SOLID TUMOR RULES

2021 Updates

Overview and Objective

- 2021 Cutaneious Melanoma Solid Tumor Rules
- 2018 Solid Tumor Updates (by site)
- Solid Tumor Revision History
- Other Sites Chapter Status

2021 Updates to 2018 Site-Specific Instructions

The 2018 Solid Tumor Coding Rules are a comprehensive revision to the 2007 site-specific Multiple Primary and Histology Rules(MP/H), which were developed to promote consistent and standardized coding for cancer surveillance.

In 2018, eight site groups were revised:

- Malignant and Benign CNS,
- Breast
- Colon
- Head & Neck
- Kidney
- Lung
- Urinary

Minor revisions have been made to these eight site groups for 2021.

2021 Cutaneous Melanoma Solid Tumor Rules

What this covers:

- Site codes: C440-C449 with histology codes: 8720-8780 (Applied to Skin only and excludes melanoma of any other site)
- Site specific instructions for Cutaneous Melanoma have been updated for cases diagnosed January 1, 2021 forward.
 - So what does this mean?
 - Tumors diagnosed 1/1/2007 through 12/31/2020: Use 2007 MPH Rules
 - Tumors diagnosed 1/1/2021 and later: Use Solid Tumor Rules
 - First tumor diagnosed *before* 1/1/2021 and a subsequent tumor diagnosed 1/1/2021 or later in the same primary site: Use 2021 Solid Tumor rules

Changes From the 2007 MPH Rules

- Now available in text format only
 - This follows the format for the other chapters in the Solid Tumor Rules

Coding Histology:

- 2007 MPH Rules: Code histology from the most representative specimen
 - Take the histology from the larger specimen
- 2021 Solid Tumor Rules: Code the most specific histology from biopsy or resected specimen
 - Example: Biopsy path report shows a specific subsite/variant, while the path report from the resection stated an NOS term.
 - Code the histology from the biopsy. Though the biopsy sample was smaller, the histology is the most specific.





Changes From the 2007 MPH Rules

- Early/evolving melanoma in situ (8720/2) and early/evolving melanoma, invasive (8720/3) are reportable terms for cases diagnosed 1/1/2021 and later
 - A list of reportable neoplasms can also be found in the SEER Manual
 - New histology terms are identified by asterisks (*) in the histology table in Terms and Definitions.
 - No new cutaneous melanoma ICD-O histology codes were proposed in the WHO 4th Ed Skin Tumors

Changes From the 2007 MPH Rules

 WHO 4th Edition: Skin Tumors, now classifies melanotic tumors into two groups:

- Melanoma arising in sun-exposed skin
- Melanoma arising at sun-shielded sites, with no known contributing association with AV radiation exposure
- CAP has added these terms to the melanoma biopsy and melanoma resection protocols

Three New Tables Introduced

Table 1: New table for coding primary site and laterality

- Three columns represented:
 - Terminology
 - Site Term and Code
 - Laterality Required

Terminology	Site Term & Code	Laterality Required
Eyelid Lid, NOS Palpebra Horizontal palpebra fissure Canthus Inner canthus Lateral canthus Lower lid Medial canthus Meibomian gland	Eyelid C441	Yes
Outer canthus Pretarsal space Subpratarsel crease Upper lid		

Table 2: Specific histologies, NOS, and subtype/variant

- Three columns represented:
 - NOS, Specific Term & Code
 - Synonyms
 - Subtypes/Variants

NOS, Specific Term & Code	Synonyms	Subtypes/Variants
Melanoma, NOS 8720	Melanoma in situ 8720/2 Early/Evolving melanoma in situ** 8720/2 Nevoid melanoma 8720/3 Early/Evolving invasive melanoma** 8720/3	Acral melanoma*/acral lentiginous melanoma, malignant 8744/3 Amelanotic melanoma 8730/3 Balloon cell melanoma 8722/3 Desmoplastic melanoma, malignant/desmoplastic melanoma, amelanotic/neurotropic melanoma, malignant 8745/3

****** (Not in the ICD-O 3.2 and not in WHO Book)

Table 3: Non-reportable neoplasms

- Two columns represented:
 - Non-Reportable Histology Term
 - Non-Reportable Histology Code
- Table 3 lists non-reportable terms and codes used in the diagnosis of cutaneous melanotic neoplasms.
 - This table is intended to be a reference only and may not be complete.
- **Important:** You need to refer to your standard setter program manual for additional information on reportable neoplasms.

Non-Reportable Histology Term	Non-Reportable Histology Code
Deep penetrating nevus	8720/0
Melanocytoma, NOS	8726/0
Melanocytic neoplasm of low malignant potential	No ICD-O code

Mets Rule

Rules are **NOT** used for tumor(s) described as metastases. Metastatic tumors include but are not limited to:

- Distant metastasis in skin, subcutaneous tissue including muscle
- Bone
- Brain
- Regional lymph nodes/distant lymph nodes as identified in Summary Staging Manual
- Liver
- Lung
- In-transit metastases metastases which occur along the lymph pathways between the primary tumor > 2 cm from the scar and the regional lymph nodes.
- Satellites –new tumor within a radius of 2 cm from the scar after removal of primary tumor. Satellites may be caused by remains of the primary tumor.

New M Rules

- Rule M5: Abstract a single primary when synchronous, separate/noncontiguous tumors are a NOS and subtype/variant on Table 2 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions. Tumors must:
 - Have the same topography code AND
 - Have the same laterality
 - Example: Melanoma, NOS 8720/3 of the left chest (C44.5) and melanoma, NOS 8720/3 of the left back (C44.5)

Note: They are researching illustrations to help give visual guidance.

Combining MPH Rules M6 & M7

MPH 2007:

MPH M6: An **invasive** melanoma that occurs **more than 60 days after** an **in-situ** melanoma is a multiple primary.

MPH M7: Melanomas diagnosed more than 60 days apart are multiple primaries

Solid Tumor Rules 2021:

Rule M8 Melanomas diagnosed more than 60 days apart are multiple primaries

- Example: An invasive melanoma that occurs more than 60 days after an in-situ melanoma is a multiple primary
- *Note 1:* The purpose of this rule is to ensure that the case is counted as an incident (invasive) case when incidence data are analyzed.
- Note 2: Abstract as multiple primaries even if the medical record/physician states it is recurrence or progression of disease. Follow the rules!

Rule H 10

MPH 2007

• MPH H10: Code the histology with the numerically higher ICD-O-3 code

Solid Tumor Rules 2021:

- Solid Tumor H10: When two or more melanoma subtype/variants are present in a single tumor, submit a question to Ask A SEER Registrar for coding instructions.
 - Note 1: Two or more melanoma subtype/variants identified in a single tumor is rare
 - Note 2: The WHO Classification of Skin Tumors 4thEd does not include ICD-O codes for tumors with mixed melanoma subtype/variants

Updates to the 2018 Solid Tumor Sites

ICD-0-3.2

- Histology tables
 - New preferred terms
 - Synonyms
 - Related terms
 - ICD-O codes approved for 2021
 - Majority of ICD codes changes:
 - Apply to a change in behavior or
 - New histologies and apply to "Other" sites or
 - New histologies and apply to hematopoietic/lymphoid neoplasms

Updates are based on the following:

- Questions submitted to SINQ and Ask A SEER Registrar (AASR)
- Internal review of rules
- Clarifications from specialty matter expert pathologists

General Instructions

- The "mets" rule
 - Added more instruction to give more understanding
- Timing rule
 - Added definitions
- Dates changed as appropriate
- Definitions clarified:
 - Final report versus
 - Synoptic report versus
 - CAP protocol

Important: Read the general Instructions. Sometimes the general instructions are not carried over into each individual chapter.

All Sites: Histology Section

- Expand criteria for coding histology diagnosed prior to neo-adjuvant treatment
- Guidance to be given when:
 - Initial diagnosis is from a FNA and cytology
 - Initial diagnosis made by metastatic site histology
 - Subsequent tumors identified following neo-adjuvant treatment with a different histology

Papillary Carcinoma

- Pending SME response:
 - Assigning histology to "Ductal carcinoma, invasive papillary subtype"
 - WHO has a code for *Intraductal* papillary carcinoma which is a synonym for papillary carcinoma but does not have one for invasive ductal papillary carcinoma.
 - Instructions for assigning default behavior when not stated by the pathologist
 - Non-infiltrating
 - With invasion

Metaplastic Carcinoma

- Per the breast SME:
 - Metaplastic NOS and subtypes are *almost always mixed with ductal* and at times lobular.
 - These tumors should be coded to the metaplastic variant regardless of percentage and the ductal component ignored
 - Add to Table 2 and H rules

Rule M10

- M10 Abstract a single primary when multiple tumors are carcinoma NST/duct and lobular
 - No issue: If tumors occur more than 5 years apart, they are multiple primaries
 - Issue: When tumor occur less than 5 years apart and they have different behaviors
 - First tumor is in-situ and second is invasive
 - By changing the in-situ to invasive the survival rate data gets skewed
 - They are getting guidance to help clarify how to code this
 - Clarify tumors must be same behavior and/or synchronous

M Rules

• Add note:

• ER, PR, and/or HER2 are **NOT** used to determine multiple primaries

- Even if the physician states multiple primaries based on ER, PR and/or HER2
 - Determining multiple primaries is based on histology
 - Biomarkers are **not** used to determine multiple primaries

Colon

Terms & Definitions

- They are researching and looking for an illustration showing differences between M7 and M8 (anastomosis rules)
 - They want the images to illustrate the difference between a tumor originating in mucosa vs colon wall

• Table 1

- Added Adenocarcinoma (ex goblet cell)
 - This is an out-dated term but is still being used

Colon: Rule H6

- Code adenocarcinoma NOS 8140 when the final diagnosis is:
 - Two histologies:
 - Adenocarcinoma and mucinous carcinoma
 - Percentage of mucinous unknown/not documented
 - Mucinous documented as 50% OR less than 50% of tumor
 - Adenocarcinoma and signet ring cell carcinoma
 - Percentage of signet ring unknown/not documented
 - Signet ring cell documented as 50% OR less than 50% of tumor

Head and Neck

- Remove C442 External ear from rules module and Table 8
- Remove Kaposi sarcoma
- Adding histologies to tables were appropriate
- ----• Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma 8071
- Non-keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma 8072
 - Squamous cell carcinoma HPV-negative 8086
 - Squamous cell carcinoma HPV-positive 8085

Head & Neck H Rules

• Pending SME response:

- If dx is SCC, NOS or SCC non-keratinizing AND HPV status determined to be positive by approved tests (not p16), can we use the code 8085?
- If the DX is SCC, NOS or SCC keratinizing AND HPV status determined to be negative by approved tests (not p16), can we use the code 8086?

Lung

Lung Table 2: Mixed Histologies

- Add the following combination:
 - Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma And
 - Adenocarcinoma, NOS OR
 - Squamous cell carcinoma OR
 - Spindle cell carcinoma OR
 - Giant cell carcinoma

• Code to combined large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma 8013

Lung Table 3: Histologies, NOS, Subtype/Variants

- Adding the following terms per ICD-O-3.2
 - Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma, mucinous 8257
 - Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma, non-mucinous 8256
 - Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma, NOS 8140

Lung Rule M6

- M6: Abstract multiple primaries when separate/non-contiguous tumors are two or more different subtypes/variants in Column 3, Table 3 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions. Timing is irrelevant.
- Added example for different variants of the same NOS but one with /2 and one with /3
- Added additional instructions
 - These would both be multiple primaries

Malignant and Non-Malignant CNS

Terms & Definitions

- Add clarification and instructions for assigning behavior code to CNS tumors with WHO Grade II to Section 1: Behavior Code
 - Currently it tells you to review the medical record
- These instructions will address the issue of coding behavior when either the pathology report does not indicate benign versus malignant and/or additional information is not available to determine

Malignant CNS

New M Rule Module

New module between Single Tumor and Multiple Tumors

- Solid Tumor Rules
 - Rule M6 Abstract **multiple primaries** when a patient has a glial tumor and is subsequently diagnosed with a **glioblastoma multiforme 9440** (GBM).

• MPH2007

- Rule M6 applies to either a single tumor that "transforms" into a GBM OR separate tumors, the first being a glial tumor followed by a GBM.
 - This was places in the multiple tumor module and it was overlooked

Non-Malignant CNS

Tables

- Adding terms/synonyms, and applicable primary sites to the following tables:
 - Table 4: Non-reportable neoplasm
- Table 5: Histologic types of non-malignant CNS tumors
- Table 6: Specific Histologies, NOS, and Subtypes/Variants
- —• New terminology
 - No new codes

Urinary

Table 1:

- Urinary table 1: ICD-O Primary Site Codes
- Add the term "urachal remnant" as a synonym for bladder, urachus C677

Important Dates

- Cutaneous Melanoma Rules: Release late Fall, effective for cases diagnosed 1/1/2021 forward
- 2018 Solid Tumor Rules: Revised rules & Revision History documents posted late 2020/early 2021

Solid Tumor Revision History

- The Solid Tumor download page includes a section for revision history which includes comprehensive change logs for each update.
- The change logs are for reference only and should not be used in place of the solid tumor rules.

Questions regarding the Solid Tumor Rules should be directed to Ask a SEER Registrar at:

https://seer.cancer.gov/registrars/contact.htm

MP/H Other Sites

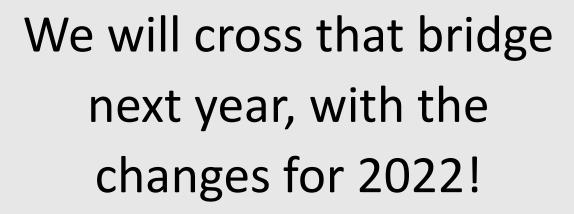
- 2007 Multiple Primary & Histology Rules (MP/H): Other Sites The Other Sites rules are currently being revised.
- Continue to apply the 2007 MP/H Other Sites Rules for cases diagnosed January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2021.

https://seer.cancer.gov/tools/mphrules/download.html

Other Sites - Status

Comprehensive revisions on the Other Site module are currently underway. They are anticipating new site-specific modules.

But.....





Questions?

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