Corrigenda

WHO Classification of Tumours, 5th edition: Thoracic Tumours

Corrigenda updated: January 2022 (after 2nd print run)

Summary of corrections:

Tumours of the pleura and pericardium: Introduction (p. 194)

Within the first paragraph of the *Etiology* subsection, the text below has been corrected as shown.

Original text	Corrected text
Etiology The majority of mesotheliomas are caused by asbestos… There is also variation in population attributable fractions by sex: in the USA and France, 80–90% of mesotheliomas in men are caused by asbestos, but only 20–40% in women…	**Etiology** The majority of mesotheliomas are caused by asbestos… There is also variation in population attributable fractions by sex: in the USA and France, 80–90% of mesotheliomas in men are caused by occupational exposure to asbestos, but only 20–40% in women…

Updated online: Update pending
Updated in print: No (pending next print run)

Primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma (p. 427)

Within the *Related terminology* subsection, the two reference citations have been removed as shown (because the *Related terminology* subsection is not supposed to contain reference citations as a general rule).

Original text	Corrected text
Related terminology *Not recommended:* primary mediastinal clear cell lymphoma of B-cell type (1958) (obsolete); mediastinal diffuse large cell lymphoma with sclerosis (1885) (obsolete).	**Related terminology** *Not recommended:* primary mediastinal clear cell lymphoma of B-cell type (obsolete); mediastinal diffuse large cell lymphoma with sclerosis (obsolete).
References removed above: **1885.** Menestrina F, Chilosi M, Bonetti F, et al. Mediastinal large-cell lymphoma of B-type, with sclerosis: histopathological and immunohistochemical study of eight cases. Histopathology. 1986 Jun;10(6):589–600. PMID: {3525372} **1958.** Möller P, Lämmler B, Herrmann B, et al. The primary mediastinal clear cell lymphoma of B-cell type has variable defects in MHC antigen expression. Immunology. 1986 Nov;59(3):411–7. PMID: {3491784}	

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Classic Hodgkin lymphoma of the mediastinum (p. 435)

At the end of the *Definition* subsection, the two reference citations have been removed as shown (because the *Definition* subsection is not supposed to contain reference citations as a general rule).

Original text	Corrected text
Definition Classic Hodgkin lymphoma (CHL) is a clonal, malignant B-cell lymphoid proliferation in which a minority of malignant cells with a characteristic immunophenotype, termed Hodgkin/Reed–Sternberg (H/RS) cells, reside in a mixed inflammatory background (2843,1829).	**Definition** Classic Hodgkin lymphoma (CHL) is a clonal, malignant B-cell lymphoid proliferation in which a minority of malignant cells with a characteristic immunophenotype, termed Hodgkin/Reed–Sternberg (H/RS) cells, reside in a mixed inflammatory background.
References removed above: **1829.** Mathas S, Hartmann S, Küppers R. Hodgkin lymphoma: pathology and biology. Semin Hematol. 2016 Jul;53(3):139–47. PMID: {27496304} **2843.** Staudt LM. The molecular and cellular origins of Hodgkin's disease. J Exp Med. 2000 Jan 17;191(2):207–12. PMID: {10637266}	

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Li–Fraumeni syndrome (p. 474)

Within the *Definition* and *Related terminology* subsections, the reference citations have been removed as shown (because these particular subsections are not supposed to contain reference citations as a general rule).

Original text	Corrected text
Definition Li–Fraumeni syndrome (LFS) is an autosomal dominant cancer predisposition syndrome caused by germline pathogenic variants of the *TP53* gene (1780).	**Definition** Li–Fraumeni syndrome (LFS) is an autosomal dominant cancer predisposition syndrome caused by germline pathogenic variants of the *TP53* gene.
Related terminology *Acceptable:* SBLA syndrome (sarcoma, breast cancer, brain tumours, leukaemia / lymphoma / lung carcinoma, adrenocortical carcinoma) (1751). *Not recommended:* sarcoma family syndrome of Li and Fraumeni.	**Related terminology** *Acceptable:* SBLA syndrome (sarcoma, breast cancer, brain tumours, leukaemia / lymphoma / lung carcinoma, adrenocortical carcinoma). *Not recommended:* sarcoma family syndrome of Li and Fraumeni.
References removed above: **1751.** Lynch HT, Radford B, Lynch JF. SBLA syndrome revisited. Oncology. 1990;47(1):75–9. PMID: {2300390} **1780.** Malkin D, Li FP, Strong LC, et al. Germ line p53 mutations in a familial syndrome of breast cancer, sarcomas, and other neoplasms. Science. 1990 Nov 30;250(4985):1233–8. PMID: {1978757}	

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