**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original text</th>
<th>Corrected text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Etiology</strong></td>
<td><strong>Etiology</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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...</td>
<td>The majority of mesotheliomas are caused by occupational exposure to asbestos, but only 20–40% in women...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Updated online: November 2022
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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original text</th>
<th>Corrected text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related terminology</strong></td>
<td><strong>Related terminology</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not recommended: primary mediastinal clear cell lymphoma of B-cell type <em>(1958)</em> (obsolete); mediastinal diffuse large cell lymphoma with sclerosis <em>(1885)</em> (obsolete).</td>
<td>Not recommended: primary mediastinal clear cell lymphoma of B-cell type (obsolete); mediastinal diffuse large cell lymphoma with sclerosis (obsolete).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References removed above:**


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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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original text</th>
<th>Corrected text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **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:

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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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original text</th>
<th>Corrected text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **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:

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