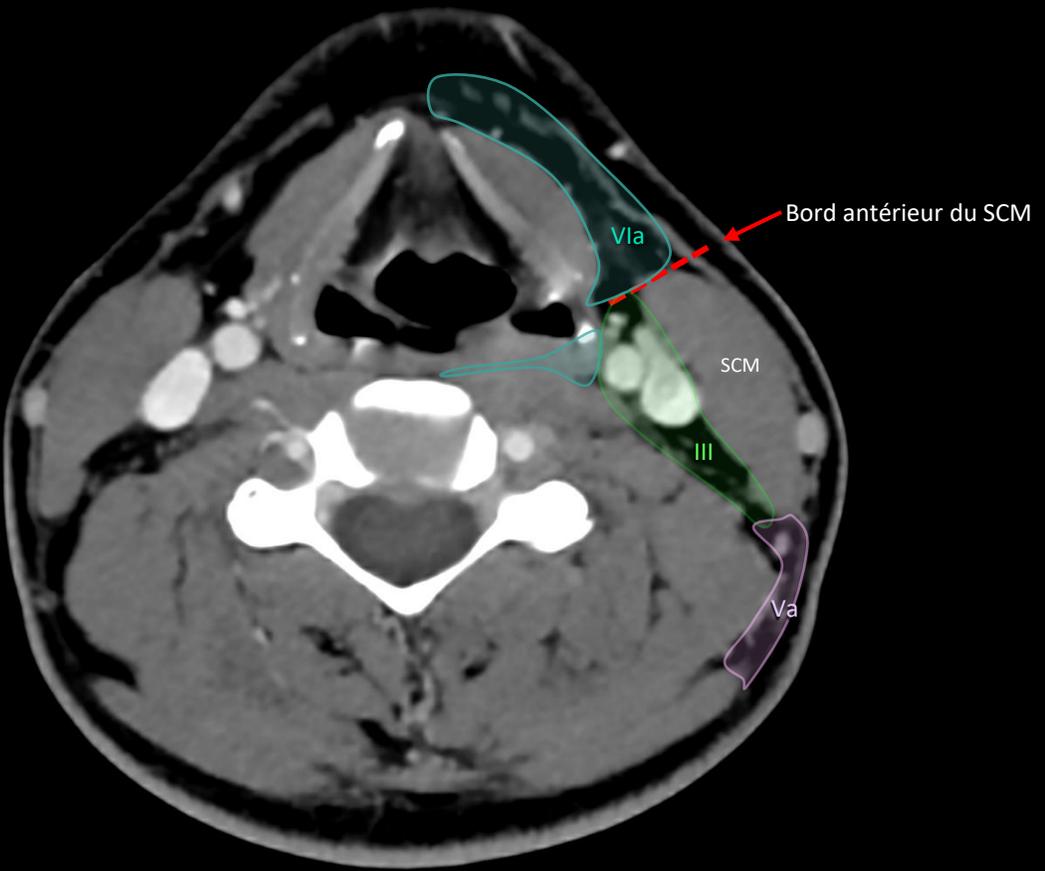
VA Triangle postérieur supérieur



III Jugulaire interne moyen

VA Triangle postérieur supérieur

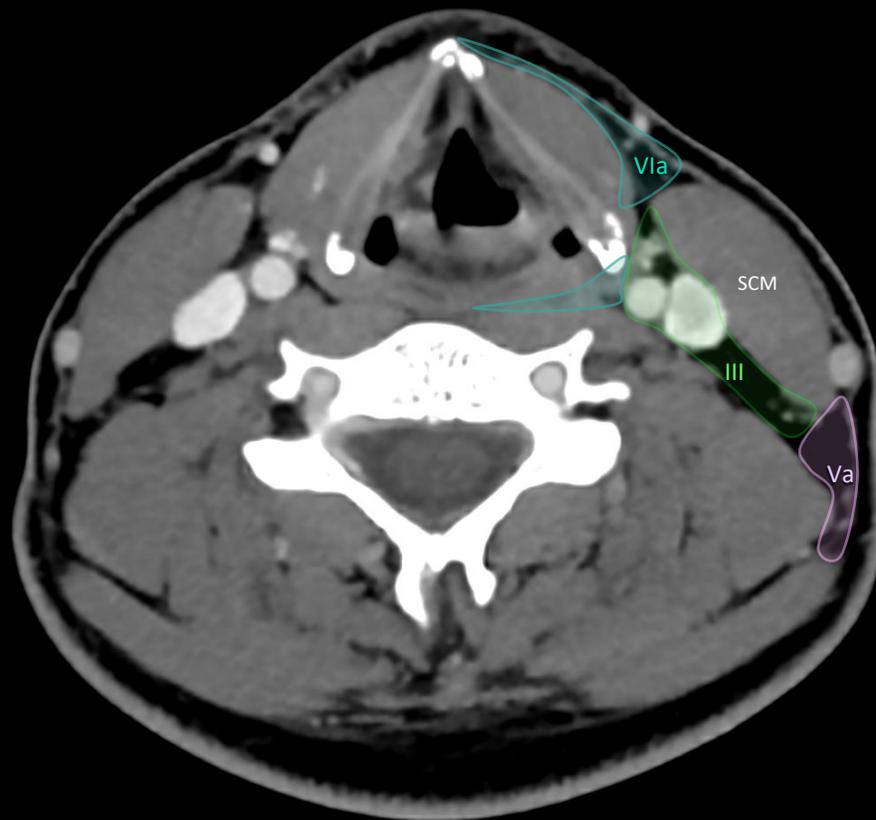
VI Cervical antérieur



III Jugulaire interne moyen

VA Triangle postérieur supérieur

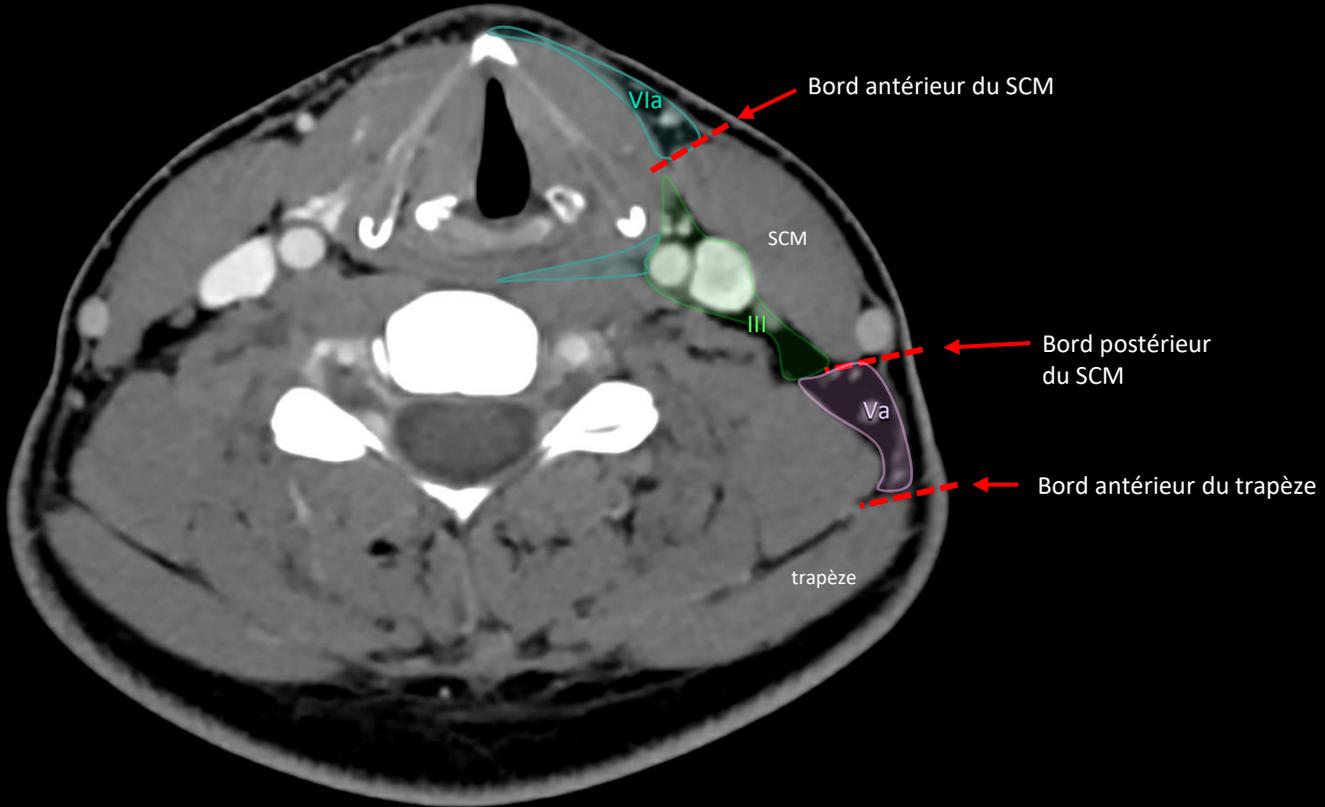
VI Cervical antérieur



III Jugulaire interne moyen

VA Triangle postérieur supérieur

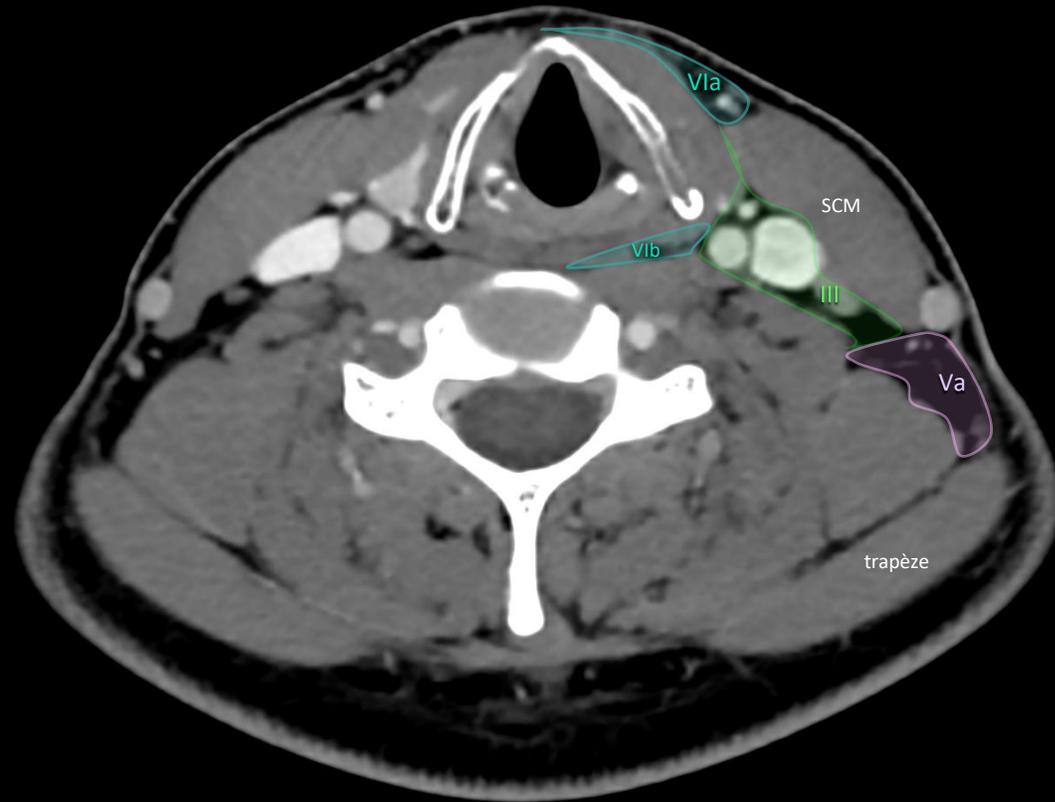
VI Cervical antérieur



III Jugulaire interne moyen

VA Triangle postérieur supérieur

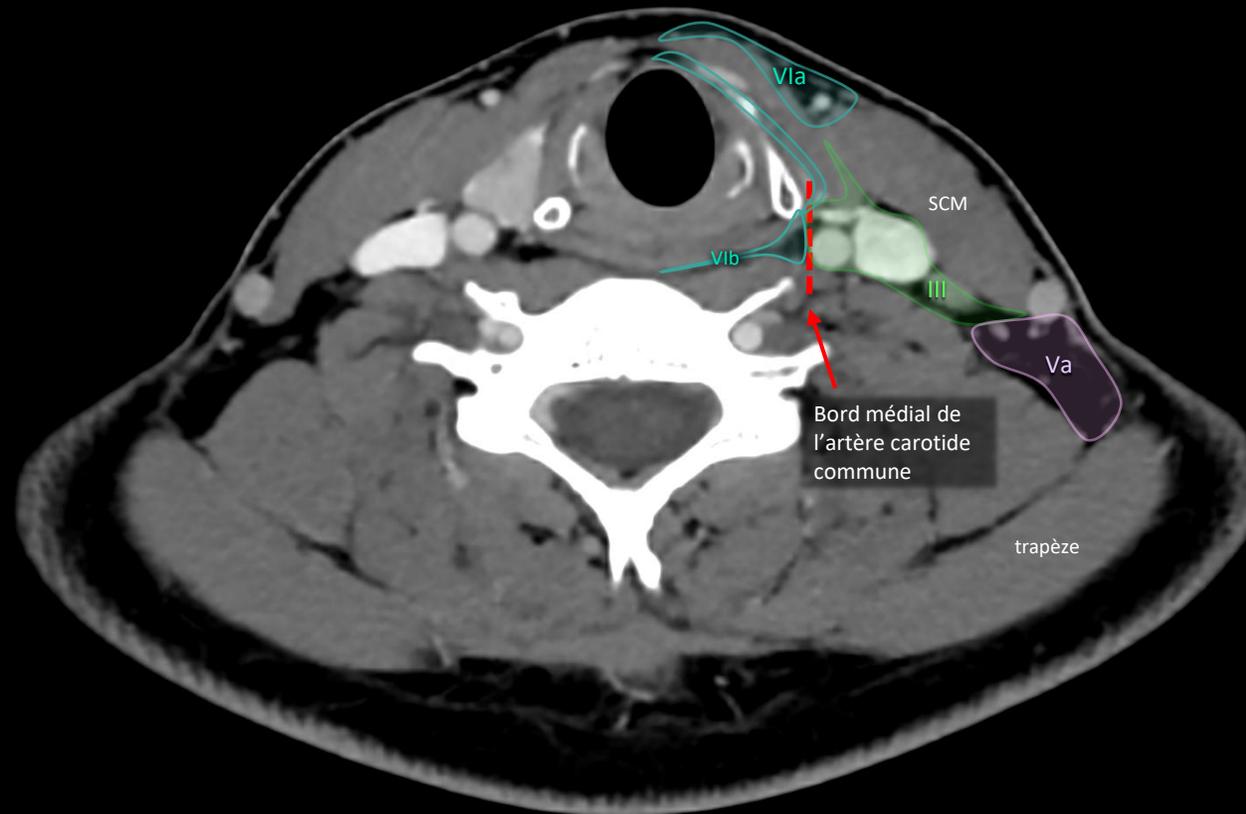
VI Cervical antérieur



III Jugulaire interne moyen

VA Triangle postérieur supérieur

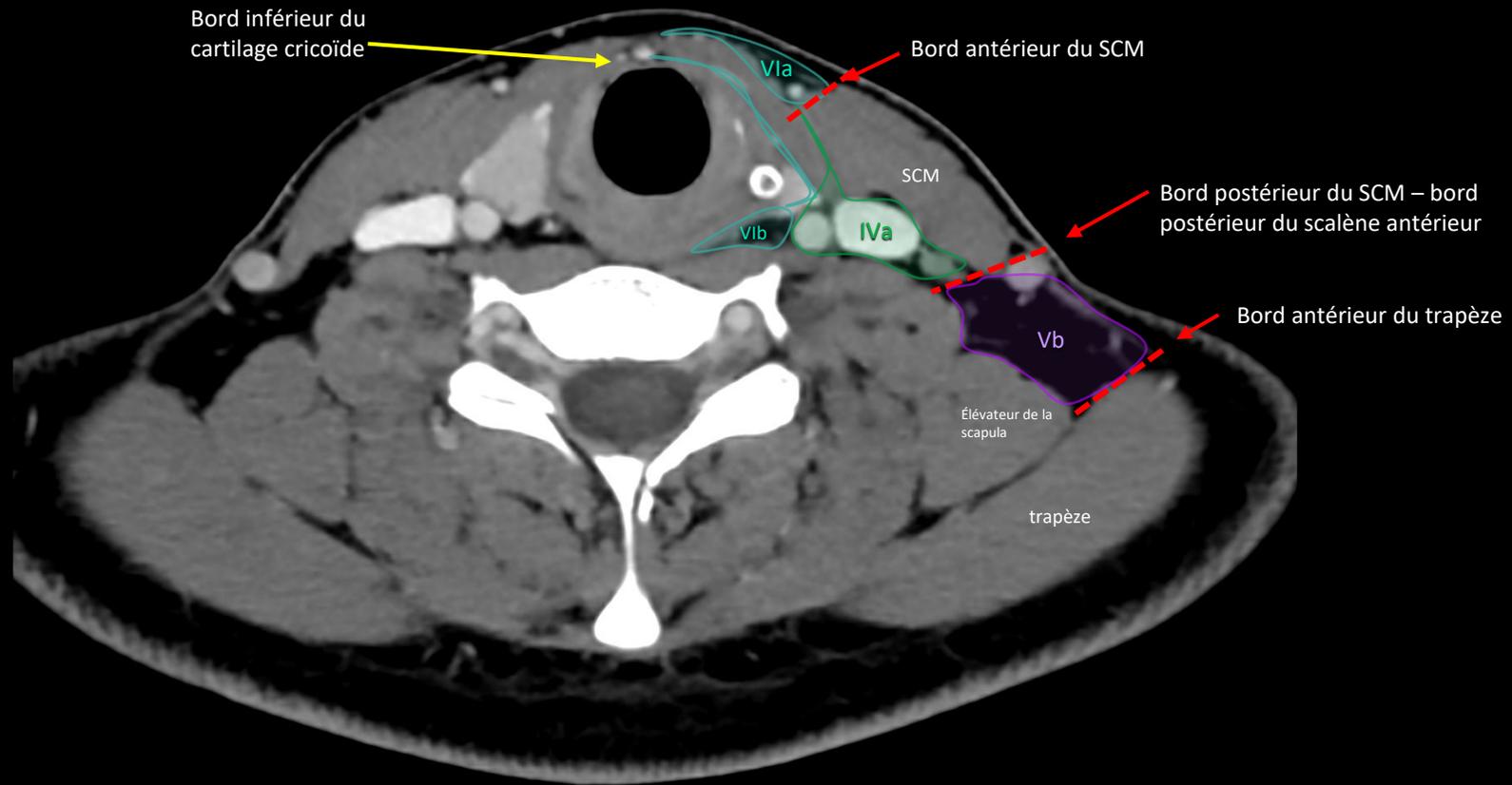
VI Cervical antérieur



IVA Jugulaire interne inférieure

VB Triangle postérieur inférieur

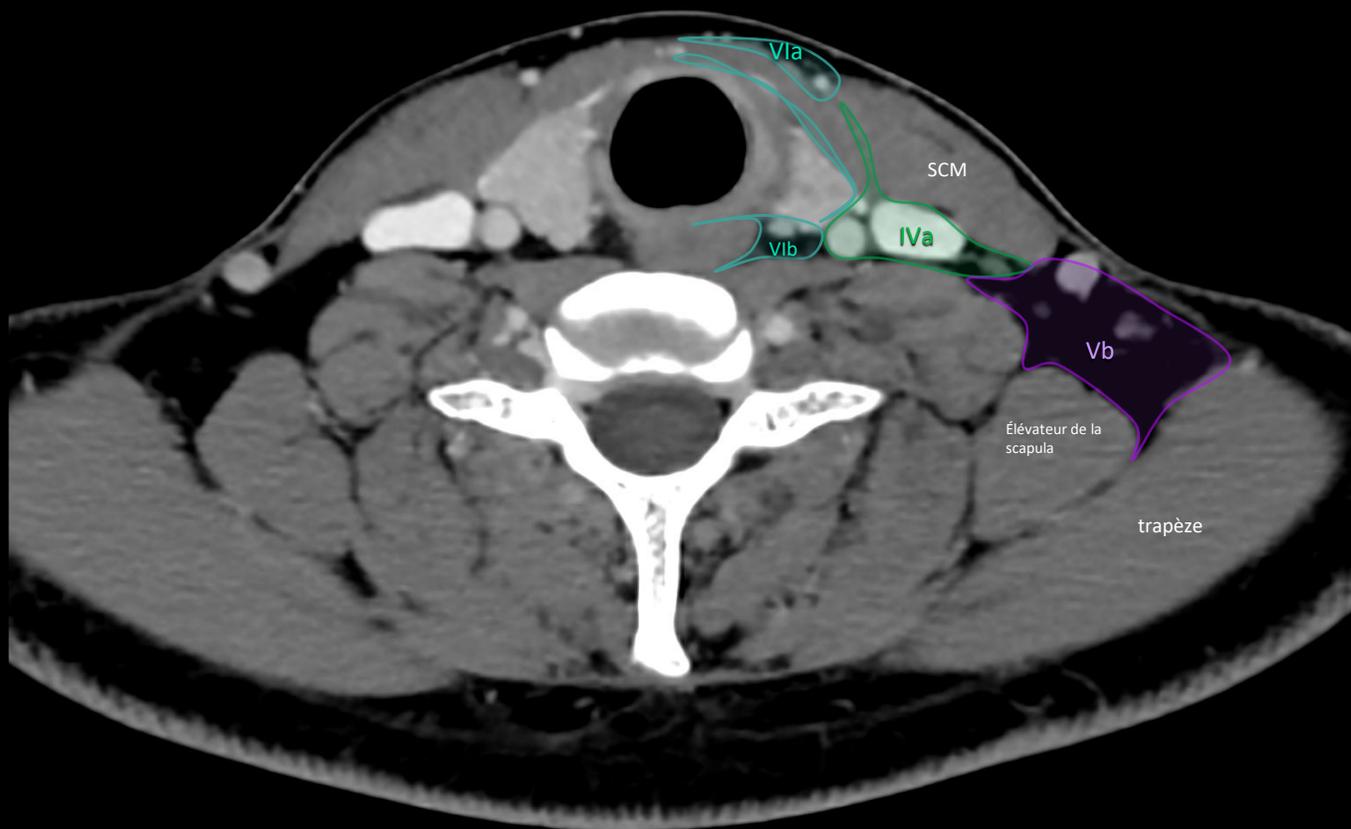
VI Cervical antérieur



IVA Jugulaire interne inférieur

VB Triangle postérieur inférieur

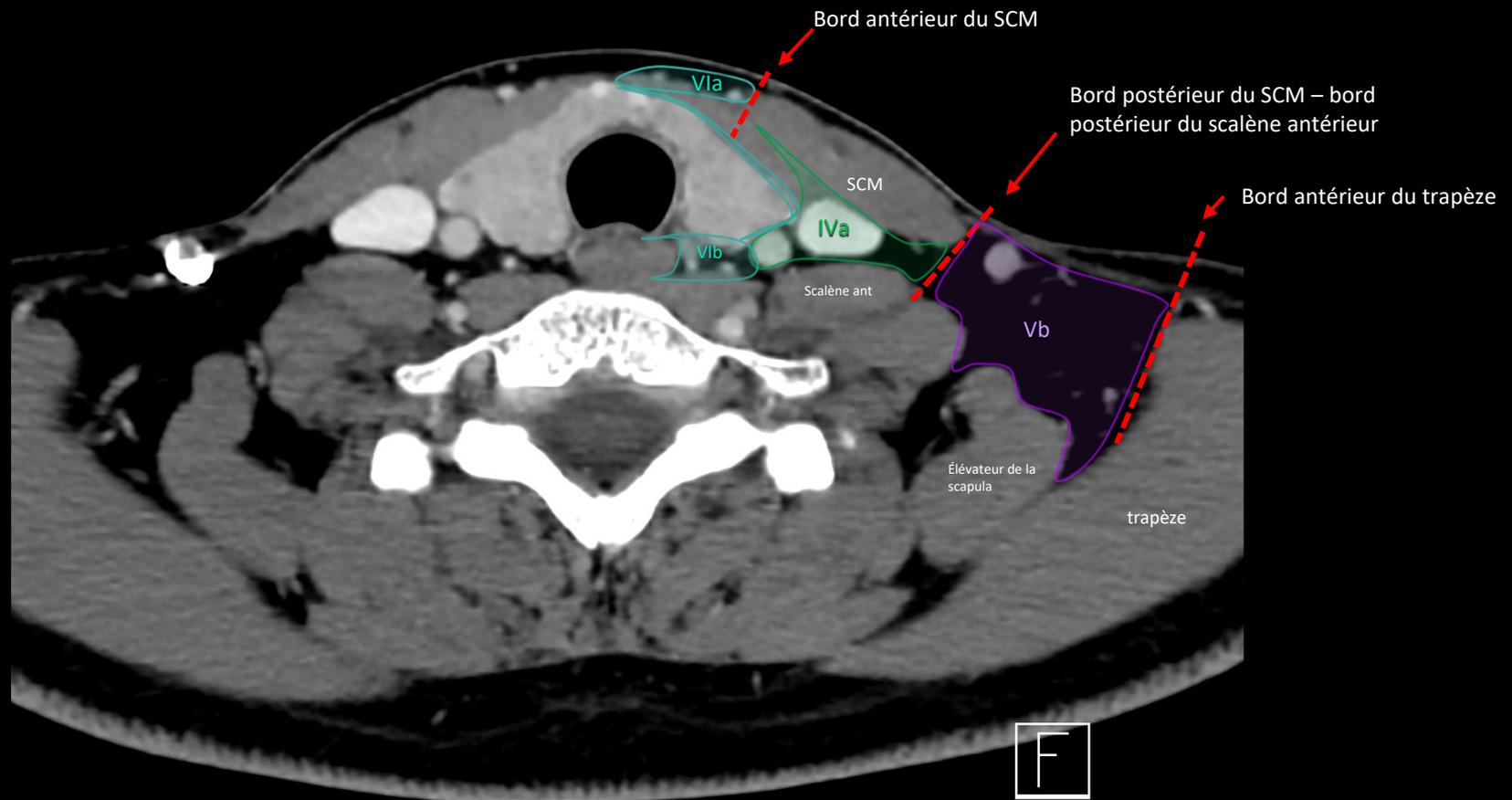
VI Cervical antérieur



IVA Jugulaire interne inférieur

VB Triangle postérieur inférieur

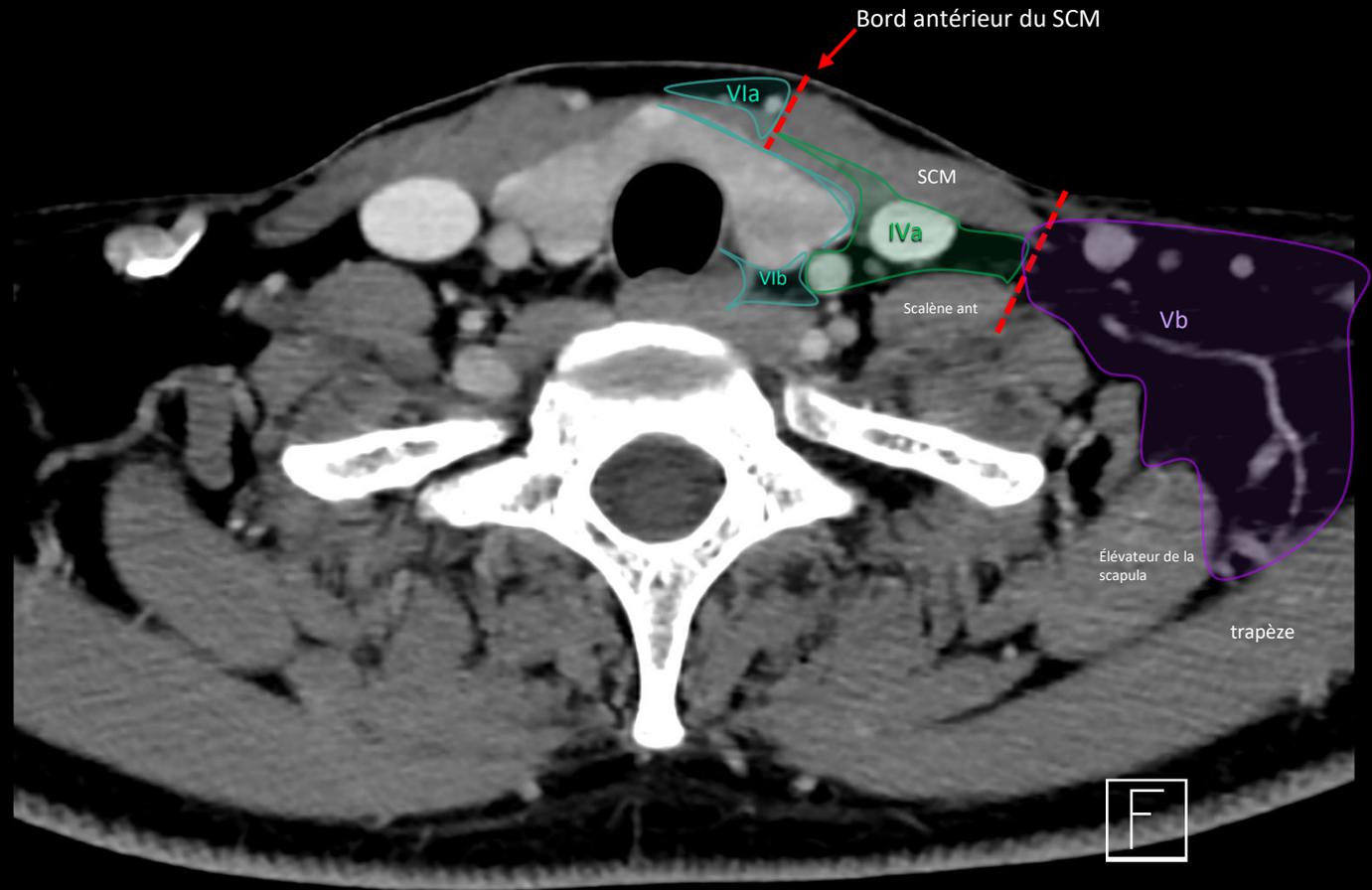
VI Cervical antérieur



IVA Jugulaire interne inférieur

VB Triangle postérieur inférieur

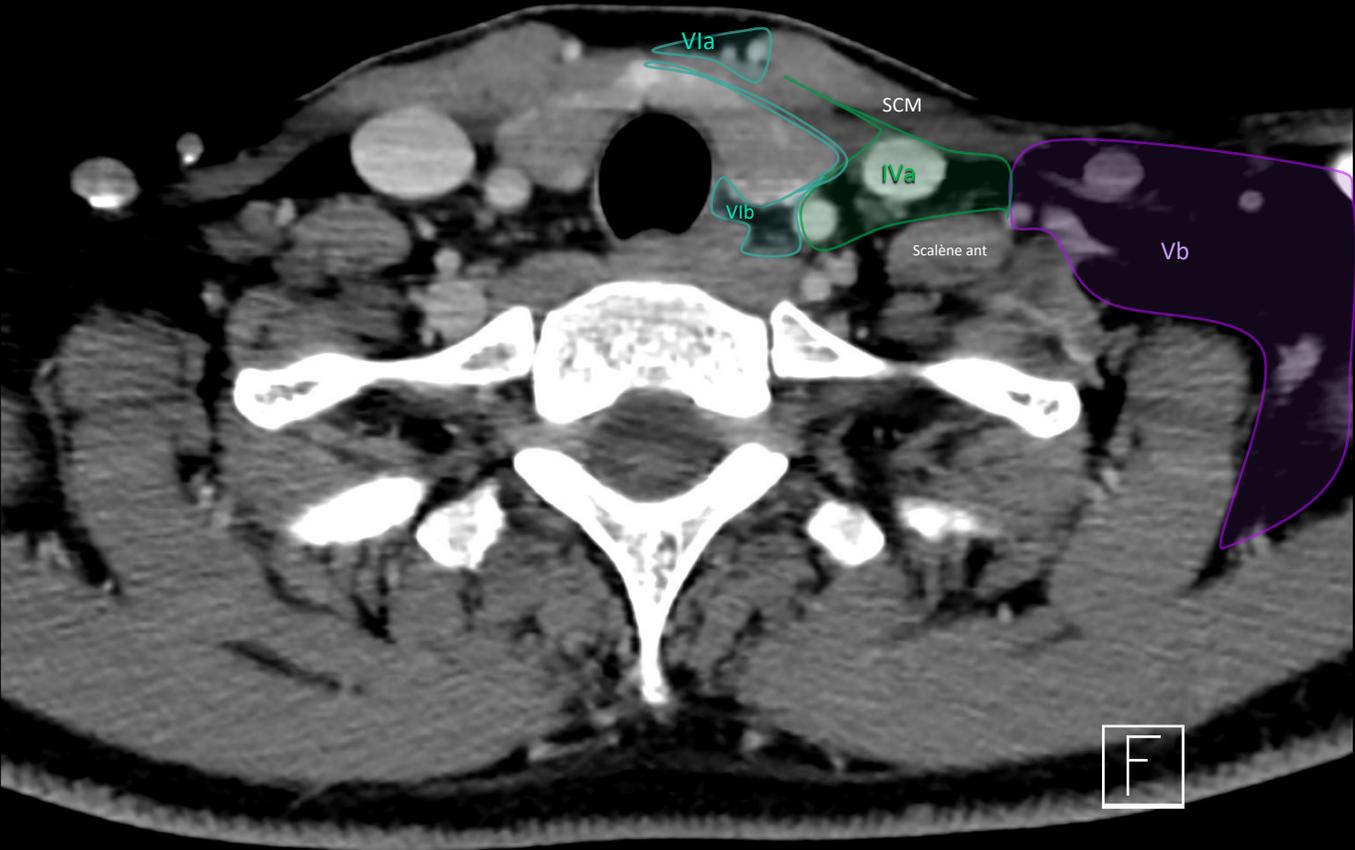
VI Cervical antérieur



IVA Jugulaire interne inférieur

VB Triangle postérieur inférieur

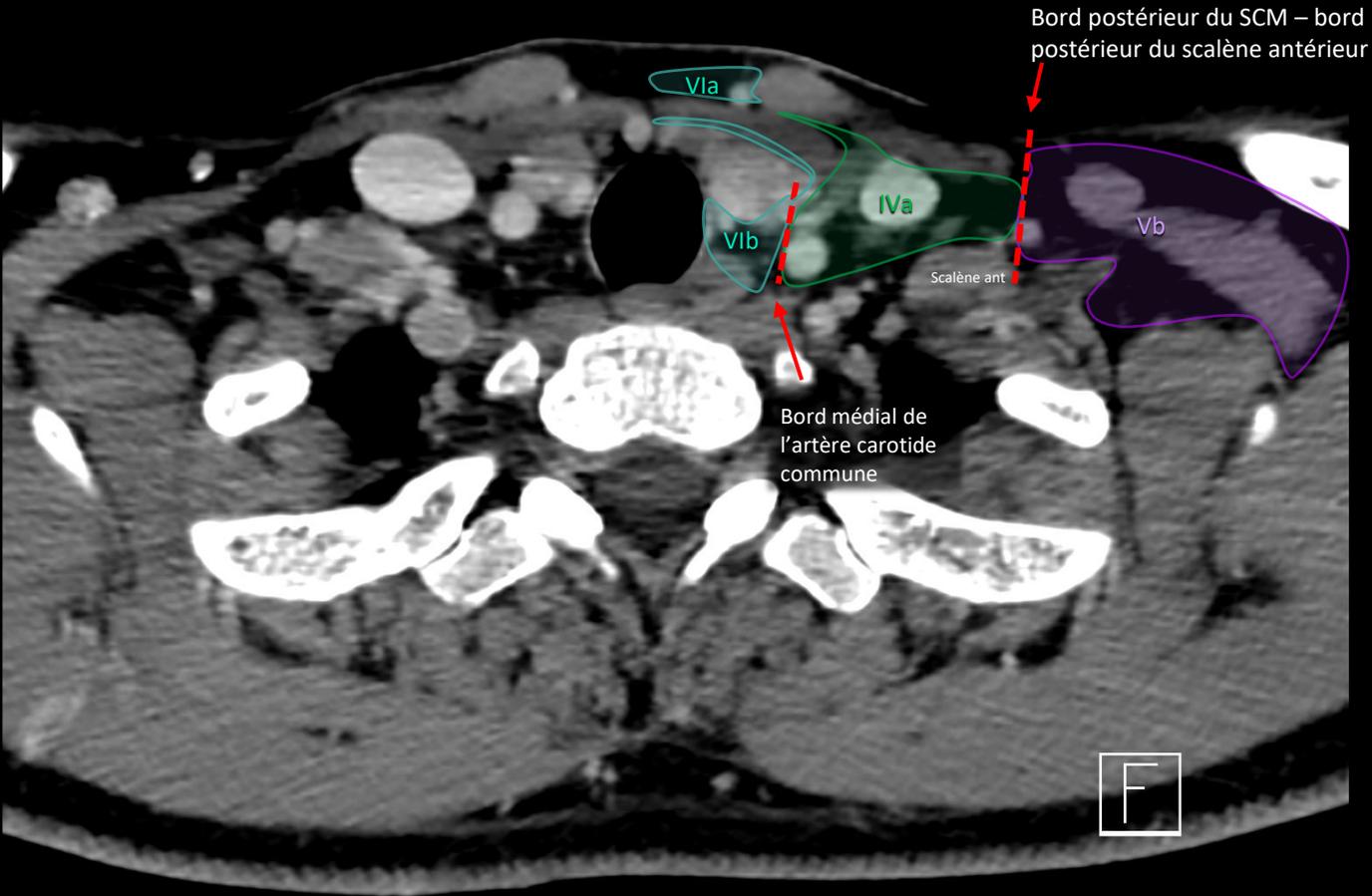
VI Cervical antérieur



IVA Jugulaire interne inférieur

VB Triangle postérieur inférieur

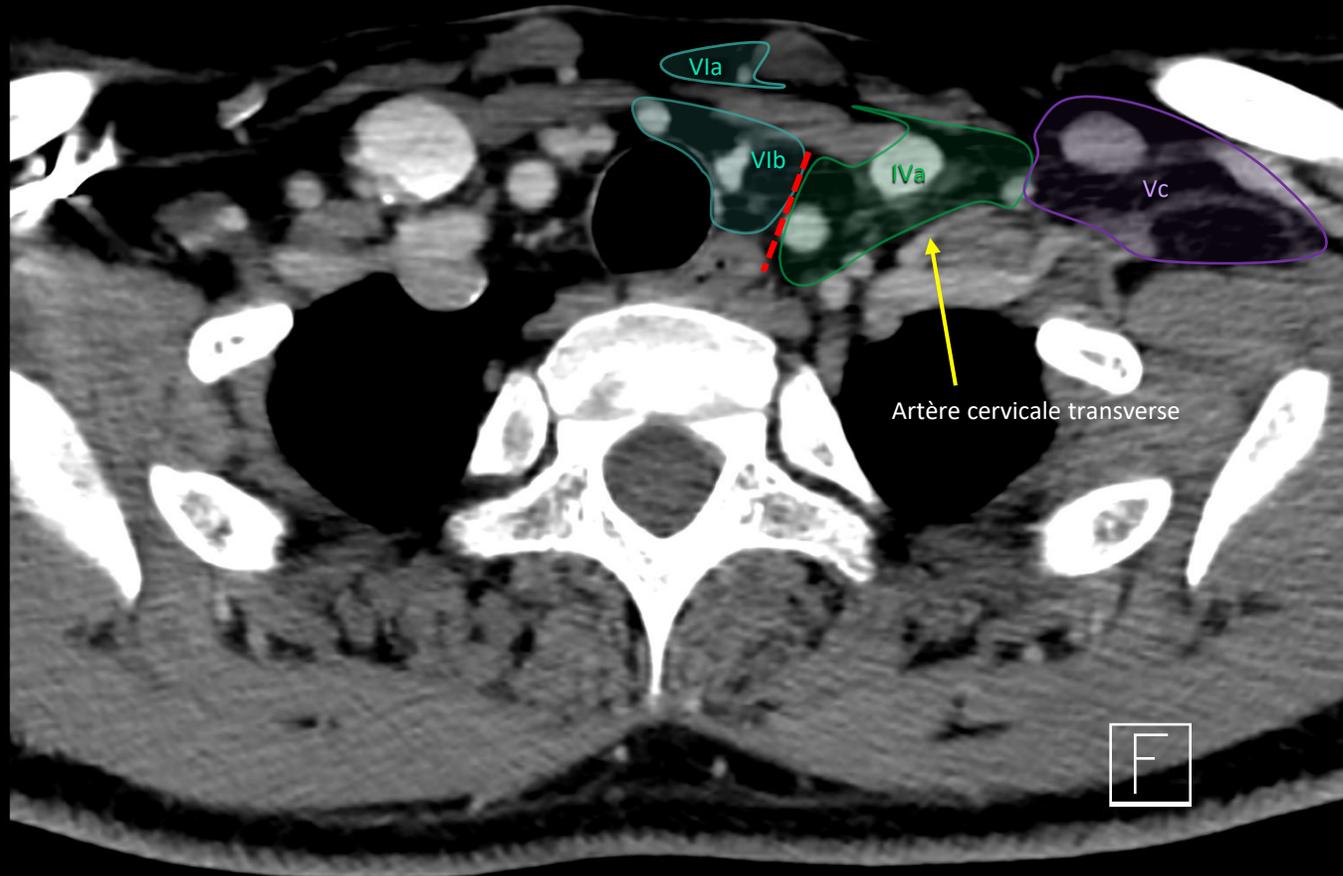
VI Cervical antérieur



IVA Jugulaire interne inférieur

VC Sus-claviculaire latéral

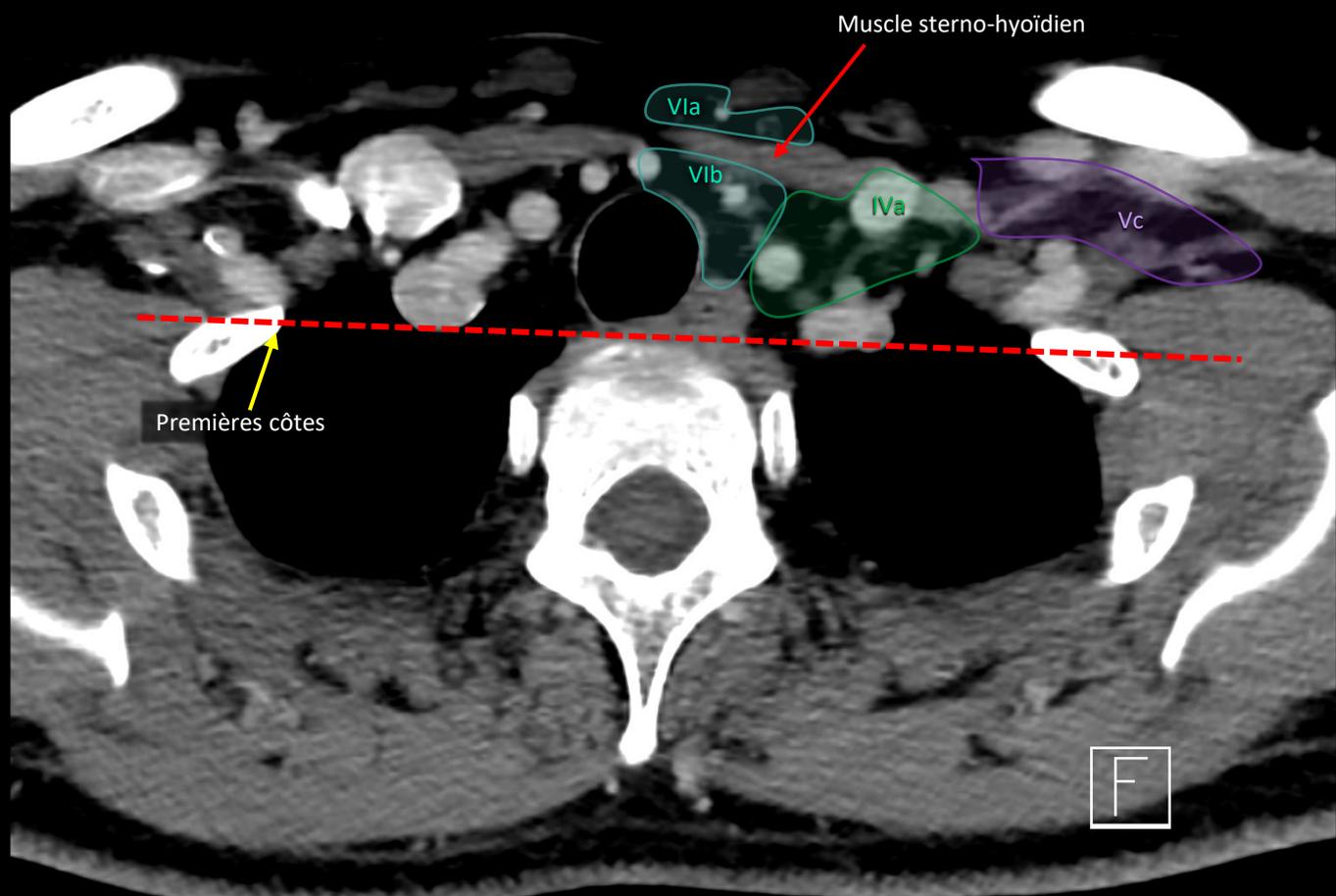
VI Cervical antérieur



IVA Jugulaire interne inférieur

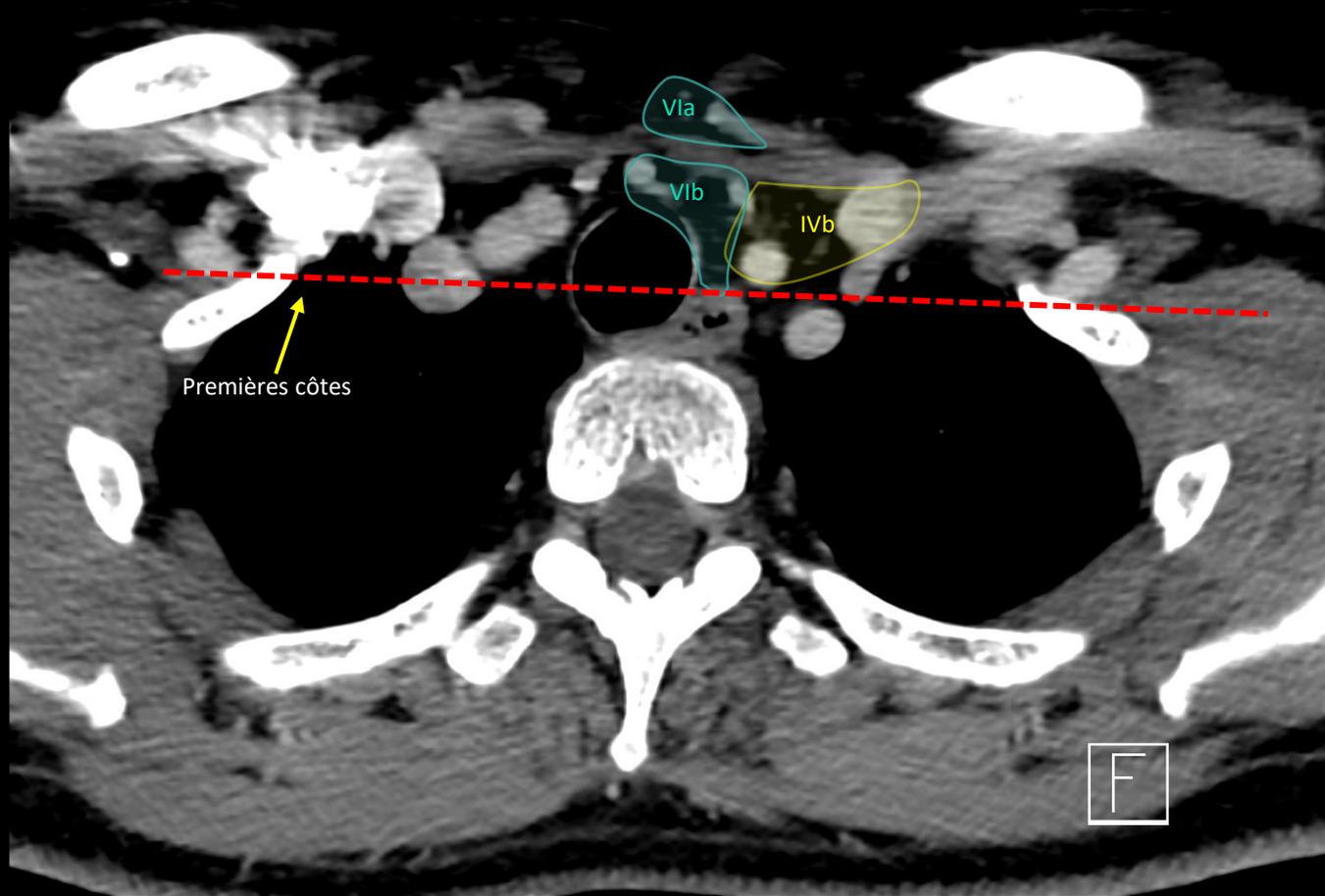
VC Sus-claviculaire latéral

VI Cervical antérieur



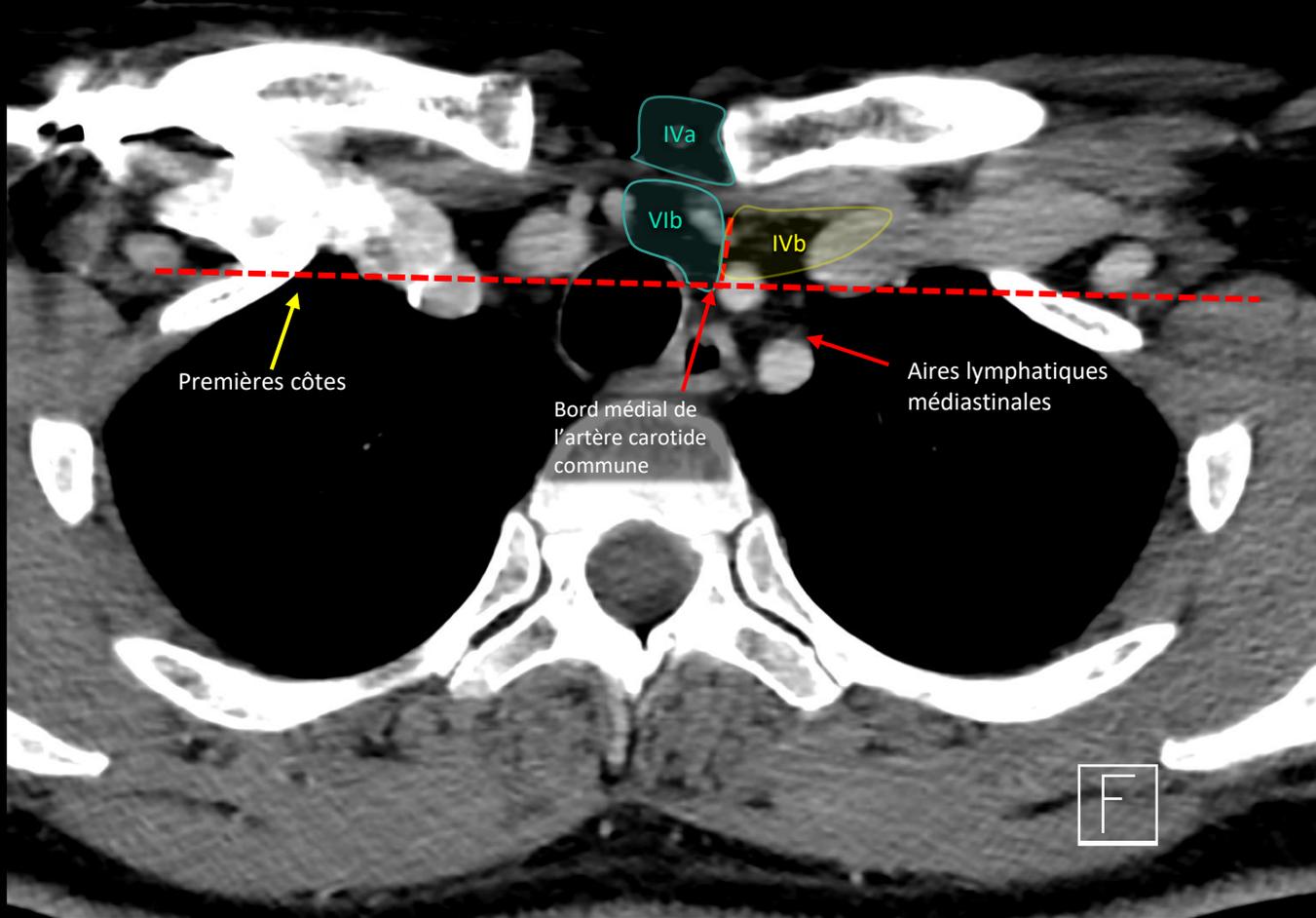
IVB Sus-claviculaire médial

VI Cervical antérieur



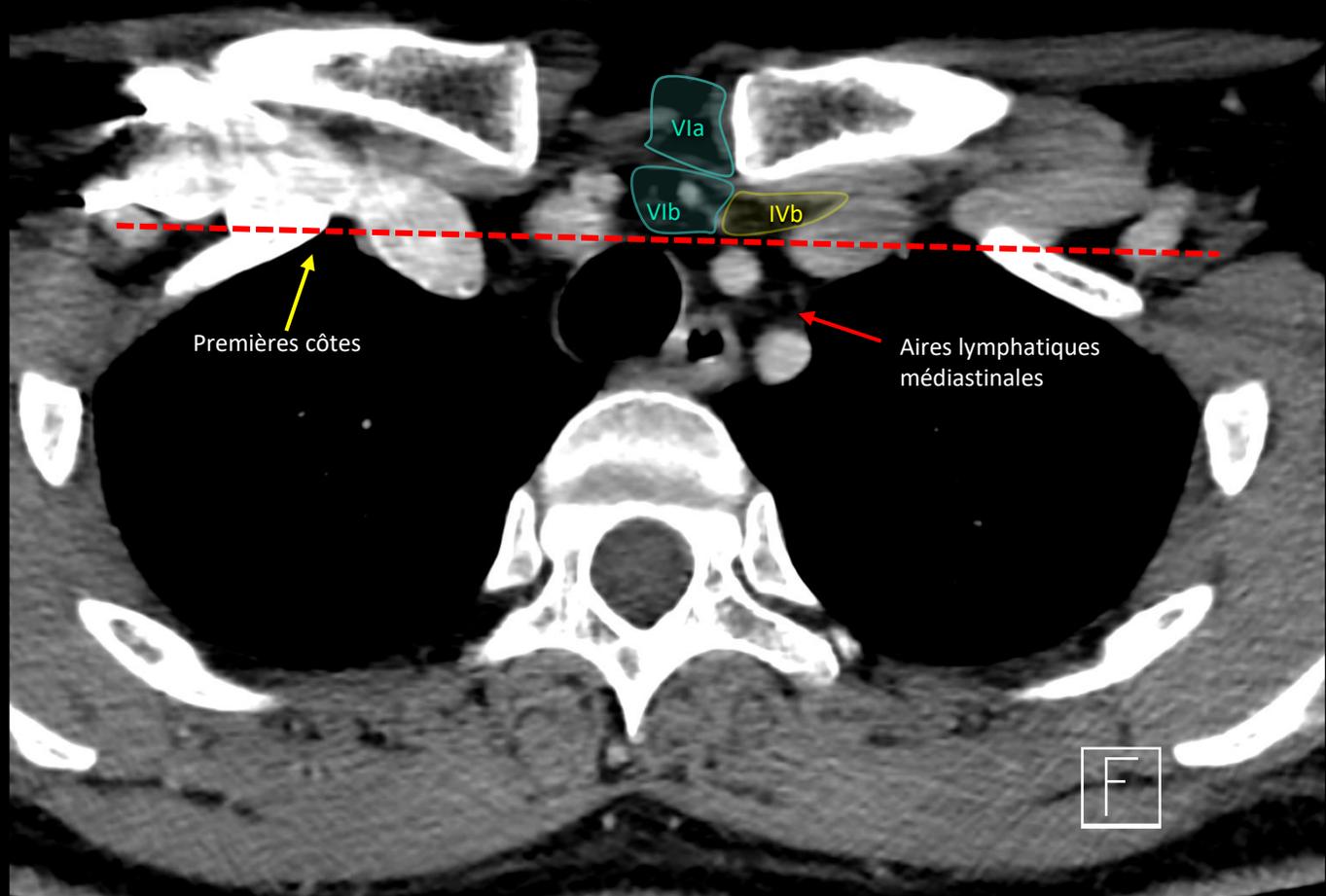
IVB Sus-claviculaire médial

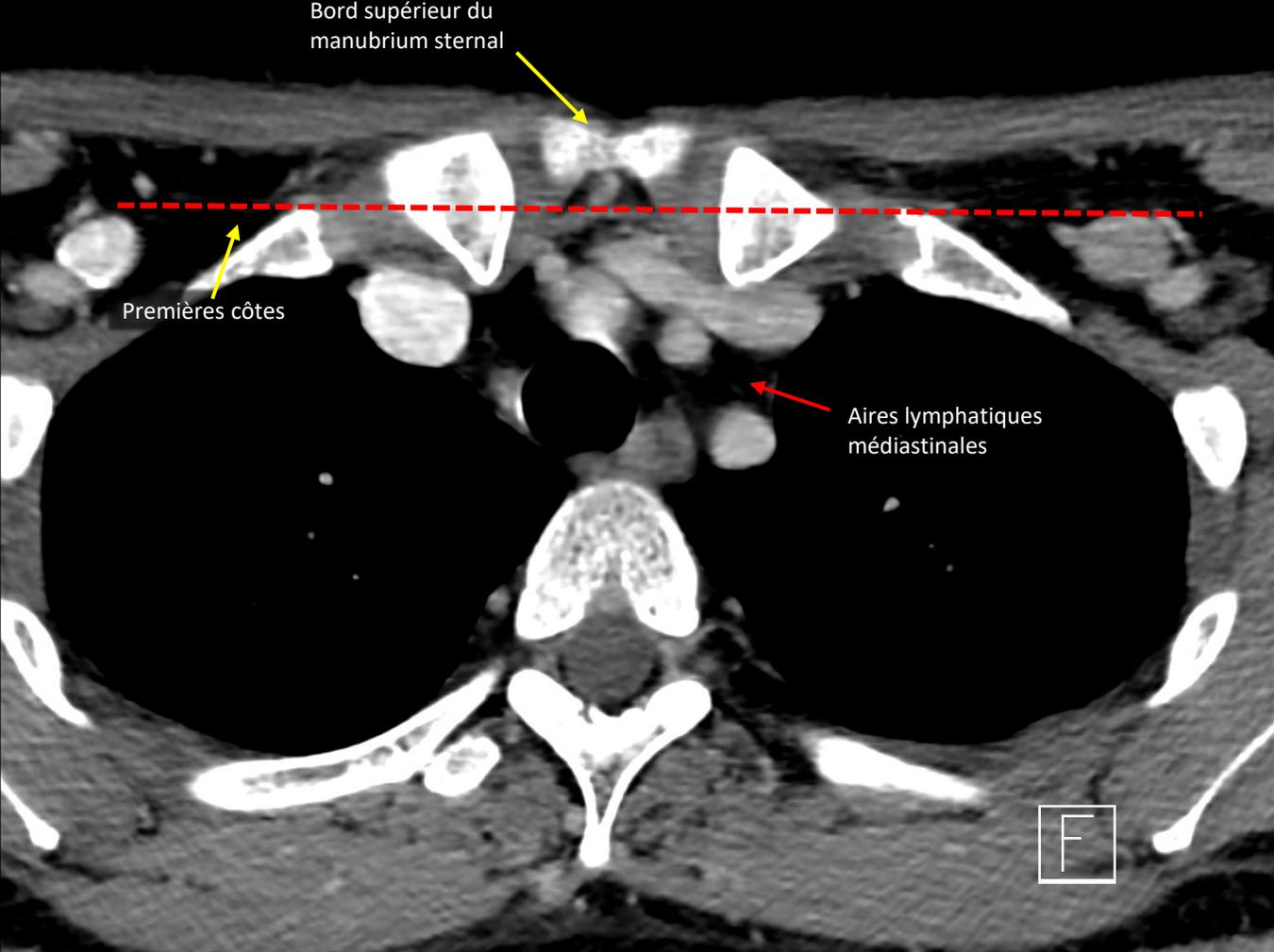
VI Cervical antérieur



IVB Sus-claviculaire médial

VI Cervical antérieur





Sources

Gregoire V, Ang K, Budach W, Grau C, Hamoir M, Langendijk JA, et al. Delineation of the neck node levels for head and neck tumors: A 2013 update. DAHANCA, EORTC, HKNPCSG, NCIC CTG, NCRI, RTOG, TROG consensus guidelines. *Radiother Oncol* 2014 ;110:172–81.

Robbins KT. Integrating radiological criteria into the classification of cervical lymph node disease. *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1999 ;125:385–7.

El-Sherief AH, Lau CT, Wu CC, Drake RL, Abbott GF, Rice TW. International association for the study of lung cancer (IASLC) lymph node map: radiologic review with CT illustration. *Radiographics*. 2014 Oct;34(6):1680-91. doi: 10.1148/rg.346130097. PMID: 25310423.

