

Cancer

PROGRAMS

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

● ● ● NATIONAL
● ● ● CANCER
● ● ● DATABASE

National Cancer Database Participant User File

2020 Data Dictionary

Includes patients diagnosed in 2004-2020

Contact NCDB_PUF@facs.org with any questions about the data items. The CoC reserves the right to modify or update this Data Dictionary as or when the need arises.

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Layout of Data Dictionary Items

Each data item in the Data Dictionary includes the following elements:

Data Dictionary Category

Each item is categorized into one of ten groups: Facility and Patient Demographics, Cancer Identification, Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System, Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System, Treatment, Treatment: Surgery, Treatment: Radiation, Treatment: Systemic, Treatment: Other Treatment, and Outcomes.

Information about the Collaborative Stage (CS) system can be accessed by the links on the PUF web page.

PUF Data Item Name

Identifies the name applied to the data item in the distributed PUF file syntax.

NAACCR Item Number

The North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR) facilitates standards for data collection and transmission among and between hospital, state, regional and national cancer registries (*Standards for Cancer Registries Volume II: Data Standards and Data Dictionary*). Links to the NAACCR and other registry manuals are found on the Links section on the PUF web page. Each item in the PUF is either drawn directly from data reported from CoC-accredited cancer program registries, in which case the NAACCR Item # is provided for investigators to identify documentation related to this item in other coding manuals, or references that are commonly used across the cancer registry surveillance system in the United States and Canada.

In some cases, no NAACCR item # is provided. These items have been linked from other data sources available to the CoC/NCDB or have been derived by the NCDB from data provided from the reporting cancer registries.

Diagnosis Years Available

Identifies the diagnosis year(s) the data item was available in the PUF.

Length

The total number of characters used by the item.

Allowable Values

The value(s) or range of values coded in the item.

Description

A working description of the item.

Registry Coding Instructions

A detailed account of the coding directives provided to cancer registrars in the FORDs manual. Derived variables or variables not in the FORDs manual will have no instructions.

Analytic Note

On occasion, additional information is made available that may indicate where added information related to the item may be located, whether the item is only available in the PUF for certain diagnosis years, or if experience from previous analytic work with the item warrants special attention or possible consideration by investigators.

Codes /Definitions

The list of code and the code labels for the data item are provided.

The information provided in this PUF *Data Dictionary* should be used by investigators applying for access to the NCDB PUF, and when conducting analyses of the data. Successful candidates will receive access to a PUF that will be issued by the American College of Surgeons' (ACoS) Commission on Cancer (CoC) in 2020. This document represents the current set of items expected to be released. The CoC reserves the right to modify or update this or any other resource as or when the need arises.

Facility and Patient Demographics

Case Key

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: PUF_CASE_ID

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 37

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric (uppercase and lowercase)

Description:

Unique case identification number assigned to the case in the PUF.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note:

NCDB assigned value that uniquely identifies each case included in the PUF. The value assigned to each case is selected at random, and the value assigned to each case will change with each issued PUF. The PUF *Case Keys* are not the same across cancer sites, and cases cannot be linked across cancer sites.

Note that the length of this key was expanded from 10 to 37 in January 2014.

Facility Key

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: PUF_FACILITY_ID

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 10

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric (uppercase)

Description:

The facility reporting the case to the NCDB. Codes are anonymized. The random *Facility Keys* are assigned regardless of cancer site, so you may identify the same facilities across cancer sites.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

Facility Type

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: FACILITY_TYPE_CD

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 4, blank

Description:

Each facility reporting cases to the NCDB is assigned a category classification by the Commission on Cancer Accreditation program. This item provides a general classification of the structural characteristics of each reporting facility.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note:

For additional information about CoC accreditation categories see:

<https://www.facs.org/quality-programs/cancer/coc/accreditation/categories>.

See "Privacy Rule and Patient Case Records" document for a description of the handling of some categories.

This item is suppressed for cases aged 0-39.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|--|
| 1 | Community Cancer Program |
| 2 | Comprehensive Community Cancer Program |
| 3 | Academic/Research Program (includes NCI-designated comprehensive cancer centers) |
| 4 | Integrated Network Cancer Program |
| blank | Not available |

Facility Location

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: FACILITY_LOCATION_CD

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 9, blank

Description: The US Census Division of the reporting facility.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: This item is suppressed for cases aged 0-39.

| Code | Definition | State Grouping |
|-------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | New England | CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT |
| 2 | Middle Atlantic | NJ, NY, PA |
| 3 | South Atlantic | DC, DE, FL, GA, MD, NC, SC, VA, WV |
| 4 | East North Central | IL, IN, MI, OH, WI |
| 5 | East South Central | AL, KY, MS, TN |
| 6 | West North Central | IA, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD |
| 7 | West South Central | AR, LA, OK, TX |
| 8 | Mountain | AZ, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, UT, WY |
| 9 | Pacific | AK, CA, HI, OR, WA |
| blank | Not available | Not available |

Patient Treated in More than One CoC Facility Flag

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: PUF_MULT_SOURCE

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1

Description:

Identifies whether there was more than one CoC facility that submitted a report for this case to NCDB.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note:

All CoC accredited programs that initially diagnose a patient or that provide all or part of first course treatment report the case. If more than one facility submitted a report, the "best" is provided in the PUF file based on the recency of patient contact with the program, completeness of coded detail, and/or edit quality, where differences exist. The record used in the case of ties is arbitrary. If this item is coded 0, only one facility provided a report for this cancer.

This item is used for hospital level comparisons, surgical volume, distance or other hospital level computations in order to take into account cases treated at more than one hospital.

If a patient received treatment in an outpatient facility or a non-CoC accredited facility, they could still have a code of 0 for this variable, if only one record for this patient was submitted to the NCDB. For these patients, they could have a Summary Treatment variable indicating that they received treatment (for example Chemotherapy = 1, 2 or 3), but the hospital level treatment variable could indicate that no treatment was received at the facility included in the PUF (for example Chemotherapy at this Facility = 0). This would occur if a patient was diagnosed and/or treated in only one CoC facility but received treatment in an outpatient setting or in a non-CoC facility.

| Code | Definition |
|------|---|
| 0 | Only one CoC facility reported this case to NCDB |
| 1 | Records pertaining to this case submitted to NCDB by more than one CoC facility |

Reference Date Flag

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: PUF_REFERENCE_DATE_FLAG

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1

Description:

Identifies whether a report for a case has a diagnosis date before or after the facility's reference date.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note:

Every facility has a reference date, from which they are accountable for the completeness of the data for cases diagnosed in that year through the present. Since a facility may request to move their reference date forward, there are some instances where a case's diagnosis year falls before the facility's reference date. This item is coded 0 in cases where this occurs. A value of 1 signifies cases where the diagnosis year is on or after the reference date year. Reports for cases whose diagnosis date is prior to the reference date cannot be changed or updated by the facility. For this reason, PUF researchers may choose to omit cases where the diagnosis date precedes the reference date, depending on the nature of the study.

| Code | Definition |
|------|---|
| 0 | Diagnosis date before reference date |
| 1 | Diagnosis date on or after reference date |

Age at Diagnosis

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: AGE

NAACCR Item #: 230

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 3

Allowable Values: 000 - 090, 999

Description:

Records the age of the patient at his or her last birthday before diagnosis.

Registry Coding Instructions:

If the patient has multiple primaries, then the age at diagnosis may be different for subsequent primaries.

Analytic Note:

In utero *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) was coded as equal to the *Date of Birth* (NAACCR Item #240) in the past. Beginning in 2009, assignment is to the pre-birth date on which the diagnosis occurs. Age at Diagnosis is assigned 000 for these cases. For compliance with HIPAA privacy requirements, all patients age 90 or over at diagnosis are shown as 090.

| Code | Definition |
|-----------|---|
| 000 | Less than one year old, or diagnosed in utero |
| 001 - 089 | One to eighty nine years old |
| 090 | Ninety or older |
| 999 | Age at diagnosis unknown |

Sex

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: SEX

NAACCR Item#: 220

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1, 2

Description:

Record the patient's sex as indicated in the medical record.

Registry Coding Instructions: None

Analytic Note:

Due to low case counts, any sex other than male or female is suppressed in the PUF data.

| Code | Definition |
|------|------------|
| 1 | Male |
| 2 | Female |

Race

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: RACE

NAACCR Item #: 160

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 01 - 08, 10 - 17, 20 - 22, 25 - 28, 30 - 32, 96 - 99

Description:

Identifies the primary race of the person.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Race is analyzed with *Spanish Origin* (NAACCR Item #190). Both items must be recorded. All tumors for the same patient should have the same race code.

Codes 08-13 became effective with diagnoses on or after January 1, 1988. Code 14 became effective with diagnoses on or after January 1, 1994.

Codes 15 was changed from 09 and split into 16 and 17 in 2010; converted cases are likely to appear as 15.

Codes 20-97 became effective with diagnoses on or after January 1, 1991. SEER participants in San Francisco, San Jose, Monterey, and Los Angeles are permitted to use codes 14 and 20-97 for cases diagnosed after January 1, 1987.

Analytic Note:

Beginning in 2001 cancer registries recorded multiple race codes, as many as five. These additional race codes are infrequently reported and are not provided as part of this file.

Race continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 01 | White |
| 02 | Black |
| 03 | American Indian, Aleutian, or Eskimo |
| 04 | Chinese |
| 05 | Japanese |
| 06 | Filipino |
| 07 | Hawaiian |
| 08 | Korean |
| 10 | Vietnamese |
| 11 | Laotian |
| 12 | Hmong |
| 13 | Kampuchean (including Khmer and Cambodian) |
| 14 | Thai |
| 15 | Asian Indian or Pakistani, NOS (formerly code 09) |
| 16 | Asian Indian |
| 17 | Pakistani |
| 20 | Micronesian, NOS |
| 21 | Chamorroan |
| 22 | Guamanian, NOS |
| 25 | Polynesian, NOS |
| 26 | Tahitian |
| 27 | Samoan |
| 28 | Tongan |
| 30 | Melanesian, NOS |
| 31 | Fiji Islander |
| 32 | New Guinean |
| 96 | Other Asian, including Asian, NOS and Oriental, NOS |
| 97 | Pacific Islander, NOS |
| 98 | Other |
| 99 | Unknown |

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: SPANISH_HISPANIC_ORIGIN

NAACCR Item #: 190

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 9

Description:

Identifies persons of Spanish or Hispanic origin.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Persons of Spanish or Hispanic origin may be of any race, but these categories are generally not used for Native Americans, Filipinos, or others who may have Spanish names.

Code 0 (Non Spanish, Non-Hispanic) for Portuguese and Brazilian persons. If the patient has multiple tumors, all records should have the same code.

Analytic Note: None.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0 | Non-Spanish, Non-Hispanic |
| 1 | Mexican (includes Chicano) |
| 2 | Puerto Rican |
| 3 | Cuban |
| 4 | South or Central America (except Brazil) |
| 5 | Other Specified Spanish/Hispanic Origin (includes European; excludes Dominican Republic) |
| 6 | Spanish, NOS; Hispanic, NOS; Latino, NOS (There is evidence other than surname or maiden name that the person is Hispanic, but he/she cannot be assigned to any category of 1 - 5) |
| 7 | Spanish surname only (The only evidence of the person's Hispanic origin is surname or maiden name, and there is no contrary evidence that the person is not Hispanic) |
| 8 | Dominican Republic (for use with patients who were diagnosed with cancer on January 1, 2005, or later) |
| 9 | Unknown whether of Spanish/Hispanic origin; not stated in patient record |

Primary Payor at Diagnosis

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: INSURANCE_STATUS

NAACCR Item #: 630

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 0 - 4, 9

Description:

Identifies the patient's primary insurance carrier at the time of initial diagnosis and/or treatment.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Record the type of insurance reported on the patient's admission page. If more than one payer or insurance carrier is listed on the patient's admission page record the first. If the patient's payer or insurance carrier changes, do not change the initially recorded code.

Analytic Note: The category Medicare with Supplemental insurance is only reported for patients diagnosed on or after January 1, 2006. Insurance codes are combined for some NAACCR categories.

| Code | Definition | Corresponding NAACCR # 630 Codes |
|------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0 | Not Insured | 01, 02 |
| 1 | Private Insurance / Managed Care | 10, 20, 21 |
| 2 | Medicaid | 31, 35 |
| 3 | Medicare | 60-64 |
| 4 | Other Government | 65-68 |
| 9 | Insurance Status Unknown | 99 |

Percent No High School Degree Quartiles 2000

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: NO_HSD_QUAR_00

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 4, blank

Description:

This measure of educational attainment for each patient's area of residence is estimated by matching the zip code of the patient recorded at the time of diagnosis against files derived from year 2000 *US Census* data. This item provides a measure of the number of adults in the patient's zip code who did not graduate from high school, and is categorized as equally proportioned quartiles among all US zip codes.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---------------|
| 1 | 29.0% + |
| 2 | 20.0% - 28.9% |
| 3 | 14.0%-19.9% |
| 4 | < 14.0% |
| blank | Not available |

Percent No High School Degree Quartiles 2008-2012

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: NO_HSD_QUAR_12

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 4, blank

Description:

This measure of educational attainment for each patient's area of residence is estimated by matching the zip code of the patient recorded at the time of diagnosis against files derived from the 2012 *American Community Survey* data, spanning years 2008-2012. This item provides a measure of the number of adults in the patient's zip code who did not graduate from high school, and is categorized as equally proportioned quartiles among all US zip codes. Comparisons with Census 2000 education data may be done. See <https://www.census.gov/acs/> for more information.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---------------|
| 1 | 21.0% + |
| 2 | 13.0% - 20.9% |
| 3 | 7.0%-12.9% |
| 4 | < 7.0% |
| blank | Not available |

Percent No High School Degree Quartiles 2012-2016

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: NO_HSD_QUAR_2016

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 4, blank

Description:

This measure of educational attainment for each patient's area of residence is estimated by matching the zip code of the patient recorded at the time of diagnosis against files derived from the 2016 *American Community Survey* data, spanning years 2012-2016. This item provides a measure of the number of adults age 25 or older in the patient's zip code who did not graduate from high school, and is categorized as equally proportioned quartiles among all US zip codes. See <https://www.census.gov/acs/> for more information.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---------------|
| 1 | 17.6% + |
| 2 | 10.9% - 17.5% |
| 3 | 6.3% - 10.8% |
| 4 | < 6.3% |
| blank | Not available |

Percent No High School Degree Quartiles 2016-2020

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: NO_HSD_QUAR_2020

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 4, blank

Description:

This measure of educational attainment for each patient's area of residence is estimated by matching the zip code of the patient recorded at the time of diagnosis against files derived from the 2020 *American Community Survey* data, spanning years 2016-2020. This item provides a measure of the number of adults age 25 or older in the patient's zip code who did not graduate from high school, and is categorized as equally proportioned quartiles among all US zip codes. See <https://www.census.gov/acs/> for more information.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---------------|
| 1 | 15.3% + |
| 2 | 9.1% - 15.2% |
| 3 | 5.0% - 9.0% |
| 4 | < 5.0% |
| blank | Not available |

Median Income Quartiles 2000

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: MED_INC_QUAR_00

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 4, blank

Description:

Median household income for each patient's area of residence is estimated by matching the zip code of the patient recorded at the time of diagnosis against files derived from year 2000 *US Census* data. Household income is categorized as quartiles based on equally proportioned income ranges among all US zip codes.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---------------------|
| 1 | < \$30,000 |
| 2 | \$30,000 - \$34,999 |
| 3 | \$35,000 - \$45,999 |
| 4 | \$46,000 + |
| blank | Not available |

Median Income Quartiles 2008-2012

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: MED_INC_QUAR_12

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 4, blank

Description:

Median household income for each patient's area of residence is estimated by matching the zip code of the patient recorded at the time of diagnosis against files derived from the 2012 *American Community Survey* data, spanning years 2008-2012 and adjusted for 2012 inflation. Household income is categorized as quartiles based on equally proportioned income ranges among all US zip codes. Due to differences in collection methodology, comparisons with Census 2000 income data should be done with caution. See <https://www.census.gov/acs/> for more information.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---------------------|
| 1 | < \$38,000 |
| 2 | \$38,000 - \$47,999 |
| 3 | \$48,000 - \$62,999 |
| 4 | \$63,000 + |
| blank | Not available |

Median Income Quartiles 2012-2016

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: MED_INC_QUAR_2016

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 4, blank

Description:

Median household income for each patient's area of residence is estimated by matching the zip code of the patient recorded at the time of diagnosis against files derived from the 2016 *American Community Survey* data, spanning years 2012-2016 and adjusted for 2016 inflation. Household income is categorized as quartiles based on equally proportioned income ranges among all US zip codes. See <https://www.census.gov/acs/> for more information.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---------------------|
| 1 | < \$40,227 |
| 2 | \$40,227 - \$50,353 |
| 3 | \$50,354 - \$63,332 |
| 4 | \$63,333 + |
| blank | Not available |

Median Income Quartiles 2016-2020

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: MED_INC_QUAR_2020

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 4, blank

Description:

Median household income for each patient's area of residence is estimated by matching the zip code of the patient recorded at the time of diagnosis against files derived from the 2020 *American Community Survey* data, spanning years 2016-2020 and adjusted for 2020 inflation. Household income is categorized as quartiles based on equally proportioned income ranges among all US zip codes. See <https://www.census.gov/acs/> for more information.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---------------------|
| 1 | < \$46,277 |
| 2 | \$46,277 - \$57,856 |
| 3 | \$57,857 - \$74,062 |
| 4 | \$74,063 + |
| blank | Not available |

Urban/Rural 2003

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: UR_CD_03

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 9, blank

Description:

Area-based measure of rurality and urban influence, using the typology published by the USDA Economic Research Service.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable

Analytic Note:

This item was estimated by matching the state and county FIPS code of the patient recorded at the time of diagnosis against 2003 files published by the United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service at:
<https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/>.

Rural-Urban continuum codes form a classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan (metro) counties by the population size of their metro area, and nonmetropolitan (non-metro) counties by degree of urbanization and adjacency to a metro area or areas. The metro and non-metro categories have been subdivided into three metro and six non-metro groupings, resulting in a nine-part county codification. The codes allow researchers working with data to break such data into finer residential groups beyond a simple metro/non-metro dichotomy, particularly for the analysis of trends in non-metro areas that may be related to degree of rurality and metro proximity.

Urban/Rural 2003 continued

| Code | Definition | Rural Urban Grouping |
|-------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more | Metro |
| 2 | Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population | Metro |
| 3 | Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population | Metro |
| 4 | Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area | Urban |
| 5 | Urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area | Urban |
| 6 | Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area | Urban |
| 7 | Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area. | Urban |
| 8 | Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area | Rural |
| 9 | Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area | Rural |
| blank | Not available | Not available |

Urban/Rural 2013

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: UR_CD_13

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 9, blank

Description:

Area-based measure of rurality and urban influence, using the typology published by the USDA Economic Research Service.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note:

This item was estimated by matching the state and county FIPS code of the patient recorded at the time of diagnosis against 2013 files published by the United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (<https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/>).

Rural-Urban continuum codes form a classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan (metro) counties by the population size of their metro area, and nonmetropolitan (non-metro) counties by degree of urbanization and adjacency to a metro area or areas. The metro and non-metro categories have been subdivided into three metro and six non-metro groupings, resulting in a nine part county codification. The codes allow researchers working with data to break such data into finer residential groups beyond a simple metro/non-metro dichotomy, particularly for the analysis of trends in non-metro areas that may be related to degree of rurality and metro proximity.

Since labels for the 2013 classification codes are the same as the 2003 labels, a direct comparison with the 2003 Urban/Rural codes may be made.

Urban/Rural 2013 continued

| Code | Definition | Rural Urban Grouping |
|-------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more | Metro |
| 2 | Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population | Metro |
| 3 | Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population | Metro |
| 4 | Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area | Urban |
| 5 | Urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area | Urban |
| 6 | Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area | Urban |
| 7 | Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area | Urban |
| 8 | Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area | Rural |
| 9 | Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area | Rural |
| blank | Not available | Not available |

Medicaid Expansion Status State Group

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: PUF_MEDICAID_EXPN_CODE

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 3, 9, blank

Description:

Patient State at Diagnosis Grouped by Medicaid Expansion Status 2010 +

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: This variable is suppressed for ages 0-39.

| Code | Definition | State Grouping |
|-------|---|--|
| 0 | Non-Expansion States | TN, NC, ID, GA, FL, MO, AL, MS, KS, TX, WI, UT, SC, SD, VA, OK, NE, WY, ME |
| 1 | January 2014 Expansion States | KY, NV, CO, OR, NM, WV, AR, RI, AZ, MD, MA, ND, OH, IA, IL, VT, HI, NY, DE |
| 2 | Early Expansion States (2010-2013) | WA, CA, NJ, MN, DC, CT |
| 3 | Late Expansion States (after Jan. 2014) | NH, IN, MI, PA, AK, MT, LA |
| 9 | Suppressed for Ages 0-39 | Not available |
| blank | State Missing or Out of U.S. | Not available |

Reference: <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/status-of-state-medicaid-expansion-decisions-interactive-map/>

Great Circle Distance

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: CROWFLY

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: Numeric (0-999999.9), blank

Description:

The "great circle" distance in miles between the patient's residence and the hospital that reported the case.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note:

Residential latitude and longitude are based on the patient's zip code centroid or on the city if the zip code was not available. Hospital locations are based on the street address for the facility. The great circle distance is calculated between those two points. In some instances, the residential city is outside of the United States, so the upper bound of distance may be quite large. A distance of 0 can result when the patient lives in the same zip code where the facility is located.

The Haversine (half-versed-sine) formula is used to calculate the distance between the two locations. It was published by *R W Sinnott in Sky and Telescope, 1984*, though known about for much longer by navigators.

Charlson-Deyo Score

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: CDCC_TOTAL_BEST

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 3

Description:

Comorbid conditions as described by Charlson-Deyo (1992)¹ are mapped from as many as ten reported ICD-9-CM or ICD-10 secondary diagnosis codes. The Charlson-Deyo value is a weighted score derived from the sum of the scores for each of the comorbid conditions listed in the Charlson Comorbidity Score Mapping Table.

The range for this value is between 0 and 25. Starting with the 2015 PUF released in the Fall of 2017, ICD-10 codes are incorporated into the score calculation for cases diagnosed in 2006-2019.

Registries were able to submit ICD-10 codes starting in 2006. However, very few ICD-10 codes were submitted until 2015. The 2019 Charlson-Deyo Score is derived from the highest score that is calculated from using either the ICD-9 codes or the ICD-10 codes.

More information about the Charlson-Deyo Comorbidity Index may be found on the University of Manitoba's website at:

<http://mchp-appserv.cpe.umanitoba.ca/viewConcept.php?conceptID=1098>

¹ Source: Deyo RA, Cherkin DC, Ciol MA. Adapting a clinical comorbidity index for use with ICD-9-CM administrative databases. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 1992;45(6):613-619.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable

Analytic Note: Because of the small proportion of cases with a Charlson-Deyo Comorbidity score exceeding 3, the data have been truncated to 0, 1, 2, 3 (greater than or equal to 3). A score of 0 indicates "no comorbid conditions recorded", or none of the values shown below. Patients with a score of 0 could still have comorbidities if they are conditions that are not included in the mapping table below. Note that the patient's cancer is not directly reflected in the recorded score.

Two examples illustrating how the Charlson-Deyo Score is summarized for the PUF data: If a patient had a myocardial infarction, diabetes, and renal disease, the cumulative score would be 4, and the value shown in the PUF would be 3. If a patient had severe liver disease, the value in the PUF would also be 3, since the Charlson-Deyo Score of severe liver disease is 3.

Charlson-Deyo Score continued

Values Reported in the PUF for Charlson-Deyo Score

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0 | Total Charlson-Deyo Score of 0 |
| 1 | Total Charlson-Deyo Score of 1 |
| 2 | Total Charlson-Deyo Score of 2 |
| 3 | Total Charlson-Deyo Score of 3 or more |

| Charlson-Deyo Comorbidity Score Mapping Table | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Condition | Charlson-Deyo Score* |
| Myocardial Infarction | 1 |
| Congestive Heart Failure | 1 |
| Peripheral Vascular Disease | 1 |
| Cerebrovascular Disease | 1 |
| Dementia | 1 |
| Chronic Pulmonary Disease | 1 |
| Rheumatologic Disease | 1 |
| Peptic Ulcer Disease | 1 |
| Mild Liver Disease | 1 |
| Diabetes | 1 |
| Diabetes with Chronic Complications | 2 |
| Hemiplegia or Paraplegia | 2 |
| Renal Disease | 2 |
| Moderate or Severe Liver Disease | 3 |
| AIDS | 6 |

*Individual Charlson scores are not provided in the PUF. Instead, the Charlson scores are summed for each patient and categorized by a value of 0, 1, 2 and 3 or more. A zero score means they had none of the conditions in the mapping table. They could have had other comorbid conditions however.

NCDB--SARSCoV2--Pos

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: SARSCOV2_POS

NAACCR Item #: 3944

Diagnosis Years Available: 2020

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 9 blank

Description:

Data item is designed to track whether patient received a POSITIVE SARS-CoV-2 test or not.

Rational: To evaluate the impact of COVID-19 diagnosis on cancer patients.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code a confirmed diagnostic SARS-CoV-2 test was performed to diagnose the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) as documented by a medical provider (i.e. lab report).

If hospital is in a SEER registry area, registrar may use the exiting SEER text fields as a source for coding.

Diagnostic tests [reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) tests] are based on detection of viral ribonucleic acid (RNA). Serologic antibody tests (for total antibody or IgM, IgA, and/or IgG antibodies) are not diagnostic tests for active SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Testing can be either inpatient, outpatient or emergency room visit.

This item may be left blank.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|------|---|
| 0 | Patient did not test positive for active SARS-CoV-2: No positive test |
| 1 | Patient tested positive for active SARS-CoV-2; test positive on at least one test |
| 9 | Unknown if tested; test done, results unknown |

Elapsed Days from DX to Date of First Positive COVID Test

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: SARSCOV2_POS_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2020

Length: 8

Allowable Values: -9999999 – 99999999 (negative and positive), blank

Description:

The number of days between the Date of Initial Diagnosis (NAACCR Item #390) and the NCDB--SARSCoV2--Pos Date [what was the date of the first positive test?] (NAACCR Item #3945).

Rational: To evaluate the impact of COVID-19 diagnosis on cancer patients.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Record the date the patient had a positive test for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19), as documented by a medical provider.

When multiple interpretations are available for multiple viral tests, record the date of the first positive diagnostic SARS-CoV-2 test. Diagnostic tests [reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) tests] are based on detection of viral ribonucleic acid (RNA). Serologic antibody tests (for total antibody or IgM, IgA, and/or IgG antibodies) are not diagnostic tests for active SARS-CoV-2 infection.

If both positive diagnostic tests and positive serologic tests are reported in the medical record, code the date for the first positive diagnostic test.

Leave the field blank when a date of the test is unknown or the date of a positive (diagnostic or serologic) test is unknown for SARS-CoV-2.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|---------------------|--|
| -9999999 – 99999999 | Number of elapsed days from date of initial diagnosis to date the patient had a positive test for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19), as documented by a medical provider |
| blank | Date of test is unknown or the date of a positive (diagnostic or serologic) test is unknown for SARS-CoV-2 |

NCDB--SARSCoV2--Test

Data Dictionary Category: Facility and Patient Demographics

PUF Data Item Name: SARSCOV2_TEST

NAACCR Item #: 3943

Diagnosis Years Available: 2020

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 9, blank

Description: Data item is designed to track whether patient received a SARS-CoV_2 test or not.

Rational: To evaluate the impact of COVID-19 diagnosis on cancer patients.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Collection based on diagnosis years 2020 and 2021.

Code only a confirmed diagnostic test for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19), as documented by a medical provider (i.e. lab report); preadmission or hospital testing is in the record.

If hospital is in a SEER registry area, registrar may use the existing SEER text fields may be used as a source to support the data item code selected.

Diagnostic tests [reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) tests] are based on detection of viral ribonucleic acid (RNA). Serologic antibody tests (for total antibody or IgM, IgA, and/or IgG antibodies) are not diagnostic tests for active SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Testing can be either inpatient, outpatient or emergency room visit.

This item may be left blank.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|------|--|
| 0 | Patient not tested for SARS-CoV-2: facility records support that patient did not undergo pre-admit or in-hospital testing. |
| 1 | Patient tested for Active SARS-CoV-2 |
| 9 | Unknown if patient tested for SARS-CoV-2/No facility record of preadmit hospital testing of SARS-CoV-2 |

Cancer Identification

Sequence Number

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: SEQUENCE_NUMBER

NAACCR Item #: 560

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 88, 99

Description:

Indicates the sequence of malignant and non-malignant neoplasms over the lifetime of the patient.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Codes 00 - 59 and 99 indicate neoplasms of in situ or invasive malignant behavior (Behavior equals 2 or 3). Codes 60 - 88 indicate neoplasms of benign or borderline non-malignant behavior (Behavior equals 0 or 1).

Code 00 only if the patient has a single malignant primary. If the patient develops a subsequent malignant invasive or in situ primary tumor, change the code for the first tumor from 00 to 01, and number subsequent tumors sequentially.

Code 99 is used in the rare situation for which the sequence of a malignant invasive or in situ tumor is unknown.

Code 60 only if the patient has a single non-malignant primary. If the patient develops a subsequent non-malignant primary, change the code for the first tumor from 60 to 61, and assign codes to subsequent non-malignant primaries sequentially.

Code 88 is used in the rare situation for which the sequence of a benign or borderline tumor is unknown,

If two or more malignant invasive or in situ neoplasms are diagnosed at the same time, assign the lowest sequence number to the diagnosis with the worst prognosis. If no difference in prognosis is evident, the decision is arbitrary.

If two or more non-malignant neoplasms are diagnosed at the same time, assign the lowest sequence number to the diagnosis with the worst prognosis. If no difference in prognosis is evident, the decision is arbitrary.

Any tumor in the patient's past which is reportable or reportable-by-agreement must be taken into account when sequencing subsequently accessioned tumors.

Sequence numbers should be reassigned if the facility learns later of an unaccessioned tumor that affects the sequence.

Sequence Number continued

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition | Type of Primaries |
|------|---|----------------------|
| 00 | One malignant or <i>in situ</i> primary only in the patient's lifetime | Malignant or In Situ |
| 01 | First of two or more independent malignant or <i>in situ</i> primaries | Malignant or In Situ |
| 02 | Second of two or more independent malignant or <i>in situ</i> primaries | Malignant or In Situ |
| ... | | Malignant or In Situ |
| ... | (Actual sequence of this malignant or <i>in situ</i> primary) | Malignant or In Situ |
| ... | | Malignant or In Situ |
| 59 | Fifty-ninth of 59 or more independent malignant or <i>in situ</i> primaries | Malignant or In Situ |
| 60 | One nonmalignant primary only in the patient's lifetime | Non-Malignant |
| 61 | First of two or more independent nonmalignant primaries | Non-Malignant |
| 62 | Second of two or more independent nonmalignant primaries | Non-Malignant |
| ... | | Non-Malignant |
| ... | (Actual sequence of this nonmalignant primary) | Non-Malignant |
| ... | | Non-Malignant |
| 87 | Twenty-seventh of 27 or more independent nonmalignant primaries | Non-Malignant |
| 88 | Unspecified number of independent nonmalignant primaries | Non-Malignant |
| 99 | Unknown number of malignant or <i>in situ</i> primaries | Malignant or In Situ |

Class of Case

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: CLASS_OF_CASE

NAACCR Item #: 610

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00, 10 - 14, 20 - 22

Description:

Classifies cases recorded in the database.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Class of Case has 24 categories. Analytic cases are coded 00-22. Non-analytic cases are coded 30-99. Abstracting for analytic cases is to be completed within six months of the date of first contact.

Analytic Note:

The CoC Accreditation Program does not require hospitals to abstract nonanalytic cases (30-99). Nonanalytic cases are not in the PUF data set, and are not included in the code definitions that follow.

The CoC Accreditation Program does not require Class of Case 00 cases diagnosed in 2006 or later to be staged or followed. They are included in the PUF, but PUF users may want to omit them from some forms of analysis.

Codes for Class of Case were expanded in 2010. For cases diagnosed prior to 2010, conversion of analytic cases was generally to Class of Case 00, 10 and 20; the other codes will not be well populated for earlier cases.

Class of Case continued

| Only Analytic Class of Case codes are included in the table. | |
|---|--|
| Code | Definition |
| 00 | Diagnosis at the reporting facility and all treatment or a decision not to treat was done elsewhere |
| 10 | Initial diagnosis at the reporting facility, or in an office of a physician with admitting privileges, and part or all of first course treatment or a decision not to treat was at the reporting facility, NOS |
| 11 | Initial diagnosis in an office of a physician with admitting privileges, and part of first course treatment was done at the reporting facility |
| 12 | Initial diagnosis in an office of a physician with admitting privileges, and all of first course treatment or a decision not to treat was done at the reporting facility |
| 13 | Initial diagnosis at the reporting facility and part of first course treatment was done at the reporting facility; part of first course treatment was done elsewhere |
| 14 | Initial diagnosis at the reporting facility and all of first course treatment or a decision not to treat was done at the reporting facility |
| 20 | Initial diagnosis elsewhere and all or part of first course treatment or a decision not to treat was done at the reporting facility, NOS |
| 21 | Initial diagnosis elsewhere and part of first course treatment was done at the reporting facility; part of first course treatment was done elsewhere |
| 22 | Initial diagnosis elsewhere and all of first course treatment or a decision not to treat was done at the reporting facility |

Year of Diagnosis

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: YEAR_OF_DIAGNOSIS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 4

Allowable Values: 2004 - 2019

Description:

Records the year of initial diagnosis by a physician for the tumor being reported.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Use *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACC Item #390) whether clinically or histologically confirmed. If the physician states that in retrospect the patient had cancer at an earlier date, then use the earlier date as the date of diagnosis.

Use the date therapy was started as the date of diagnosis if the patient receives a first course of treatment before a definitive diagnosis.

Refer to the list of *Ambiguous Terms* in Section One of *Facility Oncology Registry Data Standards (FORDS)* for language that represents a diagnosis of cancer.

Analytic Note:

Cancer registries record the full date of initial diagnosis, only the year portion of the reported date is provided in the PUF based on *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACC Item #390).

Cases with unknown year of diagnosis are not submitted to NCDB.

Primary Site

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: PRIMARY_SITE

NAACCR Item #: 400

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 4

Allowable Values: C000 - C999, blank

Description:

Identifies the primary site, that is, the anatomic site of origin for the cancer.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Record the ICD-O-3 (*International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, Third Edition*) topography code for the site of origin.

Consult the physician advisor to identify the primary site or the most definitive site code if the medical record does not contain that information.

Primary site codes may be found in the ICD-O-3 Topography, Numerical List section (ICD-O-3, p. 43) and in the Alphabetic Index (ICD-O-3, p. 105).

Topography codes are indicated by a "C" preceding the three-digit code number (do not record the decimal point). Follow the coding rules outlined in ICD-O-3, pp. 20-40.

Use subcategory 8 for single tumors that overlap the boundaries of two or more sub-sites and the point of origin is not known.

Use subcategory 9 for multiple tumors that originate in one organ.

Code adenocarcinoma in multiple polyps as a single primary even if they involve more than one segment of the colon.

Code leukemias to bone marrow (C42.1).

Exception: Code myeloid sarcoma to the site of origin (see ICD-O-3 for coding rules).

Analytic Note:

The most current WHO ICD-O-3 manual is publicly available at https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/96612/9789241548496_eng.pdf

Laterality

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: LATERALITY

NAACCR Item #: 410

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 5, 9

Description:

Identifies the side of a paired organ or the side of the body on which the reportable tumor originated.

This applies to the primary site only.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code laterality for all paired sites (see *Analytic Note*).

Code all non-paired sites 0 (see *Analytic Note*).

Record laterality for unknown primary site (C80.9) as 0 (not a paired site). Do not code metastatic sites as bilateral involvement.

Code midline lesions 5 (see *Analytic Note*).

Analytic Note:

Beginning with cases diagnosed in 2010, code 5 is used for midline of paired sites. This code is applicable for very few sites, because it requires that the two lateral portions be contiguous (laterality of the skin of most parts of the body has a midline; laterality of the breast does not). For cases diagnosed prior to 2010, the midline was coded 9. Those cases are rare, but will be coded 9 in pre-2010 PUF cases.

Laterality continued

| Code | Definition |
|------|---|
| 0 | Organ is not a paired site |
| 1 | Origin of primary is right |
| 2 | Origin of primary is left |
| 3 | Only one side involved, right or left origin not specified |
| 4 | Bilateral involvement at time of diagnosis, lateral origin unknown for a single primary; or both ovaries involved simultaneously, single histology; bilateral retinoblastomas; Bilateral Wilms tumors |
| 5 | Paired site: midline tumor |
| 9 | Paired site, but no information concerning laterality |

| The following are paired sites | The following are paired sites (Continued) |
|--|--|
| Parotid gland | Peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system of lower limb and hip |
| Submandibular gland | |
| Sublingual gland | Connective, cutaneous and other soft tissue of upper limb and shoulder |
| Tonsillar fossa | |
| Tonsillar pillar | Connective, cutaneous and other soft tissue of lower limb and hip |
| Overlapping lesion of tonsil | |
| Tonsil, NOS | Breast |
| Nasal cavity (excluding nasal cartilage and nasal septum) | Ovary |
| | Fallopian tube |
| Middle ear | Testis |
| Maxillary sinus | Epididymis |
| Frontal sinus | Spermatic cord |
| Main bronchus (excluding carina) | Kidney, NOS |
| Lung | Renal pelvis |
| Pleura | Ureter |
| Long bones of upper limb and scapula | Eye and lacrimal gland |
| Short bones of upper limb | Cerebral meninges, NOS |
| Long bones of lower limb | Cerebrum |
| Short bones of lower limb | Frontal lobe |
| Rib and clavicle (excluding sterum) | Temporal lobe |
| Pelvic bones (excluding sacrum, coccyx, and symphysis pubis) | Parietal lobe |
| | Occipital lobe |
| Skin of eyelid | Olfactory lobe |
| Skin of external ear | Optic lobe |
| Skin of other and unspecified parts of face | Acoustic lobe |

Laterality continued

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Skin of trunk | Cranial nerve, NOS |
| Skin of upper limb and shoulder | Adrenal gland |
| Skin of lower limb and hip | Carotid body |
| Peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system of upper limb and shoulder | |

Histology

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: HISTOLOGY

NAACCR Item #: 522

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 4

Allowable Values: See *Analytic Note*

Description:

See *ICD-O-3* and the *Hematopoietic and Lymphoid Manual Records* for the tumor histology of all cases reported to the NCDB in *International Classification of Disease for Oncology*, Third Edition (ICD-O-3) terms.

Registry Coding Instructions: None.

Analytic Note:

A list of histologies and labels may be found on the online ICD-O-3 site:
http://www.iacr.com.fr/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=100&Itemid=577.

Behavior Code

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: BEHAVIOR

NAACCR Item #: 523

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 3

Description:

Records the behavior of all cases reported to the NCDB. The fifth digit of the morphology code is the behavior code.

Registry Coding Instructions: None.

Analytic Note:

Benign tumors or tumors of uncertain behavior (behavior codes 0, 1) are not reported to the NCDB except for the following sites: meninges (C70._), brain (C71._), spinal cord, cranial nerves, and other parts of central nervous system (C72._), pituitary gland (C75.1), craniopharyngeal duct (C75.2) and pineal gland (C75.3).

Behavior continued

| Code | Definition | Additional Definition and Examples |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 0 | Benign | Benign |
| 1 | Borderline | Uncertain whether benign or malignant Borderline malignancy Low malignant potential Uncertain malignant potential |
| 2 | In-situ and synonymous with in-situ | Adenocarcinoma in an adenomatous polyp with no invasion of stalk Bowen disease (not reportable for C44._) Clark level 1 for melanoma (limited to epithelium) Comedocarcinoma, noninfiltrating (C50.B) Confined to epithelium Hutchinson melanotic freckle, NOS (C44.B) Intracystic, noninfiltrating (carcinoma) Intraductal (carcinoma) Intraepidermal, NOS (carcinoma) Intraepithelial, NOS (carcinoma) Involvement up to, but not including the basement membrane. Lentigo maligna (C44._) Lobular neoplasia (C50._) Lobular, noninfiltrating (C50._) (carcinoma) Noninfiltrating (carcinoma) Noninvasive (carcinoma only) No stromal involvement Papillary, noninfiltrating or intraductal (carcinoma) Precancerous melanosis (C44._) Queyrat erythroplasia (C60._) |
| 3 | Invasive | Invasive or microinvasive |

Grade/Differentiation

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: GRADE

NAACCR Item #: 440

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 – 2017 (new grading system used in 2018 and later)

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 9

Description:

Describes the tumor's resemblance to normal tissue. Well differentiated (Grade I) is the most like normal tissue, and undifferentiated (Grade IV) is the least like normal tissue.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code grade according to ICD-O-3 (pp. 30-31 and 67).

Code the grade or differentiation as stated in the final pathologic diagnosis. If the differentiation is not stated in the final pathologic diagnosis, use the information from the microscopic description or comments.

When the pathology report(s) lists more than one grade of tumor, code to the highest grade, even if the highest grade is only a focus (Rule G, ICD-O-3, p. 21).

Code the grade or differentiation from the pathologic examination of the primary tumor, not from metastatic sites.

When there is no tissue diagnosis, it may be possible to establish grade through magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or positron emission tomography (PET). When available, code grade based on the recorded findings from these imaging reports.

If the primary site is unknown, code the grade/differentiation as 9 (Unknown).

Code the grade for in situ lesions if the information is available. If the lesion is both invasive and in situ, code only the invasive portion. If the invasive component grade is unknown, then code 9.

Do not use "high grade", "low grade", or "intermediate grade" descriptions for lymphomas as a basis for differentiation. These terms are categories in the Working Formulation of Lymphoma Diagnoses and do not relate to grade/differentiation.

Grade/Differentiation continued

Codes 5-8 define T-cell or B-cell origin for leukemias and lymphomas. T-cell, B-cell, or null cell classifications have precedence over grading or differentiation.

Do not use the WHO grade to code this data item.

If no grade is given for astrocytomas, then code 9 (Unknown).

If no grade is given for glioblastoma multiforme, then code 9 (Unknown).

Analytic Note:

Although ICD-O-2 and ICD-O-3 Grade/Differentiation are collected as separate items, the only difference between the two editions is that code 8 (NK cells) was added after ICD-O-2 was initially published. They are combined in the PUF, as an output to the ICD-O-2 to ICD-O-3 conversion used for histology and behavior. In 2018 a new grading system is used. See the description in the next section.

| Code | Definition | Description | Specific Cancer Grouping |
|------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | Grade I, 1, i | Well differentiated; differentiated, NOS | |
| 2 | Grade II,2, ii I/III or 1/3 | Moderately differentiated; moderately well differentiated; intermediate differentiation | |
| 3 | Grade III,3, iii II/III or 2/3 | Poorly differentiated; dedifferentiated | |
| 4 | Grade IV,4, iv III/III or 3/3 | Undifferentiated; anaplastic | |
| 5 | | T cell; T-precursor | Lymphomas and Leukemias |
| 6 | | B cell; pre-B; B-precursor | Lymphomas and Leukemias |
| 7 | | Null cell; non T-non B | Lymphomas and Leukemias |
| 8 | | NK (natural killer) cell (effective with diagnosis 1/1/95 and after) | Lymphomas and Leukemias |
| 9 | | Cell type not determined, not stated or not applicable; unknown primaries; high grade dysplasia (adenocarcinoma in situ) | All histologies |

Grade/Differentiation 2018+

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Names: Grade_Clin, Grade_Path, Grade_Path_Post

NAACCR Items #: 3843, 3844, 3845

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1-5, 8, 9, A-E, L, H, M, S, blank

Description:

For solid tumors diagnosed 2018 and forward, grade will be collected in three different data items, Grade Clinical, Grade Pathological, and Grade Post Therapy Path, and the codes and coding instructions will depend on the type of cancer. The revised grade codes are based on the recommended grading systems specified in the relevant chapters of the AJCC 8th edition staging manual and/or the CAP cancer protocols (when applicable). For each AJCC chapter that has a recommended grading system, the categories and definitions can be found in the chapter's grade section. The recommended AJCC grading system for a particular chapter are also used for histologic types of tumors occurring in the relevant organs but not eligible for staging in AJCC 8th edition. For AJCC chapters for which there is no recommended grading system (for example, chapter 47, Melanoma of the Skin) or for sites for which there is no applicable AJCC chapter (for example, Trachea), the generic cancer registry grade categories used historically will still apply and will be used for all three grade fields. For cases not eligible for AJCC staging within a specific chapter (for example, a colon case with a specific histology not applicable for staging in chapter 20, Colon and Rectum), grade is still assigned. If the recommended grading system is documented, the registrar is to use that. If a recommended grading system is not documented, the generic cancer registry grade categories apply if they are included in the grade table for that site. Additionally, if a case/site is eligible for TNM staging, grade is still assigned using the recommended AJCC grade, if documented, even if grade is not necessary to determine the TNM stage group. If the recommended grading system is not documented, then the generic cancer registry grade categories apply if they are included in the grade table for site. The tables for grade have been re-structured for 2018 and beyond. There may be a combination of numeric and alphabetic codes within the same table, according to this template.

Grade/Differentiation 2018+ continued

Template for a Cancer-Specific Grade Table

| Code | Grade Description |
|-------------|---|
| 1 | Site Specific Grade System Category |
| 2 | Site Specific Grade System Category |
| 3 | Site Specific Grade System Category |
| 4 | Site Specific Grade System Category |
| 5 | Site Specific Grade System Category |
| 8 | Not applicable (Hematopoietic neoplasms only) |
| 9 | Grade cannot be assessed; Unknown |
| A | Well differentiated |
| B | Moderately differentiated |
| C | Poorly differentiated |
| D | Undifferentiated and anaplastic |
| E | Site Specific Grade System Category |
| H | High grade |
| L | Low grade |
| M | Site Specific Grade System Category |
| S | Site Specific Grade System Category |
| Blank | (Post therapy only) |

Codes 1-5, H, L, M, S, and 9 all represent AJCC recommended grading systems. Categories L and H are applicable for the AJCC recommended grading systems of “low grade” and “high grade” for those cancers for which these are used (e.g. urinary cancers with urothelial histologies). It also includes M for intermediate grade to be used with L and H for breast in situ cancers. S is utilized for sarcomatous overgrowth in corpus uteri adenocarcinoma, an AJCC registry data collection variable. Codes A-E are the generic grade categories (definitions) that have been used by the cancer surveillance community for many years. Codes A-E are not available for all cancers since although many AJCC chapters continue to use the traditional grade terms, many of the chapters now use a three-grade system, instead of the four-grade system. The Grade descriptions and definitions by cancer type are found in the Grade manual on the NAACCR website at: <https://apps.naacr.org/ssdi/list/>

Diagnostic Confirmation

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: DIAGNOSTIC_CONFIRMATION

NAACCR Item #: 490

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 1 - 9

Description:

Records the most definitive method of diagnostic confirmation of the cancer being reported at any time in the patient's history.

Registry Coding Instructions:

For solid tumors only (histologies other than 9590-9992), this is a hierarchical schema to identify how the malignancy was determined - from histologic confirmation (1) being most precise to unknown (9) being the least. Lower numbered codes take precedence over higher numbered codes. The code must be changed to a lower code if a more definitive method confirms the diagnosis at any time during the course of the disease. Code 3 in the table below does NOT apply to solid tumors.

Separate rules were established for non-solid tumors (histology codes 9590-9992) in 2010. Prior to that, registrars were instructed to use Code 1 for positive hematologic findings and bone marrow specimens for leukemia, including peripheral blood smears and aspiration biopsies. Otherwise, to use Code 2 for positive brushings, washings, cell aspiration, and hematologic findings (except for leukemia).

For non-solid tumors (histology codes 9590-9992) beginning in 2010, the table below is NOT hierarchical, and the rules for assignment are specific to non-solid tumors.

Coding Instructions for All Tumors:

Assign Code 1 when the microscopic diagnosis is based on tissue specimens from biopsy, frozen section, surgery, autopsy, D&C or from aspiration or biopsy of bone marrow specimens.

Assign Code 2 when the microscopic diagnosis is based on cytologic examination of cells such as sputum smears, bronchial brushings, bronchial washings, prostatic secretions, breast secretions, gastric fluid, spinal fluid, pleural fluid, urinary sediment, cervical or vaginal smears, or from paraffin block specimens from concentrated spinal, pleural or peritoneal fluid. These methods are rarely used for hematopoietic or lymphoid tumors.

Diagnostic confirmation continued

Assign Code 5 when the diagnosis of cancer is based on laboratory tests or marker studies which are clinically diagnostic for that cancer.

Assign Code 6 when the diagnosis is based only on the surgeon's operative report or from a surgical exploration or endoscopy or from gross autopsy findings in the absence of tissue or cytologic findings.

Additional Coding Instructions for Hematopoietic or Lymphoid Tumors (Histologies 9590-9992):

There is no priority hierarchy for coding Diagnostic Confirmation for hematopoietic and lymphoid tumors. Most commonly, the specific histologic type is diagnosed by immunophenotyping or genetic testing. See the Hematopoietic Database (DB) for information on the definitive diagnostic confirmation for specific tumors.

For leukemia only, assign Code 1 when the diagnosis is based only on the complete blood count (CBC), white blood count (WBC) or peripheral blood smear. Do not use Code 1 if the diagnosis was based on immunophenotyping or genetic testing using tissue, bone marrow, or blood.

Assign Code 3 when there is a histologic positive for cancer AND positive immunophenotyping and/or positive genetic testing results. Do not use Code 3 for neoplasms diagnosed prior to January 1, 2010.

Assign Code 8 when the case was diagnosed by any clinical method that cannot be coded as 6 or 7. A number of hematopoietic and lymphoid neoplasms are diagnosed by tests of exclusion where the tests for the disease are equivocal and the physician makes a clinical diagnosis based on the information from the equivocal tests and the patient's clinical presentation.

Assign Code 6 when the diagnosis is based only on the surgeon's operative report from a surgical exploration or endoscopy or from gross autopsy findings in the absence of tissue or cytologic findings.

Assign Code 1 when microscopic diagnosis is based on tissue specimens from biopsy, frozen section, surgery, autopsy or D&C or from aspiration of biopsy bone marrow specimens.

Assign Code 2 when microscopic diagnosis is based on cytologic examination of cells such as sputum smears, bronchial brushings, bronchial washings, prostatic secretions, breast secretions, gastric fluid, peritoneal fluid, urinary sediment, or peritoneal fluid. These methods are rarely used for hematopoietic or lymphoid cancers.

Diagnostic Confirmation continued

Assign Code 5 when the diagnosis of cancer is based on laboratory tests or marker studies which are clinically diagnostic for that specific cancer.

Analytic Note:

In 2010, cancer registries in North America adopted new rules for coding hematopoietic and lymphoid tumors. At that time, this item was modified for cases diagnosed in 2010 or later to better reflect the ways these tumors are diagnosed. Code 3 was defined and implemented at that time, and the rules for coding were refined. The instructions and table presented here represent a combination of the new instructions and the older instructions that still apply to solid tumors.

Diagnostic Confirmation continued

| Code | Definition | Description |
|-------------|--|--|
| 1 | Positive Histology | Histologic confirmation (tissue microscopically examined) |
| 2 | Positive Cytology | Cytologic confirmation (no tissue microscopically examined; fluid cells microscopically examined) |
| 3 | Positive Histology PLUS positive immunophenotyping and/or positive genetic studies | Histology is positive for cancer, and there are also immunophenotyping and/or genetic test results. For example, bone marrow examination is positive for acute myeloid leukemia (9861/3). Genetic testing shows AML with inv(16) (p13.1q22) (9871/3) Use this code only for histology range 9590-9992 where the year of diagnosis is 2010 or later |
| 4 | Positive microscopic confirmation; method not specified | Microscopic confirmation is all that is known. It is unknown if cells were from histology or cytology |
| 5 | Positive laboratory test/marker study | A clinical diagnosis of cancer is based on laboratory tests/marker studies which are clinically diagnostic for cancer. Examples include alpha-fetoprotein for liver primaries. Elevated PSA is non-diagnostic of cancer. However, if the physician uses PSA as a basis for diagnosing prostate cancer with no other workup, record as code 5 |
| 6 | Direct visualization without microscopic confirmation | The tumor was visualized during a surgical/endoscopic procedure only with no tissue resected for microscopic examination |
| 7 | Radiography and other imaging techniques without microscopic confirmation | The malignancy was reported by the physician from an imaging technique report only |
| 8 | Clinical diagnosis only (other than 5, 6 or 7) | The malignancy was reported by the physician in the medical record, but there is no statement of how the cancer was diagnosed (usually non-analytic) |
| 9 | Unknown whether or not microscopically confirmed. | A statement of malignancy was reported in the medical record, but there is no statement of how the cancer was diagnosed. (usually non-analytic) |

Regional Lymph Nodes Examined

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: REGIONAL_NODES_EXAMINED

NAACCR Item #: 830

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 90, 95 - 99

Description:

Records the total number of regional lymph nodes that were removed and examined by the pathologist. Beginning with cases diagnosed on or after January 1, 2004, this item became a component of the Collaborative Staging System (CS). In 2016, use of CS was discontinued, however this data item continued to be required.

Rationale:

This data item serves as a quality measure of the pathologic and surgical evaluation and treatment of the patient.

Coding Instructions:

Regional lymph nodes only. Record information about only regional lymph nodes in this field. Distant lymph node information should not be coded in this field.

This field is based on pathologic information only. This field is to be recorded regardless of whether the patient received preoperative treatment.

Use of Code 00. Code 00 may be used in several situations.

When the assessment of lymph nodes is clinical.

When no lymph nodes are removed and examined.

When a “dissection” of a lymph node drainage area is found to contain no lymph nodes at the time of pathologic examination.

If Regional Nodes Examined is coded 00, Regional Nodes Positive is coded as 98.

Cumulative nodes removed and examined. Record the total number of regional lymph nodes removed and examined by the pathologist.

The number of regional lymph nodes examined is cumulative from all procedures that removed lymph nodes through the completion of surgeries in the first course of treatment with the exception of aspiration or core biopsies coded to 95.

Do not count a positive aspiration or core biopsy of a lymph node in the same lymph node chain removed at surgery as an additional node in Regional Nodes Examined.

If the positive aspiration or core biopsy is from a node in a different node region, include the node in the count of Regional Nodes Examined.

If the location of the lymph node that is aspirated or core-biopsied is not known, assume it is part of the lymph node chain surgically removed, and do not include it in the count of Regional Nodes Examined.

When neither the type of lymph node removal procedure nor the number of lymph nodes examined is known, use code 98.

Priority of lymph node counts. If there is a discrepancy regarding the number of lymph nodes examined, use information in the following priority: final diagnosis, synoptic report (also known as CAP protocol or pathology report checklist), microscopic, gross.

Use of code 95. Use code 95 when the only procedure for regional lymph nodes is a needle aspiration (cytology) or core biopsy (tissue).

Lymph node biopsy. If a lymph node biopsy was performed, code the number of nodes removed, if known. If the number of nodes removed by biopsy is not known, use code 96.

Definition of “sampling” (code 96). A lymph node “sampling” is removal of a limited number of lymph nodes. Other terms for removal of a limited number of nodes include lymph node biopsy, berry picking, sentinel lymph node procedure, sentinel node biopsy, selective dissection. Use code 96 when a limited number of nodes are removed but the number is unknown.

Definition of “dissection” (code 97). A lymph node “dissection” is removal of most or all of the nodes in the lymph node chain(s) that drain the area around the primary tumor. Other terms include lymphadenectomy, radical node dissection, lymph node stripping. Use code 97 when more than a limited number of lymph nodes are removed and the number is unknown.

Multiple lymph node procedures. If both a lymph node sampling and a lymph node dissection are performed and the total number of lymph nodes examined is unknown, use code 97.

Use of Code 99. If it is unknown whether nodes were removed or examined, code as 99.

Primary sites always coded 99. For the following schemas, the Regional Nodes Examined field is always coded as 99. Placenta, Brain and Cerebral Meninges, Other Parts of Central Nervous System, Intracranial Gland Hematopoietic, Reticuloendothelial, Immunoproliferative and Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Myeloma and Plasma Cell Disorders Other and Ill-Defined Primary Sites, Unknown Primary Site

When definition of regional nodes differs between the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual and the SEER Program Coding and Staging Manual, use the AJCC definition.

Regional Lymph Nodes Examined continued

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 00 | No nodes were examined |
| 01-89 | 1-89 nodes were examined. (Code the exact number of regional lymph nodes examined) |
| 90 | 90 or more nodes examined |
| 95 | No regional nodes removed, but aspiration or core biopsy of regional nodes was performed |
| 96 | Regional lymph node removal was documented as sampling, and the number of nodes is unknown/not stated |
| 97 | Regional lymph node removal was documented as dissection, and the number of nodes is unknown/not stated |
| 98 | Regional lymph nodes surgically removed but number of lymph nodes unknown or not stated, and not documented as sampling or dissection; nodes were examined, but the number is unknown |
| 99 | Unknown if regional nodes examined. Not applicable or negative. Not stated in patient record. |

Regional Lymph Nodes Positive

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: REGIONAL_NODES_POSITIVE

NAACCR Item #: 820

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 – 99

Description:

Records the exact number of regional lymph nodes examined by the pathologist and found to contain metastases. Beginning with cases diagnosed on or after January 1, 2004, this item became a component of the Collaborative Staging System (CS). In 2016, use of CS was discontinued, however this data item continued to be required. Rationale This data item is necessary for pathological staging, and it serves as a quality measure for pathology reports and the extent of the surgical evaluation and treatment of the patient.

Coding Instructions:

Regional lymph nodes only. Record information about only regional lymph nodes in this field. Involved distant lymph nodes should not be coded in this field.

This field is based on pathologic information only. This field is to be recorded regardless of whether the patient received preoperative treatment.

Cumulative nodes positive. Record the total number of regional lymph nodes removed and found to be positive by pathologic examination.

The number of regional lymph nodes positive is cumulative from all procedures that remove lymph nodes through the completion of surgeries in the first course of treatment.

Do not count a positive aspiration or core biopsy of a lymph node in the same lymph node chain removed at surgery as an additional node in Regional Nodes Positive when there are positive nodes in the resection. In other words, if there are positive regional lymph nodes in a lymph node dissection, do not count the core needle biopsy or the fine needle aspiration if it is in the same chain. See also Use of Code 95 below.

If the positive aspiration or core biopsy is from a node in a different node region, include the node in the count of Regional Nodes Positive.

If the location of the lymph node that is core-biopsied or aspirated is not known, assume it is part of the lymph node chain surgically removed, and do not include it in the count of Regional Nodes Positive.

Priority of lymph node counts. If there is a discrepancy regarding the number of positive lymph nodes, use information in the following priority: final diagnosis, synoptic report (also known as CAP protocol or pathology report checklist), microscopic, gross.

Positive Nodes in Multiple Primaries in Same Organ. If there are multiple primary cancers with different histologic types in the same organ and the pathology report just states the number of nodes positive, the registrar should first try to determine the histology of the metastases in the nodes and code the nodes as positive for the primary with that histology. If no further information is available, code the nodes as positive for all primaries.

Isolated tumor cells (ITCs) in lymph nodes. For all primary sites except cutaneous melanoma and Merkel cell carcinoma of skin, count only lymph nodes that contain micrometastases or larger (metastases greater than 0.2 millimeters in size). Do not include in the count of lymph nodes positive any nodes that are identified as containing isolated tumor cells (ITCs). If the path report indicates that nodes are positive but the size of metastasis is not stated, assume the metastases are larger than 0.2 mm and count the lymph node(s) as positive.

For cutaneous melanoma and Merkel cell carcinoma, count nodes with ITCs as positive lymph nodes.

Use of Code 95. Use code 95 when the only procedure for regional lymph nodes is a needle aspiration (cytology) or core biopsy (tissue).

Use code 95 when a positive lymph node is aspirated and there are no surgically resected lymph nodes.

Use code 95 when a positive lymph node is aspirated and surgically resected lymph nodes are negative.

Definition of Code 97. Use code 97 for any combination of positive aspirated, biopsied, sampled or dissected lymph nodes if the number of involved nodes cannot be determined on the basis of cytology or histology. Code 97 includes positive lymph nodes diagnosed by either cytology or histology. o Note: If the aspirated node is the only one that is microscopically positive, use code 95.

Use of Code 98. Code 98 may be used in several situations.

When the assessment of lymph nodes is clinical only.

When no lymph nodes are removed and examined.

When a “dissection” of a lymph node drainage area is found to contain no lymph nodes at the time of pathologic examination.

If Regional Nodes Positive is coded as 98, Regional Nodes Examined is usually coded 00.

Use of code 99. Use code 99 if it is unknown whether regional lymph nodes are positive.

Primary sites always coded 99. For the following primary sites and histologies, the Regional Nodes Positive field is always coded as 99: Placenta, Brain and Cerebral Meninges, Other Parts of Central Nervous System, Intracranial Gland, Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Hematopoietic, Reticuloendothelial, Immunoproliferative and Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Myeloma and Plasma Cell Disorders, Other and Ill-Defined Primary Sites, Unknown Primary Site

When definition of regional nodes differs between the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual and the SEER Program Coding and Staging Manual use the AJCC definition.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|--|
| 00 | All nodes examined are negative |
| 01-89 | 1-89 nodes are positive. (Code exact number of nodes positive) |
| 90 | 90 or more nodes are positive |
| 95 | Positive aspiration or core biopsy of lymph node(s) |
| 97 | Positive nodes are documented, but the number are unspecified |
| 98 | No nodes examined |
| 99 | It is unknown whether nodes are positive; not applicable; not stated in patient record |

Sentinel Lymph Nodes Examined

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: SLN_EXAM

NAACCR Item #: 834

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00-90, 95, 98, 99, Blank

Description:

Records the total number of lymph nodes sampled during the sentinel node biopsy and examined by the pathologist. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of cases diagnosed 01/01/2018 and later. **This data item is required for breast and cutaneous melanoma cases only.**

Rationale:

It is a known fact that sentinel lymph node biopsies have been under-reported. Additionally, the timing and results of sentinel lymph node biopsy procedures are used in quality of care measures. This data item can be used to more accurately assess the number of lymph nodes biopsied during the sentinel node biopsy procedure separate from the number of lymph nodes dissected during additional subsequent regional node procedures.

Coding Instructions:

If, during a sentinel node biopsy procedure, a few non-sentinel nodes happen to be sampled, document the total number of nodes sampled during the sentinel node procedure in this data item. I.e., record the total number of nodes from the sentinel node biopsy procedure regardless of sentinel node status.

If a sentinel node biopsy procedure and then a subsequent, separate regional node dissection procedure are performed, record the total number of nodes biopsied during the sentinel node procedure in this data item, and record the total number of regional lymph nodes biopsied/dissected (which includes the number of nodes documented in this data item) in Regional Lymph Nodes Examined [830].

If a sentinel lymph node biopsy is performed during the same procedure as the regional node dissection, record the total number of nodes biopsied during the sentinel node procedure in this data item, and record the total number of regional lymph nodes biopsied/dissected (which includes the number of nodes documented in this data item) in Regional Lymph Nodes Examined [830].

Sentinel Lymph Nodes Examined, continued

If aspiration of sentinel lymph node(s) AND a sentinel node biopsy procedure were performed for same patient, record the results for the sentinel node biopsy.

The number of sentinel lymph nodes examined will typically be found in the pathology report; radiology reports, or documented by the physician. Determination of the exact number of sentinel lymph nodes examined may require assistance from the managing physician for consistent coding.

Sentinel node procedures are common for other sites, but data is only collected in these fields for breast and cutaneous melanoma. Use the AJCC N suffix to designate sentinel node procedures for ALL sites.

The number of sentinel nodes should be equal to or less than the number of regional nodes examined recorded in the Regional Lymph Nodes Examined [830] data item.

| Code | Label |
|-------------|---|
| 00 | No sentinel nodes were examined |
| 01-90 | Sentinel nodes were examined (code the exact number of sentinel lymph nodes examined) |
| 95 | No sentinel nodes were removed, but aspiration of sentinel node(s) was performed |
| 98 | Sentinel lymph nodes were biopsied, but the number is unknown |
| 99 | It is unknown whether sentinel nodes were examined; not applicable or negative; not stated in patient record |

Sentinel Lymph Nodes Positive

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: SLN_POS

NAACCR Item #: 835

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00-90, 95, 97-99, Blank

Description:

Records the exact number of sentinel lymph nodes biopsied by the pathologist and found to contain metastases. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of cases diagnosed 01/01/2018 and later. **This data item is required for breast and cutaneous melanoma cases only.**

Rationale:

It is a known fact that sentinel lymph node biopsies have been under-reported. Additionally, the timing and results of sentinel lymph node biopsy procedures are used in quality of care measures. This data item can be used to more accurately assess the number of positive sentinel lymph nodes biopsied separate from the number of positive lymph nodes identified during additional subsequent regional node dissection procedures, if performed.

Coding Instructions:

If, during a sentinel node biopsy procedure, a few non-sentinel nodes happen to be sampled and are positive, document the total number of positive nodes identified during the sentinel node procedure in this data item. I.e., record the total number of positive nodes from the sentinel node biopsy procedure regardless of whether the nodes contain dye or colloidal material (tracer or radiotracer).

If both a sentinel node biopsy procedure and then a subsequent, separate regional node dissection procedure are performed, record the total number of positive sentinel nodes identified during the sentinel node procedure in this data item, and record the total number of positive regional lymph nodes biopsied/dissected (which includes the number of sentinel nodes documented in this data item) in Regional Lymph Nodes Positive [820].

If a positive aspiration of sentinel lymph node(s) AND a positive sentinel node biopsy procedure were performed for same patient, record the results for the positive sentinel node biopsy procedure.

Sentinel Lymph Nodes Positive, continued

Sentinel node procedures are common for other sites, but data is only collected in these fields for breast and cutaneous melanoma. Use the AJCC N suffix to designate sentinel node procedures for ALL sites.

FOR BREAST ONLY: If a sentinel lymph node biopsy is performed during the same procedure as the regional node dissection, use code 97 in this data item, and record the total number of positive regional lymph nodes biopsied/dissected (both sentinel and regional) in Regional Lymph Nodes Positive [820]. • The CAP Protocol for Breast is designed to capture information from the resection (there is no diagnostic protocol for breast). As a result, when the sentinel lymph node biopsy is performed during the same procedure as the regional node dissection, only the overall total number of positive regional nodes (both sentinel and regional) is recorded; the number of positive sentinel nodes is not captured. STORE 2018 Sentinel Lymph Nodes Positive Page 164

FOR MELANOMA ONLY: If a sentinel lymph node biopsy is performed during the same procedure as the regional node dissection, record the total number of positive sentinel nodes identified in this data item, and record the total number of positive regional lymph nodes identified (which includes the number of positive sentinel nodes documented in this data item) in Regional Lymph Nodes Positive [820].

When the sentinel lymph node biopsy is performed during the same procedure as the regional node dissection the CAP Protocol for Melanoma captures both the number of positive sentinel nodes as well as the number of positive regional nodes (i.e., the number of positive sentinel nodes is captured).

The number of sentinel lymph nodes biopsied and found positive will typically be found in the pathology report; radiology reports, or documented by the physician. Determination of the exact number of sentinel lymph nodes positive may require assistance from the managing physician for consistent coding.

The number of sentinel nodes positive should be less than or equal to than the total number of Regional Nodes Positive [820].

For carcinoma of the breast, if only positive Isolated Tumor Cells (ITC) are identified the sentinel lymph nodes are considered negative.

For melanoma, if only positive Isolated Tumor Cells (ITC) are identified the sentinel lymph nodes are considered positive.

mi (microscopic or micro mets) sentinel lymph nodes are considered positive.

Sentinel Lymph Nodes Positive, continued

| Code | Label |
|-------------|--|
| 00 | All sentinel nodes examined are negative |
| 01-90 | Sentinel nodes are positive (code exact number of nodes positive) |
| 95 | Positive aspiration of sentinel lymph node(s) was performed |
| 97 | Positive sentinel nodes are documented, but the number is unspecified; For breast ONLY: SLN and RLND occurred during the same procedure |
| 98 | No sentinel nodes were biopsied |
| 99 | It is unknown whether sentinel nodes are positive; not applicable; not stated in patient record |

Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy, Days from Diagnosis

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: SENTINEL_LNBX_STARTED_DAY

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: 0000-9999, blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date of Sentinel Node Biopsy* (NAACCR Item #832).

This is a new variable collected in 2018 and later. **This item is only collected for breast and cutaneous melanoma.** The AJCC N suffix to designate sentinel node procedures for ALL sites.

For more information, see NAACCR Item 832, Date of Sentinel Node Biopsy in the STORE manual at:

https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

Regional Lymph Node Dissection, Days from Diagnosis

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: REG_LN_DISS_STARTED_DAY

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: 0000-9999, blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date of Regional Lymph Node Dissection* (NAACCR Item #682).

This is a new variable collected in 2018 and later.

For more information, see NAACCR Item 682, Date of Regional Lymph Node Dissection in the STORE manual at

https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

Surgical Diagnostic and Staging Procedure

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_DXSTG_PROC

NAACCR Item #: 1350

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 07, 09

Description:

Records the type of surgical diagnostic and/or staging procedure performed.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code the type of procedure performed as part of the initial diagnosis and workup, whether this is done at the reporting institution or another facility.

Code 02 is used if both an incisional biopsy of the primary site and an incisional biopsy of a metastatic site are done.

Surgical procedures which aspirate, biopsy, or remove regional lymph nodes in an effort to diagnose and/or stage disease are not coded in this item. The item *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery* (NAACCR Item #1292) is used to code these procedures.

Brushings, washings, cell aspiration, and hematologic findings (peripheral blood smears) as positive cytologic diagnostic confirmation are coded in the data item *Diagnostic Confirmation* (NAACCR Item #490). These are not considered surgical procedures and are not be coded in this item.

Excisional biopsies with clear or microscopic margins are not coded in this data item. Item *Surgical Procedure of Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #1290) is used to code these procedures.

Palliative surgical procedures are not coded in this data item. The item *Palliative Care* (NAACCR Item #3270) is used to code these procedures.

Analytic Note: None.

Surgical Diagnostic and Staging Procedure continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 00 | No surgical diagnostic or staging procedure was performed |
| 01 | A biopsy (incisional, needle, or aspiration) was done to a site other than the primary. No exploratory procedure was done |
| 02 | A biopsy (incisional, needle, or aspiration) was done to the primary site; or biopsy or removal of a lymph node to diagnose or stage lymphoma |
| 03 | A surgical exploration only. The patient was not biopsied or treated |
| 04 | A surgical procedure with a bypass was performed, but no biopsy was done |
| 05 | An exploratory procedure was performed, and a biopsy of either the primary site or another site was done |
| 06 | A bypass procedure was performed, and a biopsy of either the primary site or another site was done |
| 07 | A procedure was done, but the type of procedure is unknown |
| 09 | No information on whether a diagnostic or staging procedure was performed |

Surgical Diagnostic and Staging Procedure at this Facility

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: RX_HOSP_DXSTG_PROC

NAACCR Item #: 740

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 07, 09

Description:

Records the type of surgical diagnostic and/or staging procedure performed at the reporting facility. This data item was added to the 2015 PUF (data released in Fall 2017), and does not appear in prior versions of the PUF data.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code the type of procedure performed as part of the initial diagnosis and workup, whether this is done at the reporting institution or another facility.

Code 02 is used if both an incisional biopsy of the primary site and an incisional biopsy of a metastatic site are done.

Surgical procedures which aspirate, biopsy, or remove regional lymph nodes in an effort to diagnose and/or stage disease are not coded in this item. The item *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery* (NAACCR Item #1292) is used to code these procedures.

Brushings, washings, cell aspiration, and hematologic findings (peripheral blood smears) as positive cytologic diagnostic confirmation are coded in the data item *Diagnostic Confirmation* (NAACCR Item #490). These are not considered surgical procedures and are not be coded in this item.

Excisional biopsies with clear or microscopic margins are not coded in this data item. Item *Surgical Procedure of Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #1290) is used to code these procedures.

Palliative surgical procedures are not coded in this data item. The item *Palliative Procedure* (NAACCR Item #3270) is used to code these procedures.

Analytic Note: None.

Surgical Diagnostic and Staging Procedure at this Facility continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 00 | No surgical diagnostic or staging procedure was performed |
| 01 | A biopsy (incisional, needle, or aspiration) was done to a site other than the primary. No exploratory procedure was done |
| 02 | A biopsy (incisional, needle, or aspiration) was done to the primary site; or biopsy or removal of a lymph node to diagnose or stage lymphoma |
| 03 | A surgical exploration only. The patient was not biopsied or treated |
| 04 | A surgical procedure with a bypass was performed, but no biopsy was done |
| 05 | An exploratory procedure was performed, and a biopsy of either the primary site or another site was done |
| 06 | A bypass procedure was performed, and a biopsy of either the primary site or another site was done |
| 07 | A procedure was done, but the type of procedure is unknown |
| 09 | No information on whether a diagnostic or staging procedure was performed |

Surgical Diagnostic and Staging Procedure, Days from Dx

Data Dictionary Category: Cancer Identification

PUF Data Item Name: DX_STAGING_PROC_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: 0 - 9999, blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date of Surgical Diagnostic and Staging Procedure* (NAACCR Item #1280).

Registry Coding Instructions: None.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|----------|--|
| 0 - 9999 | Number of elapsed days |
| blank | No surgical diagnostic and staging procedure, procedure unknown, elapsed days cannot be computed, or not available for these diagnosis |

Stage of Disease: Traditional AJCC Staging System

AJCC Clinical T

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: TNM_CLIN_T

NAACCR Item #: 940

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2017

Length: 5

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric (uppercase and lowercase), blank

Description:

Identifies the clinically-determined size and/or extension of the primary tumor (cT) as defined by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC).

Registry Coding Instructions:

Refer to the applicable *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* for coding rules.

Analytic Note:

For cases diagnosed on or prior to December 31, 2003, this item was expected to be completed by an attending physician, though registry staff were frequently involved in the determination of the information coded in this item through the review of full range of clinical and patient notes available to registry staff. For cases diagnosed January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2007, the CoC required registries to copy the staging elements from a standardized document found in the patient record, as recorded by the managing physician. PUF users may notice an increase in the proportion of cases with cT reported as X as a consequence of the CoC restriction on the allowable range of registry coding of information beyond that documented by the managing physician.

The rules changed again with cases diagnosed in 2008. Beginning with 2008 diagnoses, registrars were required to record clinical stage. If it was not available from a physician, it was to be coded from information available in the patient record.

Cases are coded using the *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* edition in use during the year in which the case was diagnosed. Consult the appropriate edition of this manual for organ or site specific codes and their definitions. See *AJCC TNM Edition Number* (NAACCR Item #1060). Prior to implementation of the 5th edition of the manual, some "slippage" in version occurred, and edition numbers are not included in the PUF for those older cases.

AJCC Clinical T continued

Codes on this list comprise all codes valid for any AJCC manual through the 7th edition and for any chapter. Please consult the applicable manual and chapter for codes that are valid for specific site, histology and AJCC edition combinations.

There is no standard mechanism to recode AJCC items from one edition to another. Careful review of the individual definitions in the respective AJCC manuals is necessary before combining or comparing data across two or more AJCC editions.

| Code | Definition | Code | Definition |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Blank | Not available in patient record | 2A, c2A | cT2a |
| X, cX | cTX | 2A1, c2A1 | cT2a1 |
| 0, c0 | cT0 | 2A2, c2A2 | cT2a2 |
| A, pA | pTa | 2B, c2B | cT2b |
| IS, pIS | pTis | 2C, c2C | cT2c |
| ISPU, pISPU | pTispu | 2D, c2D | cT2d |
| ISPD, pISPD | pTispd | 3, c3 | cT3 |
| 1MI, c1MI | cT1mic | 3A, c3A | cT3a |
| 1, c1 | cT1 | 3B, c3B | cT3b |
| 1A, c1A | cT1a | 3C, c3C | cT3c |
| 1A1, c1A1 | cT1a1 | 3D, c3D | cT3d |
| 1A2, c1A2 | cT1a2 | 4, c4 | cT4 |
| 1B, c1B | cT1b | 4A, c4A | cT4a |
| 1B1, c1B1 | cT1b1 | 4B, c4B | cT4b |
| 1B2, c1B2 | cT1b2 | 4C, c4C | cT4c |
| 1C, c1C | cT1c | 4D, c4D | cT4d |
| 1D, c1D | cT1d | 4E, c4E | cT4e |
| 2, c2 | cT2 | 88 | Not applicable |

AJCC Clinical N

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: TNM_CLIN_N

NAACCR Item #: 950

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2017

Length: 5

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric (uppercase and lowercase), blank

Description:

Identifies the clinically-determined absence or presence of regional lymph node (cN) metastasis and describes the extent of the regional lymph node metastasis as defined by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC).

Registry Coding Instructions:

Refer to the applicable *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* for coding rules.

Analytic Note:

For cases diagnosed on or prior to December 31, 2003, this item was expected to be completed by an attending physician, though registry staff were frequently involved in the determination of the information coded in this item though the review of full range of clinical and patient notes available to registry staff. For cases diagnosed January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2007, the CoC required registries to copy the staging elements from a standardized document found in the patient record, as recorded by the managing physician. PUF users may notice an increase in the proportion of cases with cN reported as X as a consequence of the CoC restriction on the allowable range of registry coding of information beyond that documented by the managing physician.

The rules changed again with cases diagnosed in 2008. Beginning with 2008 diagnoses, registrars were required to record clinical stage. If it was not available from a physician, it was to be coded from information available in the medical record.

Cases are coded using the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual edition in use during the year in which the case was diagnosed. Consult the appropriate edition of this manual for organ or site specific codes and their definitions. See AJCC TNM Edition Number (NAACCR Item #1060). Prior to implementation of the 5th edition of the manual, some "slippage" in version occurred, and edition numbers are not included in the PUF for those older cases.

Codes on this list comprise all codes valid for any AJCC manual through the 7th edition and for any chapter. Please consult the applicable manual and chapter for codes that are valid for specific site, histology and AJCC edition combinations.

AJCC Clinical N continued

There is no standard mechanism to recode AJCC items from one edition to another. Careful review of the individual definitions in the respective AJCC manuals is necessary before combining or comparing data across two or more AJCC editions.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| blank | Not available in patient record |
| X | cNX |
| 0, c0 | cN0 |
| 0I-, c0I- | cN0i- |
| 0I+, c0I+ | cN0i+ |
| 0M-, c0M- | cN0m- |
| 0M+, c0M+ | cN0m+ |
| 1MI, c1MI | cN1mi |
| 0A, c0A | cN0a |
| 0B, c0B | cN0b |
| 1, c1 | cN1 |
| 1A, c1A | cN1a |
| 1B, c1B | cN1b |
| 1C, c1C | cN1c |
| 2, c2 | cN2 |
| 2A, c2A | cN2a |
| 2B, c2B | cN2b |
| 2C, c2C | cN2c |
| 3, c3 | cN3 |
| 3A, c3A | cN3a |
| 3B, c3B | cN3b |
| 3C, c3C | cN3c |
| 4, c4 | cN4 |
| 88 | Not applicable |

AJCC Clinical M

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: TNM_CLIN_M

NAACCR Item #: 960

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2017

Length: 5

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric (uppercase and lowercase), blank

Description:

Identifies the clinically-determined absence or presence of distant metastasis (cM) as defined by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC).

Registry Coding Instructions:

Refer to the applicable *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* for coding rules in force for the particular edition.

Analytic Note:

For cases diagnosed on or prior to December 31, 2003, this item was expected to be completed by an attending physician, though registry staff were frequently involved in the determination of the information coded in this item though the review of full range of clinical and patient notes available to registry staff. For cases diagnosed January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2007, the CoC required registries to copy the staging elements from a standardized document found in the patient record, as recorded by the managing physician. PUF users may notice an increase in the proportion of cases with cM reported as X as a consequence of the CoC restriction on the allowable range of registry coding of information beyond that documented by the managing physician.

The rules changed again with cases diagnosed in 2008. Beginning with 2008 diagnoses, registrars were required to record clinical stage. If it was not available from a physician, it was to be coded from information available in the medical record.

Cases are coded using the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual edition in use during the year in which the case was diagnosed. Consult the appropriate edition of this manual for organ or site-specific codes and their definitions. See AJCC TNM Edition Number (NAACCR Item #1060). Prior to implementation of the 5th edition of the manual, some "slippage" in version occurred, and edition numbers are not included in the PUF for those older cases.

AJCC Clinical M continued

Codes on this list comprise all codes valid for any AJCC manual through the 7th edition and for any chapter. Please consult the applicable manual and chapter for codes that are valid for specific site, histology and AJCC edition combinations.

There is no standard mechanism to recode AJCC items from one edition to another. Careful review of the individual definitions in the respective AJCC manuals is necessary before combining or comparing data across two or more AJCC editions.

| Code | Definition* |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| blank | Not available in patient record |
| X, cX | cMX |
| 0, c0 | cM0 |
| 0I+, c0I+ | cM0(i+) |
| 1, c1, p1 | cM1, pM1 |
| 1A, c1A, p1A | cM1a, pM1a |
| 1B, c1B, p1B | cM1b, pM1b |
| 1C, c1C, p1C | cM1c, pM1c |
| 1D, c1D, p1D | cM1d, pM1d |
| 88 | Not applicable (not defined) |

*P prefixes were allowed starting in 2016 but can occur before 2016 for resubmitted cases

AJCC Clinical Stage Group

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: TNM_CLIN_STAGE_GROUP

NAACCR Item #: 970

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2017

Length: 4

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric (uppercase), blank

Description:

Identifies the applicable stage group based on the T, N, and M elements as defined by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC).

Registry Coding Instructions:

Refer to the current *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* for coding rules.

Analytic Note:

For cases diagnosed on or prior to December 31, 2003, this item was expected to be completed by an attending physician, though registry staff were frequently involved in the determination of the information coded in this item through the review of the full range of clinical and patient notes available to registry staff.

For cases diagnosed January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2007, the CoC required registries to copy the staging items from a standardized document found in the patient record, as recorded by the managing physician. PUF users may notice an increase in the proportion of 99s as a consequence of the CoC restriction on the allowable range of registry coding of information beyond that documented by the managing physician.

The rules changed again with cases diagnosed in 2008. Beginning with 2008 diagnoses, registrars were required to record clinical stage. If it was not available from a physician, it was to be coded from information available in the patient record.

Cases are coded using the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual edition in use during the year in which the case was diagnosed. Consult the appropriate edition of this manual for organ or site specific codes and their definitions. See AJCC TNM Edition Number (NAACCR Item #1060). Prior to implementation of the 5th edition of the manual, some "slippage" in version occurred, and edition numbers are not included in the PUF for those older cases.

Codes on this list comprise all codes valid for any AJCC manual through the 7th edition and for any chapter. Please consult the applicable manual and chapter for codes that are valid for specific site, histology and AJCC edition combinations.

AJCC Clinical Stage Group continued

There is no standard mechanism to recode AJCC items from one edition to another. Careful review of the individual definitions in the respective AJCC manuals is necessary before combining or comparing data across two or more AJCC editions.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 0 | cStage 0 |
| 0A | cStage 0A |
| 0IS | cStage 0is |
| 1 | cStage I |
| 1A | cStage IA |
| 1A1 | cStage IA1 |
| 1A2 | cStage IA2 |
| 1B | cStage IB |
| 1B1 | cStage IB1 |
| 1B2 | cStage IB2 |
| 1C | cStage IC |
| 1S | cStage IS |
| 2 | cStage II |
| 2A | cStage IIA |
| 2A1 | cStage IIA1 |
| 2A2 | cStage IIA2 |
| 2B | cStage IIB |

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 2C | cStage IIC |
| 3 | cStage III |
| 3A | cStage IIIA |
| 3B | cStage IIIB |
| 3C | cStage IIIC |
| 3C1 | cStage IIIC1 |
| 3C2 | cStage IIIC2 |
| 4 | cStage IV |
| 4A | cStage IVA |
| 4A1 | cStage IVA1 |
| 4A2 | cStage IVA2 |
| 4B | cStage 4B |
| 4C | cStage IVC |
| OC | Occult |
| 88 | Not applicable |
| 99 | Unknown |
| blank | Not available |

AJCC Pathologic T

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: TNM_PATH_T

NAACCR Item #: 880

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2017

Length: 5

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric (uppercase and lowercase), blank

Description:

Identifies the pathologically determined tumor size and/or extension (pT) as defined by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC).

Registry Coding Instructions:

Refer to the applicable *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* for coding rules.

Analytic Note:

For cases diagnosed on or prior to December 31, 2003, this item was expected to be completed by an attending physician, though registry staff were frequently involved in the determination of the information coded in this item through the review of clinical and patient notes available to registry staff. For cases diagnosed January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2007, the CoC required registries to copy the staging elements from a standardized document found in the patient record, as recorded by the managing physician.

Beginning with 2008 diagnoses, the rules changed again. Physicians were no longer required to stage, but cancer committees in CoC programs were required to devise plans to ascertain that staging was used appropriately to make treatment decisions. Registries were encouraged to record physician staging when it was available, but were not required to do so. The CoC determined that the stage groups derived from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System met the criteria expected of pathologic staging, in providing an AJCC "final stage". PUF users are likely to see a decrease in the completeness of pathologic staging recorded in the "AJCC" staging items in the years following 2008.

Cases are coded using the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual edition in use during the year in which the case was diagnosed. Consult the appropriate edition of this manual for organ or site specific codes and their definitions. See AJCC TNM Edition Number (NAACCR Item #1060). Prior to implementation of the 5th edition of the manual, some "slippage" in version occurred, and edition numbers are not included in the PUF for those older cases.

AJCC Pathologic T continued

Codes on this list comprise all codes valid for any AJCC manual through the 7th edition and for any chapter. Please consult the applicable manual and chapter for codes that are valid for specific site, histology and AJCC edition combinations.

There is no standard mechanism to recode AJCC items from one edition to another. Careful review of the individual definitions in the respective AJCC manuals is necessary before combining or comparing data across two or more AJCC editions.

| Code | Definition | Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|-----------|----------------|
| blank | Not available in patient record. Not collected (2008+) | 2, p2 | pT2 |
| X, pX | pTX | 2A, p2A | pT2a |
| 0, p0 | pT0 | 2A1, p2A1 | pT2a1 |
| A, pA | pTa | 2A2, p2A2 | pT2a2 |
| IS, pIS | pTis | 2B, p2B | pT2b |
| ISPU, pISPU | pTispu | 2C, p2C | pT2c |
| ISPD, pISPD | pTispd | 2D, p2D | pT2d |
| 1MI, p1MI | pT1mic | 3, p3 | pT3 |
| 1, p1 | pT1 | 3A, p3A | pT3a |
| 1A, p1A | pT1a | 3B, p3B | pT3b |
| 1A1, p1A1 | pT1a1 | 3C, p3C | pT3c |
| 1A2, p1A2 | pT1a2 | 3D, p3D | pT3d |
| 1B, p1B | pT1b | 4, p4 | pT4 |
| 1B1, p1B1 | pT1b1 | 4A, p4A | pT4a |
| 1B2, p1B2 | pT1b2 | 4B, p4B | pT4b |
| 1C, p1C | pT1c | 4C, p4C | pT4c |
| 1D, p1D | pT1d | 4D, p4D | pT4d |
| | | 4E, p4E | pT4e |
| | | 88 | Not applicable |

AJCC Pathologic N

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: TNM_PATH_N

NAACCR Item #: 890

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2017

Length: 5

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric (uppercase and lowercase), blank

Description:

Identifies the pathologically determined absence or presence or extent of regional lymph node (pN) metastasis as defined by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC).

Registry Coding Instructions:

Refer to the applicable *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* for coding rules.

Analytic Note:

For cases diagnosed on or prior to December 31, 2003, this item was expected to be completed by an attending physician, though registry staff were frequently involved in the determination of the information coded in this item though the review of full range of clinical and patient notes available to registry staff. For cases diagnosed January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2007, the CoC required registries to copy the staging elements from a standardized document found in the patient record, as recorded by the managing physician.

Beginning with 2008 diagnoses, the rules changed again. Physicians were no longer required to stage, but cancer committees in CoC programs were required to devise plans to ascertain that staging was used appropriately to make treatment decisions. Registries were encouraged to record physician staging when it was available, but were not required to do so. The CoC determined that the stage groups derived from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System met the criteria expected of pathologic staging, in providing a AJCC "final stage". PUF users are likely to see a decrease in the completeness of pathologic staging recorded in the "AJCC" staging items in the years following 2008.

Cases are coded using the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual edition in use during the year in which the case was diagnosed. Consult the appropriate edition of this manual for organ or site specific codes and their definitions. See AJCC TNM Edition Number (NAACCR Item #1060). Prior to implementation of the 5th edition of the manual, some "slippage" in version was allowed, such that some codes for cases diagnosed the year prior to implementation of a given edition and the year following its replacement may also have codes from the edition.

AJCC Pathologic N continued

Codes on this list comprise all codes valid for any AJCC manual through the 7th edition and for any chapter. Please consult the applicable manual and chapter for codes that are valid for specific site, histology and AJCC edition combinations.

There is no standard mechanism to recode AJCC items from one edition to another. Careful review of the individual definitions in the respective AJCC manuals is necessary before combining or comparing data across two or more AJCC editions.

For pathologic N, some cancer sites in which lymph node involvement is rare, patients whose nodal status is not determined to be positive for tumor should be designated as cN0, not pN0. See the AJCC 8th edition Chapter 1 Principles of Cancer Staging: Node Status Not Required in Rare Circumstances, at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ajcc/principles_cancer_staging.ashx

AJCC Pathologic N continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| blank | Not available in patient record. Not collected (2008+) |
| X | pNX |
| 0, p0, c0 | pN0, cN0 |
| 0I-, p0I- | pN0i- |
| 0I+, p0I+ | pN0i+ |
| 0M-, p0M- | pN0m- |
| 0M+, p0M+ | pN0m+ |
| 1MI, p1MI | pN1mi |
| 0A, p0A | pN0a |
| 0B, p0B | pN0b |
| 1, p1 | pN1 |
| 1A, p1A | pN1a |
| 1B, p1B | pN1b |
| 1C, p1C | pN1c |
| 2, p2 | pN2 |
| 2A, p2A | pN2a |
| 2B, p2B | pN2b |
| 2C, p2C | pN2c |
| 3, p3 | pN3 |
| 3A, p3A | pN3a |
| 3B, p3B | pN3b |
| 3C, p3C | pN3c |
| 4, p4 | pN4 |
| 88 | Not applicable |

AJCC Pathologic M

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: TNM_PATH_M

NAACCR Item #: 900

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2017

Length: 5

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric (uppercase and lowercase), blank

Description:

Identifies the pathologically determined absence or presence of distant metastasis (pM) as defined by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC).

Registry Coding Instructions:

Refer to the applicable *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* for coding rules.

Analytic Note:

For cases diagnosed on or prior to December 31, 2003, this item was expected to be completed by an attending physician, though registry staff were frequently involved in the determination of the information coded in this item though the review of full range of clinical and patient notes available to registry staff. For cases diagnosed January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2007, the CoC required registries to copy the staging elements from a standardized document found in the patient record, as recorded by the managing physician.

Beginning with 2008 diagnoses, the rules changed again. Physicians were no longer required to stage, but cancer committees in CoC programs were required to devise plans to ascertain that staging was used appropriately to make treatment decisions. Registries were encouraged to record physician staging when it was available, but were not required to do so. The CoC determined that the stage groups derived from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System met the criteria expected of pathologic staging, in providing an AJCC "final stage". PUF users are likely to see a decrease in the completeness of pathologic staging recorded in the "AJCC" staging items in the years following 2008.

Cases are coded using the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual edition in use during the year in which the case was diagnosed. Consult the appropriate edition of this manual for organ or site specific codes and their definitions. See AJCC TNM Edition Number (NAACCR Item #1060). Prior to implementation of the 5th edition of the manual, some "slippage" in version was allowed, such that some codes for cases diagnosed the year prior to implementation of a given edition and the year following its replacement may also have codes from the edition.

AJCC Pathologic M continued

Codes on this list comprise all codes valid for any AJCC manual through the 7th edition and for any chapter. Please consult the applicable manual and chapter for codes that are valid for specific site, histology and AJCC edition combinations. There is no standard mechanism to recode AJCC items from one edition to another. Careful review of the individual definitions in the respective AJCC manuals is necessary before combining or comparing data across two or more AJCC editions.

| Code | Definition* |
|-----------------|---|
| blank | Not available in patient record. No positive pM. Not collected (2008+) |
| X, px, cx | pMX, cMX |
| 0, p0, c0 | pM0, cM0 |
| 0I+, p0I+, c0I+ | pM0(i+), cM0(i+) |
| 1, p1, c1 | pM1, cM1 |
| 1A, p1A, c1A | pM1a, cM1a |
| 1B, p1B, c1B | pM1b, cM1b |
| 1C, p1C, c1C | pM1c, cM1c |
| 1D, p1D, c1D | pM1d, cM1d |
| 88 | Not applicable (not defined) |

*C prefixes were allowed starting in 2016 but can occur before 2016 for resubmitted cases

AJCC Pathologic Stage Group

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: TNM_PATH_STAGE_GROUP

NAACCR Item #: 910

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2017

Length: 4

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric (uppercase), blank

Description:

Identifies the pathologically-determined anatomic extent of disease based on the T, N, and M elements as defined by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC).

Registry Coding Instructions:

Refer to the applicable *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* for coding rules.

Analytic Note:

For cases diagnosed prior to December 31, 2003, this item was expected to be completed by an attending physician, though registry staff were frequently involved in the determination of the information coded in this item through the review of clinical and patient notes available to registry staff. For cases diagnosed January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2007, the CoC required registries to copy the staging elements from a standardized document, as recorded by the managing physician.

Beginning with 2008 diagnoses, the rules changed again. Physicians were no longer required to stage, but cancer committees in CoC cancer programs were required to devise plans to ascertain that staging was used appropriately to make treatment decisions. Registries were encouraged to record physician staging when it was available, but were not required to do so.

The CoC determined that the stage groups derived from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System met the criteria expected of pathologic staging, in providing an AJCC "final stage". PUF users are likely to see a decrease in the completeness of pathologic staging in the "AJCC" staging items in the years following 2008.

Cases are coded using the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual edition in use during the year in which the case was diagnosed. Consult the appropriate edition of this manual for organ or site specific codes and their definitions. See AJCC TNM Edition Number (NAACCR Item #1060). Prior to implementation of the 5th edition of the manual, some "slippage" in version was allowed, such that some codes for cases diagnosed the year prior to implementation of a given edition and the year following its replacement may also have codes from the edition.

AJCC Pathologic Stage Group continued

Codes on this list comprise all codes valid for any AJCC manual through the 7th edition and for any chapter. Please consult the applicable manual and chapter for codes that are valid for specific site, histology and AJCC edition combinations. There is no standard mechanism to recode AJCC items from one edition to another. Careful review of the individual definitions in the respective AJCC manuals is necessary before combining or comparing data across two or more AJCC editions.

| Code | Definition | Code | Definition |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|--|
| 0 | pStage 0 | 3 | pStage III |
| 0A | pStage 0A | 3A | pStage IIIA |
| 0IS | pStage 0is | 3B | pStage IIIB |
| 1 | pStage I | 3C | pStage IIIC |
| 1A | pStage IA | 3C1 | pStage IIIC1 |
| 1A1 | pStage IA1 | 3C2 | pStage IIIC2 |
| 1A2 | pStage IA2 | 4 | pStage IV |
| 1B | pStage IB | 4A | pStage IVA |
| 1B1 | pStage IB1 | 4A1 | pStage IVA1 |
| 1B2 | pStage IB2 | 4A2 | pStage IVA2 |
| 1C | pStage IC | 4B | pStage 4B |
| 1S | pStage IS | 4C | pStage IVC |
| 2 | pStage II | OC | Occult |
| 2A | pStage IIA | 88 | Not applicable |
| 2A1 | pStage IIA1 | 99 | Unknown |
| 2A2 | pStage IIA2 | blank | No pathologic staging for this case (2008+ only) |
| 2B | pStage IIB | | |
| 2C | pStage IIC | | |

TNM Edition Number

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: TNM_EDITION_NUMBER

NAACCR Item #: 1060

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00, 06-08, 88, 99

Description:

Identifies the edition number of the *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* used to stage the case.

Registry Coding Instructions:

None; this item may be auto-coded by cancer registry software.

Analytic Note:

AJCC staging is coded according to the version of the *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* in use at the time the case was diagnosed. Prior to implementation of the 5th edition of the manual, some "slippage" in version occurred, and edition numbers are not included in the PUF for those older cases.

| Code | Definition |
|------|---|
| 00 | Not staged (cases that have AJCC staging scheme and staging was not done) |
| 06 | Sixth Edition |
| 07 | Seventh Edition |
| 08 | Eighth Edition |
| 88 | Not applicable (cases that do not have an AJCC staging scheme) |
| 99 | Staged, but the edition is unknown |

NCDB Analytic Stage Group

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: ANALYTIC_STAGE_GROUP

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 5, 8, 9

Description:

Analytic Stage Group is assigned the value of reported *Pathologic Stage Group* (NAACCR Item #910). *Clinical Stage Group* (NAACCR Item #970) is used if Pathologic Stage Group (NAACCR Item #910) is not reported. Sub-stage groups are collapsed into the corresponding general stage designation. The alphanumeric representation of stage group is provided for ease of display.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|------|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Stage 0 |
| 1 | Stage I |
| 2 | Stage II |
| 3 | Stage III |
| 4 | Stage IV |
| 5 | Occult (lung only) |
| 8 | AJCC staging not applicable |
| 9 | AJCC stage group unknown |

Mets at Diagnosis – Bone

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: METS_AT_DX_BONE

NAACCR Item #: 1112

Diagnosis Years Available: 2016 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 8, 9, blank

Description: This data item identifies whether bone is an involved metastatic site.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code information about bone metastases only (discontinuous or distant metastases to bone) identified at the time of diagnosis. This field should not be coded for bone marrow involvement. Bone involvement may be single or multiple. Information about bone involvement may be clinical or pathologic.

Code this field regardless of whether the patient had any preoperative systemic therapy. This field should be coded for all solid tumors, Kaposi sarcoma, Unknown Primary Site, and Other and Ill-Defined Sites.

Use code 8 for Hematopoietic, reticuloendothelial, Immunoproliferative and Myeloproliferative Neoplasms, and Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma. Use code 9 when it cannot be determined from the medical record whether the patient specifically had bone metastases; for example, when there is documentation of carcinomatosis but bone is not specifically mentioned as a metastatic site.

Analytic Note: This is a new item in 2016, replacing the *CS Mets at DX-Bone* (NAACCR Item #2851) item.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|--|
| 0 | None; no bone metastases |
| 1 | Yes, distant bone metastases |
| 8 | Not applicable |
| 9 | Unknown whether bone is involved metastatic site; Not documented in patient record |
| blank | Not available |

Mets at Diagnosis – Brain

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: METS_AT_DX_BRAIN

NAACCR Item #: 1113

Diagnosis Years Available: 2016 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 8, 9, blank

Description: This data item identifies whether brain is an involved metastatic site.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code information about brain metastases only (discontinuous or distant metastases to brain) identified at the time of diagnosis. This field should not be coded for involvement of spinal cord or other parts of the central nervous system. Brain involvement may be single or multiple. Information about brain involvement may be clinical or pathologic. Code this field regardless of whether the patient had any preoperative systemic therapy. This field should be coded for all solid tumors, Kaposi sarcoma, Unknown Primary Site, and Other and Ill-Defined Sites.

Use code 8 for Hematopoietic, reticuloendothelial, Immunoproliferative and Myeloproliferative Neoplasms, and Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma.

Use code 9 when it cannot be determined from the medical record whether the patient specifically had brain metastases; for example, when there is documentation of carcinomatosis but brain is not specifically mentioned as a metastatic site.

Analytic Note: This is a new item in 2016, replacing the *CS Mets at DX-Brain* (NAACCR Item #2852) item.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---|
| 0 | None; no brain metastases |
| 1 | Yes, distant brain metastases |
| 8 | Not applicable |
| 9 | Unknown whether brain is involved metastatic site; Not documented in patient record |
| blank | Not available |

Mets at Diagnosis – Liver

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: METS_AT_DX_LIVER

NAACCR Item #: 1115

Diagnosis Years Available: 2016 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 8, 9, blank

Description: This data item identifies whether liver is an involved metastatic site.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code information about liver metastases only (discontinuous or distant metastases to brain) identified at the time of diagnosis. Liver involvement may be single or multiple. Information about liver involvement may be clinical or pathologic. Code this field regardless of whether the patient had any preoperative systemic therapy.

This field should be coded for all solid tumors, Kaposi sarcoma, Unknown Primary Site, and Other and Ill-Defined Sites.

Use code 8 for Hematopoietic, reticuloendothelial, Immunoproliferative and Myeloproliferative Neoplasms, and Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma.

Use code 9 when it cannot be determined from the medical record whether the patient specifically had liver metastases; for example, when there is documentation of carcinomatosis but liver is not specifically mentioned as a metastatic site.

Analytic Note: This is a new item in 2016, replacing the *CS Mets at DX-Liver* (NAACCR Item #2853) item.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---|
| 0 | None; no liver metastases |
| 1 | Yes, distant liver metastases |
| 8 | Not applicable |
| 9 | Unknown whether liver is involved metastatic site; Not documented in patient record |
| blank | Not available |

Mets at Diagnosis – Lung

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: METS_AT_DX_LUNG

NAACCR Item #: 1116

Diagnosis Years Available: 2016 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 8, 9, blank

Description: This data item identifies whether lung is an involved metastatic site.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code information about lung metastases only (discontinuous or distant metastases to brain) identified at the time of diagnosis. Lung involvement may be single or multiple. Information about lung involvement may be clinical or pathologic.

Code this field whether or not the patient had any preoperative systemic therapy.

This field should be coded for all solid tumors, Kaposi sarcoma, Unknown Primary Site, and Other and Ill-Defined Sites.

Use code 8 for Hematopoietic, reticuloendothelial, Immunoproliferative and Myeloproliferative Neoplasms, and Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma.

Use code 9 when it cannot be determined from the medical record whether the patient specifically had lung metastases; for example, when there is documentation of carcinomatosis but lung is not specifically mentioned as a metastatic site.

Analytic Note: This is a new item in 2016, replacing the *CS Mets at DX-Lung* (NAACCR Item #2854) item.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|--|
| 0 | None; no lung metastases |
| 1 | Yes, distant lung metastases |
| 8 | Not applicable |
| 9 | Unknown whether lung is involved metastatic site; Not documented in patient record |
| blank | Not available |

Mets at Diagnosis – Other

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: METS_AT_DX_OTHER

NAACCR Item #: 1117

Diagnosis Years Available: 2016 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 2, 8, 9, blank

Description:

This data item identifies whether other metastatic involvement, other than bone, brain, liver, lung or distant lymph nodes exists. Some examples include but are not limited to the adrenal gland, bone marrow, pleura, peritoneum, and skin. The five Mets at Dx Metastatic Sites variables provide information on specific metastatic sites for data analysis.

Rationale:

Information on site of metastatic disease at diagnosis has prognostic implications to survival among patients with initial late stage disease. Capturing data on where the patient's metastatic lesions (including the number of locations) will be an important variable to look at when looking a survival. Survival among metastatic patients is becoming increasingly important for cancer survivors. CoC requires this data item be recorded in its accredited cancer program registries beginning with cases diagnosed January 1, 2016.

Registry coding instructions:

1. **Code information about other metastases only** (discontinuous or distant metastases) identified at the time of diagnosis. This data item should not be recorded for bone, brain, liver, lung or distant lymph node metastases.
 - a. Other involvement may be single or multiple.
 - b. Information about other involvement may be clinical or pathological.
 - c. Code this data item whether or not the patient had any preoperative systemic therapy.
 - d. This data item should be coded for all solid tumors, Kaposi sarcoma, Unknown Primary Site, and Other and III-Defined Primary Sites.
2. **Use of codes.** Assign the code that best describes whether the case has other metastases at diagnosis.
 - a. Use code 0 when the medical record
 - i. indicates that there are no distant (discontinuous) metastases at all
 - ii. includes a clinical or pathologic statement that there are no other metastases
 - iii. includes imaging reports that are negative for other metastases

iv. indicates that the patient had distant (discontinuous) metastases but other sites are not mentioned as involved.

Example: Use code 0 when the patient has lung and liver metastases only.

Mets at Diagnosis Other continued

- b.** Use code 1 when the medical record
 - i. indicates that the patient has distant (discontinuous) metastases in any site(s) other than bone, brain, liver, lung or distant lymph node(s).

- c.** Use code 8 (Not applicable) for the following site/histology combinations for which a code for distant metastases is not clinically relevant.

| ICD-0-3 Site | ICD-0-3 Histology | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| C000-C809 | 9740-9809, 9840-9992 | Mast cell, histiocytosis, immunoproliferative, leukemias coded to any site |
| C420, C421, C424 | 9811-9818, 9823,9827,9837 | Specific leukemia/lymphoma histologies coded to blood, bone, bone marrow, hematopoietic |
| C000-C440, C442-C689, C691-C694, C698-C809 | 9820, 9826, 9831-9834 | Mostly lymphoid leukemias coded to any site except eyelid, conjunctiva, lacrimal gland, orbit, and eye overlapping and NOS |
| C000-C440, C442-C689, C691-C694, C698-C809 | 9731, 9732, 9734 | Plasma cell tumors coded to any site except eyelid, conjunctiva, lacrimal gland, orbit, and eye overlapping and NOS |

- d.** Use code 9 when it cannot be determined from the medical record whether the patient has metastases other than bone, brain, liver, lung, and distant lymph node(s); for example, when there is documentation of carcinomatosis but a specified site is not mentioned as a metastatic site. In other words, use code 9 when there are known distant metastases but is not known specifically what they are.

Analytic note: This variable was added as a *FORDS* item in 2016.

Mets at Diagnosis Other continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 0 | None; no other metastases |
| 1 | Yes; distant metastases in known site(s) other than bone, brain, liver, lung or distant lymph nodes |
| 2 | Generalized metastases such as carcinomatosis |
| 8 | Not applicable |
| 9 | Unknown whether any other metastatic site. Not documented in patient record |
| blank | Not available |

Mets at Diagnosis - Distant Lymph Nodes

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: METS_AT_DX_DISTANT_LN

NAACCR Item #: 1114

Diagnosis Years Available: 2016 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 8, 9, blank

Description:

This data item identifies whether distant lymph node(s) are an involved metastatic site. The five Mets at Dx Metastatic Site variables provide information on specific metastatic sites for data analysis.

Rationale:

Information on site of metastatic disease at diagnosis has prognostic implications to survival among patients with initial late stage disease. Capturing data on where the patient's metastatic lesions (including the number of locations) will be an important variable to look at when looking a survival. Survival among metastatic patients is becoming increasingly important for cancer survivors. CoC requires this data item be recorded in its accredited cancer program registries beginning with cases diagnosed January 1, 2016.

Registry coding instructions:

- 1. Code information about distant lymph node(s) metastases only** (metastases to distant lymph nodes) identified at the time of diagnosis.
 - a. Distant lymph node metastases may be single or multiple.
 - b. Information about distant lymph node involvement may be clinical or pathologic
 - c. Code this data item whether or not the patient had any preoperative systemic therapy.
 - d. This data item should not be coded for regional lymph node involvement with the exception of lymph nodes for placenta which are M1.
 - e. This data item should be coded for all solid tumors, Kaposi sarcoma, Unknown Primary Site, and Other and Ill-defined primary sites.
- 2. Use of codes.** Assign the code that best describes whether the case has distant lymph node metastases at diagnosis.
 - a. Use code 0 when the medical record
 - i. indicates that there are no distant (discontinuous) metastases at all
 - ii. includes a clinical or pathologic statement that there are no distant lymph node metastases
 - iii. includes imaging reports that are negative for distant lymph node metastases

iv. indicates that the patient had distant (discontinuous) metastases but distant lymph node(s) are not mentioned as an involved site.

Example: Use code 0 when the patient has lung and liver metastases but not distant lymph node(s)

Mets at Diagnosis Distant Lymph Nodes continued

- b. Use code 1 when the medical record
 - i. indicates that the patient has distant (discontinuous) metastases and distant lymph node(s) are mentioned as an involved site.
 - ii. indicates that the patient is diagnosed as an unknown primary (C80.9) and distant lymph node(s) are mentioned as a metastatic site.

- c. Use code 8 (Not applicable) for the following site/histology combinations for which a code for distant metastases is not clinically relevant.

| ICD-0-3 Site | ICD-0-3 Histology | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| C000-C809 | 9740-9809, 9840-9992 | Mast cell, histiocytosis, immunoproliferative, leukemias coded to any site |
| C420, C421, C424 | 9811-9818, 9823,9827,9837 | Specific leukemia/lymphoma histologies coded to blood, bone, bone marrow, hematopoietic |
| C000-C440, C442-C689, C691-C694, C698-C809 | 9820, 9826, 9831-9834 | Mostly lymphoid leukemias coded to any site except eyelid, conjunctiva, lacrimal gland, orbit, and eye overlapping and NOS |
| C000-C440, C442-C689, C691-C694, C698-C809 | 9731, 9732, 9734 | Plasma cell tumors coded to any site except eyelid, conjunctiva, lacrimal gland, orbit, and eye overlapping and NOS |

- d. Use code 9 when it cannot be determined from the medical record whether the patient specifically has lymph node metastases; for example, when there is documentation of carcinomatosis but distant lymph node(s) are not mentioned as a metastatic site. In other words, use code 9 when there are known distant metastases but is not known whether the distant metastases include distant lymph node(s).

Mets at Diagnosis Distant Lymph Nodes continued

Analytic note: This variable was added as a *FORDS* item in 2016.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 0 | None; no distant lymph node metastases |
| 1 | Yes; distant lymph node metastases |
| 8 | Not applicable |
| 9 | Unknown whether distant lymph node(s) are an involved metastatic site. Not documented in patient record |
| blank | Not available |

Tumor Size Summary

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Traditional AJCC Staging System

PUF Data Item Name: TUMOR_SIZE_SUMMARY_2016

NAACCR Item #: 756

Diagnosis Years Available: 2016 +

Length: 3

Allowable Values: 000 - 990, 998, 999, blank

Description:

Describes the most accurate measurement of a solid primary tumor, usually measured on the surgical resection specimen. Describes the largest dimension of the diameter of the primary tumor in millimeters.

Rationale:

Tumor size is one indication of the extent of the disease. As such, it is used by both clinicians and researchers. Tumor size that is independent of stage is also useful for quality assurance efforts.

Registry coding instructions:

Note: All measurements should be in millimeters (mm).

Record size in specified order:

1. Size measured on the surgical resection specimen, when **surgery is administered as the first definitive treatment, i.e. no pre-surgical treatment administered.**
 - a. If there is a discrepancy among tumor size measurements in the various sections of the pathology report, code the size from the synoptic report (also known as CAP protocol or pathology report checklist.) If only a text report is available, use: final diagnosis, microscopic, or gross examination, in that order.

Example: Chest x-ray shows 3.5 cm mass; the pathology report from the surgery states that the same mass is malignant and measures 2.8 cm. Record tumor size as 028 (28 mm).

Example: Pathology report states lung carcinoma is 2.1 cm x 3.2 cm x 1.4 cm. Record tumor size as 032 (32 mm).

2. If neoadjuvant therapy followed by surgery, do not record the size of the pathologic specimen. Code the largest size of tumor prior to neoadjuvant treatment; if unknown code size as 999.

Tumor Size Summary continued

Example: Patient has a 2.2 cm mass in the oropharynx; fine needle aspiration of mass confirms squamous cell carcinoma. Patient receives a course of neoadjuvant combination chemotherapy. Pathologic size after total resection is 2.8 cm. Record tumor size as 022 (22 mm).

3. If no surgical resection, then largest measurement of the tumor from physical exam, imaging, or other diagnostic procedures prior to any other form of treatment. (See Coding Rules below).
4. If 1,2 and 3 do not apply, the largest size from all information available within four months of the date of diagnosis, in the absence of disease progression.

Coding Rules:

1. Tumor size is the diameter of the tumor, **not the depth or thickness** of the tumor.
2. Recording less than/greater than Tumor Size:
 - a. If tumor size is reported as less than x mm or less than x cm, the reported tumor size should be 1 mm less; for example, if size is <10mm, code size as 009. Often these are given in cm such as < 1 cm which is coded as 009, < 2 cm is coded as 019, < 3 cm is coded as 029, < 4 cm is coded as 039, < 5 cm is coded as 049. If stated as less than 1 mm, use code 001.
 - b. If tumor size is reported as more than x mm or more than x cm, code size as 1 mm more; for example, if size is > 10 mm, size should be coded as 011. Often these are given in cm such as > 1 cm, which coded as 011, > 2 cm coded as 021, > 3 cm is coded as 031, > 4 cm is coded as 041, > 5 cm is coded as 051. If described as anything greater than 989 mm (98.9 cm) code as 989.
 - c. If tumor size is reported to be between two sizes, record tumor size as the midpoint between the two; i.e., add the two sizes together and then divide by two ("between 2 and 3 cm is coded as 025).
3. Rounding: Round the tumor size only if it is described in fractions of millimeters. If the largest dimension of a tumor is less than 1 millimeter (between 0.1 and 0.9 mm), record size as 001 (do not round down to 000). If tumor size is greater than 1 millimeter, round tenths of millimeters in the 1-4 range down to the nearest whole millimeter, round tenths of millimeters in the 5-9 range up to the nearest whole millimeter. Do not round tumor size expressed in centimeters to the nearest whole centimeter (rather, move the decimal point one space to the right, converting the measurement to millimeters).

Examples:

Breast cancer described as 6.5 millimeters in size. Round up Tumor Size as 007.

Cancer in polyp described as 2.3 millimeters in size. Round down Tumor Size as 002.

Focus of cancer described as 1.4 mm in size. Round down as 001.

5.2 mm breast cancer. Round down to 5 mm and code as 005.

4. Priority of imaging/radiographic techniques: Information on size from imaging/radiographic techniques can be used to code size when there is no more specific size information from a pathology or operative report, but it should be taken as low priority, over a physical exam.

Tumor Size Summary continued

5. Tumor size discrepancies among imaging and radiographic techniques. If there is a difference in reported tumor size among imaging and radiographic techniques, unless the physician specifies which imaging is most accurate, record the largest size in the record, regardless of which imaging technique reports it.
6. Always code the size of the primary tumor, not the size of the polyp, ulcer, cyst, or distant metastases. However, if the tumor is described as a “cystic mass,” and only the size of the entire mass is given, code the size of the entire mass, since the cysts are part of the tumor itself.
7. Record the size of the invasive component, if given.
 - a. If both an in situ and invasive component are present and the invasive component is measured, record the size of the invasive component, even if it is smaller.

Example: Tumor is mixed in situ and invasive adenocarcinoma, total 3.7 cm in size, of which 1.4 cm is invasive. Record tumor size as 014 (14 mm).
 - b. If the size of the invasive component is not given, record the size of the entire tumor from the surgical report, pathology report, radiology report or clinical examination.

Example: A breast tumor with infiltrating duct carcinoma with extensive in situ component; total size 2.3 cm. Record tumor size as 023 (23 mm).

Example: Duct carcinoma in situ measuring 1.9 cm with an area of invasive ductal carcinoma. Record tumor size as 019 (19 mm).
8. Record the largest dimension or diameter of the tumor, whether it is from an excisional biopsy specimen or the complete resection of the primary tumor.

Example: Tumor is described as 2.4 x 5.1 x 1.8 cm in size. Record tumor size as 051 (51 mm).
9. Record the size as stated for purely in situ lesions.
10. Disregard microscopic residual or positive surgical margins when coding tumor size. Microscopic residual tumor does not affect overall tumor size. The status of primary tumor margins may be recorded in a separate data item.
11. Do not add the size of pieces or chips together to create a whole; they may not be from the same location, or they may represent only a very small portion of a large tumor. However, if the pathologist states an aggregate or composite size (determined by fitting the tumor pieces together and measuring the total size), record that size. If the only measurement describes pieces or chips, record tumor size as 999.
12. Multifocal/multicentric tumors: If the tumor is mult-focal or if multiple tumors are reported as a single primary, code the size of the largest invasive tumor or if all of the tumors are in situ, code the size of the largest in situ tumor.
13. Tumor size code 999 is used when size is unknown or not applicable. Sites/morphologies where tumor size is not applicable are listed here: Hematopoietic, Reticuloendothelial, and Myeloproliferative neoplasms: histology codes: 9590-9992; Kaposi’s sarcoma, Melanoma Choroid, Melanoma Ciliary Body, Melanoma Iris.
14. Document the information to support coded tumor size in the appropriate text data item of the abstract.

Tumor Size Summary continued

Analytic note:

This variable was added as a *FORDS* item in 2016, replacing the *CS Tumor Size* (NAACCR Item #2800) variable collected in 2004 - 2015. Use the *CS Tumor Size* (NAACCR Item #2800) variable for 2004 - 2015 diagnosis years, and the *Tumor Size Summary* (NAACCR Item #756) for cases diagnosed in 2016 and later. This field is blank for melanoma of the skin. Use *CS Site-Specific Factor 1* (NAACCR Item #2880) to obtain Breslow's depth for melanoma of the skin. The codes for *Tumor Size Summary* (NAACCR Item #756) are slightly different from those in the *CS Tumor Size* (NAACCR Item #2800) variable.

| Code | Definition |
|---------|--|
| 000 | No mass/tumor found |
| 001 | 1 mm or described as less than 1 mm |
| 002-988 | Exact size in millimeters (2 mm to 988 mm) |
| 989 | 989 millimeters or larger |
| 990 | Microscopic focus or foci only and no size of focus is given |
| 998 | <p>SITE SPECIFIC CODES</p> <p>Alternate descriptions of tumor size for specific sites: Familial/multiple polyposis: Rectosigmoid and rectum (C19.9, C20.9) and Colon (C18.0, C18.2-C18.9)</p> <p>If no size is documented:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Circumferential: Esophagus (C15.0-C15.5, C15.8-C15.9) Diffuse; widespread: 3/4s or more; linitis plastica: Stomach and Esophagus GE Junction (C16.0-C16.6, C16.8-C16.9) Diffuse, entire lung or NOS: Lung and main stem bronchus (C34.0-C34.3, C34.8-C34.9) Diffuse: Breast (C50.0-C50.6, C50.9-C50.9)</p> |
| 999 | Unknown; size not stated. Not documented in patient record. Size of tumor cannot be assessed. Not applicable |
| blank | Not available |

Stage of Disease

AJCC 8th Edition Staging System

AJCC 8th Edition Clinical T

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_CLIN_T

NAACCR Item #: 1001

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 15

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric, blank

Description: Evaluates the primary tumor (T) and reflects the tumor size and/or extension of the tumor known prior to the start of any therapy. Detailed site-specific values for the clinical T category as defined by the current AJCC edition.

Rationale: The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2018, the CoC requires use of the AJCC 8th Edition Staging System in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results. With the implementation of the 8th Edition, storage codes are no longer utilized. Codes and Labels for the different categories are exact matches to what is listed in the 8th Edition Manual (except for code 88). The new categories will be used for cases diagnosed in 2018 and later.

Coding Instructions

- The clinical T category staging data item must be recorded for Class of Case 10-22.
- It is strongly recommended that the clinical T category staging data item be recorded for Class of Case 00 cases if the patient's workup at the facility allows assigning of clinical T.
- Assign clinical T category as documented by the first treating physician or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded clinical T, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- Code 88 for clinical and pathological or post therapy T, N, and M as well as stage group if a site/histology combination is not defined in the current AJCC edition and for in situ tumors that are not staged according to the current AJCC edition.
- If the value does not fill all 15 characters, then record the value to the left and leave the remaining spaces blank.
- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition for detailed staging rules.

AJCC 8th Edition Clinical T, continued

- The valid clinical T codes are found in the STORE manual, page 195.

https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

AJCC TNM Clin T Suffix

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_CLIN_T_SFX

NAACCR Item #: 1031

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 4

Allowable Values: (m), (s), Blank

Description:

Identifies the AJCC TNM clinical T category suffix for the tumor prior to the start of any therapy. Stage suffixes identify special cases that need separate analysis. Suffixes are adjuncts to and do not change the stage group.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2018 the CoC requires use of the AJCC 8th Edition Staging System in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results. With the implementation of the 8th Edition, storage codes are no longer utilized. Codes and Labels for the different categories are exact matches to what is listed in the 8th Edition Manual (except for code 88). The new categories will be used for cases diagnosed in 2018 and later.

Coding Instructions:

- Record the clinical T category suffix as documented by the first treating physician or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded the suffix when applicable, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- If the tumor is not staged according to the AJCC manual, leave this data item blank.
- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.

AJCC TNM Clin T Suffix, continued

| Code | Label |
|-------------|--|
| (blank) | No information available; not recorded |
| (m) | Multiple synchronous tumors OR Multifocal tumor (differentiated and anaplastic thyroid only) |
| (s) | Solitary tumor (differentiated and anaplastic thyroid only) |

AJCC 8th Edition Clinical N

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_CLIN_N

NAACCR Item #: 1002

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 15

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric, blank

Description: Identifies the absence or presence of regional lymph node (N) metastasis and describes the extent of regional lymph node metastasis of the tumor known prior to the start of any therapy. Detailed site specific values for the clinical N category as defined by the current AJCC edition.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2018 the CoC requires use of the AJCC 8th Edition Staging System in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results. With the implementation of the 8th Edition, storage codes are no longer utilized. Codes and Labels for the different categories are exact matches to what is listed in the 8th Edition Manual (except for code 88). The new categories will be used for cases diagnosed in 2018 and later.

Coding Instructions

- The clinical N category staging data item must be assigned for Class of Case 10-22.
- It is strongly recommended that the clinical N category staging data item be recorded for Class of Case 00 cases if the patient's workup at the facility allows assigned of clinical N category.
- Record clinical N category as documented by the first treating physician or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded clinical N, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- Code 88 for clinical and pathological or post therapy T, N, and M as well as stage group if a site/histology combination is not defined in the current AJCC edition and for in situ tumors that are not staged according to the current AJCC edition.
- If the value does not fill all 15 characters, then record the value to the left and leave the remaining spaces blank.
- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.

AJCC 8th Edition Clinical N, continued

The valid codes and labels for the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition have been expanded and are now consistent for clarity. Refer to the STORE manual for the list of codes, p. 198.

https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

AJCC TNM Clin N Suffix

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_CLIN_N_SFX

NAACCR Item #: 1034

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 4

Allowable Values: (sn), (f), Blank

Description:

Identifies the AJCC TNM clinical N category suffix for the tumor prior to the start of any therapy. Stage suffices identify special cases that need separate analysis. Suffices are adjuncts to and do not change the stage group.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2018 the CoC requires use of the AJCC 8th Edition Staging System in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results. With the implementation of the 8th Edition, storage codes are no longer utilized. Values and Labels for the different categories are exact matches to what is listed in the 8th Edition Manual (except for code 88). The new categories will be used for cases diagnosed in 2018 and later.

Coding Instructions

- Record the clinical N category suffix as documented by the first treating physician or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded the suffix when applicable, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- If the tumor is not staged according to the AJCC manual, leave this data item blank.
- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules

AJCC TNM Clin M Suffix, continued

| Code | Label |
|-------------|---|
| (blank) | No information available; not recorded |
| (sn) | Sentinel node procedure with or without FNA or core needle biopsy |
| (f) | FNA or core needle biopsy only |

AJCC 8th Edition Clinical M

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_CLIN_M

NAACCR Item #: 1003

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 15

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric, blank

Description:

Identifies the presence or absence of distant metastasis (M) of the tumor known prior to the start of any therapy. Detailed site-specific values for the clinical T category suffix as defined by the current AJCC edition.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2018 the CoC requires use of the AJCC 8th Edition Staging System in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results. With the implementation of the 8th Edition, storage codes are no longer utilized. Values and Labels for the different categories are exact matches to what is listed in the 8th Edition Manual (except for code 88). The new categories will be used for cases diagnosed in 2018 and later.

Coding Instructions

- The clinical M category staging data item must be assigned for Class of Case 10-22. • It is strongly recommended that the clinical M category staging data item be recorded for Class of Case 00 cases if the patient's workup at the facility allows assigning of clinical M.
- Record clinical M category as documented by the first treating physician or managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded clinical M category, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician. • Code 88 for clinical and pathological or post therapy T, N, and M as well as stage group if a site/histology combination is not defined in the current AJCC edition and for in situ tumors that are not staged according to the current AJCC edition.
- If the value does not fill all 15 characters, then record the value to the left and leave the remaining spaces blank.

AJCC 8th Edition Clinical M continued

- The valid codes and labels for the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition have been expanded and are now consistent for clarity.

Refer to the STORE manual page 202 for the valid list of codes at

https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

AJCC 8th Edition Clinical Stage Group

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_CLIN_STG_GRP

NAACCR Item #: 1004

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 15

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric, blank

Description:

Identifies the anatomic extent of disease based on the T, N, and M category data items known prior to the start of any therapy. Detailed site-specific values for the clinical stage group as defined by the current AJCC edition.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2018 the CoC requires use of the AJCC 8th Edition Staging System in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results. With the implementation of the 8th Edition, storage codes are still utilized for the stage groups only due to the decision to maintain Arabic numerals in the stage groups. New groups will be used for cases diagnosed in 2018 and later.

Coding Instructions

- Record the clinical stage group as documented by the first treating physician or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded the clinical stage, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- Code 88 for clinical and pathological or post therapy T, N, and M as well as stage group if a site/histology combination is not defined in the current AJCC edition and for in situ tumors that are not staged according to the current AJCC edition.
- If the value does not fill all 15 characters, then record the value to the left and leave the remaining spaces blank.
- Convert all Roman numerals to Arabic numerals and use upper-case (capital letters) only. • Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.

AJCC 8th Edition Clinical Stage Group, continued

- The valid codes and labels for the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition have been expanded and are now consistent for clarity.

Refer to the STORE manual page 204 for the valid list of codes.

https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

AJCC 8th Edition Pathologic T

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_PATH_T

NAACCR Item #: 1011

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 15

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric, blank

Description:

Evaluates the primary tumor (T) and reflects the tumor size and/or extension of the tumor known following the completion of surgical therapy. Detailed site-specific values for the pathological tumor (T) as defined by the current AJCC edition.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2018 the CoC requires use of the AJCC 8th Edition Staging System in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results. With the implementation of the 8th Edition, storage codes are no longer utilized. Values and Labels for the different categories are exact matches to what is listed in the 8th Edition Manual (except for code 88). The new categories will be used for cases diagnosed in 2018 and later.

Coding Instructions:

- The pathological T category staging data item must be assigned for Class of Case 10-22.
- Assign pathological T as documented by the treating physician(s) or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded pathological T category, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- Code 88 for clinical and pathological or post therapy T, N, and M as well as stage group if a site/histology combination is not defined in the current AJCC edition and for in situ tumors that are not staged according to the current AJCC edition.
- For lung, occult carcinoma is assigned TX.
- If the value does not fill all 15 characters, then record the value to the left and leave the remaining spaces blank.

AJCC 8th Edition Pathologic T continued

- The valid codes and labels for the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition have been expanded and are now consistent for clarity.

Refer to the STORE manual pages 207-208 for the valid list of codes.

https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

AJCC TNM Path T Suffix

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_PATH_T_SFX

NAACCR Item #: 1032

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 4

Allowable Values: (m), (s), blank

Description:

Identifies the AJCC TMN pathological T category suffix for the tumor following the completion of surgical therapy. Stage suffices identify special cases that need separate analysis. Suffices are adjuncts to and do not change the stage group.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2008 the CoC requires that AJCC clinical TNM staging be recorded in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results.
Coding Instructions

- Record the pathological stage T category suffix as documented by the first treating physician or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded the descriptor, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- If the tumor is not staged according to the AJCC manual, leave this data item blank.
- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.

AJCC TNM Path T Suffix, continued

| Code | Label |
|-------------|---|
| (blank) | No information available; not recorded |
| (m) | Multiple synchronous tumors OR Multifocal tumor (differentiated and anaplastic thyroid only) |
| (s) | Solitary tumor (differentiated and anaplastic thyroid only) |

AJCC 8th Edition Pathologic N

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_PATH_N

NAACCR Item #: 1012

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 15

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric, blank

Description:

Identifies the absence or presence of regional lymph node (N) metastasis and describes the extent of regional lymph node metastasis of the tumor known following the completion of surgical therapy.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2018 the CoC requires use of the AJCC 8th Edition Staging System in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results. With the implementation of the 8th Edition, storage codes are no longer utilized. Values and Labels for the different categories are exact matches to what is listed in the 8th Edition Manual (except for code 88). The new categories will be used for cases diagnosed in 2018 and later.

Coding Instructions:

- The pathological N category staging data item must be assigned for Class of Case 10-22.
- Assign pathological N category as documented by the treating physician(s) or managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded pathological N category, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- Code 88 for clinical and pathological or post therapy T, N, and M as well as stage group if a site/histology combination is not defined in the current AJCC edition and for in situ tumors that are not staged according to the current AJCC edition.
- If the value does not fill all 15 characters, then record the value to the left and leave the remaining spaces blank.

AJCC 8th Edition Pathologic N, continued

- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.
- The valid codes and labels for the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition have been expanded and are now consistent for clarity.

Refer to the STORE manual page 211 for the valid list of codes.

https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

AJCC TNM Path N Suffix

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_PATH_N_SFX

NAACCR Item #: 1035

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 4

Allowable Values: (sn), (f), blank

Description:

Identifies the AJCC TNM pathological N suffix for the tumor following the completion of surgical therapy. Stage suffices identify special cases that need separate analysis. Suffices are adjuncts to and do not change the stage group.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2008 the CoC requires that AJCC pathological TNM staging be recorded in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results.

Coding Instructions:

- Record the pathological N category suffix as documented by the first treating physician or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded the descriptor, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- If the tumor is not staged according to the AJCC manual, leave this data item blank.
- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.

| Code | Label |
|---------|---|
| (blank) | No information available; not recorded |
| (sn) | Sentinel node procedure with or without FNA or core needle biopsy |
| (f) | FNA or core needle biopsy only |

AJCC 8th Edition Pathologic M

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_PATH_M

NAACCR Item #: 1013

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 15

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric, blank

Description:

Identifies the presence or absence of distant metastasis (M) of the tumor known following the completion of surgical therapy.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2018 the CoC requires use of the AJCC 8th Edition Staging System in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results. With the implementation of the 8th Edition, storage codes are no longer utilized. Values and Labels for the different categories are exact matches to what is listed in the 8th Edition Manual (except for code 88). The new categories will be used for cases diagnosed in 2018 and later.

Coding Instructions:

- The pathological M category staging data item must be assigned for Class of Case 10-22.
- Assign pathological M category as documented by the treating physician(s) or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded pathological M category, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- Code 88 for clinical and pathological or post therapy T, N, and M as well as stage group if a site/histology combination is not defined in the current AJCC edition and for in situ tumors that are not staged according to the current AJCC edition.
- If the value does not fill all 15 characters, then record the value to the left and leave the remaining spaces blank.
- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.

AJCC 8th Edition Pathologic M, continued

- The valid codes and labels for the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition have been expanded and are now consistent for clarity.

Refer to the STORE manual page 214 for the valid list of codes.

https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

AJCC 8th Edition Pathologic Stage Group

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_PATH_STG_GRP

NAACCR Item #: 1014

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 15

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric, blank

Description:

Identifies the anatomic extent of disease based on the T, N, and M category data items known following the completion of surgical therapy.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2015 the CoC requires that AJCC pathological TNM staging be recorded in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results.

Coding Instructions:

- Record the pathological stage group as documented by the treating physician(s) or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded the pathological stage, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician(s).
- Code 88 for clinical and pathological or post therapy T, N, and M as well as stage group if a site/histology combination is not defined in the current AJCC edition and for in situ tumors that are not staged according to the current AJCC edition.
- If the value does not fill all 15 characters, then record the value to the left and leave the remaining spaces blank.
- Convert all Roman numerals to Arabic numerals and use upper-case (capital letters) only.
- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.
- The valid codes and labels for the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition have been expanded and are now consistent for clarity.

AJCC 8th Edition Pathologic Stage Group continued

Refer to the STORE manual page 216-217 for the valid list of codes.

https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

AJCC TNM Post Therapy Path (yp) T

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_POST_PATH_T

NAACCR Item #: 1021

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 15

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric, blank

Description:

Evaluates the primary tumor (T) and reflects the tumor size and/or extension of the tumor known following the completion of neoadjuvant therapy (satisfying the definition for that disease site) and planned post-neoadjuvant therapy surgical resection.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2018 the CoC requires use of the AJCC 8th Edition Staging System in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results. With the implementation of the 8th Edition, storage codes are no longer utilized. Values and Labels for the different categories are exact matches to what is listed in the 8th Edition Manual (except for code 88). The new categories will be used for cases diagnosed in 2018 and later.

Coding Instructions:

- The post therapy T category staging data item must be assigned for Class of Case 10-22.
- Assign post therapy T category as documented by the treating physician(s) or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded post therapy T category, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- Code 88 for clinical and pathological or post therapy T, N, and M as well as stage group if a site/histology combination is not defined in the current AJCC edition and for in situ tumors that are not staged according to the current AJCC edition.
- For lung, occult carcinoma is assigned TX.
- If the value does not fill all 15 characters, then record the value to the left and leave the remaining spaces blank.

AJCC TNM Post Therapy T continued

- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.
- The valid codes and labels for the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition have been expanded and are now consistent for clarity.

Refer to the STORE manual page 219 for the valid list of codes.

https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

AJCC TNM Post Therapy Path (yp) T Suffix

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_POST_PATH_T_SFX

NAACCR Item #: 1033

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 4

Allowable Values: (m), (s), blank

Description:

Identifies the AJCC TNM post therapy T category suffix for the tumor following the completion of neoadjuvant therapy (satisfying the definition for that disease site) and planned post-neoadjuvant therapy surgical resection. Stage suffices identify special cases that need separate analysis. Suffices are adjuncts to and do not change the stage group.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2008 the CoC requires that AJCC clinical TNM staging be recorded in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results.

Coding Instructions

- Record the post therapy T category suffix as documented by the first treating physician or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded the post therapy T category suffix, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- If the tumor is not staged according to the AJCC manual, leave this data item blank.
- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.

AJCC TNM Post Therapy T Suffix, continued

| Code | Label |
|-------------|---|
| (blank) | No information available; not recorded |
| (m) | Multiple synchronous tumors OR Multifocal tumor (differentiated and anaplastic thyroid only) |
| (s) | Solitary tumor (differentiated and anaplastic thyroid only) |

AJCC TNM Post Therapy Path (yp) N

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_POST_PATH_N_SFX

NAACCR Item #: 1022

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 15

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric, blank

Description:

Identifies the absence or presence of regional lymph node (N) metastasis and describes the extent of lymph node metastasis for the tumor following the completion of neoadjuvant therapy (satisfying the definition for that disease site) and planned post-neoadjuvant therapy surgical resection.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2018 the CoC requires use of the AJCC 8th Edition Staging System in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results. With the implementation of the 8th Edition, storage codes are no longer utilized. Values and Labels for the different categories are exact matches to what is listed in the 8th Edition Manual (except for code 88). The new categories will be used for cases diagnosed in 2018 and later.

Coding Instructions:

- The post therapy N category staging data item must be assigned for Class of Case 10-22.
- Assign post therapy N category as documented by the treating physician(s) or managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded post therapy N category, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- Code 88 for clinical and pathological or post therapy T, N, and M as well as stage group if a site/histology combination is not defined in the current AJCC edition and for in situ tumors that are not staged according to the current AJCC edition.
- If the value does not fill all 15 characters, then record the value to the left and leave the remaining spaces blank.
- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.

AJCC TNM Post Therapy N, continued

- The valid codes and labels for the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition have been expanded and are now consistent for clarity.

Refer to the STORE manual page 222 for the valid list of codes.

https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

AJCC TNM Post Therapy Path (yp) N Suffix

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_POST_PATH_N_SFX

NAACCR Item #: 1036

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 4

Allowable Values: (sn), (f), blank

Description:

Identifies the AJCC TNM post therapy N suffix for the tumor known following the completion of neoadjuvant therapy (satisfying the definition for that disease site) and planned post-neoadjuvant therapy surgical resection. Stage suffices identify special cases that need separate analysis. Suffices are adjuncts to and do not change the stage group.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2008 the CoC requires that AJCC clinical TNM staging be recorded in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results.

Coding Instructions

- Record the post therapy N category suffix as documented by the first treating physician or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded the post therapy N category suffix, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- If the tumor is not staged according to the AJCC manual, leave this data item blank.
- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.

AJCC TNM Post Therapy N Suffix, continued

| Code | Label |
|-------------|---|
| (blank) | No information available; not recorded |
| (sn) | Sentinel node procedure with or without FNA or core needle biopsy |
| (f) | FNA or core needle biopsy only |

AJCC Post Therapy Path (yp) M

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_POST_PATH_M

NAACCR Item #: 1023

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 15

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric, blank

Description:

Identifies the presence or absence of distant metastasis (M) of the tumor known following the completion of neoadjuvant therapy (satisfying the definition for that disease site) and planned post-neoadjuvant therapy surgical resection.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2018 the CoC requires use of the AJCC 8th Edition Staging System in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results. With the implementation of the 8th Edition, storage codes are no longer utilized. Values and Labels for the different categories are exact matches to what is listed in the 8th Edition Manual (except for code 88). The new categories will be used for cases diagnosed in 2018 and later.

Coding Instructions:

- The post therapy M category staging data item must be assigned for Class of Case 10-22.
- Assign post therapy M category as documented by the treating physician(s) or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded post therapy M category, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician.
- Code 88 for clinical and pathological or post therapy T, N, and M as well as stage group if a site/histology combination is not defined in the current AJCC edition and for in situ tumors that are not staged according to the current AJCC edition.
- If the value does not fill all 15 characters, then record the value to the left and leave the remaining spaces blank.
- Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.

AJCC Post Therapy M, continued

- The valid codes and labels for the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition have been expanded and are now consistent for clarity.

Refer to the STORE manual page 225 for the valid list of codes.

https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

AJCC TNM Post Therapy Path (yp) Stage Group

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease: AJCC 8th Edition

PUF Data Item Name: AJCC_TNM_POST_PATH_STG_GRP

NAACCR Item #: 1024

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 15

Allowable Values: Alphanumeric, blank

Description:

Identifies the anatomic extent of disease based on the T, N, and M category data items of the tumor known following the completion of neoadjuvant therapy (satisfying the definition for that disease site) and planned post-neoadjuvant therapy surgical resection.

Rationale:

The CoC requires that AJCC TNM staging be used in its accredited cancer programs. Effective January 1, 2015 the CoC requires that AJCC pathological TNM staging be recorded in its accredited program cancer registries. The AJCC developed this staging system for evaluating trends in the treatment and control of cancer. This staging system is used by physicians to estimate prognosis, plan treatment, evaluate new types of therapy, analyze outcomes, design follow-up strategies, and to assess early detection results.

Coding Instructions:

- Record the post therapy stage group as documented by the treating physician(s) or the managing physician in the medical record.
- If the managing physician has not recorded the post therapy stage, registrars will assign this item based on the best available information, without necessarily requiring additional contact with the physician(s).
- Code 88 for clinical and pathological or post therapy T, N, and M as well as stage group if a site/histology combination is not defined in the current AJCC edition and for in situ tumors that are not staged according to the current AJCC edition.
- If the value does not fill all 15 characters, then record the value to the left and leave the remaining spaces blank.
- Convert all Roman numerals to Arabic numerals and use upper-case (capital letters) only. • Refer to the current AJCC Cancer Staging Manual for staging rules.
- The valid codes and labels for the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition have been expanded and are now consistent for clarity.

AJCC TNM Post Therapy Stage Group, continued

Refer to the STORE manual pages 227-228 for the valid list of codes.

https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

Stage of Disease: Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

CS Site-Specific Factors 1-25

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: CS_SITESPECIFIC_FACTOR_1 through CS_SITESPECIFIC_FACTOR_25

NAACCR Item #: 2861- 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930

Diagnosis Years Available: Version 1: 2004-2009, Version 2: 2010-2017

Length: 3

Allowable Values: 000 - 999, blank Site-specific (see variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*)

Note: These were no longer collected starting in 2018. These were replaced by Site Specific Data Items (SSDIs) in 2018.

Description:

The CS Site-Specific Factors are part of the *Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*, which was implemented in 2004 and expanded in 2010. CS Site-Specific Factors 1-24, when used for a particular site, contain information that is used to assign AJCC 6th and/or 7th edition T, N, M and stage group, or prognostic information identified in the *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual*, 7th edition. CS Site-Specific Factor 25 is used to distinguish between or among staging schema when site and histology codes are not sufficient, for consistency with the AJCC 7th edition for the following: Nasopharynx/ Pharyngeal Tonsil; Esophagus GE Junction / Stomach; Bile Ducts Distal / Bile Ducts Perihilar / Cystic Duct; Peritoneum / Peritoneum Female Genital; Melanoma Ciliary Body / Melanoma Iris; Lacrimal Gland / Lacrimal Sac.

Registry coding instructions: Instructions are found on the Collaborative Stage website for each Site Specific Factor. See below for more information.

Analytic Note:

Using the Site Specific Factors (SSF) from the *Collaborative Stage Data Collection System* (CS)

PUF projects may examine one or more laboratory prognostic indicators. These are available as SSF collected as part of the CS. The term “collaborative” means that the data collection tool was devised to meet the various needs of cancer registry data standard setters such as the Commission on Cancer (CoC), Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER), and the National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR).

Up to 25 data fields are used to collect SSFs. Being site specific, they contain different information depending on the type of cancer in the report. For example, for breast

CS Site Specific Factors 1-25 continued

cancer reports SSF1 contains “Estrogen Receptor (ER) Assay” results, but for colon cancer reports SSF1 contains “Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA)” results.

SSFs also may convey non-laboratory site specific information that is relevant to prognosis for some cases. For example, SSF1 for gastric cancers is “Clinical Assessment of Regional Lymph Nodes”, and for melanoma of skin it is “Measured Thickness (Depth), Breslow Measurement”.

Some detective work is required to identify the data fields of interest, the applicable codes, and the adequacy of the data for the particular study.

The codes, and occasionally the fields used, for a particular prognostic factor changed over time. In the PUF the SSF data are retained in the form in which they were submitted. That means that it will be necessary to identify the CS Version Numbers that are used in the PUF file, and use those to identify whether the data contents for the desired SSF may have changed or moved over time. Links to the site-specific codes can be found within the variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative System*.

The quality of the SSF data items has undergone minimal review by NCDB, and PUF users are advised to examine the data consistency and completeness of these items carefully before proceeding with the study.

All SSF data items are edited for validity and internal consistency before the case report is submitted, and the submitter is required to correct any edit errors. However, some coding errors remain.

Case coverage of the SSFs is limited for a variety of reasons, potentially seriously affecting their applicability for some studies.

The availability of the measures to hospital registrars at the time of data entry is sparse for many prognostic measures. The source of information is usually the laboratory report as it appears in the hospital patient record. The information may not be available in the hospital if it was requested by a physician and the report was sent to the physician’s office. Or it may be delayed and not picked up later.

The individual tests are not run at all locations or for all patients, even if the test is part of an acknowledged treatment protocol.

Finally, many hospital registries began abstracting data for the years the measures were introduced prior to the hospital’s upgrade of the software necessary to collect those items, and they did not necessarily return to the cases to abstract the missed data.

CS Site Specific Factors 1-25 continued

Some SSFs were first introduced in 2004, and are underrepresented for cases diagnosed that year compared to later years. Most prognostic SSFs were introduced in 2010, and are certainly underrepresented for 2010 diagnoses; they are not available at all for earlier years.

The SSFs in use in for Versions 2.02 through 2.05, and whether the field was required for CoC registries are described in <http://seer.cancer.gov/csreqstatus/index.html>. To access the list of Site-Specific Factors required by the Commission on Cancer, click the *Get Started* button in the Collaborative Stage Requirements Status box on the right-hand side of the page. Then, press the plus sign in the middle of the page, select *Required Factors* as Report, *CoC* as the Standard Setter, and the applicable version under Version. As noted above, the fields in which these items were stored and the codes used may have changed over time.

CS Version Derived

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: CS_VERSION_LATEST

NAACCR Item #: 2936

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2015

Length: 6

Allowable Values: 000900 - 020599, blank

Description: This is the version number of the most recent derivation of CS data items in the record.

Registry coding instructions: None.

Analytic Note: This item is a 6-digit code. The first two digits represent the major version number; the second two digits represent minor version changes; and the last two digits represent even less significant changes (from correction of spelling errors to tracking of conversion processes). Use the codes listed above to interpret contents of CS Site-Specific items. See data item *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System* for the links to respective site-specific schema. As of 2016, this item was no longer required.

| The following are the allowable codes (XX stands for "any two digits"): | | |
|---|---|------------|
| Code | Definition | CS Version |
| 0009XX | This was a trial version, consider the same as 0101XX | CSv01 |
| 0101XX | | CSv01 |
| 0102XX | | CSv01 |
| 0103XX | | CSv01 |
| 0104XX | | CSv01 |
| 0200XX | | CSv02 |
| 0201XX | | CSv02 |
| 0202XX | | CSv02 |
| 0203XX | | CSv02 |
| 0204XX | | CSv02 |
| 0205XX | | CSv02 |

Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: Not applicable

NAACCR Item #: Not Applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: Version 1: 2004-2009, Version 2: 2010:2017

Length: Varies

Allowable Values: Varies

Description:

The most recent version of CS is located at <https://www.facs.org/quality-programs/cancer/ajcc/cs-schema>. You may search the primary site by natural order or alphabetically. Select the primary site of interest and the CS variables for the primary site will appear. To see the associated codes with each variable, click on the variable name.

Registry coding instructions: See CS manuals referenced below

Analytic note: None

CS Extension

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: CS_EXTENSION

NAACCR Item #: 2810

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2015

Length: 3

Allowable Values: 00 - 80, 95, 99 Site-specific (see variable Site-Specific Code Definitions for data items from the *Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*)

Description:

Identifies contiguous growth (extension) of the primary tumor within the organ or origin or its direct extension into neighboring organs. For some sites such as ovary, discontinuous metastasis is coded in *CS Extension* (NAACCR Item # 2810).

Registry coding instructions:

None.

Analytic Note:

CS Extension (NAACCR Item #2810) is used to derive some AJCC T-values and some SEER Summary Stage codes. This item was discontinued in 2016.

Some detective work is required to interpret codes in the *CS Extension* (NAACCR Item #2810) field. The codes differ by type of cancer and by the version of CS in which the case was coded. In the PUF, CS fields are retained in the form in which they were submitted. That means that it will be necessary to identify the *CS Version Derived* (NAACCR Item #2936) that are used in the PUF file, and use those to identify whether the contents of the *CS Extension* (NAACCR Item #2810) field may have changed over time. Links to the site specific codes can be found within the variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*.

CS Tumor Size/Ext Eval

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: CS_TUMOR_SIZEEXT_EVAL

NAACCR Item #: 2820

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2015

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, blank Site-specific (see variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*)

Description:

Records how the codes for the two items, *CS Tumor Size* (NAACCR Item #2800) and *CS Extension* (NAACCR Item #2810) were determined, based on the diagnostic methods employed.

Registry coding instructions: See CS manual

Analytic Note:

CS Tumor Size/Ext Eval (NAACCR Item #2820) is used to describe whether the staging basis for the AJCC T value is clinical or pathologic to record whether systemic treatment was performed prior to assignment of either *CS Tumor Size* (NAACCR Item #2800) or *CS Extension* (NAACCR Item #2810) codes. This item was discontinued in 2016.

Some detective work is required to interpret codes in the *CS Tumor Size/Ext* (NAACCR Item #2820) field. The codes differ by type of cancer and occasionally by the version of CS in which the case was coded. In the PUF, CS fields are retained in the form in which they were submitted. That means that it will be necessary to identify the *CS Version Derived* (NAACCR Item #2936) that are used in the PUF file, and to use those to identify whether the contents of the *CS Tumor Size/Ext Eval* (NAACCR Item #2820) fields may have changed over time. Links to the site-specific codes can be found within the variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*.

Lymph-Vascular Invasion

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: LYMPH_VASCULAR_INVASION

NAACCR Item #: 1182

Diagnosis Years Available: 2010 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 8, 9, blank

Description:

Indicates the presence or absence of tumor cells in lymphatic channels (not lymph nodes) or blood vessels within the primary tumor as noted microscopically by the pathologist.

This data item is separate from the CS data items but is included in this manual because of its relationship to the *Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*. Lymph-vascular invasion is an item of interest to both pathologists and clinicians and is mentioned in many chapters of the *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual*, seventh edition. This field is required for mapping of T in some sites, such as testis and penis.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code from pathology report(s). Code the absence or presence of lymph-vascular invasion as described in the medical record.

The primary sources of information about lymph-vascular invasion are the pathology check lists (synoptic reports) developed by the College of American Pathologists. If the case does not have a checklist or synoptic report, code from the pathology report or a physician's statement, in that order.

Do not code perineural invasion in this field.

Information to code this field can be taken from any specimen from the primary tumor.

If lymph-vascular invasion is identified anywhere in the resected specimen, it should be coded as present/identified.

Lymph Vascular Invasion continued

Use of codes.

Use code 0 when the pathology report indicates that there is no lymph-vascular invasion. This includes cases of purely in situ carcinoma, which biologically have no access to lymphatic or vascular channels below the basement membrane.

Use code 1 when the pathology report or a physician's statement indicates that lymph-vascular invasion (or one of its synonyms) is present in the specimen.

Use code 8 for the following primary sites: Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, Leukemias, Hematopoietic and reticuloendothelial disorders, Myelodysplastic syndromes including refractory anemias and refractory cytopenias, Myeloproliferative disorders.

Use code 9 when:

There is no microscopic examination of a primary tissue specimen.

The primary site specimen is cytology only or a fine needle aspiration.

The biopsy is only a very small tissue sample.

It is not possible to determine whether lymph-vascular invasion is present.

The pathologist indicates the specimen is insufficient to determine lymph-vascular invasion.

Lymph-vascular invasion is not mentioned in the pathology report.

Analytic Note: This data item was not collected for cases diagnosed prior to 2010. Due to delays in some hospitals for implementing registry data updates, it may be incomplete for 2010 cases.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---|
| 0 | Lymph-vascular invasion is not present (absent) or not identified |
| 1 | Lymph-vascular invasion is present or identified |
| 8 | Not applicable |
| 9 | Unknown if lymph-vascular invasion is present, or indeterminate |
| blank | Not available |

CS Mets at DX

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: CS_METS_AT_DX

NAACCR Item #: 2850

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2015

Length: 2

Allowable Values: Site-specific (see variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*)

Description:

Identifies whether there is metastatic involvement of distant site(s) at the time of diagnosis.

Registry coding instructions: None.

Analytic Note:

CS Mets at DX (NAACCR Item #2850) is used to derive some AJCC M values and SEER Summary Stage codes. This item was discontinued in 2016.

Some detective work is required to interpret codes in the *CS Mets at DX* (NAACCR Item #2850) field. The codes differ by type of cancer and by the version of CS in which the case was coded. In the PUF, CS fields are retained in the form in which they were submitted. That means that it will be necessary to identify the *CS Version Derived* (NAACCR Item #2936) that are used in the PUF file, and use those to identify whether the contents of the *CS Mets at DX* (NAACCR Item #2850) field may have changed over time. Links to the site-specific codes can be found within the variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*.

CS Mets at DX-Bone

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: CS_METS_DX_BONE

Diagnosis Years Available: 2010 - 2015

NAACCR Item #: 2851

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 8, 9, blank

Description:

Identifies the presence of distant metastatic involvement of bone at the time of diagnosis.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code information about bone metastases only (discontinuous or distant metastases to bone) identified at the time of diagnosis. This field should not be coded for bone marrow involvement. Bone involvement may be single or multiple. Information about bone involvement may be clinical or pathologic.

Code this field whether or not the patient had any preoperative systemic therapy. This field should be coded for all solid tumors, Kaposi sarcoma, Unknown Primary Site, and Other and Ill-Defined Sites.

Use code 8 for Hematopoietic, reticuloendothelial, Immunoproliferative and Myeloproliferative Neoplasms, and Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma.

Use code 9 when it cannot be determined from the medical record whether the patient specifically had bone metastases; for example, when *CS Mets at DX* (NAACCR Item #2850) is coded as carcinomatosis but bone is not specifically mentioned as a metastatic site. Also use code 9 when it is not known whether the patient had any distant metastases.

Analytic Note:

This item was first collected in 2010. Because of delays in some hospitals in implementing registry software updates, data may be incomplete for 2010 diagnoses. This item was discontinued in 2016, and replaced by the *FORDS* manual variable, *Mets at Diagnosis – Bone* (NAACCR Item #1112). Links to the site-specific codes can be found within the variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*.

CS Mets at Dx- Bone continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0 | None; no bone metastases |
| 1 | Yes |
| 8 | Not applicable |
| 9 | Unknown whether bone is involved metastatic site; Not documented in patient record |
| blank | Not available |

CS Mets at DX-Liver

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: CS_METS_DX_LIVER

NAACCR Item #: 2853

Diagnosis Years Available: 2010 - 2015

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 8, 9, blank

Description:

Identifies the presence of distant metastatic involvement of the liver at the time of diagnosis.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code information about liver metastases only (discontinuous or distant metastases to the liver) identified at the time of diagnosis.

Liver involvement may be single or multiple. Information about liver involvement may be clinical or pathologic. Code this field whether or not the patient had any preoperative systemic therapy.

This field should be coded for all solid tumors, Kaposi sarcoma, Unknown Primary Site, and Other and Ill-Defined Sites.

Use code 8 for Hematopoietic, Reticuloendothelial, Immunoproliferative and Myeloproliferative Neoplasms, and Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin Lymphoma.

Use code 9 when it cannot be determined from the medical record whether the patient had liver metastases; for example, when *CS Mets at DX* (NAACCR Item #2850) is coded as carcinomatosis but the liver is not specifically mentioned as a metastatic site. Also use code 9 when it is not known whether the patient had any distant metastases.

Analytic Note:

This item was first collected in 2010. Because of delays in some hospitals in implementing registry software updates, data may be incomplete for 2010 diagnoses. This item was discontinued in 2016 and replaced by the *FORDS* manual variable *Mets at Diagnosis – Liver* (NAACCR Item #1115). Links to the site-specific codes can be found within the variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*.

CS Mets at Dx-Liver continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0 | None; no liver metastases |
| 1 | Yes |
| 8 | Not applicable |
| 9 | Unknown whether bone is involved metastatic site; Not documented in patient record |
| blank | Not available |

CS Mets at DX-Lung

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: CS_METS_DX_LUNG

NAACCR Item #: 2854

Diagnosis Years Available: 2010 - 2015

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 8, 9, blank

Description:

Identifies the presence of distant metastatic involvement of the lung at the time of diagnosis.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code information about lung metastases only (discontinuous or distant metastases to the lung) identified at the time of diagnosis. This field should not be coded for pleural or pleural fluid involvement.

Lung involvement may be single or multiple. Information about lung involvement may be clinical or pathologic. Code this field whether or not the patient had any preoperative systemic therapy.

This field should be coded for all solid tumors, Kaposi sarcoma, Unknown Primary Site, and Other and Ill-Defined Primary Sites.

Use code 8 for Hematopoietic, Reticuloendothelial, Immunoproliferative and Myeloproliferative Neoplasms, and Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin Lymphoma.

Use code 9 when it cannot be determined from the medical record whether the patient specifically had lung metastases; for example, when *CS Mets at Dx* (NAACCR Item #2850) is coded as carcinomatosis but the lung is not specifically mentioned as a metastatic site.

Also use code 9 when it is not known whether the patient had any distant metastases.

Analytic Note:

This item was first collected in 2010. Because of delays in some hospitals in implementing registry software updates, data may be incomplete for 2010. This item was discontinued in 2016 and replaced by the *FORDS* manual variable *Mets at Diagnosis – Lung* (NAACCR Item #1116). Links to the site-specific codes can be found within the variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*.

CS Mets at Dx-Lung continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0 | None; no lung metastases |
| 1 | Yes |
| 8 | Not applicable |
| 9 | Unknown whether bone is involved metastatic site; Not documented in patient record |
| blank | Not available |

CS Mets at DX-Brain

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: CS_METS_DX_BRAIN

NAACCR Item #: 2852

Diagnosis Years Available: 2010 - 2015

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 8, 9, blank

Description:

Identifies the presence of distant metastatic involvement of the brain at the time of diagnosis.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code information about brain metastases only (discontinuous or distant metastases to brain) known at the time of diagnosis. This field should not be coded for involvement of the spinal cord or other parts of the central nervous system.

Brain involvement may be single or multiple. Information about brain involvement may be clinical or pathologic. Code this field whether or not the patient had any preoperative systemic therapy.

This field should be coded for all solid tumors, Kaposi sarcoma, Unknown Primary Site, and Other and Ill-Defined Primary Sites.

Use code 8 for Hematopoietic, Reticuloendothelial, Immunoproliferative and Myeloproliferative Neoplasms, and Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin Lymphoma.

Use code 9 when it cannot be determined from the medical record whether the patient specifically had brain metastases; for example, when *CS Mets at DX* (NAACCR Item #2850) is coded as carcinomatosis but the brain is not specifically mentioned as a metastatic site. Also use code 9 when it is not known whether the patient had any distant metastases.

Analytic Note:

This item was first collected in 2010. Because of delays in some hospitals in implementing registry software updates, data may be incomplete for 2010 diagnoses. This item was discontinued in 2016. It was replaced by the *FORDS* manual variable *Mets at Diagnosis – Brain* (NAACCR Item #1113) in 2016.

Links to the site-specific codes can be found within the variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*.

CX Mets at Dx-Brain continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0 | None; no brain metastases |
| 1 | Yes |
| 8 | Not applicable |
| 9 | Unknown whether bone is involved metastatic site; Not documented in patient record |
| blank | Not available |

CS Mets Eval

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: CS_METS_EVAL

NAACCR Item #: 2860

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2015

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, blank Site-specific (see variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*)

Description:

Records how the code for *CS Mets at DX* (NAACCR Item #2850) was determined based on the diagnostic methods employed.

Registry coding instructions:

None.

Analytic Note:

CS Mets Eval (NAACCR Item #2860) describes whether the staging basis for *CS Mets at DX* (NAACCR Item #2850) was clinical or pathologic, and whether any systemic treatment was given prior to that code assignment. This item was discontinued in 2016.

Some detective work is required to interpret codes in *CS Mets Eval* (NAACCR Item #2860). The codes may differ by type of cancer and by the version of CS in which the case was coded. In the PUF, CS fields are retained in the form in which they are submitted.

That means that it will be necessary to identify the *CS Version Derived* (NAACCR Item # 2936) that are used in the PUF file, and use those to identify whether the contents of the *CS Mets Eval* (NAACCR Item #2860) field may have changed over time. Links to the site-specific codes can be found within the variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*.

CS Tumor Size

Data Dictionary Category: Stage of Disease Collaborative Stage Data Collection System

PUF Data Item Name: TUMOR_SIZE

NAACCR Item #: 2800

Length: 3

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2015

Allowable Values: 000 - 999

Description:

Describes the largest dimension of the diameter of the primary tumor in millimeters (mm).

Registry Coding Instructions:

Refer to the site and histology-specific instructions in the current CS manual for coding instructions at: <https://www.facs.org/quality-programs/cancer/ajcc/cs-schema> CoC does not require that registrars report information for this item that is not readily available in the facility's records. However, if that information is obtained along with other material from another source, it may be used.

Analytic Note:

This field is blank in the melanoma PUF. Use *CS Site-Specific Factor 1* (NAACCR Item #2880) to obtain Breslow's depth. *CS Tumor Size* (NAACCR Item #2800) is part of the *Collaborative Stage Data Collection System* (CS), and was implemented in 2004 through 2015. This item was discontinued in 2016 and replaced by a new *Tumor Size Summary* (NAACCR Item #756) variable. It is used to describe tumor size at diagnosis as an independent prognostic indicator for many tumors and it is used by Collaborative Stage to derive some TNM-T codes.

Links to the site-specific codes can be found within the variable *Site Specific Code Definitions for Data Items from the Collaborative Stage Data Collection System*.

Site Specific Data Items (SSDIs)

Site Specific Data Items (SSDIs)

Data Dictionary Category: Site Specific Data Items (SSDIs)

PUF Data Item Names: Various

NAACRR Item Number: Various

Length: Various

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Allowable Values: Various

Description:

In 2018, Site Specific Data Items replaced the Site Specific Factors. What is a SSDI? A “SSDI” is a site-specific data item. “Site” in this instance is based on the primary site, the AJCC chapter, Summary Stage chapter and the EOD schema. SSDIs were preceded by Collaborative Stage Site Specific Factors (CS SSFs), which were first introduced in 2004 with CSv1, and went through major revisions in 2010 with Collaborative Stage v2 (CSv2). CS SSFs were discontinued as of 12/31/2017. SSDIs have their own data item name and number and can be collected for as many sites/chapters/schemas as needed. Each Site-Specific Data Item (SSDI) applies only to selected schemas. SSDI fields should be blank for schemas for which they do not apply.

Number of SSDIs compared to CS SSFs

Approximately 260 unique CS SSFs in CSv0205

- 101 discontinued
- 12 obsolete
- 147 required
- Of these, 27 are not required for 1/1/2018+
- 120 SSDIs added to the NAACCR v18 layout. CS SSF data will be retained for cases diagnosed 2004-2017.

The SSDI manuals which include descriptions and definitions of each SSDI are found on the NAACCR Website at: <https://apps.naaccr.org/ssdi/list/>

See also the STORE manual pages 7-8 for a description of the SSDIs at: https://www.facs.org/~media/files/quality%20programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx

Treatment

RX Summ Treatment Status

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_TREATMENT_STATUS

NAACCR Item #: 1285

Diagnosis Years Available: 2010 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 2, 9, blank

Description:

This item summarizes whether the patient received any treatment or was under active surveillance.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Treatment after a period of active surveillance is considered subsequent treatment and is not coded in this item.

Use code 0 when treatment is refused or the physician decides not to treat for any reason such as the presence of comorbidities.

Analytic Note:

This item is only reported for diagnosis years 2010 and later.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|--|
| 0 | No treatment given |
| 1 | Treatment given |
| 2 | Active surveillance (watchful waiting) |
| 9 | Unknown if treatment given |
| blank | Not available |

Treatment Started, Days from Dx

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment

PUF Data Item Name: DX_RX_STARTED_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: -9999999 – 99999999 (negative and positive), blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date of First Course of Treatment* [surgery, radiation, systemic, or other therapy] (NAACCR Item #1270) of the patient began at any facility.

Registry coding instructions:

None.

Analytic note:

The elapsed time from diagnosis to date of first treatment will be zero for some cases due to the surgery codes consisting of a mix of both diagnostic and surgical procedures. Registrars must interpret ambiguous terms according to registry rules, and this may keep them from recording an imaging or physical exam date as the date of diagnosis. Because either a diagnostic or surgical procedure will trigger a set date of first course treatment, there is no correction that can be done. We recognize this flaw and there are ongoing discussions to revise the coding instructions. You may elect to use the NCCN treatment guidelines to determine which procedures listed in the *FORDS* surgery codes are curative and use the Days from Diagnosis to the earliest curative treatment as the number of days from diagnosis to First Treatment.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 0000 - 9999 | Number of elapsed days. |
| blank | No first course therapy administered, first course therapy unknown, or cannot compute days elapsed due to missing or incomplete dates |

Treatment: Surgery

First Surgical Procedure, Days from Dx

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Surgery

PUF Data Item Name: DX_SURG_STARTED_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: -9999999 – 99999999 (negative and positive), blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date of First Surgical Procedure* (NAACCR Item #1200). The surgery may be *Surgical Procedure of Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #1290), *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery* (NAACCR Item #1292) or *Surgical Procedure/Other Site* (NAACCR Item #1294). Incisional biopsies are not coded as treatment surgery.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Surgical treatment may have occurred at any facility, or at multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file. This refers to the first surgical procedure for the cancer by any facility.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0000 - 9999 | Number of elapsed days |
| blank | No first course surgery, first course surgery unknown, or cannot compute days elapsed due to missing or incomplete dates |

Definitive Surgical Procedure, Days from Dx

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Surgery

PUF Data Item Name: DX_DEFSURG_STARTED_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not Available

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: -9999999 – 99999999 (negative and positive), blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date of Most Definitive Surgical Resection of the Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #3170).

Registry Coding Instructions:

None.

Analytic Note:

The *Date of the Most Definitive Surgical Resection of the Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #3170) refers to the last date that first course surgery of the primary site was performed for the patient. For example, a breast cancer patient may have been treated with an excisional biopsy, followed by a lumpectomy, followed by a mastectomy. This item identifies the time period between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the date of the mastectomy (*Date of the Most Definitive Surgical Resection of the Primary Site* NAACCR Item #3170). The *Surgical Procedure of Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #1290) will record the mastectomy.

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Surgical treatment may have occurred at any facility, or at multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file. This refers to the final surgery of the primary site, cumulative for all procedures, for the cancer by any facility.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 0000 - 9999 | Number of elapsed days |
| blank | No first course surgery, surgery unknown, or cannot compute days elapsed due to incomplete or missing dates |

Surgical Procedure of Primary Site

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Surgery

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_SURG_PRIM_SITE

NAACCR Item #: 1290

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00, 10 - 80, 90, 98, 99

Description:

Records the surgical procedure performed to the primary site at any facility.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Site-specific codes for this data item are found in *Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes*.

If registry software allows only one procedure to be collected, document the most invasive surgical procedure for the primary site.

If registry software allows multiple procedures to be recorded, this item refers to the most invasive surgical procedure of the primary site.

For codes 00 through 79, the response positions are hierarchical by position (not necessarily numerically). Last-listed responses take precedence over responses written above. Code 98 takes precedence over code 00. Use codes 80 and 90 only if more precise information about the surgery is not available.

Biopsies that remove all of the tumor and/or leave only microscopic margins are to be coded in this item.

Surgery to remove regional tissue or organs is coded in this item only if the tissue/organs are removed in continuity with the primary site, except where noted in where noted in *Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes*.

If a previous surgical procedure to remove a portion of the primary site is followed by surgery to remove the remainder of the primary site, then code the total or final results.

If the procedure coded in this item was provided to prolong a patient's life by controlling symptoms, to alleviate pain, or to make the patient more comfortable, then also record this surgery in the item *Palliative Care* (NAACCR Item #3270).

Surgical Procedure of the Primary Site continued

Analytic Note:

If multiple first course surgeries are performed on the primary site, the code represents the cumulative effect of all primary site surgeries. For example, if a breast cancer patient is treated with an excisional biopsy, then a lumpectomy, then a mastectomy, the mastectomy is coded in this field. The date of the mastectomy is represented in *Date of the Most Definitive Surgical Resection of the Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #3170).

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Surgical treatment may have occurred at any facility, or at multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file. This refers to the final surgery of the primary site, cumulative for all procedures, for the cancer by any facility.

Descriptions of surgical codes have been revised over time. Please refer to the versions of *FORDS* corresponding to the diagnosis years covered in your analyses to find out whether any changes have occurred in your primary site(s) of interest in your study. All versions of *FORDS* may be accessed via the following:

<https://www.facs.org/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/call-for-data/fordsolder>.

The site-specific surgical codes may also be found in the *Surgical Procedure of Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #1290) codes in *Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes* of this document.

| Code | Definition | Description |
|-------|--|--|
| 00 | None | No surgical procedure of primary site |
| 10-19 | Site-specific codes; tumor destruction | Tumor destruction, no pathologic specimen produced. Refer to <i>Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes</i> for the correct site-specific code for the procedure |
| 20-80 | Site-specific codes; resection | Refer to <i>Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes</i> for the correct site-specific code for the procedure |
| 90 | Surgery, NOS | A surgical procedure to the primary site was done, but no information on the type of surgical procedure is provided |
| 98 | Site-specific codes; special | Special code. Refer to <i>Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes</i> for the correct site-specific code for the procedure |
| 99 | Unknown | Patient record does not state whether a surgical procedure of the primary site was performed and no information is available |

Surgical Procedure of Primary Site at This Facility

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Surgery

PUF Data Item Name: RX_HOSP_SURG_PRIM_SITE

NAACCR Item #: 670

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00, 10 - 80, 90, 98, 99

Description:

This item records the surgical procedure performed to the primary site at the facility that submitted this record.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Site-specific codes for this data item are found in *Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes*.

If registry software allows only one procedure to be collected, document the most invasive surgical procedure for the primary site.

If registry software allows multiple procedures to be recorded, this item refers to the most invasive surgical procedure of the primary site.

For codes 00 through 79, the response positions are hierarchical by position (not necessarily numerically). Last-listed responses take precedence over responses written above. Code 98 takes precedence over code 00. Use codes 80 and 90 only if more precise information about the surgery is not available.

Biopsies that remove all of the tumor and/or leave only microscopic margins are to be coded in this item.

Surgery to remove regional tissue or organs is coded in this item only if the tissue/organs are removed in continuity with the primary site, except where noted in *Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes*.

If a previous surgical procedure to remove a portion of the primary site is followed by surgery to remove the remainder of the primary site, then code the total or final results.

Surgical Procedure of the Primary Site at this Facility-continued

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Surgical treatment may have occurred at any facility, or at multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file. This refers to the final surgery of the primary site, cumulative for all procedures, for the cancer by the reporting facility. Additional surgery, or prior surgery, may have been performed elsewhere. The item *Surgical Procedure of Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #1290) describes the cumulative primary site surgery performed on the patient at any facility.

The site-specific surgical codes may be found in *Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes*.

| Code | Definition | Description |
|-------------|--|--|
| 00 | None | No surgical procedure of primary site |
| 10-19 | Site-specific codes; Tumor destruction | Tumor destruction; no pathologic specimen produced. Refer to <i>Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes</i> for the correct site-specific code for the procedure |
| 20-80 | Site-specific codes; Resection | Refer to <i>Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes</i> for the correct site-specific code for the procedure |
| 90 | Surgery, NOS | A surgical procedure to the primary site was done, but no information on the type of surgical procedure is provided |
| 98 | Site specific codes; special | Special code. Refer to <i>Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes</i> for the correct site-specific code for the procedure |
| 99 | Unknown | Patient record does not state whether a surgical procedure of the primary site was performed and no information is available |

Approach – Surgery of the Primary Site at this Facility

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Surgery

PUF Data Item Name: RX_HOSP_SURG_APPR_2010

NAACCR Item #: 668

Diagnosis Years Available: 2010 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 5, 9, blank

Description: This item is used to monitor patterns and trends in the adoption and utilization of minimally-invasive surgical techniques.

Registry Coding Instructions:

This item may be left blank for cases diagnosed prior to 2010.

If the patient has multiple surgeries of the primary site, this item describes the approach used for the most invasive, definitive surgery.

For ablation of skin tumors, assign code 3.

Assign code 2 or 4 if the surgery began as robotic assisted or endoscopic and was converted to open.

If both robotic and endoscopic or laparoscopic surgery are used, code to robotic (codes 1 or 2).

Analytic Note: This item was first used for 2010 diagnoses.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---|
| 0 | No surgical procedure of primary site at this facility |
| 1 | Robotic assisted |
| 2 | Robotic converted to open |
| 3 | Minimally invasive (such as endoscopic or laparoscopic) |
| 4 | Minimally invasive (endoscopic or laparoscopic) converted to open |
| 5 | Open or approach unspecified |
| 9 | Unknown whether surgery was performed at this facility |
| blank | Not available |

Surgical Margins of the Primary Site

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Surgery

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_SURGICAL_MARGINS

NAACCR Item #: 1320

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 3, 7 - 9

Description:

Records the final status of the surgical margins after resection of the primary tumor

Registry Coding Instructions:

Record the margin status as it appears in the pathology report.

Codes 0-3 are hierarchical; if two codes describe the margin status, use the numerically higher code.

If no surgery of the primary site was performed, code 8.

For lymphomas with a lymph node primary site (C77.0-C77.9), code 9.

For an unknown or ill-defined primary (C76.0-C76.8, C80.9) or for hematopoietic, reticuloendothelial, immunoproliferative, or myeloproliferative disease, code 9.

For Brain and CNS sites, the NCDB converts codes 0, 1, 2, 3, and 7 to code 9 for this item due to unreliability.

Analytic note: None.

Surgical Margins of the Primary Site continued

| Code | Definition | Description |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| 0 | No residual tumor | All margins are grossly and microscopically negative |
| 1 | Residual tumor, NOS | Involvement is indicated, but not otherwise specified |
| 2 | Microscopic residual tumor | Cannot be seen by the naked eye |
| 3 | Macroscopic residual tumor | Gross tumor of the primary site which is visible to the naked eye |
| 7 | Margins not evaluable | Cannot be assessed (indeterminate) |
| 8 | No primary site surgery | No surgical procedure of the primary site |
| 9 | Unknown or not applicable | It is unknown whether a surgical procedure to the primary site was performed; for lymphomas with a lymph node primary site; an unknown or ill-defined primary; or for hematopoietic, reticuloendothelial, immunoproliferative, or myeloproliferative disease |

Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Surgery

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_SCOPE_REG_LN_SUR

NAACCR Item #: 1292

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2011

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 9

Description:

Identifies the removal, biopsy, or aspiration of regional lymph node(s) at the time of surgery of the primary site or during a separate surgical event.

Registry Coding Instructions:

The scope of regional lymph node surgery is collected for each surgical event even if surgery of the primary site was not performed.

Record surgical procedures which aspirate, biopsy, or remove regional lymph nodes in an effort to diagnose or stage disease in this data item.

Record the date of this surgical procedure in data item *Date of First Course of Treatment* (NAACCR Item #1270) and/or *Date of First Surgical Procedure* (NAACCR Item #1200) as appropriate.

For primaries of the meninges, brain, spinal cord, cranial nerves, and other parts of the central nervous system (C70.0-C70.9, C71.0-C71.9, C72.0-C72.9), code 9.

For lymphomas with a lymph node primary site (C77.0-C77.9), code 9.

For an unknown or ill-defined primary (C76.0-C76.8, C80.9) or for hematopoietic, reticuloendothelial, immunoproliferative, or myeloproliferative disease regardless of site, code 9.

Do not code distant lymph nodes removed during surgery to the primary site for this data item. Distant nodes are coded in the data field *Surgical Procedure/Other Site* (NAACCR Item #1294).

Refer to the applicable *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual* for site-specific identification of regional lymph nodes.

If the procedure coded in this item was provided to prolong a patient's life by controlling symptoms, to alleviate pain, or to make the patient more comfortable, then also record this surgery in the item *Palliative Care* (NAACCR Item #3270).

Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery continued

Analytic note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0 | No regional lymph node surgery |
| 1 | Regional lymph node surgery |
| 9 | Unknown if there was any regional lymph node surgery |

Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery 2012

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Surgery

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_SCOPE_REG_LN_2012

NAACCR Item #: 1292

Diagnosis Years Available: 2012 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 7, 9, blank

Description:

The revised *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery 2012* (NAACCR Item #1292) field is for cases diagnosed on and after January 1, 2012. *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery* (NAACCR Item #1292) was found to under-report Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy (SLNBx) procedures, either alone or with Axillary Dissection (ALND). Reviews by the Commission on Cancer (CoC), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Program of Cancer Registries (CDC/NPCR), and the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program confirmed miscoding of this data element. Revised coding rules and associated instructions have been developed that put emphasis on securing information from the operative report in contrast to the pathology report. CoC use of the item *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery* (NAACCR Item #1292) remains curtailed in all pre-2012 data years contained in the PUF. The item is used only to identify whether or not a patient underwent regional lymph node surgery, effectively removing any distinction between the type or extent of surgical intervention.

Note that this item is primarily of interest for researchers who received Breast and Melanoma PUF files.

Registry coding instructions: None.

Analytic note: None.

Scope of the Regional Lymph Node Surgery 2012 continued

| Code | Label | General Instructions Applying to All Sites | Additional Notes to Breast (C50.X) |
|------|--|---|--|
| | | <p>Use the operative report as the primary source document to determine whether the operative procedure was a sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNBx), or a more extensive dissection of regional lymph nodes, or a combination of both SLNBx and regional lymph node dissection. The operative report will designate the surgeon's planned procedure as well as a description of the procedure that was actually performed. The pathology report may be used to complement the information appearing in the operative report, but the operative report takes precedence when attempting to distinguish between SLNBx and regional lymph node dissection or a combination of these two procedures. Do not use the number of lymph nodes removed and pathologically examined as the sole means of distinguishing between a SLNBx and a regional lymph node dissection</p> | <p>Use the operative report as the primary source document to determine whether the operative procedure was a sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNBx), an axillary node dissection (ALND), or a combination of both SLNBx and ALND. The operative report will designate the surgeon's planned procedure as well as a description of the procedure that was actually performed. The pathology report may be used to complement the information appearing in the operative report, but the operative report takes precedence when attempting to distinguish between SLNBx and ALND, or a combination of these two procedures. Do not use the number of lymph nodes removed and pathologically examined as the sole means of distinguishing between a SLNBx and a ALND</p> |
| 0 | No Regional Lymph Node Surgery | | |
| 1 | Biopsy or aspiration of regional lymph node(s) | <p>Review the operative report to confirm whether an excisional biopsy or aspiration of regional lymph nodes was actually performed. If additional procedures were performed on the lymph nodes, use the appropriate code 2-7</p> | <p>Excisional biopsy or aspiration of regional lymph nodes for breast cancer is uncommon. Review the operative report of to confirm whether an excisional biopsy or aspiration of regional lymph nodes was actually performed; it is highly possible that the procedure is a SLNBx (code 2) instead. If additional procedures were performed on the lymph nodes, such as axillary lymph node dissection, use the appropriate code 2-7</p> |

Scope of the Regional Lymph Node Surgery continued

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| 2 | Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy | <p>The operative report states that a SLNBx was performed</p> <p>Code 2 SLNBx when the operative report describes a procedure using injection of a dye, radio label, or combination to identify a lymph node (possibly more than one) for removal/examination</p> <p>When a SLNBx is performed, additional non-sentinel nodes can be taken during the same operative procedure. These additional non-sentinel nodes may be discovered by the pathologist or selectively removed (or harvested) as part of the SLNBx procedure by the surgeon. Code this as a SLNBx (code 2). If review of the operative report confirms that a regional lymph node dissection followed the SLNBx, code these cases as 6.</p> | <p>If a relatively large number of lymph nodes, more than 5, are pathologically examined, review the operative report to confirm the procedure was limited to a SLNBx and did not include an axillary lymph node dissection (ALND)</p> <p>Infrequently, a SLNBx is attempted and the patient fails to map (i.e. no sentinel lymph nodes are identified by the dye and/or radio label injection) and no sentinel nodes are removed. Review the operative report to confirm that an axillary incision was made and a node exploration was conducted. Patients undergoing SLNBx who fail to map will often undergo ALND. Code these cases as 2 if no ALND was performed, or 6 when ALND was performed during the same operative event. Enter the appropriate number of nodes examined and positive in the data items Regional Lymph Nodes Examined (NAACCR Item #830) and Regional Lymph Nodes Positive (NAACCR Item #820).</p> |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|

Scope of the Regional Lymph Node Surgery 2012 continued

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 3 | Number of regional lymph nodes removed unknown or not stated; regional lymph nodes removed, NOS | The operative report states that a regional lymph node dissection was performed (a SLNBx was not done during this procedure or in a prior procedure) | |
| 4 | 1-3 regional lymph nodes removed | Code 3 (Number of regional lymph nodes removed unknown, not stated; regional lymph nodes removed, NOS). Check the operative report to ensure this procedure is not a SLNBx only (code 2), or a SLNBx with a regional lymph node dissection (code 6 or 7) | |
| 5 | 4 or more regional lymph nodes removed | <p>Code 4 (1-3 regional lymph nodes removed) should be used infrequently. Review the operative report to ensure the procedure was not a SLNBx only</p> <p>Code 5 (4 or more regional lymph nodes removed). If a relatively small number of nodes was examined pathologically, review the operative report to confirm the procedure was not a SLNBx only (code 2). If a relatively large number of nodes was examined pathologically, review the operative report to confirm that there was not a SLNBx in addition to a more extensive regional lymph node dissection during the same, or separate, procedure (code 6 or 7)</p> <p>Infrequently, a SNLBx is attempted and the patient fails to map (i.e. no sentinel lymph nodes are identified by the dye and/or radio label injection). When mapping fails, surgeons usually perform a more extensive dissection of regional lymph nodes. Code these cases as 2 if no further dissection of regional lymph nodes was undertaken, or 6 when regional lymph nodes were dissected during the same operative event</p> | Generally, ALND removes at least 7-9 nodes. However, it is possible for these procedures to remove or harvest fewer nodes. Review the operative report to confirm that there was not a SLNBx in addition to a more extensive regional lymph node dissection during the same procedure (code 6 or 7) |

Scope of the Regional Lymph Node Surgery 2012 continued

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Sentinel node biopsy and code 3, 4, or 5 at same time, or timing not stated | <p>SNLBx and regional lymph node dissection (code 3, 4, or 5) during the same surgical event, or timing not known</p> <p>Generally, SLNBx followed by a regional lymph node completion will yield a relatively large number of nodes. However, it is possible for these procedures to harvest only a few nodes</p> <p>If relatively few nodes are pathologically examined, review the operative report to confirm whether the procedure was limited to a SLNBx only</p> <p>Infrequently, a SNLBx is attempted and the patient fails to map (i.e. no sentinel lymph nodes are identified by the dye and/or radio label injection.) When mapping fails, the surgeon usually performs a more extensive dissection of regional lymph nodes. Code these cases as 6</p> | <p>Generally, SLNBx followed by ALND will yield a minimum of 7-9 nodes. However it is possible for these procedures to harvest fewer (or more) nodes</p> <p>If relatively few nodes are pathologically examined, review the operative report to confirm whether the procedure was limited to a SLNBx, or whether a SLNBx plus an ALND was performed</p> |
| 7 | Sentinel node biopsy and code 3, 4, or 5 at different times | <p>SNLBx and regional lymph node dissection (code 3, 4, or 5) in separate surgical events.</p> <p>Generally, SLNBx followed by regional lymph node completion will yield a relatively large number of nodes. However, it is possible for these procedures to harvest only a few nodes.</p> <p>If relatively few nodes are pathologically examined, review the operative report to confirm whether the procedure was limited to a SLNBx only</p> | <p>Generally, SLNBx followed by ALND will yield a minimum of 7-9 nodes. However, it is possible for these procedures to harvest fewer (or more) nodes</p> <p>If relatively few nodes are pathologically examined, review the operative report to confirm whether the procedure was limited to a SLNBx only, or whether a SLNBx plus an ALND was performed</p> |

Scope of the Regional Lymph Node Surgery 2012 continued

| | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 9 | Unknown or not applicable | The status of regional lymph node evaluation should be known for surgically treated cases (i.e., cases coded 19-90 in the data item Surgical Procedure of Primary Site (NAACCR Item #1290). Review surgically treated cases coded 9 in Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery (NAACCR Item #1292) to confirm the code. |
|---|---------------------------|--|

Examples

| Code | Reason |
|------|--|
| 0 | No effort was made to locate sentinel lymph nodes, and no nodes were found in pathologic analysis. |
| 2 | (C50.1-Breast) There was an attempt at sentinel lymph node dissection, but no lymph nodes were found in the pathologic specimen. |
| 1 | (C14.0-Pharynx) Aspiration of regional lymph node to confirm histology of widely metastatic disease. |
| 2 | (C44.5-Skin of Back) Patient has melanoma of the back. A sentinel lymph node dissection was done with the removal of one lymph node. This node was negative for disease. |
| 3 | (C61.9-Prostate) Bilateral pelvic lymph node dissection for prostate cancer. |
| 6 | (C50.3-Breast) Sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNBx) of right axilla, followed by right axillary lymph node dissection (ALND) during the same surgical event. |
| 7 | (C50.4-Breast) Sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNBx) of left axilla, followed in a second procedure 5 days later by a left axillary lymph node dissection (ALND). |
| 9 | (C34.9-Lung) Patient was admitted for radiation therapy following surgery for lung cancer. There is no documentation on the extent of the lymph node surgery in patient record. |

Surgical Procedure Other Site

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Surgery

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_SURG_OTH_REGDIS

NAACCR Item #: 1294

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 5, 9

Description:

Records the surgical removal of distant lymph nodes or other tissue(s)/organ(s) beyond the primary site.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Assign the highest numbered code that describes the surgical resection of distant lymph node(s) and/or regional/distant tissue or organs.

Incidental removal of tissue or organs is not recorded as a *Surgical Procedure/Other Site* (NAACCR Item #1294).

Code 1 if any surgery is performed to treat tumors of unknown or ill-defined primary sites (C76.0-C76.8, C80.9) or for hematopoietic, reticuloendothelial, immunoproliferative, or myeloproliferative disease (C42.0, C42.1, C42.3, C42.4 or any site with hematopoietic histologies).

If the procedure coded in this item was provided to prolong a patient's life by controlling symptoms, to alleviate pain, or to make the patient more comfortable, then also record this surgery in the item *Palliative Care* (NAACCR Item #3270).

Analytic Note: None.

Surgical Procedure Other Site continued

| Code | Definition | Description |
|-------------|---|--|
| 0 | None | No surgical procedure of non-primary site was performed |
| 1 | Non-primary surgical procedure performed | Non-primary surgical resection to other site(s), unknown if whether the site(s) is regional or distant |
| 2 | Non-primary surgical procedure to other regional sites | Resection of regional site |
| 3 | Non-primary surgical procedure to distant lymph node(s) | Resection of distant lymph node(s) |
| 4 | Non-primary surgical procedure to distant site | Resection of distant site |
| 5 | Combination of codes | Any combination of surgical procedures 2, 3, or 4 |
| 9 | Unknown | It is unknown whether any surgical procedure of a non-primary site was performed |

Surgical Inpatient Stay, Days from Surgery

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Surgery

PUF Data Item Name: SURG_DISCHARGE_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: -9999999 – 99999999 (negative and positive), blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Most Definitive Surgical Resection of the Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #3170) and the *Date of Surgical Discharge* (NAACCR Item #3180).

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 0000 - 9999 | Number of elapsed days |
| blank | No first course surgery, surgery unknown, elapsed days cannot be computed, or not available for these diagnosis years |

Readmission to the Same Hospital within 30 Days of Surgical Discharge

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Surgery

PUF Data Item Name: READM_HOSP_30_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: 3190

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 3, 9

Description: Records a readmission to the same hospital, for the same illness, within 30 days of discharge following hospitalization for surgical resection of the primary site.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Consult patient record or information from the billing department to determine if a readmission to the same hospital occurred within 30 days of the date recorded in the item *Date of Surgical Discharge* (NAACCR Item #3180). Only record a readmission related to the treatment of this cancer. Review the treatment plan to determine whether the readmission was planned.

If there was an unplanned admission following surgical discharge, check for an ICD-9-CM "E" code and record it, space allowing, as an additional ICD-9-CM *Comorbidities and Complications* item (NAACCR #3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164).

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|------|---|
| 0 | No surgical procedure of the primary site was performed, or the patient was not readmitted to the same hospital within 30 days of discharge |
| 1 | A patient was surgically treated and was readmitted to the same hospital within 30 days of being discharged. This readmission was unplanned |
| 2 | A patient was surgically treated and was then readmitted to the same hospital within 30 days of being discharged. This readmission was planned (chemotherapy port insertion, revision of colostomy, etc.) |
| 3 | A patient was surgically treated and, within 30 days of being discharged, the patient had both a planned and an unplanned readmission to the same hospital |
| 9 | It is unknown whether surgery of the primary site was recommended or performed. It is unknown whether the patient was readmitted to the same hospital within 30 days of discharge |

Reason for No Surgery of Primary Site

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Surgery

PUF Data Item Name: REASON_FOR_NO_SURGERY

NAACCR Item #: 1340

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 2, 5 - 9

Description:

Records the reason that no surgery was performed on the primary site.

Registry Coding Instructions:

If *Surgical Procedure of Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #1290) is coded 00, then record the reason based on documentation in the patient record.

Code 1 if the treatment plan offered multiple options and the patient selected treatment that did not include surgery of the primary site, or if the option of "no treatment" was accepted by the patient.

Code 1 if *Surgical Procedure of Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #1290) is coded 98.

Code 7 if the patient refused recommended surgical treatment, made a blanket refusal of all recommended treatment, or refused all treatment before any was recommended.

Cases coded 8 should be followed and updated to a more definitive code as appropriate.

Code 9 if the treatment plan offered multiple choices, but it is unknown which treatment, if any was provided.

Analytic Note: None.

Reason For No Surgery of Primary Site continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0 | Surgery of the primary site was performed |
| 1 | Surgery of the primary site was not performed because it was not part of the planned first course treatment |
| 2 | Surgery of the primary site was not recommended/performed because it was contraindicated due to patient risk factors (comorbid conditions, advanced age, progression of tumor prior to planned surgery, etc.) |
| 5 | Surgery of the primary site was not performed because the patient died prior to planned or recommended surgery |
| 6 | Surgery of the primary site was not performed; it was recommended by the patient's physician, but was not performed as part of the first course of therapy. No reason was noted in patient record |
| 7 | Surgery of the primary site was not performed; it was recommended by the patient's physician, but this treatment was refused by the patient, the patient's family member, or the patient's guardian. The refusal was noted in patient record |
| 8 | Surgery of the primary site was recommended, but it is unknown if it was performed. Further follow up is recommended |
| 9 | It is unknown whether surgery of the primary site was recommended or performed |

Treatment: Radiation

Radiation, Days from Dx

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: DX_RAD_STARTED_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: -9999999 – 99999999 (negative and positive), blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date Radiation Started* (NAACCR Item #1210).

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0000 - 9999 | Number of elapsed days |
| blank | Radiation therapy not administered, radiation therapy unknown, or cannot compute days elapsed due to missing or incomplete dates |

Location of Radiation Therapy

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: RAD_LOCATION_OF_RX

NAACCR Item #: 1550

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 4, 8, 9

Description: Identifies the location where radiation therapy was administered during the first course of treatment, as "at the reporting facility" or "elsewhere".

Registry Coding Instructions:

If the radiation treatment was provided to prolong a patient's life by controlling symptoms, to alleviate pain, or to make the patient more comfortable, then also record the radiation administered in the items *Palliative Care* (NAACCR Item #3270) and/or *Palliative Care at this Facility* (NAACCR Item #3280), as appropriate.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition | Description |
|------|--|---|
| 0 | No radiation treatment | No radiation therapy was administered to the patient |
| 1 | All radiation treatment at this facility | All radiation therapy was administered at the reporting facility |
| 2 | Regional treatment at this facility, boost elsewhere | Regional treatment was administered at the reporting facility; a boost dose was administered elsewhere |
| 3 | Boost radiation at this facility, regional elsewhere | Regional treatment was administered elsewhere; a boost dose was administered at the reporting facility |
| 4 | All radiation treatment elsewhere | All radiation therapy was administered elsewhere |
| 8 | Other | Radiation therapy was administered, but the pattern does not fit the above categories |
| 9 | Unknown | Radiation therapy was administered, but the location of the treatment facility is unknown or not stated in patient record; it is unknown whether radiation therapy was administered |

Phase I Radiation Primary Treatment Volume

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_I_RT_VOLUME

NAACCR Item #: 1504

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 07, 09 - 14, 20 - 26, 29 - 32, 39 - 42, 50 - 58, 60 - 68, 70 - 73, 80 - 86, 88, 90 - 95, 97 - 99

Description:

This is a new item in 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017. This item, in conjunction with *Phase I Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes* (NAACCR Item #1505) replaces *Radiation Treatment Volume* (NAACCR Item #1540) and includes converted historical values.

Identifies the primary treatment volume or primary anatomic target treated during the first phase of radiation therapy during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018.

Rationale

Radiation treatment is commonly delivered in one or more phases. Typically, in each phase, the primary tumor or tumor bed is treated. This data item should be used to indicate the primary target volume, which might include the primary tumor or tumor bed. If the primary tumor was not targeted, record the other regional or distant site that was targeted. Draining lymph nodes may also be concurrently targeted during the first phase. These will be identified in a separate data item *Phase I Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes* [1505]. This data item provides information describing the anatomical structure targeted by radiation therapy during the first phase of radiation treatment and can be used to determine whether the site of the primary disease was treated with radiation or if other regional or distant sites were targeted. This information is useful in evaluating the patterns of care within a facility and on a regional or national basis. The breakdown and reorganization of the sites will allow for concise reporting.

Registry Coding Instructions

- Radiation treatment volume will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the exact treatment volume may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.

Phase I Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- If one or more discrete volumes are treated and one of those includes the primary site, record the treatment to the primary site in this data item.
- A new phase begins when there is a clinically meaningful change in target volume, treatment fraction size (i.e., dose given during a session), modality or treatment technique. Any one of these changes will generally mean that a new radiation plan will be generated in the treatment planning system, and it should be coded as a new phase of radiation therapy. O Note: “on-line adaptive therapy” refers to treatments where radiation treatment plans are adapted or updated while a patient is on the treatment table. When treatment plans are adapted, the shape of the target volume may change from day to day, but for registry purposes, the volume that is being targeted won’t change. An adapted plan should not be coded as though a new phase of treatment has been initiated unless, as above, the radiation oncologist documents it as a new phase in the radiation treatment summary.
- Phase I of radiation treatment also commonly includes draining lymph node regions that are associated with the primary tumor or tumor bed. The draining lymph nodes are recorded in the Phase I Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes [1505]. Use codes 01 to 09 only when the lymph nodes are the primary target.

Note: When the primary volume is lymph nodes, draining lymph nodes are not targeted. Record code 88 in the Phase I Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes [1505].

- This data item, in conjunction with Phase I Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes [1505], replaces the Radiation Treatment Volume [1540] and includes converted historical values. Conversion took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this data item is required for all cases regardless of diagnosis year.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at

https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None

Phase I Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| Code | Definition | Description |
|------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 00 | No radiation treatment | Radiation therapy not administered |
| 01 | Neck lymph node regions | The primary treatment is directed at lymph node regions of the neck. Examples include treatment of lymphoma or lymph node recurrence (in the absence of primary site failure) following definitive surgery of the primary tumor. If radiation to the neck lymph nodes includes the supraclavicular region use code 03 |
| 02 | Thoracic lymph node regions | Radiation therapy is directed to some combination of hilar, mediastinal, and supraclavicular lymph nodes without concurrent treatment of a visceral organ site. Examples include mantle or mini-mantle for lymphomas, and treatment of lymphatic recurrence after complete surgical excision of a thoracic primary. Note that the supraclavicular region may be part of a head and neck lymph node region. Use code 03 for treatments directed at neck nodes and supraclavicular lymph nodes with a head and neck primary. Use code 04 if supraclavicular lymph nodes are part of breast treatment |
| 03 | Neck and thoracic lymph node regions | Treatment is delivered to lymph nodes in the neck and thoracic region without concurrent treatment of a primary visceral tumor. This code might apply to some mantle or mini-mantle fields used in lymphoma treatments or some treatments for lymphatic recurrences following definitive treatment for tumors of the head and neck thoracic regions |
| 04 | Breast/Chest wall lymph node regions | Radiation is directed primarily to some combination of axillary, supraclavicular, and/or internal mammary lymph node sites WITHOUT concurrent treatment of the breast or chest wall. If the breast AND lymph nodes are being treated, then code the Primary Treatment Volume to Breast (codes 40 or 41) and Breast/chest wall lymph nodes (code 04) in Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes |
| 05 | Abdominal lymph nodes | Treatment is directed to some combination of the lymph nodes of the abdomen, including retro-cruval, peri-gastric, peri-hepatic, portocaval and para-aortic nodes. Possible situations might include seminoma, lymphoma or lymph node recurrence following surgical resection of the prostate, bladder or uterus |

Phase I Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|
| 06 | Pelvic lymph nodes | Treatment is directed to some combination of the lymph nodes of the pelvis, including the common, internal and external iliac, obturator, inguinal and perirectal lymph nodes. This might be done for lymphoma or lymph node recurrence following definitive surgery for a pelvic organ |
| 07 | Abdominal and pelvic lymph nodes | Treatment is directed to a combination of lymph nodes in both the abdomen and pelvis. This code includes extended fields (“hockey stick”, “dog-leg”, “inverted Y”, etc.) utilized to treat seminomas and lymphomas or recurrence of a solid tumor |
| 09 | Lymph node region NOS | This category should be used to code treatments directed at lymph node regions that are not adequately described by codes 01-07 |
| 10 | Eye/orbit/optic nerve | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the eye, orbit and/or optic nerve |
| 11 | Pituitary | Treatment is directed at the pituitary gland |
| 12 | Brain | Treatment is directed at all the brain and its meninges (“Whole brain”) |
| 13 | Brain (limited) | Treatment is directed at one or more sub-sites of the brain but not the whole brain. Chart may describe “SRS”, “Stereotactic Radiosurgery”, “Gamma Knife®” |
| 14 | Spinal cord | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the spinal cord or its meninges |
| 20 | Nasopharynx | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the nasopharynx |
| 21 | Oral cavity | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the oral cavity, including the lips, gingiva, alveolus, buccal mucosa, retromolar trigone, hard palate, floor of mouth and oral tongue |
| 22 | Oropharynx | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the oropharynx, including the soft palate, tonsils, base of tongue and pharyngeal wall |
| 23 | Larynx (glottis) or hypopharynx | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the larynx and/or hypopharynx |
| 24 | Sinuses/Nasal tract | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the sinuses and nasal tract, including the frontal, ethmoid, sphenoid and maxillary sinuses |
| 25 | Parotid or other salivary glands | Treatment is directed at the parotid or other salivary glands, including the submandibular, sublingual and minor salivary glands |
| 26 | Thyroid | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the thyroid. Code this volume when the thyroid is treated with I-131 radioisotope |

Phase I Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------|--|
| 29 | Head and neck (NOS) | The treatment volume is directed at a primary tumor of the head and neck, but the primary sub-site is not a head and neck organ identified by codes 20-26 or it is an "unknown primary" |
| 30 | Lung or bronchus | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the lung or bronchus |
| 31 | Mesothelium | Treatment is directed to all or a portion of the mesothelium. This code should be used for mesothelioma primaries, even if a portion of the lung is included in the radiation field |
| 32 | Thymus | Treatment is directed to all or a portion of the thymus |
| 39 | Chest/lung (NOS) | The treatment is directed at a primary tumor of the chest, but the primary sub-site is unknown or not identified in codes 30-32. For example, this code should be used for sarcomas arising from the mediastinum |
| 40 | Breast (whole) | Treatment is directed at all the intact breast. Intact breast includes breast tissue that either was not surgically treated or received a lumpectomy or partial mastectomy |
| 41 | Breast (partial) | Treatment is directed at a portion of the intact breast but not the whole breast. The chart may have terms such as "Mammosite", "interstitial (seed) implant", or "(accelerated) partial breast irradiation". Consider the possibility of partial breast irradiation when "IMRT" is documented in the record |
| 42 | Chest wall | Treatment encompasses the chest wall (following mastectomy) |
| 50 | Esophagus | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the esophagus. Include tumors of the gastro-esophageal junction |
| 51 | Stomach | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the stomach |
| 52 | Small bowel | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the small bowel |
| 53 | Colon | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the colon |
| 54 | Rectum | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the rectum |
| 55 | Anus | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the anus |
| 56 | Liver | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the liver |
| 57 | Biliary tree or gallbladder | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the biliary tree or gallbladder |

Phase I Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|
| 58 | Pancreas or hepatopancreatic ampulla | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the pancreas or the hepatopancreatic ampulla. Hepatopancreatic ampulla tumors are sometimes referred to as periampullary tumors |
| 59 | Abdomen (NOS) | The treatment volume is directed at a primary tumor of the abdomen, but the primary sub-site is not an abdominal organ defined by codes 50-58 or it is considered to be an "unknown primary". For example, this code should be used for sarcomas arising from the abdominal retroperitoneum. |
| 60 | Bladder (whole) | Treatment is directed at all the bladder |
| 61 | Bladder (partial) | Treatment is directed at a portion of the bladder but not the whole bladder |
| 62 | Kidney | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the kidney |
| 63 | Ureter | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the ureter |
| 64 | Prostate (whole) | Treatment is directed at all the prostate and/or seminal vesicles. Use this code even if seminal vesicles are not explicitly targeted |
| 65 | Prostate (partial) | Treatment is directed at a portion of the prostate but not the whole prostate |
| 66 | Urethra | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the urethra |
| 67 | Penis | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the penis. Treatments of urethral primaries should be coded as 'urethra' (code 66) |
| 68 | Testicle or scrotum | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the testicle and/or scrotum |
| 70 | Ovaries or fallopian tubes | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the ovaries or fallopian tubes |
| 71 | Uterus or cervix | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the uterus, endometrium or cervix |
| 72 | Vagina | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the vagina. Treatments of urethral primaries should be coded as 'urethra' (code 66) |
| 73 | Vulva | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the vulva. Treatments of urethral primaries should be coded as 'urethra' (code 66) |
| 80 | Skull | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the bones of the skull. Any brain irradiation is a secondary consequence |
| 81 | Spine/vertebral bodies | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the bones of the spine/vertebral bodies, including the sacrum. Spinal cord malignancies should be coded using 'spinal cord' (code 14) |

Phase I Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 82 | Shoulder | Treatment is directed to all or a portion of the proximal humerus, scapula, clavicle, or other components of the shoulder complex |
| 83 | Ribs | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of one or more ribs |
| 84 | Hip | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the proximal femur or acetabulum |
| 85 | Pelvic bones | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the bones of the pelvis other than the hip or sacrum |
| 86 | Pelvis (NOS, non-visceral) | The treatment volume is directed at a primary tumor of the pelvis, but the primary sub-site is not a pelvic organ or is not known or indicated. For example, this code should be used for sarcomas arising from the pelvis |
| 88 | Extremity bone, NOS | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the bones of the arms or legs. This excludes the proximal femur (Hip, code 84). This excludes the proximal humerus (Shoulder, code 82) |
| 90 | Skin | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the skin. The primary malignancy originates in the skin and the skin is the primary target. So-called skin metastases are usually subcutaneous and should be coded as a soft tissue site |
| 91 | Soft Tissue | This category should be used to code primary or metastatic soft tissue malignancies not fitting other categories |
| 92 | Hemibody | A single treatment volume encompassing either all structures above the diaphragm, or all structures below the diaphragm. This is almost always administered for palliation of widespread bone metastasis in patients with prostate or breast cancer |
| 93 | Whole body | Treatment is directed to the entire body included in a single treatment |
| 94 | Mantle, mini-mantle (obsolete after 2017) | For conversion of historic data only |
| 95 | Lower extended field (obsolete after 2017) | For conversion of historic data only |
| 97 | Invalid historical <i>FORDS</i> value | Conversion to new <i>STORE</i> data item could not take place due to an invalid <i>FORDS</i> Volume code |

Phase I Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 98 | Other | Radiation therapy administered; treatment volume other than those previously categorized by codes 01-93 |
| 99 | Unknown | This category should be used to code treatments for which there is no information available about the treatment volume, or it is unknown if radiation treatment was administered |

Phase I Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_I_RT_TO_LN

NAACCR Item #: 1505

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 – 08, 88, 99

Description:

This is a new item in 2018. It was required in 2018, and optional in 2017. This data item, in conjunction with Phase I Radiation Primary Treatment Volume [1504], replaces the Radiation Treatment Volume [1540] and includes converted historical values.

Identifies the draining lymph nodes treated (if any) during the first phase of radiation therapy delivered to the patient during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018.

Rationale

The first phase of radiation treatment commonly targets both the primary tumor (or tumor bed) and draining lymph nodes as a secondary site. This data item should be used to indicate the draining regional lymph nodes, if any, that were irradiated during the first phase of radiation to the primary site.

Registry Coding Instructions

- Radiation treatment to draining lymph nodes will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the exact draining lymph nodes may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- Phase I of radiation treatment includes primary tumor or tumor bed in addition to the draining lymph node regions that are associated with the primary tumor or tumor bed. The primary tumor or tumor bed is recorded in the Phase I Radiation Primary Treatment Volume [1504]. Note: When the Primary Treatment Volume is lymph nodes, draining lymph nodes are not targeted. Record code 88 in this data item.

Phase I Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes continued

- This data item, in conjunction with Phase I Radiation Primary Treatment Volume [1504], replaces the Radiation Treatment Volume [1540] and includes converted historical values. Conversion took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this data item is required for all cases regardless of diagnosis year.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 00 | No radiation to draining lymph nodes. |
| 01 | Neck lymph node regions |
| 02 | Thoracic lymph node regions |
| 03 | Neck and thoracic lymph node regions |
| 04 | Breast/ Chest wall lymph node regions |
| 05 | Abdominal lymph nodes |
| 06 | Pelvic lymph nodes |
| 07 | Abdominal and pelvic lymph nodes |
| 08 | Lymph node region, NOS |
| 88 | Not applicable; Radiation primary treatment is lymph nodes |
| 99 | Unknown if any radiation treatment to draining lymph nodes; Unknown if radiation treatment administered |

Phase I Radiation Treatment Modality

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_I_RT_MODALITY

NAACCR Item #: 1506

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 16, 99

Description:

This is a new data item, introduced in 2018. It was required in 2018, and optional in 2017. This data item, in conjunction with Phase I Radiation External Beam Planning Technique [1502], replaces the Rad--Regional RX Modality [1570] and includes converted historical values.

Identifies the radiation modality administered during the first phase of radiation treatment delivered during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018.

Rationale

Radiation modality reflects whether a treatment was external beam, brachytherapy, a radioisotope as well as their major subtypes, or a combination of modalities. This data item should be used to indicate the radiation modality administered during the first phase of radiation. Historically, the previously-named Regional Treatment Modality [1570] utilized codes that were not mutually exclusive. Rather, it included codes describing a mix of modalities, treatment planning techniques, and delivery techniques that are commonly utilized by radiation oncologists. However, every phase of radiation treatment will include a specified modality, planning technique, and delivery technique. The goal of the 2018 implementation of separate phase-specific data items for the recording of radiation modality and external beam radiation treatment planning techniques is to clarify this information and implement mutually exclusive categories. A separate data item for delivery technique has not been implemented because this information is not consistently reported in end of treatment summaries.

Registry Coding Instructions

- Radiation treatment modality will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Segregation of treatment components into Phases and determination of the respective treatment modality may require assistance from the radiation oncologist to ensure consistent coding.

Phase I Radiation Treatment Modality continued

- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- A new phase begins when there is a clinically meaningful change in target volume, treatment fraction size (i.e. dose given during a session), modality or treatment technique. Any one of these changes will mean that a new radiation plan will be generated in the treatment planning system, and it should be coded as a new phase of radiation therapy.
- For purposes of this data item, photons, x-rays and gamma-rays are equivalent.
- Use code 13 - Radioisotopes, NOS for radioembolization procedures, e.g. intravascular Yttrium-90.
- This data item intentionally does not include reference to various MV energies because this is not a clinically important aspect of technique. A change in MV energy (e.g., 6MV to 12MV) is not clinically relevant and does not represent a change in treatment technique. It is rare for change in MV energy to occur during any phase of radiation therapy.
- A new phase begins when there is a clinically meaningful change in target volume, treatment fraction size (i.e., dose given during a session), modality or treatment technique. Any one of these changes will generally mean that a new radiation plan will be generated in the treatment planning system and should be coded as a new phase of radiation therapy.
- If this data item is coded to any of the External beam codes (01-06), the planning technique must be recorded in the data item Phase I External Beam Radiation Planning Technique [1502].

Note: Do not confuse a radioiodine scan with treatment. Only treatment is recorded in this item.

- This data item, in conjunction with Phase I Radiation External Beam Planning Technique [1502], replaces the Rad--Regional RX Modality [1570] and includes converted historical values. Conversion took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this data item is required for all cases regardless of diagnosis year.

See *STORE Manual 2018* for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

Phase I Radiation Treatment Modality continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 00 | No radiation treatment |
| 01 | External beam, NOS |
| 02 | External beam, photons |
| 03 | External beam, protons |
| 04 | External beam, electrons |
| 05 | External beam, neutrons |
| 06 | External beam, carbon ions |
| 07 | Brachytherapy, NOS |
| 08 | Brachytherapy, intracavitary, LDR |
| 09 | Brachytherapy, intracavitary, HDR |
| 10 | Brachytherapy, interstitial, LDR |
| 11 | Brachytherapy, interstitial, HDR |
| 12 | Brachytherapy, electronic |
| 13 | Radioisotopes, NOS |
| 14 | Radioisotopes, Radium-223 |
| 15 | Radioisotopes, Strontium-89 |
| 16 | Radioisotopes, Strontium-90 |
| 98 | Radiation Rx administered, Rx modality unknown |
| 99 | Radiation treatment modality unknown; Unknown if radiation treatment administered |

Phase I External Beam Radiation Planning Technique

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_I_BEAM_TECH

NAACCR Item #: 1502

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 10, 88, 98, 99

Description:

This is a new item for 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017. This data item, in conjunction with Phase I Radiation Treatment Modality [1506], replaces the Rad-- Regional RX Modality [1570] and includes converted historical values.

Identifies the external beam radiation planning technique used to administer the first phase of radiation treatment during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018.

Rationale

External beam radiation is the most commonly-used radiation modality in North America. In this data item we specified the planning technique for external beam treatment. Identifying the radiation technique is of interest for patterns of care and comparative effectiveness studies. Historically, the previously-named Regional Treatment Modality [1570] utilized codes that were not mutually exclusive. Rather, it included codes describing a mix of modalities, treatment planning techniques, and delivery techniques that are commonly utilized by radiation oncologists. However, every phase of radiation treatment will include a specified modality, planning technique, and delivery technique. The goal of the 2018 implementation of separate phase-specific data items for the recording of Phase I Radiation Treatment Modality [1506] and Phase I External Beam Radiation Planning Technique [1502] is to clarify this information and implement mutually exclusive categories. Note that Planning Technique details are not being captured for non-External Beam modalities. A separate data item for delivery technique has not been implemented because this information is not consistently reported in end treatment summaries.

Registry Coding Instructions

- Radiation external beam treatment planning technique will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the external beam planning technique may require assistance from the radiation oncologist to ensure consistent coding.

Phase I External Beam Radiation Planning Technique continued

- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- A new phase begins when there is a clinically meaningful change in target volume, treatment fraction size (i.e., dose given during a session), modality or treatment technique. Any one of these changes will generally mean that a new radiation plan will be generated in the treatment planning system and should be coded as a new phase of radiation therapy.
- Note: “on-line adaptive therapy” refers to treatments where radiation treatment plans are adapted or updated while a patient is on the treatment table. When treatment plans are adapted, the shape of the target volume may change from day to day but, for registry purposes, the volume that is being targeted won’t change. An adapted plan should not be coded as though a new phase of treatment has been initiated unless, as above, the radiation oncologist documents it as a new phase in the radiation treatment summary. Two new technique codes have been added to capture when online adaptive therapy is occurring: CT guided and MR guided adaptive therapy.
- Code 05 for Intensity Modulated Therapy (IMT) or Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT)
- Code 04 for Conformal or 3-D Conformal Therapy whenever either is explicitly mentioned.
- When code 98 is recorded, document the planning technique in the appropriate text data item.
- This data item, in conjunction with Phase I Radiation Treatment Modality [1506], replaces the Rad-- Regional RX Modality [1570] and includes converted historical values. Conversion took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this data item is required for all cases regardless of diagnosis year.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

Phase I External Beam Radiation Planning Technique continued

| Code | Definition | Description |
|------|------------------------------------|---|
| 00 | No radiation treatment | Radiation therapy was not administered to the patient |
| 01 | External beam, NOS | The treatment is known to be by external beam, but there is insufficient information to determine the specific planning technique |
| 02 | Low energy x-ray/photon therapy | External beam therapy administered using equipment with a maximum energy of less than one (1) million volts (MV). Energies are typically expressed in units of kilovolts (kV). These types of treatments are sometimes referred to as electronic brachytherapy or orthovoltage or superficial therapy. Clinical notes may refer to the brand names of low energy x-ray delivery devices, e.g. Axxent®, INTRABEAM®, or Esteya® |
| 03 | 2-D therapy | An external beam planning technique using 2-D imaging, such as plain film x-rays or fluoroscopic images, to define the location and size of the treatment beams. Should be clearly described as 2-D therapy. This planning modality is typically used only for palliative treatments |
| 04 | Conformal or 3-D conformal therapy | An external beam planning technique using multiple, fixed beams shaped to conform to a defined target volume. Should be clearly described as conformal or 3-D therapy in patient record |
| 05 | Intensity modulated therapy | An external beam planning technique where the shape or energy of beams is optimized using software algorithms. Any external beam modality can be modulated but these generally refer to photon or proton beams. Intensity modulated therapy can be described as intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT), intensity modulated xray or proton therapy (IMXT/IMPT), volumetric arc therapy (VMAT) and other ways. If a treatment is described as IMRT with online reoptimization/re-planning, then it should be categorized as online reoptimization or re-planning |

Phase I External Beam Radiation Planning Technique continued

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 06 | Stereotactic radiotherapy or radiosurgery, NOS | Treatment planning using stereotactic radiotherapy/radiosurgery techniques, but the treatment is not described as Cyberknife® or Gamma Knife®. These approaches are sometimes described as SBRT (stereotactic body radiation), SABR (stereotactic ablative radiation), SRS (stereotactic radiosurgery), or SRT (stereotactic radiotherapy). If the treatment is described as robotic radiotherapy (e.g. Cyberknife®) or Gamma Knife®, use stereotactic radiotherapy subcodes below. If a treatment is described as stereotactic radiotherapy or radiosurgery with online re-optimization/re-planning, then it should be categorized as online re-optimization or re-planning |
| 07 | Sterotactic radiotherapy or radiosurgery, robotic | Treatment planning using stereotactic radiotherapy/radiosurgery techniques which is specifically described as robotic (e.g. Cyberknife®) |
| 08 | Stereotactic radiotherapy or radiosurgery, Gamma Knife® | Treatment planning using stereotactic radiotherapy/radiosurgery techniques which uses a Cobalt-60 gamma ray source and is specifically described as Gamma Knife®. This is most commonly used for treatments in the brain |
| 09 | CT-guided online adaptive therapy | An external beam technique in which the treatment plan is adapted over the course of radiation to reflect changes in the patient’s tumor or normal anatomy radiation using a CT scan obtained at the treatment machine (online). These approaches are sometimes described as CT-guided online re-optimization or online re-planning. If a treatment technique is described as both CT-guided online adaptive therapy as well as another external beam technique (IMRT, SBRT, etc.), then it should be categorized as CT-guided online adaptive therapy. If a treatment is described as “adaptive” but does not include the descriptor “online”, this code should not be used |
| 10 | MR-guided online adaptive therapy | An external beam technique in which the treatment plan is adapted over the course of radiation to reflect changes in the patient’s tumor or normal anatomy radiation using an MRI scan obtained at the treatment machine (online). These approaches are sometimes described as MR-guided online re-optimization or online re-planning. If a treatment technique is described as both MR-guided online adaptive therapy as well as another external beam technique (IMRT, SBRT, etc.), then it should be categorized as MR-guided online adaptive therapy. If a treatment is described as “adaptive” but does not include the descriptor “online”, this code should not be used |

Phase I External Beam Radiation Planning Technique continued

| | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| 88 | Not applicable | Treatment not by external beam |
| 98 | Other, NOS | Other radiation, NOS; Radiation therapy administered, but the treatment modality is not specified or known |
| 99 | Unknown | It is unknown whether radiation therapy was administered |

Phase I Dose per Fraction

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_I_DOSE_FRACT

NAACCR Item #: 1501

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 5

Allowable Values: 00000 - 99999

Description:

This is a new item for 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017. This data item replaces the Rad--Regional Dose: cGy [1510] and includes mapped historical values.

Records the dose per fraction (treatment session) delivered to the patient in the first phase of radiation during the first course of treatment. The unit of measure is centi-Gray (cGy). This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018.

Rationale

Radiation therapy is delivered in one or more phases with identified dose per fraction. It is necessary to capture information describing the dose per fraction to evaluate patterns of radiation oncology care. Outcomes are strongly related to the dose delivered.

Registry Coding Instructions

- The International Council for Radiation Protection (ICRP) recommends recording doses at the axis point where applicable (opposed fields, four field box, wedged pair, and so on). For maximum consistency in this data item, the ICRP recommendations should be followed whenever possible. Where there is no clear axis point, record the total dose as indicated in the summary chart.
- Radiation treatment Phase I dose will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the Phase I dose of radiation therapy may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- Record the actual dose delivered (NOT the initially prescribed dose) as documented in the treatment summary.

Phase I Dose per Fraction continued

- For proton treatment, dosage may occasionally be specified as in cGe units (Cobalt Gray Equivalent) rather than cGy. 1 cGe = 100 cGy (for the Phase I Total Dose multiply cGe by 100).
- Note that dose is still occasionally specified in “rads”. One rad is equivalent to one centi-Gray (cGy).
- There may be times when the first course of treatment information is incomplete. Therefore, it is important to continue follow-up efforts to be certain the complete treatment information is collected.
- Code 99998 when radioisotopes were administered to the patient (codes 13-16 for Phase I Treatment Modality [1506]).
- This data item replaces the Rad--Regional Dose: cGy [1510] and includes mapped historical values. 1-1 mapping took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this data is required for all cases regardless of diagnosis year.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 00000 | No radiation treatment |
| 00001-99997 | Record the actual Phase I dose delivered in cGy |
| 99998 | Not applicable, radioisotopes administered to the patient |
| 99999 | Regional radiation therapy was administered but dose is unknown; Unknown whether radiation therapy was administered |

Phase I Dose per Fraction continued

Examples

| Code | Reason |
|-------------|--|
| 00200 | A patient with Stage III prostate carcinoma received pelvic irradiation to 5,000 cGy over 25 fractions followed by a Phase II (boost) prostate irradiation to 7,000 cGy. Record the Phase I dose per fraction as 00200 (5000/25). |
| 00150 | A patient with a left supraclavicular metastasis from a gastric carcinoma received 6,000 cGy to the left supraclavicular region over 40 fractions. The dose is calculated at the prescribed depth of 3cm. A secondary calculation shows a Dmax dose of 6,450 cGy. Record the Phase I dose per fraction as 00150 (6000/40). |
| 00220 | A patient with a Stage II breast carcinoma is treated with the breast intact. Tangent fields are utilized to bring the dose of the breast to 5,500 cGy over 25 fractions. Phase II (boost) in the primary tumor bed delivered to a small volume in the breast. Record phase I dose per fraction as 00220 (5500/25). |

Phase I Number of Fractions

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_I_NUM_FRACT

NAACCR Item #: 1503

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 3

Allowable Values: 000 - 999

Description:

This is a new item for 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017. It replaces *Number of Treatments to this Volume* (NAACCR Item #1520) and includes mapped historical values.

Records the total number of fractions (treatment sessions) delivered to the patient in the first phase of radiation during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018.

Rationale

Radiation therapy is delivered in one or more phases with each phase spread out over a number of fractions (treatment sessions). It is necessary to capture information describing the number of fraction(s) to evaluate patterns of radiation oncology care.

Registry Coding instructions

- The number of fractions or treatments will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the exact number of treatments or fractions delivered to the patient may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- Although a fraction or treatment session may include several treatment portals delivered within a relatively confined period of time-usually a few minutes-it is still considered one session.
- Count each separate administration of brachytherapy or implants as a single fraction or treatment.
- Record the actual number of fractions delivered (NOT initially prescribed), as documented in the treatment summary.

Phase I Number of Fractions continued

- There may be times when the first course of treatment information is incomplete. Therefore, it is important to continue follow-up efforts to be certain the complete treatment information is collected.
- This data item replaces the Rad--No of Treatment Vol [1520] and includes mapped values for historical cases. 1-1 mapping took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this item was required regardless of the diagnosis year.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|---------|--|
| 000 | No radiation treatment |
| 001-998 | Number of fractions administered to the patient during the first phase of radiation therapy |
| 999 | Phase I Radiation therapy was administered, but the number of fractions is unknown; It is unknown whether radiation therapy was administered |

Examples

| Code | Reason |
|------|--|
| 025 | A patient with breast carcinoma had treatment sessions in which treatment was delivered to the chest wall and encompassing the ipsilateral supraclavicular region for a total of three fraction portals. Twenty-five treatment sessions were given. Record 25 fractions as 025. |
| 025 | A patient with Stage IIIB bronchogenic carcinoma received 25 treatments to the left hilum and mediastinum, given in 25 daily fractions over five weeks. |
| 050 | A patient with advanced head and neck cancer was treated using “hyperfractionation.” Three fields were delivered in each session; two sessions were given each day, six hours apart, with each session delivering a total dose of 150 cGy. Treatment was given for a total of 25 days. Record 50 fractions as 050. |
| 010 | The patient was given Mammosite® brachytherapy, repeated in 10 separate sessions. Record 10 fractions as 010. |
| 001 | Prostate cancer patient treated with a single administration of seeds. Record 1 fraction as 001. |

Phase I Total Dose

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_I_TOTAL_DOSE

NAACCR Item #: 1507

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 6

Allowable Values: 000000 - 999999

Description:

This data item is an all new data item in 2018 includes mapped values for historical cases. It was optional for 2017 and required for 2018.

Identifies the total radiation dose delivered to the patient in the first phase of radiation treatment during the first course of treatment. The unit of measure is centi-Gray (cGy). This data item is required for CoC accredited facilities for cases diagnosed as of 01/01/2018.

Rationale

To evaluate the patterns of radiation care, it is necessary to capture information describing the prescribed dose of Phase I radiation to the patient during the first course of treatment. Outcomes are strongly related to the total dose delivered.

Registry Coding instructions

- The International Council for Radiation Protection (ICRP) recommends recording doses at the axis point where applicable (opposed fields, four field box, wedged pair, and so on). For maximum consistency in this data item, the ICRP recommendations should be followed whenever possible. Where there is no clear axis point, record the total dose as indicated in the summary chart. Determining the exact dose may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- Phase I radiation treatment dose will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the Phase I dose of radiation therapy may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- Record the actual total dose delivered (NOT initially prescribed), as documented in the treatment summary. The value recorded for this data item should NOT be auto-calculated within the registry abstraction software.

Phase I Total Dose continued

- For proton treatment, dosage may occasionally be specified as in cGe units (Cobalt Gray Equivalent) rather than cGy. 1 cGe = 100 cGy (for the Phase I Total Dose, you would need to multiply cGe by 100).
- Note that dose is still occasionally specified in “rads”. One rad is equivalent to one centi-Gray (cGy).
- Code 000000, radiation therapy not administered.
- Code 999998 when radioisotopes are administered to the patient (codes 13-16 recorded in the Phase I Treatment Modality [1506]).
- There may be times when the first course of treatment information is incomplete. Therefore, it is important to continue follow-up efforts to be certain the complete treatment information is collected.
- This data item is an all new data item in 2018 includes mapped values for historical cases. Mapping took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this data item is required for all cases regardless of diagnosis year.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|---------------|--|
| 000000 | No radiation treatment |
| 000001-999997 | Record the actual dose delivered in cGy |
| 999998 | Not applicable, radioisotopes administered to the patient |
| 999999 | Radiation therapy was administered, but the total dose is unknown; it is unknown whether radiation therapy was administered |

Phase I Total Dose continued

Examples

| Code | Reason |
|-------------|--|
| 005000 | A patient with Stage III prostate carcinoma received pelvic irradiation of 5,000 cGy during Phase I Radiation Treatment. Record the Phase I Total Dose of 5,000 cGy as 005000. |
| 006000 | A patient with a left supraclavicular metastasis from a gastric carcinoma received 6,000 cGy to the left supraclavicular region. Record the Phase I Total Dose of 6,000 cGy as 006000. |
| 005500 | A patient with a Stage II breast carcinoma is treated with the breast intact. Tangent fields are utilized to bring the dose of the breast to 5,500 cGy. The supraclavicular (draining) lymph nodes are treated 4,500 cGy, calculated to a depth of 3 cm, and Phase II radiation treatment in the primary tumor bed is delivered to a small volume in the breast. Record the Phase I Total Dose of 5,500cGy as 005500. Ignore the fact that a sub-region (supraclavicular nodes) received a lower dose than the breast in Phase I. Planned or otherwise, dose variations in the target volume may vary up to about 10%. |

Phase II Radiation Primary Treatment Volume

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_II_RT_VOLUME

NAACCR Item #: 1514

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 07, 09 - 14, 20 - 26, 29 - 32, 39 - 42, 50 - 58, 60 - 68, 70 - 73, 80 - 86, 88, 90 - 95, 97 - 99, blank

Description:

This is a new item in 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017. This data item may include converted historical values. It was converted from *Radiation Treatment Volume* (NAACCR Item #1540) when *Boost Treatment Modality* (NAACCR Item #3200) was administered.

Identifies the primary treatment volume or primary anatomic target treated during the second phase of radiation therapy during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018.

Rationale

Radiation treatment is commonly delivered in one or more phases. Typically, in each phase, the primary tumor or tumor bed is treated. This data item should be used to indicate the primary target volume, which might include the primary tumor or tumor bed. If the primary tumor was not targeted, record the other regional or distant site that was targeted. Draining lymph nodes may also be targeted during the second phase. These will be identified in a separate data item Phase II Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes [1515]. This data item provides information describing the anatomical structure targeted by radiation therapy during the second phase of radiation treatment and can be used to determine whether the site of the primary disease was treated with radiation or if other regional or distant sites were targeted. This information is useful in evaluating the patterns of care within a facility and on a regional or national basis. The breakdown and reorganization of the sites will allow for concise reporting.

Registry Coding Instructions

- Radiation treatment volume will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the exact treatment volume may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase of radiation treatment may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded in this field with subsequent phases recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.

Phase II Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

- If one or more discrete volumes are treated and one of those includes the primary site, record the Phase II treatment to the primary site in this data item.
- A new phase begins when there is a clinically meaningful change in target volume, treatment fraction size (i.e., dose given during a session), modality or treatment technique. Any one of these changes will generally mean that a new radiation plan will be generated in the treatment planning system, and it should be coded as a new phase of radiation therapy.

Note: “on-line adaptive therapy” refers to treatments where radiation treatment plans are adapted or updated while a patient is on the treatment table. When treatment plans are adapted, the shape of the target volume may change from day to day, but for registry purposes, the volume that is being targeted won’t change. An adapted plan should not be coded as though a new phase of treatment has been initiated unless, as above, the radiation oncologist documents it as a new phase in the radiation treatment summary.

- Phase II of radiation treatment also commonly includes draining lymph node regions that are associated with the primary tumor or tumor bed. The draining lymph nodes are recorded in the Phase II Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes [1515].

Note: When the primary volume is lymph nodes draining lymph nodes are not targeted. Record code 88 in the Phase II Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes [1515]

- This data item may include converted historical values. It was converted from Radiation Treatment Volume [1540] when Rad--Boost RX Modality [3200] was administered. Conversion took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this data item is required for all cases regardless of diagnosis year.

- Blanks allowed if no Phase II radiation treatment administered

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

Phase II Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| Code | Definition | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 00, blank | No radiation treatment | Radiation therapy not administered |
| 01 | Neck lymph node regions | The primary treatment is directed at lymph node regions of the neck. Examples include treatment of lymphoma or lymph node recurrence (in the absence of primary site failure) following definitive surgery of the primary tumor. If radiation to the neck lymph nodes includes the supraclavicular region use code 03 |
| 02 | Thoracic lymph node regions | Radiation therapy is directed to some combination of hilar, mediastinal, and supraclavicular lymph nodes without concurrent treatment of a visceral organ site. Examples include mantle or mini-mantle for lymphomas, and treatment of lymphatic recurrence after complete surgical excision of a thoracic primary. Note that the supraclavicular region may be part of a head and neck lymph node region. Use code 03 for treatments directed at neck nodes and supraclavicular lymph nodes with a head and neck primary. Use code 04 if supraclavicular lymph nodes are part of breast treatment |
| 03 | Neck and thoracic lymph node regions | Treatment is delivered to lymph nodes in the neck and thoracic region without concurrent treatment of a primary visceral tumor. This code might apply to some mantle or mini-mantle fields used in lymphoma treatments or some treatments for lymphatic recurrences following definitive treatment for tumors of the head and neck thoracic regions |
| 04 | Breast/Chest wall lymph node regions | Radiation is directed primarily to some combination of axillary, supraclavicular, and/or internal mammary lymph node sites WITHOUT concurrent treatment of the breast or chest wall. If the breast AND lymph nodes are being treated, then code the Primary Treatment Volume to Breast (codes 40 or 41) and Breast/chest wall lymph nodes (code 04) in Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes |

Phase II Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--|
| 05 | Abdominal lymph nodes | Treatment is directed to some combination of the lymph nodes of the abdomen, including retro-crural, peri-gastric, peri-hepatic, portocaval and para-aortic nodes. Possible situations might include seminoma, lymphoma or lymph node recurrence following surgical resection of the prostate, bladder or uterus |
| 06 | Pelvic lymph nodes | Treatment is directed to some combination of the lymph nodes of the pelvis, including the common, internal and external iliac, obturator, inguinal and peri-rectal lymph nodes. This might be done for lymphoma or lymph node recurrence following definitive surgery for a pelvic organ |
| 07 | Abdominal and pelvic lymph nodes | Treatment is directed to a combination of lymph nodes in both the abdomen and pelvis. This code includes extended fields ("hockey stick", "dog-leg", "inverted Y", etc.) utilized to treat seminomas and lymphomas or recurrence of a solid tumor |
| 09 | Lymph node region NOS | This category should be used to code treatments directed at lymph node regions that are not adequately described by codes 01-07 |
| 10 | Eye/orbit/optic nerve | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the eye, orbit and/or optic nerve |
| 11 | Pituitary | Treatment is directed at the pituitary gland. |
| 12 | Brain | Treatment is directed at all the brain and its meninges ("Whole brain") |
| 13 | Brain (limited) | Treatment is directed at one or more sub-sites of the brain but not the whole brain. Chart may describe "SRS", "Stereotactic Radiosurgery", "Gamma Knife®" |
| 14 | Spinal cord | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the spinal cord or its meninges |
| 20 | Nasopharynx | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the nasopharynx |
| 21 | Oral cavity | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the oral cavity, including the lips, gingiva, alveolus, buccal mucosa, retromolar trigone, hard palate, floor of mouth and oral tongue |
| 22 | Oropharynx | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the oropharynx, including the soft palate, tonsils, base of tongue and pharyngeal wall |

Phase II Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|
| 23 | Larynx (glottis) or hypopharynx | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the larynx and/or hypopharynx |
| 24 | Sinuses/Nasal tract | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the sinuses and nasal tract, including the frontal, ethmoid, sphenoid and maxillary sinuses |
| 25 | Parotid or other salivary glands | Treatment is directed at the parotid or other salivary glands, including the submandibular, sublingual and minor salivary glands |
| 26 | Thyroid | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the thyroid. Code this volume when the thyroid is treated with I-131 radioisotope |
| 29 | Head and neck (NOS) | The treatment volume is directed at a primary tumor of the head and neck, but the primary sub-site is not a head and neck organ identified by codes 20-26 or it is an "unknown primary" |
| 30 | Lung or bronchus | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the lung or bronchus |
| 31 | Mesothelium | Treatment is directed to all or a portion of the mesothelium. This code should be used for mesothelioma primaries, even if a portion of the lung is included in the radiation field |
| 32 | Thymus | Treatment is directed to all or a portion of the thymus |
| 39 | Chest/lung (NOS) | The treatment is directed at a primary tumor of the chest, but the primary sub-site is unknown or not identified in codes 30-32. For example, this code should be used for sarcomas arising from the mediastinum |
| 40 | Breast (whole) | Treatment is directed at all the intact breast. Intact breast includes breast tissue that either was not surgically treated or received a lumpectomy or partial mastectomy |
| 41 | Breast (partial) | Treatment is directed at a portion of the intact breast but not the whole breast. The chart may have terms such as "Mammosite", "interstitial (seed) implant)", or "(accelerated) partial breast irradiation". Consider the possibility of partial breast irradiation when "IMRT" is documented in the record |
| 42 | Chest wall | Treatment encompasses the chest wall (following mastectomy) |
| 50 | Esophagus | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the esophagus. Include tumors of the gastro-esophageal junction |

Phase II Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|
| 51 | Stomach | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the stomach |
| 52 | Small bowel | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the small bowel |
| 53 | Colon | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the colon |
| 54 | Rectum | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the rectum |
| 55 | Anus | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the anus. |
| 56 | Liver | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the liver |
| 57 | Biliary tree or gallbladder | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the biliary tree or gallbladder |
| 58 | Pancreas or hepatopancreatic ampulla | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the pancreas or the hepatopancreatic ampulla. Hepatopancreatic ampulla tumors are sometimes referred to as periampullary tumors |
| 59 | Abdomen (NOS) | The treatment volume is directed at a primary tumor of the abdomen, but the primary sub-site is not an abdominal organ defined by codes 50-58 or it is considered to be an "unknown primary". For example, this code should be used for sarcomas arising from the abdominal retroperitoneum. |
| 60 | Bladder (whole) | Treatment is directed at all the bladder |
| 61 | Bladder (partial) | Treatment is directed at a portion of the bladder but not the whole bladder |
| 62 | Kidney | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the kidney |
| 63 | Ureter | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the ureter |
| 64 | Prostate (whole) | Treatment is directed at all the prostate and/or seminal vesicles. Use this code even if seminal vesicles are not explicitly targeted |
| 65 | Prostate (partial) | Treatment is directed at a portion of the prostate but not the whole prostate |
| 66 | Urethra | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the urethra |
| 67 | Penis | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the penis. Treatments of urethral primaries should be coded as 'urethra' (code 66) |

Phase II Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|
| 68 | Testicle or scrotum | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the testicle and/or scrotum |
| 70 | Ovaries or fallopian tubes | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the ovaries or fallopian tubes |
| 71 | Uterus or cervix | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the uterus, endometrium or cervix |
| 72 | Vagina | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the vagina. Treatments of urethral primaries should be coded as 'urethra' (code 66) |
| 73 | Vulva | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the vulva. Treatments of urethral primaries should be coded as 'urethra' (code 66) |
| 80 | Skull | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the bones of the skull. Any brain irradiation is a secondary consequence |
| 81 | Spine/vertebral bodies | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the bones of the spine/vertebral bodies, including the sacrum. Spinal cord malignancies should be coded using 'spinal cord' (code 14) |
| 82 | Shoulder | Treatment is directed to all or a portion of the proximal humerus, scapula, clavicle, or other components of the shoulder complex |
| 83 | Ribs | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of one or more ribs |
| 84 | Hip | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the proximal femur or acetabulum |
| 85 | Pelvic bones | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the bones of the pelvis other than the hip or sacrum |
| 86 | Pelvis (NOS, non-visceral) | The treatment volume is directed at a primary tumor of the pelvis, but the primary sub-site is not a pelvic organ or is not known or indicated. For example, this code should be used for sarcomas arising from the pelvis |
| 88 | Extremity bone, NOS | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the bones of the arms or legs. This excludes the proximal femur (Hip, code 84). This excludes the proximal humerus (Shoulder, code 82) |
| 90 | Skin | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the skin. The primary malignancy originates in the skin and the skin is the primary target. So-called skin metastases are usually subcutaneous and should be coded as a soft tissue site |

Phase II Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 91 | Soft Tissue | This category should be used to code primary or metastatic soft tissue malignancies not fitting other categories |
| 92 | Hemibody | A single treatment volume encompassing either all structures above the diaphragm, or all structures below the diaphragm. This is almost always administered for palliation of widespread bone metastasis in patients with prostate or breast cancer |
| 93 | Whole body | Treatment is directed to the entire body included in a single treatment |
| 94 | Mantle, mini-mantle (obsolete after 2017) | For conversion of historic data only |
| 95 | Lower extended field (obsolete after 2017) | For conversion of historic data only. |
| 97 | Invalid historical <i>FORDS</i> value | Conversion to new <i>STORE</i> data item could not take place due to an invalid <i>FORDS</i> Volume code |
| 98 | Other | Radiation therapy administered; treatment volume other than those previously categorized by codes 01-93 |
| 99 | Unknown | This category should be used to code treatments for which there is no information available about the treatment volume, or it is unknown if radiation treatment was administered |

Phase II Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_II_RT_TO_LN

NAACCR Item #: 1515

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 08, 88, 99, blank

Description:

This is a new item in 2018. It was required in 2018, and optional in 2017. This item may include historical converted historical values. For conversion of historical values this data item includes a mapped value of 99 when *Boost Treatment Modality* (NAACCR Item #3200) was administered. Blanks allowed if no Phase II radiation administered.

Identifies the draining lymph nodes treated (if any) during the second phase of radiation therapy delivered to the patient during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018.

Rationale

The second phase of radiation treatment commonly targets both the primary tumor (or tumor bed) and draining lymph nodes as a secondary site. This data item should be used to indicate the draining regional lymph nodes, if any, that were irradiated during the second phase of radiation to the primary site.

Registry Coding Instructions

- Radiation treatment to draining lymph nodes will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the exact draining lymph nodes may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- The second phase of radiation treatment includes primary tumor or tumor bed in addition to the draining lymph node regions that are associated with the primary tumor or tumor bed. The primary tumor or tumor bed is recorded in the Phase II Radiation Primary Treatment Volume [1514]. Note: When the Phase II Primary Treatment

Phase II Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes continued

Volume is lymph nodes, draining lymph nodes are not targeted. Record code 88 in this data item.

- This data item may include converted historical values. For conversion of historical values, this data item includes a mapped value of 99 when Rad--Boost RX Modality [3200] was administered. Conversion took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this data item is required for all cases regardless of diagnosis year.
- Blanks allowed if no Phase II radiation treatment administered.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 00, blank | No radiation to draining lymph nodes. |
| 01 | Neck lymph node regions |
| 02 | Thoracic lymph node regions |
| 03 | Neck and thoracic lymph node regions |
| 04 | Breast/ Chest wall lymph node regions |
| 05 | Abdominal lymph nodes |
| 06 | Pelvic lymph nodes |
| 07 | Abdominal and pelvic lymph nodes |
| 08 | Lymph node region, NOS |
| 88 | Not applicable; Radiation primary treatment is lymph nodes |
| 99 | Unknown if any radiation treatment to draining lymph nodes |

Phase II Radiation Treatment Modality

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_II_RT_MODALITY

NAACCR Item #: 1516

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 16, 99, blank

Description:

This is a new data item, introduced in 2018. It was required in 2018, and optional in 2017. This data item, in conjunction with *Phase II Radiation External Beam Planning Technique* (NAACCR Item # 1512), replaces the *Boost Treatment Modality* (NAACCR Item #3200) and may include converted historical values.

Description

Identifies the radiation modality administered during the second phase of radiation treatment delivered during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018.

Rationale

Radiation modality reflects whether a treatment was external beam, brachytherapy, a radioisotope as well as their major subtypes, or a combination of modalities. This data item should be used to indicate the radiation modality administered during the second phase of radiation. Historically, the previously-named Radiation Treatment Modality [1570] utilized codes that were not mutually exclusive. Rather, it included codes describing a mix of modalities, treatment planning techniques, and delivery techniques that are commonly utilized by radiation oncologists. However, every phase of radiation treatment will include a specified modality, planning technique, and delivery technique. The goal of the 2018 implementation of separate phase-specific data items for the recording of radiation modality and external beam radiation treatment planning techniques is to clarify this information and implement mutually exclusive categories. A separate data item for delivery technique has not been implemented because this information is not consistently reported in end of treatment summaries.

Registry Coding Instructions

- Radiation treatment modality will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Segregation of treatment components into Phases and determination of the respective treatment modality may require assistance from the radiation oncologist to ensure consistent coding.

Phase II Radiation Treatment Modality continued

- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- A new phase begins when there is a clinically meaningful change in target volume, treatment fraction size (i.e. dose given during a session), modality or treatment technique. Any one of these changes will mean that a new radiation plan will be generated in the treatment planning system, and it should be coded as a new phase of radiation therapy.
- For purposes of this data item, photons, x-rays and gamma-rays are equivalent.
- Use code 13 - Radioisotopes, NOS for radioembolization procedures, e.g. intravascular Yttrium-90.
- This data item intentionally does not include reference to various MV energies because this is not a clinically important aspect of technique. A change in MV energy (e.g., 6MV to 12MV) is not clinically relevant and does not represent a change in treatment technique. It is rare for change in MV energy to occur during any phase of radiation therapy.
- A new phase begins when there is a clinically meaningful change in target volume, treatment fraction size (i.e., dose given during a session), modality or treatment technique. Any one of these changes will generally mean that a new radiation plan will be generated in the treatment planning system and should be coded as a new phase of radiation therapy.
- If this data item is coded to any of the External beam codes (01-06), the planning technique must be recorded in the data item Phase II External Beam Radiation Planning Technique [1512]
- If this data item is coded to any of the Brachytherapy or Radioisotopes codes (07-16) the code of 88 must be recorded in the data item Phase II External Beam Radiation Planning Technique [1512].

Note: Do not confuse a radioiodine scan with treatment. Only treatment is recorded in this item.

- This data item, in conjunction with Phase II Radiation External Beam Planning Technique [1512], replaces the Rad--Boost RX Modality [3200] and may include converted historical values. Conversion took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this data item is required for all cases regardless of diagnosis year.
- Blanks allowed if no Phase II radiation treatment administered

Phase II Radiation Treatment Modality continued

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 00, blank | No radiation treatment |
| 01 | External beam, NOS |
| 02 | External beam, photons |
| 03 | External beam, protons |
| 04 | External beam, electrons |
| 05 | External beam, neutrons |
| 06 | External beam, carbon ions |
| 07 | Brachytherapy, NOS |
| 08 | Brachytherapy, intracavitary, LDR |
| 09 | Brachytherapy, intracavitary, HDR |
| 10 | Brachytherapy, interstitial, LDR |
| 11 | Brachytherapy, interstitial, HDR |
| 12 | Brachytherapy, electronic |
| 13 | Radioisotopes, NOS |
| 14 | Radioisotopes, Radium-223 |
| 15 | Radioisotopes, Strontium-89 |
| 16 | Radioisotopes, Strontium-90 |
| 98 | Radiation Rx administered, Rx modality unknown |
| 99 | Radiation treatment modality unknown; Unknown if radiation treatment administered |

Phase II External Beam Radiation Planning Technique

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_II_BEAM_TECH

NAACCR Item #: 1512

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 10, 88, 98, 99, blank

Description:

This is a new item for 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017. This item, in conjunction with *Phase II Radiation Treatment Modality* (NAACCR Item #1516), replaces the *Boost Treatment Modality* (NAACCR Item #3200) and may include converted historical values.

Identifies the external beam radiation planning technique used to administer the second phase of radiation treatment during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018.

Rationale

External beam radiation is the most commonly-used radiation modality in North America. In this data item we specified the planning technique for external beam treatment. Identifying the radiation technique is of interest for patterns of care and comparative effectiveness studies. Historically, the previously-named Regional Treatment Modality [3200] utilized codes that were not mutually exclusive. Rather, it included codes describing a mix of modalities, treatment planning techniques, and delivery techniques that are commonly utilized by radiation oncologists. However, every phase of radiation treatment will include a specified modality, planning technique, and delivery technique. The goal of the 2018 implementation of separate phase-specific data items for the recording of Phase II Radiation Treatment Modality [1516] and Phase II External Beam Radiation Planning Technique [1512] is to clarify this information and implement mutually exclusive categories. Note that Planning Technique details are not being captured for non-External Beam modalities. A separate data item for delivery technique has not been implemented because this information is not consistently reported in end treatment summaries.

Registry Coding Instructions

- Radiation external beam treatment planning technique will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment.

Phase II External Beam Radiation Planning Technique

- Determination of the external beam planning technique may require assistance from the radiation oncologist to ensure consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- A new phase begins when there is a clinically meaningful change in target volume, treatment fraction size (i.e., dose given during a session), modality or treatment technique. Any one of these changes will generally mean that a new radiation plan will be generated in the treatment planning system and should be coded as a new phase of radiation therapy.
 - Note: “on-line adaptive therapy” refers to treatments where radiation treatment plans are adapted or updated while a patient is on the treatment table. When treatment plans are adapted, the shape of the target volume may change from day to day but, for registry purposes, the volume that is being targeted won’t change. An adapted plan should not be coded as though a new phase of treatment has been initiated unless, as above, the radiation oncologist documents it as a new phase in the radiation treatment summary. Two new technique codes have been added to capture when online adaptive therapy is occurring: CT guided and MR guided adaptive therapy.
- Code 05 for Intensity Modulated Therapy (IMT) or Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT).
- Code 04 for Conformal or 3-D Conformal Therapy whenever either is explicitly mentioned.
- When code 98 is recorded, document the planning technique in the appropriate text data item.
- This data item, in conjunction with Phase II Radiation Treatment Modality [1516], replaces the Rad-- Boost RX Modality [3200] and may include converted historical values. Conversion took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this data item is required for all cases regardless of diagnosis year.
- Blanks allowed if no Phase II radiation treatment administered.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

Phase II External Beam Radiation Planning Technique

| Code | Definition | Description |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 00, blank | No radiation treatment | Radiation therapy was not administered to the patient |
| 01 | External beam, NOS | The treatment is known to be by external beam, but there is insufficient information to determine the specific planning technique |
| 02 | Low energy x-ray/photon therapy | External beam therapy administered using equipment with a maximum energy of less than one (1) million volts (MV). Energies are typically expressed in units of kilovolts (kV). These types of treatments are sometimes referred to as electronic brachytherapy or orthovoltage or superficial therapy. Clinical notes may refer to the brand names of low energy x-ray delivery devices, e.g. Axxent®, INTRABEAM®, or Esteya® |
| 03 | 2-D therapy | An external beam planning technique using 2-D imaging, such as plain film x-rays or fluoroscopic images, to define the location and size of the treatment beams. Should be clearly described as 2-D therapy. This planning modality is typically used only for palliative treatments |
| 04 | Conformal or 3-D conformal therapy | An external beam planning technique using multiple, fixed beams shaped to conform to a defined target volume. Should be clearly described as conformal or 3-D therapy in patient record |
| 05 | Intensity modulated therapy | An external beam planning technique where the shape or energy of beams is optimized using software algorithms. Any external beam modality can be modulated but these generally refer to photon or proton beams. Intensity modulated therapy can be described as intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT), intensity modulated xray or proton therapy (IMXT/IMPT), volumetric arc therapy (VMAT) and other ways. If a treatment is described as IMRT with online reoptimization/re-planning, then it should be categorized as online reoptimization or re-planning |

Phase II External Beam Radiation Planning Technique

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 06 | Stereotactic radiotherapy or radiosurgery, NOS | Treatment planning using stereotactic radiotherapy/radiosurgery techniques, but the treatment is not described as Cyberknife® or Gamma Knife®. These approaches are sometimes described as SBRT (stereotactic body radiation), SABR (stereotactic ablative radiation), SRS (stereotactic radiosurgery), or SRT (stereotactic radiotherapy). If the treatment is described as robotic radiotherapy (e.g. Cyberknife®) or Gamma Knife®, use stereotactic radiotherapy subcodes below. If a treatment is described as stereotactic radiotherapy or radiosurgery with online re-optimization/re-planning, then it should be categorized as online re-optimization or re-planning |
| 07 | Stereotactic radiotherapy or radiosurgery, robotic | Treatment planning using stereotactic radiotherapy/radiosurgery techniques which is specifically described as robotic (e.g. Cyberknife®) |
| 08 | Stereotactic radiotherapy or radiosurgery, Gamma Knife® | Treatment planning using stereotactic radiotherapy/radiosurgery techniques which uses a Cobalt-60 gamma ray source and is specifically described as Gamma Knife®. This is most commonly used for treatments in the brain |
| 09 | CT-guided online adaptive therapy | An external beam technique in which the treatment plan is adapted over the course of radiation to reflect changes in the patient’s tumor or normal anatomy radiation using a CT scan obtained at the treatment machine (online). These approaches are sometimes described as CT-guided online re-optimization or online re-planning. If a treatment technique is described as both CT-guided online adaptive therapy as well as another external beam technique (IMRT, SBRT, etc.), then it should be categorized as CT-guided online adaptive therapy. If a treatment is described as “adaptive” but does not include the descriptor “online”, this code should not be used |
| 10 | MR-guided online adaptive therapy | An external beam technique in which the treatment plan is adapted over the course of radiation to reflect changes in the patient’s tumor or normal anatomy radiation using an MRI scan obtained at the treatment machine (online). These approaches are sometimes described as MR-guided online re-optimization or online re-planning. If a treatment technique is described as both MR-guided online adaptive therapy as well as another external beam technique (IMRT, SBRT, etc.), then it should be categorized as MR-guided online adaptive therapy. If a treatment is described as “adaptive” but does not include the descriptor “online”, this code should not be used |

Phase II External Beam Radiation Planning Technique

| | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| 88 | Not applicable | Treatment not by external beam |
| 98 | Other, NOS | Other radiation, NOS; Radiation therapy administered, but the treatment modality is not specified or known |
| 99 | Unknown | It is unknown whether radiation therapy was administered |

Phase II Dose per Fraction

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_II_DOSE_FRACT

NAACCR Item #: 1511

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 5

Allowable Values: 00000 - 99999, blank

Description:

This is a new item for 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017. This data item replaces the Rad--Boost Dose cGy [3210] and may include mapped values for historical cases.

Records the dose per fraction (treatment session) delivered to the patient in the second phase of radiation during the first course of treatment. The unit of measure is centi-Gray (cGy). This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018. Rationale Radiation therapy is delivered in one or more phases with identified dose per fraction. It is necessary to capture information describing the dose per fraction to evaluate patterns of radiation oncology care. Outcomes are strongly related to the dose delivered.

Registry Coding Instructions

- The International Council for Radiation Protection (ICRP) recommends recording doses at the axis point where applicable (opposed fields, four field box, wedged pair, and so on). For maximum consistency in this data item, the ICRP recommendations should be followed whenever possible. Where there is no clear axis point, record the total dose as indicated in the summary chart. Determining the exact dose may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- Radiation treatment Phase II dose will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the Phase II dose of radiation therapy may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- Record the actual dose delivered (NOT the initially prescribed dose) as documented in the treatment summary.

Phase II Dose per Fraction continued

- For proton treatment, dosage may occasionally be specified as in cGe units (Cobalt Gray Equivalent) rather than cGy. 1 cGe = 100 cGy (for the Phase I Total Dose, you would need to multiply cGe by 100). o Note that dose is still occasionally specified in “rads”. One rad is equivalent to one centiGray (cGy).
- There may be times when the first course of treatment information is incomplete. Therefore, it is important to continue follow-up efforts to be certain the complete treatment information is collected.
- Code 99998 when radioisotopes were administered to the patient (codes 13-16 for Phase II Radiation Treatment Modality [1516]).
- This data item replaces the Rad--Boost Dose cGy [3210] and may include mapped values for historical cases. 1-1 mapping took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this data item is required for all cases regardless of diagnosis year.
- Blanks allowed if no Phase II radiation treatment administered.

See *STORE Manual 2018* for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|--------------|--|
| 00000, blank | No radiation treatment |
| 00001-99997 | Record the actual Phase II dose delivered in cGy |
| 99998 | Not applicable, radioisotopes administered to the patient |
| 99999 | Phase II (Boost) radiation therapy was administered but dose is unknown; it is unknown whether Phase II radiation therapy was administered |

Phase II Dose Per Fraction continued

Examples

| Code | Reason |
|-------|--|
| 00200 | A patient with Stage III prostate carcinoma receives pelvic irradiation to 5,000 cGy in 25 fractions followed by a conformal prostate boost to 7,000 cGy in 10 additional fractions. Record the prescribed (and delivered) Phase II dose per fractions as 00200 (2000/10) |
| Blank | A patient with a left supraclavicular metastasis from a gastric carcinoma receives 6,000 cGy to the left supraclavicular region. The dose is calculated at a prescribed depth of 3 cm. A secondary calculation shows a D max dose (dose at depth of maximum dose) of 6,450 cGy. Do not confuse D max doses with Phase II doses. In this case, there is no planned Phase II dose. Leave Phase II Dose per Fraction blank. |
| 99999 | A patient with a Stage II breast carcinoma is treated with the breast intact. Tangent fields are utilized to bring the central axis dose in the breast to 5,040 cGy encompassing the supraclavicular nodes, and an intracavitary boost in the primary tumor bed is delivered to a small volume in the breast in a single session. Record the Phase II dose per fraction as 99999. Dosage (brachytherapy) unknown. |

Phase II Number of Fractions

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_II_NUM_FRACT

NAACCR Item #: 1513

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 3

Allowable Values: 000 - 999, blank

Description:

This is a new item for 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017. This data item may include mapped values for historical cases. This data item includes a mapped value of 999 when *Boost Treatment Modality* (NAACCR Item #3200) was administered.

Description

Records the total number of fractions (treatment sessions) administered to the patient in the second phase of radiation during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018. Rationale Radiation therapy is delivered in one or more phases with each phase spread out over a number of fractions (treatment sessions). It is necessary to capture information describing the number of fraction(s) to evaluate patterns of radiation oncology care.

Registry Coding Instructions

- The number of fractions or treatments will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the exact number of treatments or fractions delivered to the patient may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- Although a fraction or treatment session may include several treatment portals delivered within a relatively confined period of time-usually a few minutes-it is still considered one session.
- Count each separate administration of brachytherapy or implants as a single fraction or treatment.
- Record the actual number of fractions delivered (NOT initially prescribed), as documented in the treatment summary.

Phase II Number of Fractions continued

- There may be times when the first course of treatment information is incomplete. Therefore, it is important to continue follow-up efforts to be certain the complete treatment information is collected.
- This data item may include mapped values for historical cases. This data item includes a mapped value of 999 when Rad--Boost RX Modality [3200] was administered. Mapping took place upon upgrade to NAACCR v18-compliant software; as of 2018 this data item is required for all cases regardless of diagnosis year.
- Blanks allowed if no Phase II radiation treatment administered.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|------------|---|
| 000, blank | No radiation treatment |
| 001-998 | Number of fractions administered to the patient during the second phase of radiation therapy |
| 999 | Phase II Radiation therapy was administered, but the number of fractions is unknown; It is unknown whether radiation therapy was administered |

Phase II Number of Fractions continued

Examples

| Code | Reason |
|-------------|---|
| 005 | A patient with breast carcinoma had treatment sessions in which treatment was delivered to the chest wall encompassing the ipsilateral supraclavicular region for a total of three fraction portals. Twenty-five treatment sessions were given. Additional 1000 cGy external beam boost to the tumor bed given in 5 fractions. Code 005 for 5 fractions for phase II. |
| Blank | A patient with Stage IIIB bronchogenic carcinoma received 25 treatments to the left hilum and mediastinum, given in 25 daily fractions over five weeks. No Phase II treatment, leave blank. |
| 010 | A patient with advanced head and neck cancer was treated with 6000 cGy in 25 fractions encompassing the primary site and draining nodes with a boost of 1200 cGy in 10 fractions to the tumor bed. Record 010 for 10 fractions for phase II. |
| 005 | The patient was given a course of external beam to the prostate followed by 5 HDR brachytherapy treatments. Record 005 for 5 fractions for phase II. |
| 030 | Prostate cancer patient treated with a single administration of seeds followed by 4500 cGy IMRT in 30 fractions. Code 030 for 30 fractions for phase II. |

Phase II Total Dose

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_II_TOTAL_DOSE

NAACCR Item #: 1517

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 6

Allowable Values: 000000 - 999999, blank

Description:

This is a new item for 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017. This data item may include mapped values for historical cases. This data item includes a mapped value of 999999 when *Boost Treatment Modality* (NAACCR Item #3200) was administered.

Description

Identifies the total radiation dose administered in the second phase of radiation treatment delivered to the patient during the first course of treatment. The unit of measure is centi-Gray (cGy). This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities as of 01/01/2018.

Rationale

To evaluate the patterns of radiation care, it is necessary to capture information describing the prescribed dose of Phase II radiation to the patient during the first course of treatment. Outcomes are strongly related to the total dose delivered.

Registry Coding Instructions

- The International Council for Radiation Protection (ICRP) recommends recording doses at the axis point where applicable (opposed fields, four field box, wedged pair, and so on). For maximum consistency in this data item, the ICRP recommendations should be followed whenever possible. Where there is no clear axis point, record the total dose as indicated in the summary chart. Determining the exact dose may be highly subjective and require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- Phase II radiation treatment dose will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the Phase II dose of radiation therapy may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.

Phase II Total Dose continued

- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- Record the actual total dose delivered (NOT initially prescribed), as documented in the treatment summary. The value recorded for this data item should NOT be auto-calculated within the registry abstraction software.
 - For proton treatment, dosage may occasionally be specified as in cGe units (Cobalt Gray Equivalent) rather than cGy. 1 cGe = 100 cGy (for the Phase II Total Dose, you would need to multiply cGe by 100).
 - Note that dose is still occasionally specified in “rads”. One rad is equivalent to one centi-Gray (cGy).
 - Code 999998 when radioisotopes are administered to the patient (codes 13-16 recorded in the Phase II Treatment Modality [1516]).
 - There may be times when the first course of treatment information is incomplete. Therefore, it is important to continue follow-up efforts to be certain the complete treatment information is collected.
 - This data item may include mapped values for historical cases. This data item includes a mapped value of 999999 when Rad--Boost RX Modality [3200] was administered. Mapping took place upon STORE 2018 Phase II Total Dose

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|---------------|---|
| 000000, blank | No radiation treatment |
| 000001-999997 | Record the actual dose delivered in cGy |
| 999998 | Not applicable, radioisotopes administered to the patient |
| 999999 | Radiation therapy was administered, but the total dose is unknown; it is unknown whether radiation therapy was administered |

Phase II Total Dose continued

Examples

| Code | Reasons |
|-------------|--|
| 005000 | A patient with Stage III prostate carcinoma received pelvic irradiation of 5,000 cGy during Phase II Radiation Treatment. Record the Phase II Total Dose of 5,000 cGy as 005000. |
| 006000 | A patient with a left supraclavicular metastasis from a gastric carcinoma received 6,000 cGy to the left supraclavicular region during Phase II Radiation Treatment. Record the Phase II Total Dose of 6,000 cGy as 006000. |
| 005500 | A patient with a Stage II breast carcinoma is treated with the breast intact. During Phase II treatment tangent fields are utilized to bring the dose of the breast to 5,500 cGy. The supraclavicular (draining) lymph nodes are treated 4,500 cGy, calculated to a depth of 3 cm. Record the Phase II Total Dose of 5,500cGy as 005500. |

Phase III Radiation Primary Treatment Volume

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_III_RT_VOLUME

NAACCR Item #: 1524

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 07, 09 - 14, 20 - 26, 29 - 32, 39 - 42, 50 - 58, 60 - 68, 70 - 73, 80 - 86, 88, 90 - 95, 96 - 99, blank

Description:

This is a new item in 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2018.

Description

Identifies the primary treatment volume or primary anatomic target treated during the third phase of radiation therapy during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities for cases diagnosed 01/01/2018 and later.

Rationale

Radiation treatment is commonly delivered in one or more phases. Typically, in each phase, the primary tumor or tumor bed is treated. This data item should be used to indicate the primary target volume, which might include the primary tumor or tumor bed. If the primary tumor was not targeted, record the other regional or distant site that was targeted. Draining lymph nodes may also be targeted during the first phase. These will be identified in a separate data item Phase III Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes [1525]. This data item provides information describing the anatomical structure targeted by radiation therapy during the third phase of radiation treatment and can be used to determine whether the site of the primary disease was treated with radiation or if other regional or distant sites were targeted. This information is useful in evaluating the patterns of care within a facility and on a regional or national basis. The breakdown and reorganization of the sites will allow for concise reporting.

Registry Coding Instructions

- Radiation treatment volume will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the exact treatment volume may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.

Phase III Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

- If one or more discrete volumes are treated and one of those includes the primary site, record the treatment to the primary site in this data item.
- A new phase begins when there is a clinically meaningful change in target volume, treatment fraction size (i.e., dose given during a session), modality or treatment technique. Any one of these changes will generally mean that a new radiation plan will be generated in the treatment planning system, and it should be coded as a new phase of radiation therapy.

Note: “on-line adaptive therapy” refers to treatments where radiation treatment plans are adapted or updated while a patient is on the treatment table. When treatment plans are adapted, the shape of the target volume may change from day to day, but for registry purposes, the volume that is being targeted won’t change. An adapted plan should not be coded as though a new phase of treatment has been initiated unless, as above, the radiation oncologist documents it as a new phase in the radiation treatment summary.

- Phase III of radiation treatment also commonly includes draining lymph node regions that are associated with the primary tumor or tumor bed. The draining lymph nodes are recorded in the Phase III Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes [1525].

Note: When the Primary Treatment Volume is lymph nodes draining lymph nodes are not targeted. Record code 88 in the Phase III Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes [1525].

- Blanks allowed if no Phase II radiation treatment administered

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

Phase III Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| Code | Definition | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 00, blank | No radiation treatment | Radiation therapy not administered |
| 01 | Neck lymph node regions | The primary treatment is directed at lymph node regions of the neck. Examples include treatment of lymphoma or lymph node recurrence (in the absence of primary site failure) following definitive surgery of the primary tumor. If radiation to the neck lymph nodes includes the supraclavicular region use code 03 |
| 02 | Thoracic lymph node regions | Radiation therapy is directed to some combination of hilar, mediastinal, and supraclavicular lymph nodes without concurrent treatment of a visceral organ site. Examples include mantle or mini-mantle for lymphomas, and treatment of lymphatic recurrence after complete surgical excision of a thoracic primary. Note that the supraclavicular region may be part of a head and neck lymph node region. Use code 03 for treatments directed at neck nodes and supraclavicular lymph nodes with a head and neck primary. Use code 04 if supraclavicular lymph nodes are part of breast treatment |
| 03 | Neck and thoracic lymph node regions | Treatment is delivered to lymph nodes in the neck and thoracic region without concurrent treatment of a primary visceral tumor. This code might apply to some mantle or mini-mantle fields used in lymphoma treatments or some treatments for lymphatic recurrences following definitive treatment for tumors of the head and neck thoracic regions |
| 04 | Breast/Chest wall lymph node regions | Radiation is directed primarily to some combination of axillary, supraclavicular, and/or internal mammary lymph node sites WITHOUT concurrent treatment of the breast or chest wall. If the breast AND lymph nodes are being treated, then code the Primary Treatment Volume to Breast (codes 40 or 41) and Breast/chest wall lymph nodes (code 04) in Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes |
| 05 | Abdominal lymph nodes | Treatment is directed to some combination of the lymph nodes of the abdomen, including retro-crural, peri-gastric, peri-hepatic, portocaval and para-aortic nodes. Possible situations might include seminoma, lymphoma or lymph node recurrence following surgical resection of the prostate, bladder or uterus |

Phase III Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--|
| 06 | Pelvic lymph nodes | Treatment is directed to some combination of the lymph nodes of the pelvis, including the common, internal and external iliac, obturator, inguinal and peri-rectal lymph nodes. This might be done for lymphoma or lymph node recurrence following definitive surgery for a pelvic organ |
| 07 | Abdominal and pelvic lymph nodes | Treatment is directed to a combination of lymph nodes in both the abdomen and pelvis. This code includes extended fields ("hockey stick", "dog-leg", "inverted Y", etc.) utilized to treat seminomas and lymphomas or recurrence of a solid tumor |
| 09 | Lymph node region NOS | This category should be used to code treatments directed at lymph node regions that are not adequately described by codes 01-07 |
| 10 | Eye/orbit/optic nerve | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the eye, orbit and/or optic nerve |
| 11 | Pituitary | Treatment is directed at the pituitary gland |
| 12 | Brain | Treatment is directed at all the brain and its meninges ("Whole brain") |
| 13 | Brain (limited) | Treatment is directed at one or more sub-sites of the brain but not the whole brain. Chart may describe "SRS", "Stereotactic Radiosurgery", "Gamma Knife®" |
| 14 | Spinal cord | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the spinal cord or its meninges |
| 20 | Nasopharynx | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the nasopharynx |
| 21 | Oral cavity | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the oral cavity, including the lips, gingiva, alveolus, buccal mucosa, retromolar trigone, hard palate, floor of mouth and oral tongue |
| 22 | Oropharynx | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the oropharynx, including the soft palate, tonsils, base of tongue and pharyngeal wall |
| 23 | Larynx (glottis) or hypopharynx | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the larynx and/or hypopharynx |
| 24 | Sinuses/Nasal tract | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the sinuses and nasal tract, including the frontal, ethmoid, sphenoid and maxillary sinuses |
| 25 | Parotid or other salivary glands | Treatment is directed at the parotid or other salivary glands, including the submandibular, sublingual and minor salivary glands |

Phase III Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 26 | Thyroid | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the thyroid. Code this volume when the thyroid is treated with I-131 radioisotope |
| 29 | Head and neck (NOS) | The treatment volume is directed at a primary tumor of the head and neck, but the primary sub-site is not a head and neck organ identified by codes 20-26 or it is an "unknown primary" |
| 30 | Lung or bronchus | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the lung or bronchus |
| 31 | Mesothelium | Treatment is directed to all or a portion of the mesothelium. This code should be used for mesothelioma primaries, even if a portion of the lung is included in the radiation field |
| 32 | Thymus | Treatment is directed to all or a portion of the thymus |
| 39 | Chest/lung (NOS) | The treatment is directed at a primary tumor of the chest, but the primary sub-site is unknown or not identified in codes 30-32. For example, this code should be used for sarcomas arising from the mediastinum |
| 40 | Breast (whole) | Treatment is directed at all the intact breast. Intact breast includes breast tissue that either was not surgically treated or received a lumpectomy or partial mastectomy |
| 41 | Breast (partial) | Treatment is directed at a portion of the intact breast but not the whole breast. The chart may have terms such as "Mammosite", "interstitial (seed) implant", or "(accelerated) partial breast irradiation". Consider the possibility of partial breast irradiation when "IMRT" is documented in the record |
| 42 | Chest wall | Treatment encompasses the chest wall (following mastectomy) |
| 50 | Esophagus | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the esophagus. Include tumors of the gastro-esophageal junction |
| 51 | Stomach | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the stomach |
| 52 | Small bowel | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the small bowel |
| 53 | Colon | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the colon. |
| 54 | Rectum | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the rectum |
| 55 | Anus | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the anus |

Phase III Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|
| 56 | Liver | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the liver |
| 57 | Biliary tree or gallbladder | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the biliary tree or gallbladder |
| 58 | Pancreas or hepatopancreatic ampulla | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the pancreas or the hepatopancreatic ampulla. Hepatopancreatic ampulla tumors are sometimes referred to as periampullary tumors |
| 59 | Abdomen (NOS) | The treatment volume is directed at a primary tumor of the abdomen, but the primary sub-site is not an abdominal organ defined by codes 50-58 or it is considered to be an "unknown primary". For example, this code should be used for sarcomas arising from the abdominal retroperitoneum. |
| 60 | Bladder (whole) | Treatment is directed at all the bladder |
| 61 | Bladder (partial) | Treatment is directed at a portion of the bladder but not the whole bladder |
| 62 | Kidney | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the kidney |
| 63 | Ureter | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the ureter |
| 64 | Prostate (whole) | Treatment is directed at all the prostate and/or seminal vesicles. Use this code even if seminal vesicles are not explicitly targeted |
| 65 | Prostate (partial) | Treatment is directed at a portion of the prostate but not the whole prostate |
| 66 | Urethra | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the urethra |
| 67 | Penis | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the penis. Treatments of urethral primaries should be coded as 'urethra' (code 66) |
| 68 | Testicle or scrotum | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the testicle and/or scrotum |
| 70 | Ovaries or fallopian tubes | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the ovaries or fallopian tubes |
| 71 | Uterus or cervix | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the uterus, endometrium or cervix |

Phase III Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|
| 72 | Vagina | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the vagina. Treatments of urethral primaries should be coded as 'urethra' (code 66) |
| 73 | Vulva | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the vulva. Treatments of urethral primaries should be coded as 'urethra' (code 66) |
| 80 | Skull | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the bones of the skull. Any brain irradiation is a secondary consequence |
| 81 | Spine/vertebral bodies | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the bones of the spine/vertebral bodies, including the sacrum. Spinal cord malignancies should be coded using 'spinal cord' (code 14) |
| 82 | Shoulder | Treatment is directed to all or a portion of the proximal humerus, scapula, clavicle, or other components of the shoulder complex |
| 83 | Ribs | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of one or more ribs |
| 84 | Hip | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the proximal femur or acetabulum |
| 85 | Pelvic bones | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the bones of the pelvis other than the hip or sacrum |
| 86 | Pelvis (NOS, non-visceral) | The treatment volume is directed at a primary tumor of the pelvis, but the primary sub-site is not a pelvic organ or is not known or indicated. For example, this code should be used for sarcomas arising from the pelvis |
| 88 | Extremity bone, NOS | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the bones of the arms or legs. This excludes the proximal femur (Hip, code 84). This excludes the proximal humerus (Shoulder, code 82) |
| 90 | Skin | Treatment is directed at all or a portion of the skin. The primary malignancy originates in the skin and the skin is the primary target. So-called skin metastases are usually subcutaneous and should be coded as a soft tissue site |
| 91 | Soft Tissue | This category should be used to code primary or metastatic soft tissue malignancies not fitting other categories |

Phase III Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 92 | Hemibody | A single treatment volume encompassing either all structures above the diaphragm, or all structures below the diaphragm. This is almost always administered for palliation of widespread bone metastasis in patients with prostate or breast cancer |
| 93 | Whole body | Treatment is directed to the entire body included in a single treatment |
| 94 | Mantle, mini-mantle (obsolete after 2017) | For conversion of historic data only |
| 95 | Lower extended field (obsolete after 2017) | For conversion of historic data only. |
| 97 | Invalid historical <i>FORDS</i> value | Conversion to new <i>STORE</i> data item could not take place due to an invalid <i>FORDS</i> Volume code |
| 98 | Other | Radiation therapy administered; treatment volume other than those previously categorized by codes 01-93 |
| 99 | Unknown | This category should be used to code treatments for which there is no information available about the treatment volume, or it is unknown if radiation treatment was administered |

Phase III Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_III_RT_TO_LN

NAACCR Item #: 1525

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 08, 88, 99, blank

Description: This is a new item in 2018. It was required in 2018, and optional in 2017.

Description

Identifies the draining lymph nodes treated (if any) during the third phase of radiation therapy delivered to the patient during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities for cases diagnosed 01/01/2018 and later.

Rationale

The third phase of radiation treatment commonly targets both the primary tumor (or tumor bed) and draining lymph nodes as a secondary site. This data item should be used to indicate the draining regional lymph nodes, if any, that were irradiated during the third phase of radiation to the primary site.

Registry Coding Instructions:

- Radiation treatment to draining lymph nodes will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the exact draining lymph nodes may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- Phase III of radiation treatment includes primary tumor or tumor bed in addition to the draining lymph node regions that are associated with the primary tumor or tumor bed. The primary tumor or tumor bed is recorded in the Phase III Radiation Primary Treatment Volume [1524].

Note: When the Primary Treatment Volume is lymph nodes, draining lymph nodes are not targeted. Record code 88 in this data item.

- Blanks allowed if no Phase III radiation treatment administered

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

Phase III Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 00, blank | No radiation to draining lymph nodes. |
| 01 | Neck lymph node regions |
| 02 | Thoracic lymph node regions |
| 03 | Neck and thoracic lymph node regions |
| 04 | Breast/ Chest wall lymph node regions |
| 05 | Abdominal lymph nodes |
| 06 | Pelvic lymph nodes |
| 07 | Abdominal and pelvic lymph nodes |
| 08 | Lymph node region, NOS |
| 88 | Not applicable; Radiation primary treatment is lymph nodes |
| 99 | Unknown if any radiation treatment to draining lymph nodes; Unknown if radiation treatment administered |

Phase III Radiation Treatment Modality

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_III_RT_MODALITY

NAACCR Item #: 1526

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 16, 99, blank

Description:

This is a new data item, introduced in 2018. It was required in 2018, and optional in 2017.

Identifies the radiation modality administered during the third phase of radiation treatment delivered during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities for cases diagnosed 01/01/2018 and later.

Rationale

Radiation modality reflects whether a treatment was external beam, brachytherapy, a radioisotope as well as their major subtypes, or a combination of modalities. This data item should be used to indicate the radiation modality administered during the third phase of radiation. Historically, the previously-named Radiation Treatment Modality [1570] utilized codes that were not mutually exclusive. Rather, it included codes describing a mix of modalities, treatment planning techniques, and delivery techniques that are commonly utilized by radiation oncologists. However, every phase of radiation treatment will include a specified modality, planning technique, and delivery technique. The goal of the 2018 implementation of separate phase-specific data items for the recording of radiation modality and external beam radiation treatment planning techniques is to clarify this information and implement mutually exclusive categories. A separate data item for delivery technique has not been implemented because this information is not consistently reported in end of treatment summaries.

Registry Coding Instructions

- Radiation treatment modality will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Segregation of treatment components into Phases and determination of the respective treatment modality may require assistance from the radiation oncologist to ensure consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.

Phase III Radiation Treatment Modality continued

- A new phase begins when there is a clinically meaningful change in target volume, treatment fraction size (i.e. dose given during a session), modality or treatment technique. Any one of these changes will mean that a new radiation plan will be generated in the treatment planning system, and it should be coded as a new phase of radiation therapy.
- For purposes of this data item, photons, x-rays and gamma-rays are equivalent.
- Use code 13 - Radioisotopes, NOS for radioembolization procedures, e.g. intravascular Yttrium-90.
- This data item intentionally does not include reference to various MV energies because this is not a clinically important aspect of technique. A change in MV energy (e.g., 6MV to 12MV) is not clinically relevant and does not represent a change in treatment technique. It is rare for change in MV energy to occur during any phase of radiation therapy.
- A new phase begins when there is a clinically meaningful change in target volume, treatment fraction size (i.e., dose given during a session), modality or treatment technique. Any one of these changes will generally mean that a new radiation plan will be generated in the treatment planning system and should be coded as a new phase of radiation therapy.

If this data item is coded to any of the External beam codes (01-06), the planning technique must be recorded in the data item Phase III External Beam Radiation Planning Technique [1522].

- If this data item is coded to any of the radioisotopes codes (13-16) the code of 88 must be recorded in the data item Phase III External Beam Radiation Planning Technique [1522]. o Note: Do not confuse a radioiodine scan with treatment. Only treatment is recorded in this item.
- Blanks allowed if no Phase III radiation treatment administered.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

Phase III Radiation Primary Treatment Volume continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 00, blank | No radiation treatment |
| 01 | External beam, NOS |
| 02 | External beam, photons |
| 03 | External beam, protons |
| 04 | External beam, electrons |
| 05 | External beam, neutrons |
| 06 | External beam, carbon ions |
| 07 | Brachytherapy, NOS |
| 08 | Brachytherapy, intracavitary, LDR |
| 09 | Brachytherapy, intracavitary, HDR |
| 10 | Brachytherapy, interstitial, LDR |
| 11 | Brachytherapy, interstitial, HDR |
| 12 | Brachytherapy, electronic |
| 13 | Radioisotopes, NOS |
| 14 | Radioisotopes, Radium-223 |
| 15 | Radioisotopes, Strontium-89 |
| 16 | Radioisotopes, Strontium-90 |
| 98 | Radiation Rx administered, Rx modality unknown |
| 99 | Radiation treatment modality unknown; Unknown if radiation treatment administered |

Phase III External Beam Radiation Planning Technique

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_III_BEAM_TECH

NAACCR Item #: 1522

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 10, 88, 98, 99, blank

Description:

This is a new item for 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017.

Identifies the external beam radiation planning technique used to administer the third phase of radiation treatment during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities for cases diagnosed 01/01/2018 and later. Rationale External beam radiation is the most commonly-used radiation modality in North America. In this data item we specified the planning technique for external beam treatment. Identifying the radiation technique is of interest for patterns of care and comparative effectiveness studies. Historically, the previously-named Regional Treatment Modality [1570] utilized codes that were not mutually exclusive. Rather, it included codes describing a mix of modalities, treatment planning techniques, and delivery techniques that are commonly utilized by radiation oncologists. However, every phase of radiation treatment will include a specified modality, planning technique, and delivery technique. The goal of the 2018 implementation of separate phase-specific data items for the recording of Phase III Radiation Treatment Modality [1526] and Phase III External Beam Radiation Planning Technique [1522] is to clarify this information and implement mutually exclusive categories. Note that Planning Technique details are not being captured for non-External Beam modalities. A separate data item for delivery technique has not been implemented because this information is not consistently reported in end treatment summaries.

Registry Coding instructions

- Radiation external beam treatment planning technique will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the external beam planning technique may require assistance from the radiation oncologist to ensure consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.

Phase III External Beam Radiation Planning Technique continued

- A new phase begins when there is a clinically meaningful change in target volume, treatment fraction size (i.e., dose given during a session), modality or treatment technique. Any one of these changes will generally mean that a new radiation plan will be generated in the treatment planning system and should be coded as a new phase of radiation therapy.
- Note: “on-line adaptive therapy” refers to treatments where radiation treatment plans are adapted or updated while a patient is on the treatment table. When treatment plans are adapted, the shape of the target volume may change from day to day but, for registry purposes, the volume that is being targeted won’t change. An adapted plan should not be coded as though a new phase of treatment has been initiated unless, as above, the radiation oncologist documents it as a new phase in the radiation treatment summary. Two new technique codes have been added to capture when online adaptive therapy is occurring: CT guided and MR guided adaptive therapy.
- Code 05 for Intensity Modulated Therapy (IMT) or Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT).
- Code 04 for Conformal or 3-D Conformal Therapy whenever either is explicitly mentioned.
- When code 98 is recorded, document the planning technique in the appropriate text data item.
- Blanks allowed if no Phase III radiation treatment administered.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

Phase III External Beam Radiation Planning Technique continued

| Code | Definition | Description |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 00, blank | No radiation treatment | Radiation therapy was not administered to the patient |
| 01 | External beam, NOS | The treatment is known to be by external beam, but there is insufficient information to determine the specific planning technique |
| 02 | Low energy x-ray/photon therapy | External beam therapy administered using equipment with a maximum energy of less than one (1) million volts (MV). Energies are typically expressed in units of kilovolts (kV). These types of treatments are sometimes referred to as electronic brachytherapy or orthovoltage or superficial therapy. Clinical notes may refer to the brand names of low energy x-ray delivery devices, e.g. Axxent®, INTRABEAM®, or Esteya® |
| 03 | 2-D therapy | An external beam planning technique using 2-D imaging, such as plain film x-rays or fluoroscopic images, to define the location and size of the treatment beams. Should be clearly described as 2-D therapy. This planning modality is typically used only for palliative treatments |
| 04 | Conformal or 3-D conformal therapy | An external beam planning technique using multiple, fixed beams shaped to conform to a defined target volume. Should be clearly described as conformal or 3-D therapy in patient record |
| 05 | Intensity modulated therapy | An external beam planning technique where the shape or energy of beams is optimized using software algorithms. Any external beam modality can be modulated but these generally refer to photon or proton beams. Intensity modulated therapy can be described as intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT), intensity modulated xray or proton therapy (IMXT/IMPT), volumetric arc therapy (VMAT) and other ways. If a treatment is described as IMRT with online reoptimization/re-planning, then it should be categorized as online reoptimization or re-planning |

Phase III External Beam Radiation Planning Technique continued

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 06 | Stereotactic radiotherapy or radiosurgery, NOS | Treatment planning using stereotactic radiotherapy/radiosurgery techniques, but the treatment is not described as Cyberknife® or Gamma Knife®. These approaches are sometimes described as SBRT (stereotactic body radiation), SABR (stereotactic ablative radiation), SRS (stereotactic radiosurgery), or SRT (stereotactic radiotherapy). If the treatment is described as robotic radiotherapy (e.g. Cyberknife®) or Gamma Knife®, use stereotactic radiotherapy subcodes below. If a treatment is described as stereotactic radiotherapy or radiosurgery with online re-optimization/re-planning, then it should be categorized as online re-optimization or re-planning |
| 07 | Stereotactic radiotherapy or radiosurgery, robotic | Treatment planning using stereotactic radiotherapy/radiosurgery techniques which is specifically described as robotic (e.g. Cyberknife®) |
| 08 | Stereotactic radiotherapy or radiosurgery, Gamma Knife® | Treatment planning using stereotactic radiotherapy/radiosurgery techniques which uses a Cobalt-60 gamma ray source and is specifically described as Gamma Knife®. This is most commonly used for treatments in the brain |
| 09 | CT-guided online adaptive therapy | An external beam technique in which the treatment plan is adapted over the course of radiation to reflect changes in the patient's tumor or normal anatomy radiation using a CT scan obtained at the treatment machine (online). These approaches are sometimes described as CT-guided online re-optimization or online re-planning. If a treatment technique is described as both CT-guided online adaptive therapy as well as another external beam technique (IMRT, SBRT, etc.), then it should be categorized as CT-guided online adaptive therapy. If a treatment is described as "adaptive" but does not include the descriptor "online", this code should not be used |
| 10 | MR-guided online adaptive therapy | An external beam technique in which the treatment plan is adapted over the course of radiation to reflect changes in the patient's tumor or normal anatomy radiation using an MRI scan obtained at the treatment machine (online). These approaches are sometimes described as MR-guided online re-optimization or online re-planning. If a treatment technique is described as both MR-guided online adaptive therapy as well as another external beam technique (IMRT, SBRT, etc.), then it should be categorized as MR-guided online adaptive therapy. If a treatment is described as "adaptive" but does not include the descriptor "online", this code should not be used |
| 88 | Not applicable | Treatment not by external beam |
| 98 | Other, NOS | Other radiation, NOS; Radiation therapy administered, but the treatment modality is not specified or known |
| 99 | Unknown | It is unknown whether radiation therapy was administered |

Phase III Dose per Fraction

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_III_DOSE_FRACT

NAACCR Item #: 1521

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 5

Allowable Values: 00000 - 99999, blank

Description:

This is a new item for 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017.

Records the dose per fraction (treatment session) delivered to the patient in the third phase of radiation during the first course of treatment. The unit of measure is centi-Gray (cGy). This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities for cases diagnosed as of 01/01/2018 and later.

Rationale

Radiation therapy is delivered in one or more phases with identified dose per fraction. It is necessary to capture information describing the dose per fraction to evaluate patterns of radiation oncology care. Outcomes are strongly related to the dose delivered.

Registry Coding Instructions

- The International Council for Radiation Protection (ICRP) recommends recording doses at the axis point where applicable (opposed fields, four field box, wedged pair, and so on). For maximum consistency in this data item, the ICRP recommendations should be followed whenever possible. Where there is no clear axis point, record the total dose as indicated in the summary chart. Determining the exact dose may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- Radiation treatment Phase III dose will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the Phase III dose of radiation therapy may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.

Phase III Dose Per Fraction continued

- Record the actual dose delivered (NOT the initially prescribed dose) as documented in the treatment summary.
- For proton treatment, dosage may occasionally be specified as in cGe units (Cobalt Gray Equivalent) rather than cGy. 1 cGe = 100 cGy (for the Phase I Total Dose, you would need to multiply cGe by 100).
 - o Note that dose is still occasionally specified in “rads”. One rad is equivalent to one centiGray (cGy).
- There may be times when the first course of treatment information is incomplete. Therefore, it is important to continue follow-up efforts to be certain the complete treatment information is collected.
- Code 99998 when radioisotopes were administered to the patient (codes 13-16 for Phase III Treatment Modality [1526]).
- Blanks allowed if no Phase III radiation treatment administered.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|--------------|--|
| 00000, blank | No radiation treatment |
| 00001-99997 | Record the actual Phase III dose delivered in cGy |
| 99998 | Not applicable, radioisotopes administered to the patient |
| 99999 | Phase III radiation therapy was administered but dose is unknown; Unknown whether Phase III radiation therapy was administered |

Phase III Dose Per Fraction continued

Examples

| Code | Reason |
|-------------|--|
| 00200 | A patient with a metastatic left supraclavicular node and an isolated liver metastasis from a gastric carcinoma received 6,000 cGy to the stomach. 2000 cGy external beam administered to the supraclavicular node in 10 fractions followed by 2000 cGy administered to the liver metastasis in ten fractions. Record 00200 for phase III dose per fraction. |
| 00200 | A patient with a Stage II breast carcinoma is treated with the breast intact. Tangent fields are utilized to bring the dose of the breast to 5,500 cGy in 25 fractions. The axillary lymph nodes were then treated with an additional 1000 cGy in 10 fractions. Phase III in the primary tumor bed delivered to a small volume in the breast of 1000 cGy in 5 fractions. Record 00200 for phase III dose per fraction. |

Phase III Number of Fractions

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_III_NUM_FRACT

NAACCR Item #: 1523

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 3

Allowable Values: 000 - 999, blank

Description:

This is a new item for 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017.

Records the total number of fractions (treatment sessions) delivered to the patient in the third phase of radiation during the first course of treatment. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities for cases diagnosed as of 01/01/2018 and later.

Rationale

Radiation therapy is delivered in one or more phases with each phase spread out over a number of fractions (treatment sessions). It is necessary to capture information describing the number of fraction(s) to evaluate patterns of radiation oncology care.

Registry Coding Instructions

- The number of fractions or treatments will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the exact number of treatments or fractions delivered to the patient may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- Although a fraction or treatment session may include several treatment portals delivered within a relatively confined period of time-usually a few minutes-it is still considered one session.
- Count each separate administration of brachytherapy or implants as a single fraction or treatment.
- Record the actual number of fractions delivered (NOT initially prescribed), as documented in the treatment summary.

Phase III Number of Fractions continued

- There may be times when the first course of treatment information is incomplete. Therefore, it is important to continue follow-up efforts to be certain the complete treatment information is collected.

- Blanks allowed if no Phase III radiation treatment administered.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 000, blank | No radiation treatment |
| 001-998 | Number of fractions administered to the patient during the third phase of radiation therapy |
| 999 | Phase III Radiation therapy was administered, but the number of fractions is unknown; It is unknown whether radiation therapy was administered |

Phase III Number of Fractions continued

Examples

| Code | Reason |
|-------------|---|
| 005 | A patient with breast carcinoma had treatment sessions in which treatment was delivered to the chest wall and separately to the ipsilateral supraclavicular region for a total of three fraction portals. Phase III was an additional 1000 cGy to axillary nodes for 5 fractions. Record 005 for Phase III Number of Fractions. |
| Blank | A patient with Stage IIIB bronchogenic carcinoma received 25 treatments to the left hilum and mediastinum, given in 25 daily fractions over five weeks. Leave Phase III Number of Fractions blank. Only one phase of radiation therapy administered. |
| 010 | A patient with metastatic head and neck cancer was treated using "hyperfractionation." Three fields were delivered in each session; two sessions were given each day, six hours apart, with each session delivering a total dose of 150 cGy. Treatment was given for a total of 25 days. Additional 1000 cGy in 10 fractions given to thoracic spine followed by 1000 cGy in 10 fractions to liver. Record 010 for Phase III Number of Fractions. |

Phase III Total Dose

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: PHASE_III_TOTAL_DOSE

NAACCR Item #: 1527

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 6

Allowable Values: 000000 - 999999, blank

Description:

This is a new item for 2018. It was required in 2018 and optional in 2017.

Identifies the total radiation dose administered during the third phase of radiation treatment delivered to the patient during the first course of treatment. The unit of measure is centi-Gray (cGy). This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities for cases diagnosed as of 01/01/2018 and later.

Rationale

To evaluate the patterns of radiation care, it is necessary to capture information describing the prescribed dose of Phase III radiation to the patient during the first course of treatment. Outcomes are strongly related to the total dose delivered.

Registry Coding Instructions

- The International Council for Radiation Protection (ICRP) recommends recording doses at the axis point where applicable (opposed fields, four field box, wedged pair, and so on). For maximum consistency in this data item, the ICRP recommendations should be followed whenever possible. Where there is no clear axis point, record the total dose as indicated in the summary chart. Determining the exact dose may be highly subjective and require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- Phase III radiation treatment dose will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the Phase III dose of radiation therapy may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- The first phase may be commonly referred to as an initial plan and a subsequent phase may be referred to as a boost or cone down, and would be recorded as Phase II, Phase III, etc. accordingly.
- Record the actual total dose delivered (NOT initially prescribed), as documented in the treatment summary. The value recorded for this data item should NOT be auto-calculated within the registry abstraction software.
- For proton treatment, dosage may occasionally be specified as in cGe units (Cobalt Gray Equivalent) rather than cGy. 1 cGe = 100 cGy (for the Phase III Total Dose, you would need to multiply cGe by 100).

Phase III Total Dose continued

Note that dose is still occasionally specified in “rads”. One rad is equivalent to one centiGray (cGy).

- Code 999998 when radioisotopes are administered to the patient (codes 13-16 recorded in the Phase III Treatment Modality [1526]).
- There may be times when the first course of treatment information is incomplete. Therefore, it is important to continue follow-up efforts to be certain the complete treatment information is collected.
- Blanks allowed if no Phase III radiation treatment administered.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|---------------|---|
| 000000, blank | No radiation treatment |
| 000001-999997 | Record the actual dose delivered in cGy |
| 999998 | Not applicable, radioisotopes administered to the patient |
| 999999 | Radiation therapy was administered, but the total dose is unknown; it is unknown whether radiation therapy was administered |

Phase III Total Dose continued

Examples

| Code | Reason |
|-------------|---|
| 005000 | A patient with Stage III prostate carcinoma received pelvic irradiation of 5,000 cGy during Phase III Radiation Treatment. Record the Phase III Total Dose of 5,000 cGy as 005000 |
| 006000 | A patient with a left supraclavicular metastasis from a gastric carcinoma received 6,000 cGy to the left supraclavicular region during Phase III Radiation Treatment. Record the Phase III Total Dose of 6,000 cGy as 006000. |
| 005500 | A patient with a Stage II breast carcinoma is treated with the breast intact. During Phase III treatment tangent fields are utilized to bring the dose of the breast to 5,500 cGy. The supraclavicular (draining) lymph nodes are treated 4,500 cGy, calculated to a depth of 3 cm. Record the Phase III Total Dose of 5,500cGy as 005500 |

Number of Phases of Radiation Treatment to this Volume

Data Dictionary Category: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: NUMBER_PHASES_RAD_RX

NAACCR Item #: 1532

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 04, 99

Description:

This is a new item in 2018. It was optional in 2017.

Identifies the total number of phases administered to the patient during the first course of treatment. A “phase” consists of one or more consecutive treatments delivered to the same anatomic volume with no clinically meaningful change in fraction size, modality or treatment technique. Although the majority of courses of radiation therapy are completed in one or two phases (historically, the “regional” and “boost” treatments) there are occasions in which three or more phases are used, most typically with head and neck malignancies. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities for cases diagnosed as of 01/01/2018 and later.

Rationale

The number of phases of radiation treatment is used to evaluate patterns of radiation therapy and the treatment schedule.

Registry Coding Instructions

- The number of phases of radiation treatment will typically be found in the radiation oncologist’s summary letter for the first course of treatment. Determination of the exact number of phases delivered to the patient may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

Number of Phases of Radiation Treatment to this Volume continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 00 | No radiation treatment |
| 01 | 1 phase |
| 02 | 2 phases |
| 03 | 3 phases |
| 04 | 4 or more phases |
| 99 | Unknown number of phases; Unknown if radiation therapy administered |

Examples

| Code | Reason |
|-------------|--|
| 00 | Radiation therapy was not administered. |
| 02 | Patient with breast carcinoma treated in two phases, the whole breast with opposed x-ray fields (Phase I) followed by an electron beam boost to the surgical bed (Phase II). |

Radiation Treatment Discontinued Early

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: RAD_RX_DISC_EARLY

NAACCR Item #: 1531

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 07, 99

Description:

This is a new item in 2018. It was optional in 2017.

This field is used to identify patients/tumors whose radiation treatment course was discontinued earlier than initially planned. That is, the patients/tumors received fewer treatment fractions (sessions) than originally intended by the treating physician. This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities for cases diagnosed 01/01/2018 and later.

Rationale

Currently, the total dose of radiation reflects what was actually delivered rather than what was intended. When a patient doesn't complete a radiation course as initially intended this is typically commented on within the radiation end of treatment summary. By flagging these patients within the cancer registry database, these patients can be excluded from analyses attempting to describe adherence to radiation treatment guidelines or patterns of care analyses.

Registry Coding Instructions

- Radiation treatment recorded as discontinued early will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment.
- Use code 01 when there is no indication in the record that radiation therapy was discontinued or completed early.
- Use code 02-07 when there is an indication in the record that the radiation therapy discontinued or was completed early.
- Use code 99 when radiation therapy was administered, but it is not clear if the treatment course was discontinued early, or if it is unknown whether radiation therapy was administered

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Radiation Treatment Discontinued Early continued

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 00 | No radiation treatment |
| 01 | Radiation treatment completed as prescribed |
| 02 | Radiation treatment discontinued early; toxicity |
| 03 | Radiation treatment discontinued early; contraindicated to other patient risk factors (comorbid conditions, advanced age, progression of tumor prior to planned radiation, etc. |
| 04 | Radiation treatment discontinued early; patient decision |
| 05 | Radiation treatment discontinued early; family decision |
| 06 | Radiation treatment discontinued early; patient expired |
| 07 | Radiation treatment discontinued early; reason not documented |
| 99 | Unknown if radiation treatment discontinued; Unknown whether radiation therapy administered |

Total Dose

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: TOTAL_DOSE

NAACCR Item #: 1533

Diagnosis Years Available: 2018 +

Length: 6

Allowable Values: 000000 - 999999

Description:

This is a new item in 2018. It was optional in 2017.

Identifies the total cumulative radiation dose administered to the patient across all phases during the first course of treatment. The unit of measure is centi-Gray (cGy). This data item is required for CoC-accredited facilities for cases diagnosed 01/01/2018 and later.

Rationale

To evaluate the patterns of radiation care, it is necessary to capture information describing the prescribed total dose of radiation during the first course of treatment. Outcomes are strongly related to the dose delivered.

Registry Coding Instructions

- The International Council for Radiation Protection (ICRP) recommends recording doses at the axis point where applicable (opposed fields, four field box, wedged pair, and so on). For maximum consistency in this data item, the ICRP recommendations should be followed whenever possible. Where there is no clear axis point, record the total dose as indicated in the summary chart. Determining the exact dose may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- Total radiation treatment dose will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the first course of treatment. If the total is not documented, then add the dose from each phase (I, II, III, or IV or more) and document the total cumulative dose. However, do not sum doses across phases if the phases use different treatment fraction sizes or modalities (i.e. external beam in Phase I and brachytherapy in Phase II). Determination of the total dose of radiation therapy may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.
- For proton treatment, dosage may occasionally be specified as in cGe units (Cobalt Gray Equivalent) rather than cGy. 1 cGe = 100 cGy (for the Phase I Total Dose, you

Total Dose continued

would need to multiply cGe by 100). o Note that dose is still occasionally specified in “rads”. One rad is equivalent to one centiGray (cGy).

- There may be times when the first course of treatment information is incomplete. Therefore, it is important to continue follow-up efforts to be certain the complete treatment information is collected.
- Code 999998 when radioisotopes are administered to the patient (codes 13-16 recorded in the Phase I, Phase II, or Phase III Treatment Modality [1506, 1516, 1526] data items).
- Doses should ONLY be summed across phases to create a Total Dose when all of the phases were delivered sequentially to the same body site using the same modality and dose-fractionation. If phases were delivered simultaneously (multiple body sites [volumes], e.g. simultaneous treatment to multiple metastatic sites, or dose-painting), with brachytherapy and any other different modality (e.g. external beam with a brachytherapy boost), or using different fractionation schemes, then code 999998, Not applicable.

See *STORE* Manual 2018 for more information at https://www.facs.org/-/media/files/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/store_manual_2018.ashx.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|---------------|--|
| 000000 | No radiation treatment |
| 000001-999997 | Record the actual total delivered in Gy |
| 999998 | Not applicable, radioisotopes administered to the patient |
| 999999 | Radiation therapy administered but the total dose is unknown; it is unknown whether radiation therapy was administered |

Radiation/Surgery Sequence

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_SURGRAD_SEQ

NAACCR Item #: 1380

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 2 - 7, 9

Description:

Records the sequencing of radiation and surgical procedures given as part of the first course of treatment.

Rationale:

The sequence of radiation and surgical procedures given as part of the first course of treatment cannot always be determined using the date on which each modality was started or performed. This data item can be used to more precisely evaluate the timing of delivery of treatment to the patient.

Registry Coding Instructions:

- Surgical procedures include Surgical Procedure of Primary Site [1290]; Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery [1292]; Surgical Procedure/Other Site [1294]. If all these procedures are coded 0, or it is not known whether the patient received both surgery and radiation, then this item should be coded 0.
- If the patient received both radiation therapy and any one or a combination of the following surgical procedures: Surgical Procedure of Primary Site, Regional Lymph Node Surgery, or Surgical Procedure/Other Site, then code this item 2–9, as appropriate.
- If multiple first course treatment episodes were given such that both codes 4 and 7 seem to apply, use the code that defines the first sequence that applies.

Analytic Note:

Beginning with 2010 diagnoses, when it is unknown whether radiation and/or surgery were performed, the code assigned changed from 9 to 0. It is likely a shift in distribution of these two codes may be noticeable around that time.

Radiation/Surgery Sequence continued

| Code | Definition | Description |
|-------------|--|---|
| 0 | No radiation therapy and/or surgical procedures | No radiation therapy given or unknown if radiation therapy given; and/or no surgery of the primary site; no scope of regional lymph node surgery; no surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) or it is unknown whether any surgery given. |
| 2 | Radiation therapy before surgery | Radiation therapy given before surgery to primary site; scope of regional lymph node surgery, surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) |
| 3 | Radiation therapy after surgery | Radiation therapy given after surgery to primary site; scope of regional lymph node surgery, surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) |
| 4 | Radiation therapy both before and after surgery | At least two courses of radiation therapy are given before and at least two more after surgery to the primary site; scope of regional lymph node surgery, surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) |
| 5 | Intraoperative radiation therapy | Intraoperative therapy given during surgery to primary site; scope of regional lymph node surgery, surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) |
| 6 | Intraoperative radiation therapy with other therapy administered before or after surgery | Intraoperative radiation therapy given during surgery to primary site; scope of regional lymph node surgery, surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) with other radiation therapy administered before or after surgery to primary site; scope of regional lymph node surgery, surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) |
| 7 | Surgery both before and after radiation | Radiation was administered between two separate surgical procedures to the primary site; regional lymph nodes; surgery to other regional site(s); distant site(s); or distant lymph node(s) |
| 9 | Sequence unknown | Administration of radiation therapy and surgery to primary site, scope of regional lymph node surgery, surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) were performed and the sequence of the treatment is not stated in the patient record. |

Radiation/Surgery Sequence continued

Examples

| Code | Reason |
|-------------|---|
| 0 | Due to other medical conditions surgery was not performed. The patient received palliative radiation therapy to alleviate pain. |
| 2 | A large lung lesion received radiation therapy prior to resection. |
| 3 | A patient received a wedge resection of a right breast mass with axillary lymph node dissection followed by radiation to right breast. |
| 4 | Preoperative radiation therapy was given to a large, bulky vulvar lesion and was followed by a lymph node dissection. This was then followed by radiation therapy to treat positive lymph nodes |
| 5 | A cone biopsy of the cervix was followed by intracavitary implant for IIIB cervical carcinoma |
| 6 | Stage IV vaginal carcinoma was treated with 5,000 cGy to the pelvis followed by a lymph node dissection and 2,500 cGy of intracavitary brachytherapy. |
| 9 | An unknown primary of the head and neck was treated with surgery and radiation prior to admission, but the sequence is unknown. The patient enters for chemotherapy. |

Radiation Ended, Days from Start of Radiation

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: RAD_ELAPSED_RX_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 3

Allowable Values: 0 - 999

Description:

This item is calculated as the number of days between the *Date Radiation Started* (NAACCR Item #1210) and the *Date Radiation Ended* (NAACCR Item #3220). One is added to the number of days elapsed. This means that if radiation starts and ends on the same date, then 1 day has elapsed, if radiation ends the day after it is started, then 2 days have elapsed, and so on.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note: Not applicable.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|--|
| 0 | None, radiation not administered |
| 1-998 | Number of elapsed days |
| 999 | Missing or incomplete dates for radiation start and end, days elapsed missing, or unknown if had radiation |

Reason for No Radiation

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Radiation

PUF Data Item Name: REASON_FOR_NO_RADIATION

NAACCR Item #: 1430

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 2, 5 - 9

Description:

Records the reason that no regional radiation therapy was administered to the patient.

Rationale

When evaluating the quality of care, it is useful to know the reason that various methods of therapy were not used, and whether the failure to provide a given type of therapy was due to the physician's failure to recommend that treatment, or due to the refusal of the patient, a family member, or the patient's guardian.

Registry Coding Instructions

- If Number of Phases of Radiation Treatment to this Volume [1532] is coded 00, Phase I Radiation Primary Treatment Volume [1504] is coded 00, Radiation Treatment Discontinued Early [1531] is coded 00, and Total Dose [1533] is coded 000000, then record the reason based on documentation in patient record.
- Code 1 if the treatment plan offered multiple alternative treatment options and the patient selected treatment that did not include radiation therapy.
- Code 7 if the patient refused recommended radiation therapy, made a blanket refusal of all recommended treatment, or refused all treatment before any was recommended.
- Code 8 if it is known that a physician recommended radiation treatment, but no further documentation is available yet to confirm its administration.
- Code 8 to indicate referral to a radiation oncologist was made and the registry should follow to determine whether radiation was administered. If follow-up to the specialist or facility determines the patient was never there and no other documentation can be found, code 1.
- Cases coded 8 should be followed and updated to a more definitive code as appropriate.

Reason for No Radiation continued

- Code 9 if the treatment plan offered multiple alternative treatment options, but it is unknown which treatment, if any, was provided.

Analytic Note: None.

| Code | Definition |
|------|---|
| 0 | Radiation therapy was administered |
| 1 | Radiation therapy was not administered because it was not part of the planned first course treatment |
| 2 | Radiation therapy was not recommended/administered because it was contraindicated due to other patient risk factors (comorbid conditions, advanced age, etc.) |
| 5 | Radiation therapy was not administered because the patient died prior to planned or recommended therapy |
| 6 | Radiation therapy was not administered; it was recommended by the patient's physician, but was not administered as part of first course treatment. No reason was noted in patient record |
| 7 | Radiation therapy was not administered; it was recommended by the patient's physician, but this treatment was refused by the patient, the patient's family member, or the patient's guardian. The refusal was noted in patient record |
| 8 | Radiation therapy was recommended, but it is unknown whether it was administered |
| 9 | It is unknown if radiation therapy was recommended or administered |

Examples

| Code | Reason |
|------|--|
| 1 | A patient with Stage I prostate cancer is offered either surgery or brachytherapy to treat his disease. The patient elects to be surgically treated. |

Treatment: Systemic

Systemic, Days from Dx

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Systemic

PUF Data Item Name: DX_SYSTEMIC_STARTED_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: -9999999 – 99999999 (negative and positive), blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date Systemic Therapy Started* [chemotherapy, hormone therapy, immunotherapy, or hematologic transplant and endocrine procedures] (NAACCR Item #3230).

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Systemic treatment may have occurred at any facility, or at multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file. This refers to the first administration of systemic treatment for the cancer by any facility.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 0000 - 9999 | Number of elapsed days |
| blank | Systemic therapy not administered, therapy unknown, cannot compute days elapsed, or not available for these diagnosis years |

Chemotherapy

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Systemic

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_CHEMO

NAACCR Item #: 1390

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 03, 82, 85 - 88, 99

Description:

Records the type of chemotherapy administered as first course treatment at any facility. If chemotherapy was not administered, then this item records the reason it was not administered to the patient. Chemotherapy consists of a group of anticancer drugs that inhibit the reproduction of cancer cells by interfering with DNA synthesis and mitosis.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code 00 if chemotherapy was not administered to the patient, and it is known that it is not usually administered for this type and stage of cancer.

Code 00 if the treatment plan offered multiple options, and the patient selected treatment that did not include chemotherapy.

If it is known that chemotherapy is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer, but was not administered to the patient, use code 82, 85, 86, or 87 to record the reason why it was not administered.

Code 87 if the patient refused recommended chemotherapy, made a blanket refusal of all recommended treatment, or refused all treatment before any was recommended. Code 99 if it is not known whether chemotherapy is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer and there is no mention in the patient record whether it was recommended or administered.

If the managing physician changes one of the agents in a combination regimen, and the replacement agent belongs to a different group (chemotherapeutic agents are grouped as alkylating agents, antimetabolites, natural products, or other miscellaneous) than the original agent, the new regimen represents the start of subsequent therapy, and only the original agent or regimen is recorded as first course therapy.

Refer to SEER*Rx (<https://seer.cancer.gov/tools/seerrx/>) for coding of chemotherapeutic, hormonal and immunotherapies.

Chemotherapy continued

If chemotherapy was provided to prolong a patient's life by controlling symptoms, to alleviate pain, or to make the patient more comfortable, then also record the chemotherapy administered in the item *Palliative Care* (NAACCR Item #3270).

Update as of 2013 PUF: Six drugs previously classified as Chemotherapy were reclassified as BRM/Immunotherapy. This change in classification is effective only for cases diagnosed in January 1st, 2013 and forward. While the NCDB does not provide drug-specific data, changes in case counts may be observed for the *Chemotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1390) and *Immunotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1410) variables for cases diagnosed in 2013 due to the change in classification. The drugs are: Alemtuzumab/Campath, Bvacizumab/Avastin, Rituximab, Trastuzumab/Herceptin, Pertuzumab/Perjeta, and Cetuxumab/Erbitux.

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. This item identifies chemotherapy given at the reporting facility. The item *Chemotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1390) identifies chemotherapy given by any facility.

Chemotherapy continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 00 | None, chemotherapy was not part of the planned first course of therapy |
| 01 | Chemotherapy administered as first course therapy, but the type and number of agents is not documented in patient record |
| 02 | Single-agent chemotherapy administered as first course therapy |
| 03 | Multiagent chemotherapy administered as first course therapy |
| 82 | Chemotherapy was not recommended/administered because it was contraindicated due to patient risk factors (ie, comorbid conditions, advanced age, progression of tumor prior to administration, etc.) |
| 85 | Chemotherapy was not administered because the patient died prior to planned or recommended therapy |
| 86 | Chemotherapy was not administered. It was recommended by the patient's physician, but was not administered as part of the first course of therapy. No reason was stated in patient record |
| 87 | Chemotherapy was not administered. It was recommended by the patient's physician, but this treatment was refused by the patient, a patient's family member, or the patient's guardian. The refusal was noted in patient record |
| 88 | Chemotherapy was recommended, but it is unknown if it was administered |
| 99 | It is unknown whether a chemotherapeutic agent(s) was recommended or administered because it is not stated in patient record. |

Chemotherapy at this Facility

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Systemic

PUF Data Item Name: RX_HOSP_CHEMO

NAACCR Item #: 700

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00 - 03, 99

Description:

Records the type of chemotherapy administered as first course treatment by the facility that submitted this record. If chemotherapy was not administered, then this item records the reason it was not administered to the patient.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code 00 if chemotherapy was not administered to the patient, and it is known that it is not usually administered for this type and stage of cancer.

Code 00 if the treatment plan offered multiple options, and the patient selected treatment that did not include chemotherapy.

Codes 82-88 are only included in the *Chemotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1390) variable.

If it is known that chemotherapy is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer, but was not administered to the patient, use code 82, 85, 86, or 87 to record the reason why it was not administered.

Code 87 if the patient refused recommended chemotherapy, made a blanket refusal of all recommended treatment, or refused all treatment before any was recommended.

Code 99 if it is not known whether chemotherapy is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer and there is no mention in the patient record whether it was recommended or administered.

If the managing physician changes one of the agents in a combination regimen, and the replacement agent belongs to a different group (chemotherapeutic agents are grouped as alkylating agents, antimetabolites, natural products, or other miscellaneous) than the original agent, the new regimen represents the start of subsequent therapy, and only the original agent or regimen is recorded as first course therapy. Refer to SEER*Rx <https://seer.cancer.gov/tools/seerrx/> for coding of chemotherapeutic, hormonal and immunotherapies.

Chemotherapy at this Facility continued

Update: As of the 2013 PUF, six drugs previously classified as Chemotherapy were reclassified as BRM/Immunotherapy. This change in classification is effective only for cases diagnosed in January 1st, 2013 and forward. While the NCDB does not provide drug-specific data, changes in case counts may be observed for the *Chemotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1390) and *Immunotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1410) variables for cases diagnosed in 2013 due to the change in classification. The drugs are: Alemtuzumab/Campath, Bvacizumab/Avastin, Rituximab, Trastuzumab/Herceptin, Pertuzumab/Perjeta, and Cetuxumab/Erbitux.

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. This item identifies chemotherapy given at the reporting facility. The item Chemotherapy identifies chemotherapy given by any facility.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 00 | None, chemotherapy was not part of the planned first course of therapy |
| 01 | Chemotherapy administered as first course therapy, but the type and number of agents is not documented in patient record |
| 02 | Single-agent chemotherapy administered as first course therapy |
| 03 | Multiagent chemotherapy administered as first course therapy |
| 99 | It is unknown whether a chemotherapeutic agent(s) was recommended or administered because it is not stated in patient record |

Chemotherapy, Days from Dx

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Systemic

PUF Data Item Name: DX_CHEMO_STARTED_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: -9999999 – 99999999 (negative and positive), blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date Chemotherapy Started* (NAACCR Item #1220).

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Chemotherapy treatment may have occurred at any facility, or at multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file. This refers to the first administration of chemotherapy for the cancer by any facility.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0000 - 9999 | Number of elapsed days |
| blank | Chemotherapy not administered, chemotherapy unknown, or days elapsed cannot be computed due to missing or incomplete dates |

Hormone Therapy

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Systemic

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_HORMONE

NAACCR Item #: 1400

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00, 01, 82, 85 - 88, 99

Description:

Records the type of hormone therapy administered as first course treatment at any facility. If hormone therapy was not administered, then this item records the reason it was not administered to the patient. Hormone therapy consists of a group of drugs that may affect the long-term control of a cancer's growth.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Record prednisone as hormonal therapy when administered in combination with chemotherapy, such as MOPP (mechlorethamine, vincristine, procarbazine, prednisone) or COPP (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, procarbazine, prednisone).

Do not code prednisone as hormone therapy when it is administered for reasons other than chemotherapeutic treatment.

Tumor involvement or treatment may destroy hormone-producing tissue. Hormone replacement therapy will be given if the hormone is necessary to maintain normal metabolism and body function. Do not code hormone replacement therapy as part of first course therapy.

Code 00 if hormone therapy was not administered to the patient, and it is known that it is not usually administered for this type and stage of cancer.

Code 00 if the treatment plan offered multiple options, and the patient selected treatment that did not include hormone therapy.

Code 01 for thyroid replacement therapy which inhibits TSH (thyroid-stimulating hormone). TSH is a product of the pituitary gland that can stimulate tumor growth.

If it is known that hormone therapy is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer, but was not administered to the patient, use code 82, 85, 86, or 87 to record the reason why it was not administered.

Hormone Therapy continued

Code 87 if the patient refused recommended hormone therapy, made a blanket refusal of all recommended treatment, or refused all treatment before any was recommended.

Code 99 if it is not known whether hormone therapy is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer, and there is no mention in the patient record whether it was recommended or administered.

Refer to SEER*Rx <https://seer.cancer.gov/tools/seerrx/> for instructions for coding hormonal, chemotherapeutic and immunotherapy agents.

If hormone therapy was provided to prolong a patient's life by controlling symptoms, to alleviate pain, or to make the patient more comfortable, then also record the hormone therapy administered in the item *Palliative Care* (NAACCR Item #3270).

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Hormone treatment may have been given by any facility, or at multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file.

| Code | Definition |
|------|---|
| 00 | None, hormone therapy was not part of the planned first course of therapy |
| 01 | Hormone therapy administered as first course therapy |
| 82 | Hormone therapy was not recommended/administered because it was contraindicated due to patient risk factors (ie, comorbid conditions, advanced age, progression of tumor prior to administration) |
| 85 | Hormone therapy was not administered because the patient died prior to planned or recommended therapy |
| 86 | Hormone therapy was not administered. It was recommended by the patient's physician, but was not administered as part of the first course of therapy. No reason was stated in patient record |
| 87 | Hormone therapy was not administered. It was recommended by the patient's physician, but this treatment was refused by the patient, a patient's family member, or the patient's guardian. The refusal was noted in patient record |
| 88 | Hormone therapy was recommended, but it is unknown if it was administered |
| 99 | It is unknown whether a hormonal agent(s) was recommended or administered because it is not stated in patient record. |

Hormone Therapy at This Facility

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Systemic

PUF Data Item Name: RX_HOSP_HORMONE

NAACCR Item #: 710

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00, 01, 99

Description:

This item records the type of hormone therapy administered as first course treatment by the facility that submitted this record. If hormone therapy was not administered, then this item records the reason it was not administered to the patient. Hormone therapy consists of a group of drugs that may affect the long- term control of a cancer's growth.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Record prednisone as hormonal therapy when administered in combination with chemotherapy, such as MOPP (mechlorethamine, vincristine, procarbazine, prednisone) or COPP (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, procarbazine, prednisone).

Do not code prednisone as hormone therapy when it is administered for reasons other than chemotherapeutic treatment.

Tumor involvement or treatment may destroy hormone-producing tissue. Hormone replacement therapy will be given if the hormone is necessary to maintain normal metabolism and body function. Do not code hormone replacement therapy as part of first course therapy.

Code 00 if hormone therapy was not administered to the patient, and it is known that it is not usually administered for this type and stage of cancer.

Code 00 if the treatment plan offered multiple options, and the patient selected treatment that did not include hormone therapy.

Code 01 for thyroid replacement therapy which inhibits TSH (thyroid- stimulating hormone). TSH is a product of the pituitary gland that can stimulate tumor growth.

Codes 82-88 are only coded in the *Hormone Therapy* (NAACCR Item #1400) variable.

Hormone Therapy at this Facility continued

If it is known that hormone therapy is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer, but was not administered to the patient, use code 82, 85, 86, or 87 to record the reason why it was not administered.

Code 87 if the patient refused recommended hormone therapy, made a blanket refusal of all recommended treatment, or refused all treatment before any was recommended.

Code 99 if it is not known whether hormone therapy is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer, and there is no mention in the patient record whether it was recommended or administered.

Refer to SEER*Rx (<https://seer.cancer.gov/tools/seerrx/>) for instructions for coding hormonal, chemotherapeutic and immunotherapy agents.

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. This item identifies hormone therapy given at this facility. The item Hormone Therapy records first course hormone therapy from any facility.

| Code | Definition |
|------|---|
| 00 | None, hormone therapy was not part of the planned first course of therapy |
| 01 | Hormone therapy administered as first course therapy |
| 99 | It is unknown whether a hormonal agent(s) was recommended or administered because it is not stated in patient record. |

Hormone Therapy, Days from Dx

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Systemic

PUF Data Item Name: DX_HORMONE_STARTED_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: -9999999 – 99999999 (negative and positive), blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date Hormone Therapy Started* (NAACCR Item #1230).

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Hormone treatment may have been provided by any facility, or multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file. This refers to the first administration of hormone treatment for the cancer by any facility.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0000 - 9999 | Number of elapsed days |
| blank | Hormone therapy not administered, hormone therapy unknown, or cannot compute elapsed days due to missing or incomplete dates |

Immunotherapy

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Systemic

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_IMMUNOTHERAPY

NAACCR Item #: 1410

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00, 01, 82, 85 - 88, 99

Description:

Records the type of immunotherapy administered as first course treatment at this and all other facilities. If immunotherapy was not administered, then this item records the reason it was not administered to the patient. Immunotherapy consists of biological or chemical agents that alter the immune system or change the host's response to tumor cells.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code 00 if immunotherapy was not administered to the patient, and it is known that it is not usually administered for this type and stage of cancer.

Code 00 if the treatment plan offered multiple options, and the patient selected treatment that did not include immunotherapy.

If it is known that immunotherapy is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer, but was not administered to the patient, use code 82, 85, 86, or 87 to record the reason why it was not administered.

Code 87 if the patient refused recommended immunotherapy, made a blanket refusal of all recommended treatment, or refused all treatment before any was recommended.

Code 99 if it is not known whether immunotherapy is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer, and there is no mention in the patient record whether it was recommended or administered.

Refer to SEER*Rx <https://seer.cancer.gov/tools/seerrx/> instructions for coding immunotherapy, chemotherapeutic and hormonal agents.

If immunotherapy was provided to prolong a patient's life by controlling symptoms, to alleviate pain, or to make the patient more comfortable, then also record the immunotherapy administered in the item *Palliative Care* (NAACCR Item #3270).

Immunotherapy continued

Update for 2013 PUF: Six drugs previously classified as Chemotherapy were reclassified as BRM/Immunotherapy. This change in classification is effective only for cases diagnosed in January 1st, 2013 and forward. While the NCDB does not provide drug specific data, changes in case counts may be observed for the *Chemotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1390) and *Immunotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1410) variables for cases diagnosed in 2013 due to the change in classification. The drugs are: Alemtuzumab/Campath, Bvacizumab/Avastin, Rituximab, Trastuzumab/Herceptin, Pertuzumab/Perjeta, and Cetuxumab/Erbix.

Analytic Note:

Immunotherapy is sometimes called biologic response modifier (BRM). CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Immunotherapy may have occurred at any facility, or at multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file.

| Code | Definition |
|------|---|
| 00 | None, immunotherapy was not part of the planned first course of therapy |
| 01 | Immunotherapy administered as first course therapy |
| 82 | Immunotherapy was not recommended/administered because it was contraindicated due to patient risk factors (i.e, comorbid conditions, advanced age, progression of tumor prior to administration) |
| 85 | Immunotherapy was not administered because the patient died prior to planned or recommended therapy |
| 86 | Immunotherapy was not administered. It was recommended by the patient's physician, but was not administered as part of the first course of therapy. No reason was stated in patient record |
| 87 | Immunotherapy was not administered. It was recommended by the patient's physician, but this treatment was refused by the patient, a patient's family member, or the patient's guardian. The refusal was noted in patient record |
| 88 | Immunotherapy was recommended, but it is unknown if it was administered |
| 99 | It is unknown whether an immunotherapeutic agent(s) was recommended or administered because it is not stated in patient record. |

Immunotherapy at this Facility

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Systemic

PUF Data Item Name: RX_HOSP_IMMUNOTHERAPY

NAACCR Item #: 720

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00, 01, 99

Description:

Records the type of immunotherapy administered as first course treatment at the facility that submitted the record. If immunotherapy was not administered, then this item records the reason it was not administered to the patient.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Code 00 if immunotherapy was not administered to the patient, and it is known that it is not usually administered for this type and stage of cancer.

Code 00 if the treatment plan offered multiple options, and the patient selected treatment that did not include immunotherapy.

Codes 82-88 are included in the *Immunotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1410) variable.

If it is known that immunotherapy is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer, but was not administered to the patient, use code 82, 85, 86, or 87 to record the reason why it was not administered.

Code 87 if the patient refused recommended immunotherapy, made a blanket refusal of all recommended treatment, or refused all treatment before any was recommended.

Code 99 if it is not known whether immunotherapy is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer, and there is no mention in the patient record whether it was recommended or administered.

Refer to SEER*Rx <https://seer.cancer.gov/tools/seerrx/> for instructions for coding immunotherapy, chemotherapeutic and hormonal agents.

Immunotherapy at this Facility continued

Update for 2013 PUF: Six drugs previously classified as Chemotherapy were reclassified as BRM/Immunotherapy. This change in classification is effective only for cases diagnosed in January 1st, 2013 and forward. While the NCDB does not provide drug specific data, changes in case counts may be observed for the *Chemotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1390) and *Immunotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1410) variables for cases diagnosed in 2013 due to the change in classification. The drugs are: Alemtuzumab/Campath, Bvacizumab/Avastin, Rituximab, Trastuzumab/Herceptin, Pertuzumab/Perjeta, and Cetuxumab/Erbix.

Analytic Note:

Immunotherapy is sometimes called biologic response modifier (BRM). CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Immunotherapy may have occurred at any facility, or at multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| 00 | None, immunotherapy was not part of the planned first course of therapy |
| 01 | Immunotherapy administered as first course therapy |
| 99 | It is unknown whether an immunotherapeutic agent was recommended or administered because it is not stated in the patient record |

Immunotherapy, Days from Dx

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Systemic

PUF Data Item Name: DX_IMMUNO_STARTED_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: -9999999 – 99999999 (negative and positive), blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date Immunotherapy Started* (NAACCR Item #1240).

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note:

Agents included for immunotherapy are also known as biologic response modifiers.

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Immunotherapy may have occurred at any facility, or at multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file. This refers to the first administration of immunotherapy for the cancer by any facility.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0000 - 9999 | Number of elapsed days |
| blank | Immunotherapy not administered, immunotherapy unknown, or cannot compute days elapsed due to missing or incomplete dates |

Hematologic Transplant and Endocrine Procedures

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Systemic

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_TRNSPLNT_ENDO

NAACCR Item #: 3250

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 2

Allowable Values: 00, 10 - 12, 20, 30, 40, 82, 85 - 88, 99

Description:

Identifies systemic therapeutic procedures performed as part of the first course of treatment at this and all other facilities. If none of these procedures was performed, then this item records the reason why not. These procedures include bone marrow transplants, stem cell harvests, and surgical and/or radiation endocrine therapy.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Bone marrow transplants should be coded as either autologous (bone marrow originally taken from the patient) or allogeneic (bone marrow donated by a person other than the patient). For cases in which the bone marrow transplant was syngeneic (transplanted marrow from an identical twin), the item is coded as allogeneic. Stem cell harvests involve the collection of immature blood cells from the patient and the reintroduction by transfusion of the harvested cells following chemotherapy or radiation therapy.

Endocrine irradiation and/or endocrine surgery are procedures which suppress the naturally occurring hormonal activity of the patient and thus alter or effect the long-term control of the cancer's growth. These procedures must be bilateral to qualify as endocrine surgery or endocrine radiation. If only one gland is intact at the start of treatment, surgery and/or radiation to that remaining gland is coded as endocrine surgery or endocrine radiation.

Code 00 if a transplant or endocrine procedure was not administered to the patient, and it is known that these procedures are not usually administered for this type and stage of cancer.

Code 00 if the treatment plan offered multiple options, and the patient selected treatment that did not include a transplant or endocrine procedure.

If it is known that a transplant or endocrine procedure is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer, but was not administered to the patient, use code 82, 85, 86, or 87 to record the reason why it was not administered.

Hematologic Transplant and Endocrine Procedures continued

Code 87 if the patient refused a recommended transplant or endocrine procedure, made a blanket refusal of all recommended treatment, or refused all treatment before any was recommended.

Code 99 if it is not known whether a transplant or endocrine procedure is usually administered for this type and stage of cancer, and there is no mention in the patient record whether it was recommended or administered.

If hematologic transplant or endocrine procedure coded in this item was provided to prolong a patient's life by controlling symptoms, to alleviate pain, or to make the patient more comfortable, then also record the hematologic transplant or endocrine procedure provided in the item *Palliative Care* (NAACCR Item #3270) and/or *Palliative Care at this Facility* (NAACCR Item #3280), as appropriate.

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Procedures may have occurred at any facility, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file.

| Code | Definition |
|------|--|
| 00 | No transplant procedure or endocrine therapy was administered as part of first course therapy |
| 10 | A bone marrow transplant procedure was administered, but the type was not specified |
| 11 | Bone marrow transplant - autologous |
| 12 | Bone marrow transplant - allogeneic |
| 20 | Stem cell harvest and infusion. Umbilical cord stem cell transplant, with blood from one or multiple umbilical cords. |
| 30 | Endocrine surgery and/or endocrine radiation therapy |
| 40 | Combination of endocrine surgery and/or radiation with a transplant procedure. (Combination of codes 30 and 10, 11, 12, or 20) |
| 82 | Hematologic transplant and/or endocrine surgery/radiation was not recommended/administered because it was contraindicated due to patient risk factors (i.e, comorbid conditions, advanced age, progression of disease prior to administration, etc.) |

Hematologic Transplant and Endocrine Procedures continued

| | |
|----|---|
| 85 | Hematologic transplant and/or endocrine surgery/radiation was not administered because the patient died prior to planned or recommended therapy |
| 86 | Hematologic transplant and/or endocrine surgery/radiation was not administered. It was recommended by the patient's physician, but was not administered as part of the first course of therapy. No reason was stated in patient record |
| 87 | Hematologic transplant and/or endocrine surgery/radiation was not administered. It was recommended by the patient's physician, but this treatment was refused by the patient, a patient's family member, or the patient's guardian. The refusal was noted in patient record |
| 88 | Hematologic transplant and/or endocrine surgery/radiation was recommended, but it is unknown if it was administered |
| 99 | It is unknown whether hematologic transplant and/or endocrine surgery/radiation was recommended or administered because it is not stated in patient record. |

Systemic/Surgery Sequence

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Systemic

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_SYSTEMIC_SUR_SEQ

NAACCR Item #: 1639

Diagnosis Years Available: 2006 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 2 - 7, 9, blank

Description:

Records the sequencing of systemic treatment and surgical procedures given as part of the first course of treatment.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Surgical procedures include *Surgical Procedures of Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #1290), *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery* (NAACCR Item #1292), and *Surgical Procedure/Other Site* (NAACCR Item #1294). Systemic therapy includes *Chemotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1390), *Hormone Therapy* (NAACCR Item #1400), *Immunotherapy* (NAACCR Item #1410) and *Hematologic Transplant and Endocrine Procedures* (NAACCR Item #3250). If no surgical procedure was performed, or no systemic treatment was given, this item is coded 0.

If both surgery and systemic treatment were provided for this cancer, then code 2- 9, as appropriate.

Analytic Note:

This item was added to *FORDS* for use with cases diagnosed in 2006 or later.

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Treatment may have occurred at any facility, or at multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file.

Systemic/Surgery Sequence continued

| Code | Label | Definition |
|-------|--|---|
| 0 | No systemic therapy and/or surgical procedures | No systemic therapy was given; and/or no surgical procedure of primary site; no scope of regional lymph node surgery; no surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s); or no reconstructive surgery was performed. Or: It is unknown whether both surgery and systemic treatment were provided |
| 2 | Systemic therapy before surgery | Systemic therapy was given <i>before</i> surgical procedure of primary site; scope of regional lymph node surgery; surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) was performed |
| 3 | Systemic therapy after surgery | Systemic therapy was given <i>after</i> surgical procedure of primary site; scope of regional lymph node surgery; surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) was performed |
| 4 | Systemic therapy both before and after surgery | At least two courses of systemic therapy were given before and at least two more after a surgical procedure of primary site; scope of regional lymph node surgery; surgery to other regional site(s), or distant site(s), or lymph node(s) was performed |
| 5 | Intraoperative systemic therapy | Intraoperative systemic therapy was given during surgical procedure of primary site; scope of regional lymph node surgery; surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) |
| 6 | Intraoperative systemic therapy with other systemic therapy administered before or after surgery | Intraoperative systemic therapy was given during surgical procedure of primary site; scope of regional lymph node surgery; surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) with other systemic therapy administered before or after surgical procedure of primary site; scope of regional lymph node surgery; surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s) was performed |
| 7 | Surgery both before and after systemic therapy | Systemic therapy was administered between two separate surgical procedures to the primary site; regional lymph nodes; surgery to other regional site(s), distant site(s), or distant lymph node(s). |
| 9 | Sequence unknown | Both surgery and systemic therapy were provided, but the sequence is unknown |
| blank | | Not available |

Treatment: Other Treatment

Other Treatment

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Other Treatment

PUF Data Item Name: RX_SUMM_OTHER

NAACCR Item #: 1420

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 3, 6 - 9

Description:

Identifies other treatment that cannot be defined as surgery, radiation, or systemic therapy according to the defined data items in this manual.

Registry Coding Instructions:

In order to report the hematopoietic cases in which the patient received supportive care, SEER and the Commission on Cancer have agreed to record treatments such as phlebotomy, transfusion, or aspirin as *Other Treatment* (NAACCR Item #1420) Code 1 for certain hematopoietic diseases ONLY. Consult <https://seer.cancer.gov/tools/seerrx/> for instructions for coding care of specific hematopoietic neoplasms in this item.

Code 1 for embolization using alcohol as an embolizing agent.

Code 1 for embolization to a site other than the liver where the embolizing agent is unknown.

Code 1 for PUFA (psoralen and long-wave ultraviolet radiation). Do not code pre-surgical embolization given to shrink the tumor.

Code 8 if it is known that a physician recommended treatment coded as Other Treatment, and no further documentation is available yet to confirm its administration.

Code 8 to indicate referral to a specialist for Other Treatment; the registry should follow. If follow-up with the specialist or facility determines the patient was never there, code 0.

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Other treatment may have been given by any facility, or multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file. This refers to the first use of other treatment for the cancer by any facility.

Other Treatment continued

| Code | Definition | Description |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 0 | None | All cancer treatment was coded in other treatment fields (surgery, radiation, systemic therapy). Patient received no cancer treatment |
| 1 | Other | Cancer treatment that cannot be appropriately assigned to specified treatment data items (surgery, radiation, systemic). Use this code for treatment unique to hematopoietic diseases |
| 2 | Other-Experimental | This code is not defined. It may be used to record participation in institution-based clinical trials |
| 3 | Other-Double Blind | A patient is involved in a double-blind clinical trial. Code the treatment actually administered when the double-blind trial code is broken |
| 6 | Other-Unproven | Cancer treatments administered by nonmedical personnel |
| 7 | Refusal | Other treatment was not administered. It was recommended by the patient's physician, but this treatment (which would have been coded 1, 2, or 3) was refused by the patient, a patient's family member, or the patient's guardian. The refusal was noted in the patient record |
| 8 | Recommended; unknown if administered | Other treatment was recommended, but it is unknown whether it was administered |
| 9 | Unknown | It is unknown whether other treatment was recommended or administered, and there is no information in the medical record to confirm the recommendation or administration of other treatment. |

Other Treatment at this Facility

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Other Treatment

PUF Data Item Name: RX_HOSP_OTHER

NAACCR Item #: 730

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 3, 6 - 9

Description:

Identifies other treatment given at the reporting facility that cannot be defined as surgery, radiation, or systemic therapy.

Registry Coding Instructions:

In order to report the hematopoietic cases in which the patient received supportive care, SSER and the Commission on Cancer have agreed to record treatments such as phlebotomy, transfusion, or aspirin as *Other Treatment* (NAACCR Item #1420) Code 1 for certain hematopoietic diseases ONLY. Consult <https://seer.cancer.gov/tools/seerrx/> for instructions for coding care of specific hematopoietic neoplasms in this item.

Code 1 for embolization using alcohol as an embolizing agent.

Code 1 for embolization to a site other than the liver where the embolizing agent is unknown.

Code 1 for PUFA (psoralen and long-wave ultraviolet radiation). Do not code pre-surgical embolization given to shrink the tumor.

Code 8 if it is known that a physician recommended treatment coded as Other Treatment, and no further documentation is available yet to confirm its administration.

Code 8 to indicate referral to a specialist for Other Treatment; the registry should follow. If follow-up with the specialist or facility determines the patient was never there, code 0.

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. Other treatment may have been given by any facility, or multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file. This refers to the first use of other treatment for the cancer by the reporting facility.

Other Treatment at this Facility continued

| Code | Definition | Description |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 0 | None | All cancer treatment was coded in other treatment fields (surgery, radiation, systemic therapy). Patient received no cancer treatment |
| 1 | Other | Cancer treatment that cannot be appropriately assigned to specified treatment data items (surgery, radiation, systemic). Use this code for treatment unique to hematopoietic diseases |
| 2 | Other-Experimental | This code is not defined. It may be used to record participation in institution-based clinical trials |
| 3 | Other-Double Blind | A patient is involved in a double-blind clinical trial. Code the treatment actually administered when the double-blind trial code is broken |
| 6 | Other-Unproven | Cancer treatments administered by nonmedical personnel |
| 7 | Refusal | Other treatment was not administered. It was recommended by the patient's physician, but this treatment (which would have been coded 1, 2, or 3) was refused by the patient, a patient's family member, or the patient's guardian. The refusal was noted in the patient record |
| 8 | Recommended; unknown if administered | Other treatment was recommended, but it is unknown whether it was administered |
| 9 | Unknown | It is unknown whether other treatment was recommended or administered, and there is no information in the medical record to confirm the recommendation or administration of other treatment. |

Other Treatment, Days from Dx

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Other Treatment

PUF Data Item Name: DX_OTHER_STARTED_DAYS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 8

Allowable Values: -9999999 – 99999999 (negative and positive), blank

Description:

The number of days between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date Other Treatment Started* (NAACCR Item #1250).

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable

Analytic Note:

CoC cancer programs are required to identify treatment their patients received from all sources. This treatment may have been given by any facility, or multiple facilities, not limited to the one whose report is included in this file. This refers to the first given for the cancer by any facility.

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0000 - 9999 | Number of elapsed days |
| blank | Other therapy not administered, other therapy unknown, or cannot compute elapsed days due to missing or incomplete dates |

Palliative Care

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Other Treatment

PUF Data Item Name: PALLIATIVE_CARE

NAACCR Item #: 3270

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 +

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 7, 9

Description:

Identifies any care provided in an effort to palliate or alleviate symptoms. Palliative care is performed to relieve symptoms and may include surgery, radiation therapy, systemic therapy (chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or other systemic drugs), and/or other pain management therapy.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Surgical procedures, radiation therapy, or systemic therapy provided to prolong the patient's life by controlling symptoms, to alleviate pain, or to make the patient comfortable should be coded palliative care and as first course therapy if that procedure removes or modifies either primary or metastatic malignant tissue.

Palliative care is not used to diagnose or stage the primary tumor.

Analytic Note:

This data item can be used to distinguish a treatment modality given for curative treatment from the same modality being used strictly for palliation.

If patients are admitted to a hospital for palliative care other than surgery, radiation or systemic treatment, the record often does not indicate the underlying reason for the procedure (for example, other forms of pain care). Therefore, when the initial care was elsewhere and the care was not one of these three modalities, it is unlikely the care will be reported in this data item.

Palliative Care continued

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0 | No palliative care provided |
| 1 | Surgery (which may involve a bypass procedure) to alleviate symptoms, but no attempt to diagnose, stage, or treat the primary tumor is made |
| 2 | Radiation therapy to alleviate symptoms, but no attempt to diagnose, stage, or treat the primary tumor is made |
| 3 | Chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or other systemic drugs to alleviate symptoms, but no attempt to diagnose, stage, or treat the primary tumor is made |
| 4 | Patient received or was referred for pain management therapy with no other palliative care |
| 5 | Any combination of codes 1, 2, and/or 3 without code 4 |
| 6 | Any combination of codes 1, 2, and/or 3 with code 4 |
| 7 | Palliative care was performed or referred, but no information on the type of procedure is available in the patient record. Palliative care was provided that does not fit the descriptions for codes 1-6 |
| 9 | It is unknown if palliative care was performed or referred; not stated in patient record |

Palliative Care at and this Facility

Data Dictionary Category: Treatment: Other Treatment

PUF Data Item Name: PALLIATIVE_CARE_HOSP

NAACCR Item #: 3280

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2010

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0 - 7, 9

Description:

Identifies any care provided in an effort to palliate or alleviate symptoms at the reporting facility. Palliative care is performed to relieve symptoms and may include surgery, radiation therapy, systemic therapy (chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or other systemic drugs), and/or other pain management therapy. This data item was added to the 2015 PUF (data released in Fall 2017) and does not appear in prior versions of the PUF data.

Registry Coding Instructions:

Surgical procedures, radiation therapy, or systemic therapy provided to prolong the patient's life by controlling symptoms, to alleviate pain, or to make the patient comfortable should be coded palliative care and as first course therapy if that procedure removes or modifies either primary or metastatic malignant tissue. Palliative care is not used to diagnose or stage the primary tumor.

Analytic Note:

This data item can be used to distinguish a treatment modality given for curative treatment from the same modality being used strictly for palliation.

If patients are admitted to a hospital for palliative care other than surgery, radiation or systemic treatment, the record often does not indicate the underlying reason for the procedure (for example, other forms of pain care). Therefore, when the initial care was elsewhere and the care was not one of these three modalities, it is unlikely the care will be reported in this data item. This item identifies palliative care at the reporting facility.

Palliative Care at this Facility

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 0 | No palliative care provided |
| 1 | Surgery (which may involve a bypass procedure) to alleviate symptoms, but no attempt to diagnose, stage, or treat the primary tumor is made |
| 2 | Radiation therapy to alleviate symptoms, but no attempt to diagnose, stage, or treat the primary tumor is made |
| 3 | Chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or other systemic drugs to alleviate symptoms, but no attempt to diagnose, stage, or treat the primary tumor is made |
| 4 | Patient received or was referred for pain management therapy with no other palliative care |
| 5 | Any combination of codes 1, 2, and/or 3 without code 4 |
| 6 | Any combination of codes 1, 2, and/or 3 with code 4 |
| 7 | Palliative care was performed or referred, but no information on the type of procedure is available in the patient record. Palliative care was provided that does not fit the descriptions for codes 1-6 |
| 9 | It is unknown if palliative care was performed or referred; not stated in patient record |

Outcomes

Thirty Day Mortality

Data Dictionary Category: Outcomes

PUF Data Item Name: PUF_30_DAY_MORT_CD

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2019

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, 9, blank

Description:

This item indicates mortality within 30 days of the most definitive primary site surgery.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note:

The computation was based on the *Date of Most Definitive Surgical Resection of the Primary Site* (NAACCR Item #3170) if that is known. Otherwise, it was based on the *Date of the First Surgical Procedure* (NAACCR Item #1200). In either case, the *Date of Last Contact or Death* (NAACCR Item #1750) was subtracted from the surgery date and patient *Vital Status* (NAACCR Item #1760) indicated whether the latter date referred to contact or death. Eligible cases are limited to *Surgical Procedure of Primary Site* codes 20-90 (NAACCR Item #1290). *Thirty Day Mortality* is blank for patients diagnosed in 2019. Investigators analyzing surgical mortality at the facility level must use the *Surgical Procedure of Primary Site at this Facility* (NAACCR Item #670) variable to determine if the surgery was performed at the facility included in the PUF data. See the *Getting Started* document for more information.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|--|
| 0 | Patient alive, or died more than 30 days after surgery performed |
| 1 | Patient died <= 30 days from surgery date |
| 9 | Patient alive with fewer than 30 days of follow-up, surgery date missing, or last contact date missing |
| blank | Not eligible; surgical resection unknown or not performed, or diagnosed in 2019 |

Ninety Day Mortality

Data Dictionary Category: Outcomes

PUF Data Item Name: PUF_90_DAY_MORT_CD

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2019

Length: 1

Allowable values: 0, 1, 9, blank

Description:

This item indicates mortality within 90 days after the most definitive primary site surgery.

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note:

The computation was based on the *Date of Most Definitive Surgical Resection of the Primary Site* (NAACCR #3170) if that was known. Otherwise, it was based on the *Date of First Surgical Procedure* (NAACCR Item #1200). In either case, the *Date of Last Contact or Death* (NAACCR Item #1750) was subtracted from the surgery date and patient *Vital Status* (NAACCR Item #1760) indicated whether the latter date referred to contact or death. Eligible cases are limited to *Surgical Procedure of Primary Site* codes 20-90 (NAACCR Item #1290). *Ninety Day Mortality* is blank for patients diagnosed in 2019. Investigators analyzing surgical mortality at the facility level must use the *Surgical Procedure of Primary Site at this Facility* (NAACCR Item #670) variable to determine if the surgery was performed at the facility included in the PUF data. See the *Getting Started* document for more information.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|--|
| 0 | Patient alive, or died more than 90 days after surgery performed |
| 1 | Patient died <= 90 days from the surgery date |
| 9 | Patient alive with fewer than 90 days of follow-up, surgery date missing, or last contact date missing |
| blank | Not eligible; surgical resection unknown or not performed, or diagnosed in 2019 |

Last Contact or Death, Months from Dx

Data Dictionary Category: Outcomes

PUF Data Item Name: DX_LASTCONTACT_DEATH_MONTHS

NAACCR Item #: Not applicable

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2019

Length: 8

Allowable Values: 0000.0 - 8887.9, 9999.0, blank

Description:

The number of months between the *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) and the *Date of Last Contact or Death* (NAACCR Item #1750).

Registry Coding Instructions: Not applicable.

Analytic Note:

Months Elapsed is blank for patients diagnosed in 2020.

Beginning with the 2020 Call for Data, registries will submit annual follow-up for cases diagnosed within the past 15 years or as of first accredited date, whichever is shorter.

| Code | Definition |
|-----------------|--|
| 0000.0 - 8887.9 | Number of elapsed months |
| 9999.0 | Unknown, number of elapsed months cannot be computed |
| blank | Not available |

Vital Status

Data Dictionary Category: Outcomes

PUF Data Item Name: PUF_VITAL_STATUS

NAACCR Item #: 1760

Diagnosis Years Available: 2004 - 2019

Length: 1

Allowable Values: 0, 1, blank

Description:

Records the vital status of the patient as of the date entered in *Date of Last Contact or Death* (NAACCR Item #1750), which is the status of the patient at the end of Elapsed Months - *Date of Initial Diagnosis* (NAACCR Item #390) to *Date of Last Contact or Death* (NAACCR Item #1750) in the PUF.

Registry Coding Instructions: None.

Analytic Note:

Vital Status (NAACCR Item #1760) is blank for cases diagnosed in 2019. See the Getting Started Guide to Using the Data page 11 for more information on follow-up capture and approach to survival analysis.

Vital Status (NAACCR Item #1760) is the only item for which SEER and CoC agreed to retain different codes to mean the same thing. For historic reasons, SEER uses code 4 for deceased patients while CoC uses 0. All 4s in the CoC database were converted to 0 for the PUF file. There is no *Vital Status* (NAACCR Item #1760) code for "unknown". Therefore, cases for which the code was not valid are transmitted as blank. They may have been submitted as blanks, 9s, or any other non-defined value. They can be analyzed as "unknown" or omitted from analysis, depending on the needs of the study.

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---------------|
| 0 | Dead |
| 1 | Alive |
| blank | Not available |

Appendix A: Site-Specific Surgery Codes

Note: The histologies listed in this section apply only to cases diagnosed in 2010 or later. Please consult *FORDS*: Revised for 2009 for applicable histologies for cases diagnosed prior to that date at: <https://www.facs.org/quality-programs/cancer/ncdb/call-for-data/fordsolder>.

Oral Cavity

Lip C00.0-C00.9, Base of Tongue C01.9, Other Parts of Tongue C02.0-C02.9, Gum C03.0-C03.9, Floor of Mouth C04.0-C04.9, Palate C05.0-C05.9, Other Parts of Mouth C06.0-C06.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-14.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Polypectomy

27 Excisional biopsy

Any combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

30 Wide excision, NOS

Code 30 includes:

Hemiglossectomy

Partial glossectomy

40 Radical excision of tumor, NOS

41 Radical excision of tumor ONLY

42 Combination of 41 WITH resection in continuity with mandible (marginal, segmental, hemi-, or total resection)

43 Combination of 41 WITH resection in continuity with maxilla (partial, subtotal, or total resection)

Codes 40-43 include:

Total glossectomy

Radical glossectomy

Oral Cavity continued

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-43.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 12/4/02, 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Parotid and Other Unspecified Glands

Parotid Gland C07.9, Major Salivary Glands C08.0-C08.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-14.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Polypectomy

27 Excisional biopsy

Any combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

30 Less than total parotidectomy, NOS; less than total removal of major salivary gland, NOS

31 Facial nerve spared

32 Facial nerve sacrificed

33 Superficial lobe ONLY

34 Facial nerve spared

35 Facial nerve sacrificed

Parotid and Other Unspecified Glands continued

36 Deep lobe (Total)

37 Facial nerve spared

38 Facial nerve sacrificed

40 Total parotidectomy, NOS; total removal of major salivary gland, NOS

41 Facial nerve spared

42 Facial nerve sacrificed

50 Radical parotidectomy, NOS; radical removal of major salivary gland, NOS

51 WITHOUT removal of temporal bone

52 WITH removal of temporal bone

53 WITH removal of overlying skin (requires graft or flap coverage)

80 Parotidectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed;

Pharynx

**Tonsil C09.0-C09.9, Oropharynx C10.0-C10.9, Nasopharynx C11.0-C11.9 Pyriform Sinus C12.9,
Hypopharynx C13.0-C13.9, Pharynx C14.0**

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

15 Stripping

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-15.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Polypectomy

27 Excisional biopsy

Any combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

28 Stripping

30 Pharyngectomy, NOS

31 Limited/partial pharyngectomy; tonsillectomy, bilateral tonsillectomy

32 Total pharyngectomy

Pharynx continued

40 Pharyngectomy WITH laryngectomy OR removal of contiguous bone tissue, NOS (does NOT include total mandibular resection)

41 WITH Laryngectomy (laryngopharyngectomy)

42 WITH bone

43 WITH both 41 and 42

50 Radical pharyngectomy (includes total mandibular resection), NOS

51 WITHOUT laryngectomy

52 WITH laryngectomy

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-52.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Esophagus

C15.0-C15.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-14.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Polypectomy

27 Excisional biopsy

Any combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

30 Partial esophagectomy

40 Total esophagectomy, NOS

50 Esophagectomy, NOS WITH laryngectomy and/or gastrectomy, NOS

51 WITH laryngectomy

52 WITH gastrectomy, NOS

53 Partial gastrectomy

54 Total gastrectomy

55 Combination of 51 WITH any of 52-54

Esophagus continued

80 Esophagectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Stomach

C16.0-C16.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-14.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Polypectomy

27 Excisional biopsy

Any combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

30 Gastrectomy, NOS (partial, subtotal, hemi-)

31 Antrectomy, lower (distal-less than 40% of stomach)***

32 Lower (distal) gastrectomy (partial, subtotal, hemi-)

33 Upper (proximal) gastrectomy (partial, subtotal, hemi-)

Code 30 includes:

Partial gastrectomy, including a sleeve resection of the stomach

Billroth I: anastomosis to duodenum (duodenostomy)

Billroth II: anastomosis to jejunum (jejunostomy)

Stomach continued

40 Near-total or total gastrectomy, NOS

41 Near-total gastrectomy

42 Total gastrectomy

A total gastrectomy may follow a previous partial resection of the stomach.

50 Gastrectomy, NOS WITH removal of a portion of esophagus

51 Partial or subtotal gastrectomy

52 Near total or total gastrectomy

Codes 50-52 are used for gastrectomy resection when only portions of esophagus are included in procedure.

60 Gastrectomy with a resection in continuity with the resection of other organs, NOS***

61 Partial or subtotal gastrectomy, in continuity with the resection of other organs***

62 Near total or total gastrectomy, in continuity with the resection of other organs***

63 Radical gastrectomy, in continuity with the resection of other organs***

Codes 60-63 are used for gastrectomy resections with organs other than esophagus. Portions of esophagus may or may not be included in the resection.

80 Gastrectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

*** Incidental splenectomy NOT included

Revised 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Colon

C18.0-C18.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Code removal/surgical ablation of single or multiple liver metastases under the data item *Surgical Procedure/Other Site* (NAACCR Item #1294).

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-14.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

27 Excisional biopsy

26 Polypectomy, NOS

28 Polypectomy-endoscopic

29 Polypectomy-surgical excision

Any combination of 20 or 26-29 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

Partial colectomy, segmental resection

32 Plus resection of contiguous organ; example: small bowel, bladder

40 Subtotal colectomy/hemicolectomy (total right or left colon and a portion of transverse colon)

41 Plus resection of contiguous organ; example: small bowel, bladder

Colon continued

- 50 Total colectomy (removal of colon from cecum to the rectosigmoid junction; may include a portion of the rectum)
- 51 Plus resection of contiguous organ; example: small bowel, bladder
- 60 Total proctocolectomy (removal of colon from cecum to the rectosigmoid junction, including the entire rectum)
- 61 Plus resection of contiguous organ; example: small bowel, bladder
- 70 Colectomy or coloproctectomy with resection of contiguous organ(s), NOS (where there is not enough information to code 32, 41, 51, or 61)

Code 70 includes: Any colectomy (partial, hemicolectomy, or total) WITH a resection of any other organs in continuity with the primary site. Other organs may be partially or totally removed. Other organs may include, but are not limited to, oophorectomy, partial proctectomy, rectal mucosectomy, or pelvic exenteration.

80 Colectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Rectosigmoid

C19.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Code removal/surgical ablation of single or multiple liver metastases under the data item *Surgical Procedure/Other Site* (NAACCR Item #1294).

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser ablation

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-14.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Polypectomy

27 Excisional biopsy

Combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

30 Wedge or segmental resection; partial proctosigmoidectomy, NOS

31 Plus resection of contiguous organs; example: small bowel, bladder

Procedures coded 30 include, but are not limited to:

Anterior resection

Hartmann operation

Low anterior resection (LAR)

Partial colectomy, NOS

Rectosigmoidectomy, NOS

Sigmoidectomy

40 Pull through WITH sphincter preservation (colo-anal anastomosis)

50 Total proctectomy

Rectosigmoid continued

51 Total colectomy

55 Total colectomy WITH ileostomy, NOS

56 Ileorectal reconstruction

57 Total colectomy WITH other pouch; example: Koch pouch

60 Total proctocolectomy, NOS

65 Total proctocolectomy WITH ileostomy, NOS

66 Total proctocolectomy WITH ileostomy and pouch

Removal of the colon from cecum to the rectosigmoid or a portion of the rectum.

70 Colectomy or proctocolectomy resection in continuity with other organs; pelvic exenteration

80 Colectomy, NOS; Proctectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Rectum

C20.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Code removal/surgical ablation of single or multiple liver metastases under the data item *Surgical Procedure/Other Site* (NAACCR Item #1294).

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-14.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

27 Excisional biopsy

26 Polypectomy

Any combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

28 Curette and fulguration

30 Wedge or segmental resection; partial proctectomy, NOS

Procedures coded 30 include, but are not limited to:

Anterior resection

Hartmann's operation

Low anterior resection (LAR)

Transsacral rectosigmoidectomy

Total mesorectal excision (TME)

40 Pull through WITH sphincter preservation (coloanal anastomosis)

50 Total proctectomy

Procedure coded 50 includes, but is not limited to:

Abdominoperineal resection (Miles Procedure)

Rectum continued

60 Total proctocolectomy, NOS

70 Proctectomy or proctocolectomy with resection in continuity with other organs; pelvic exenteration

80 Proctectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Anus

C21.0-C21.8

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

15 Thermal Ablation

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-15.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Polypectomy

27 Excisional biopsy

Any combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

60 Abdominal perineal resection, NOS (APR; Miles procedure)

61 APR and sentinel node excision

62 APR and unilateral inguinal lymph node dissection

63 APR and bilateral inguinal lymph node dissection

Anus continued

The lymph node dissection should also be coded under *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery* (NAACCR Item #1292) or *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery at this Facility* (NAACCR Item #672).

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-63.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/04, 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts

C22.0-C22.1

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

15 Alcohol (Percutaneous Ethanol Injection-PEI)

16 Heat-Radio-frequency ablation (RFA)

17 Other (ultrasound, acetic acid)

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-17.

20 Wedge or segmental resection, NOS

21 Wedge resection

22 Segmental resection, NOS

23 One

24 Two

25 Three

26 Segmental resection AND local tumor destruction

30 Lobectomy, NOS

36 Right lobectomy

37 Left lobectomy

38 Lobectomy AND local tumor destruction

50 Extended lobectomy, NOS (extended: resection of a single lobe plus a segment of another lobe)

Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts continued

51 Right lobectomy

52 Left lobectomy

59 Extended lobectomy AND local tumor destruction

60 Hepatectomy, NOS

61 Total hepatectomy and transplant

65 Excision of a bile duct (for an intra-hepatic bile duct primary only)

66 Excision of an intrahepatic bile duct PLUS partial hepatectomy

75 Extrahepatic bile duct and hepatectomy WITH transplant

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-75.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/10, 02/10, 01/11, 01/16

Pancreas

C25.0-C25.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

- 00 None; no surgery of primary site
- 25 Local excision of tumor, NOS
- 30 Partial pancreatectomy, NOS; example: distal
- 35 Local or partial pancreatectomy and duodenectomy
 - 36 WITHOUT distal/partial gastrectomy
 - 37 WITH partial gastrectomy (Whipple)
- 40 Total pancreatectomy
- 60 Total pancreatectomy and subtotal gastrectomy or duodenectomy
- 70 Extended pancreatoduodenectomy
- 80 Pancreatectomy, NOS
- 90 Surgery, NOS
- 99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Larynx

C32.0-C32.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

15 Stripping

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-15.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Polypectomy

27 Excisional biopsy

Any combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

28 Stripping

30 Partial excision of the primary site, NOS; subtotal/partial laryngectomy NOS; hemilaryngectomy NOS

31 Vertical laryngectomy

32 Anterior commissure laryngectomy

33 Supraglottic laryngectomy

Larynx continued

40 Total or radical laryngectomy, NOS

41 Total laryngectomy ONLY

42 Radical laryngectomy ONLY

50 Pharyngolaryngectomy

80 Laryngectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Lung

C34.0-C34.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

19 Local tumor destruction or excision, NOS

Unknown whether a specimen was sent to pathology for surgical events coded 19 (principally for cases diagnosed prior to January 1, 2003).

15 Local tumor destruction, NOS

12 Laser ablation or cryosurgery

13 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 12-13 and 15.

20 Excision or resection of less than one lobe, NOS

23 Excision, NOS

24 Laser excision

25 Bronchial sleeve resection ONLY

21 Wedge resection

22 Segmental resection, including lingulectomy

30 Resection of lobe or bilobectomy, but less than the whole lung (partial pneumonectomy, NOS)

33 Lobectomy WITH mediastinal lymph node dissection

The lymph node dissection should also be coded under *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery (NAACCR Item #1292)* or *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery at this Facility (NAACCR Item #672)*.

45 Lobe or bilobectomy extended, NOS

46 WITH chest wall

47 WITH pericardium

48 WITH diaphragm

55 Pneumonectomy, NOS

Lung continued

56 WITH mediastinal lymph node dissection (radical pneumonectomy)

The lymph node dissection should also be coded under *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery (NAACCR Item #1292)* or *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery at this Facility (NAACCR Item #672)*.

65 Extended pneumonectomy

66 Extended pneumonectomy plus pleura or diaphragm

70 Extended radical pneumonectomy

The lymph node dissection should also be coded under *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery (NAACCR Item #1292)* or *Scope of Regional Lymph Node Surgery at this Facility (NAACCR Item #672)*.

80 Resection of lung, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Hematopoietic/Reticuloendothelial/Immunoproliferative/Myeloproliferative Disease

C42.0, C42.1, C42.3, C42.4 (with any histology)

OR

Any site (with M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Code

98 All hematopoietic/reticuloendothelial/immunoproliferative/myeloproliferative disease sites and/or histologies, WITH or WITHOUT surgical treatment.

Surgical procedures for hematopoietic/reticuloendothelial/immunoproliferative/myeloproliferative primaries are to be recorded using the data item *Surgical Procedure/Other Site* (NAACCR Item #1294) or *Surgical Procedure/Other Site at this Facility* (NAACCR Item #674).

Bones, Joints and Articular Cartilage, Peripheral Nerves and Autonomic Nervous System, and Connective, Subcutaneous and Other Soft Tissues

Bones, Joints and Articular Cartilage C40.0-C41.9, Peripheral Nerves and Autonomic Nervous System C47.0-C47.9, Connective, Subcutaneous and Other Soft Tissues C49.0-C49.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

19 Local tumor destruction or excision, NOS

Unknown whether a specimen was sent to pathology for surgical events coded 19 (principally for cases diagnosed prior to January 1, 2003).

15 Local tumor destruction

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical event 15.

25 Local excision

26 Partial resection

30 Radical excision or resection of lesion WITH limb salvage

40 Amputation of limb

41 Partial amputation of limb

42 Total amputation of limb

50 Major amputation, NOS

51 Forequarter, including scapula

52 Hindquarter, including ilium/hip bone

53 Hemipelvectomy, NOS

54 Internal hemipelvectomy

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 25-54.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 8/17/02, 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Spleen

C42.2

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

19 Local tumor destruction or excision, NOS

Unknown whether a specimen was sent to pathology for surgical events coded 19 (principally for cases diagnosed prior to January 1, 2003).

21 Partial splenectomy

22 Total splenectomy

80 Splenectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology for surgical events 21-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Skin

C44.0-C44.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser ablation

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-14.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Polypectomy

27 Excisional biopsy

Any combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

30 Biopsy of primary tumor followed by a gross excision of the lesion (does not have to be done under the same anesthesia)

31 Shave biopsy followed by a gross excision of the lesion

32 Punch biopsy followed by a gross excision of the lesion

33 Incisional biopsy followed by a gross excision of the lesion

34 Mohs surgery, NOS

Skin continued

35 Mohs with 1-cm margin or less

36 Mohs with more than 1-cm margin

45 Wide excision or reexcision of lesion or minor (local) amputation with margins more than 1 cm, NOS. Margins MUST be microscopically negative.

46 WITH margins more than 1 cm and less than or equal to 2 cm

47 WITH margins greater than 2 cm

If the excision or reexcision has microscopically confirmed negative margins less than 1 cm OR the margins are more than 1 cm but are not microscopically confirmed; use the appropriate code, 20-36.

60 Major amputation

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-60.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/04, 01/10, 02/10, 01/15, 01/16

Breast

C50.0-C50.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

19 Local tumor destruction, NOS

No specimen was sent to pathology for surgical events coded 19 (principally for cases diagnosed prior to January 1, 2003).

20 Partial mastectomy, NOS; less than total mastectomy, NOS

21 Partial mastectomy WITH nipple resection

22 Lumpectomy or excisional biopsy

23 Reexcision of the biopsy site for gross or microscopic residual disease

24 Segmental mastectomy (including wedge resection, quadrantectomy, tylectomy)

Procedures coded 20-24 remove the gross primary tumor and some of the breast tissue (breast-conserving or preserving). There may be microscopic residual tumor.

30 Subcutaneous mastectomy

A subcutaneous mastectomy, also called a nipple sparing mastectomy, is the removal of breast tissue without the nipple and areolar complex or overlying skin. It is performed to facilitate immediate breast reconstruction. Cases coded 30 may be considered to have undergone breast reconstruction.

40 Total (simple) mastectomy

41 WITHOUT removal of uninvolved contralateral breast

43 With reconstruction NOS

44 Tissue

45 Implant

46 Combined (Tissue and Implant)

42 WITH removal of uninvolved contralateral breast

Breast continued

47 With reconstruction NOS

48 Tissue

49 Implant

75 Combined (Tissue and Implant)

A total (simple) mastectomy removes all breast tissue, the nipple, and areolar complex. An axillary dissection is not done, but sentinel lymph nodes may be removed.

For single primaries only, code removal of the involved contralateral breast under the data item *Surgical Procedure/Other Site* (NAACCR Item #1294) and/or *Surgical Procedure/Other Site at this Facility* (NAACCR Item #674).

If the contralateral breast reveals a second primary, each breast is abstracted separately. The surgical procedure is coded 41 for the first primary. The surgical code for the contralateral breast is coded to the procedure performed on that site.

Reconstruction that is planned as part of first course treatment is coded 43-49 or 75, whether it is done at the time of mastectomy or later.

76 Bilateral mastectomy for a single tumor involving both breasts, as for bilateral inflammatory carcinoma.

50 Modified radical mastectomy

51 WITHOUT removal of uninvolved contralateral breast

53 Reconstruction, NOS

54 Tissue

55 Implant

56 Combined (Tissue and Implant)

52 WITH removal of uninvolved contralateral breast

57 Reconstruction, NOS

58 Tissue

59 Implant

63 Combined (Tissue and Implant)

Removal of all breast tissue, the nipple, the areolar complex, and variable amounts of breast skin in continuity with the axilla. The specimen may or may not include a portion of the pectoralis major muscle

Breast continued

If contralateral breast reveals a second primary, it is abstracted separately. The surgical procedure is coded 51 for the first primary. The surgical code for the contralateral breast is coded to the procedure performed on that site.

For single primaries only, code removal of involved contralateral breast under the data item *Surgical Procedure/Other Site (NAACCR Item #1294)* or *Surgical Procedure/Other Site at this Facility (NAACCR Item #674)*.

60 Radical mastectomy, NOS

61 WITHOUT removal of uninvolved contralateral breast

64 Reconstruction, NOS

65 Tissue

66 Implant

67 Combined (Tissue and Implant)

62 WITH removal of uninvolved contralateral breast

68 Reconstruction, NOS

69 Tissue

73 Implant

74 Combined (Tissue and Implant)

70 Extended radical mastectomy

71 WITHOUT removal of uninvolved contralateral breast

72 WITH removal of uninvolved contralateral breast

80 Mastectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology for surgical events coded 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/04, 01/10, 02/10, 05/10, 01/11, 01/13, 01/16

Cervix Uteri

C53.0-C53.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

For invasive cancers, dilation and curettage is coded as an incisional biopsy (02) under the data item *Surgical Diagnostic and Staging Procedure* (NAACCR Item #1350).

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

15 Loop Electrocautery Excision Procedure (LEEP)

16 Laser ablation

17 Thermal ablation

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-17.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Excisional biopsy, NOS

27 Cone biopsy

24 Cone biopsy WITH gross excision of lesion

29 Trachelectomy; removal of cervical stump; cervicectomy

Any combination of 20, 24, 26, 27 or 29 WITH

21 Electrocautery

22 Cryosurgery

23 Laser ablation or excision

25 Dilatation and curettage; endocervical curettage (for in situ only)

28 Loop electrocautery excision procedure (LEEP)

Cervix Uteri continued

30 Total hysterectomy (simple, pan-) WITHOUT removal of tubes and ovaries

Total hysterectomy removes both the corpus and cervix uteri and may also include a portion of vaginal cuff.

40 Total hysterectomy (simple, pan-) WITH removal of tubes and/or ovary

Total hysterectomy removes both the corpus and cervix uteri and may also include a portion of vaginal cuff.

50 Modified radical or extended hysterectomy; radical hysterectomy; extended radical hysterectomy

51 Modified radical hysterectomy

52 Extended hysterectomy

53 Radical hysterectomy; Wertheim procedure

54 Extended radical hysterectomy

60 Hysterectomy, NOS, WITH or WITHOUT removal of tubes and ovaries

61 WITHOUT removal of tubes and ovaries

62 WITH removal of tubes and ovaries

70 Pelvic exenteration

71 Anterior exenteration

Includes bladder, distal ureters, and genital organs WITH their ligamentous attachments and pelvic lymph nodes.

72 Posterior exenteration

Includes rectum and rectosigmoid WITH ligamentous attachments and pelvic lymph nodes.

73 Total exenteration

Includes removal of all pelvic contents and pelvic lymph nodes.

74 Extended exenteration

Includes pelvic blood vessels or bony pelvis.

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-74.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/04, 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Corpus Uteri

C54.0-C55.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

For invasive cancers, dilation and curettage is coded as an incisional biopsy (02) under the data item *Surgical Diagnostic and Staging Procedure* (NAACCR Item #1350).

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

19 Local tumor destruction or excision, NOS

Unknown whether a specimen was sent to pathology for surgical events coded 19 (principally for cases diagnosed prior to January 1, 2003).

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

15 Loop Electocautery Excision Procedure (LEEP)

16 Thermal ablation

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-16.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS; simple excision, NOS

24 Excisional biopsy

25 Polypectomy

26 Myomectomy

Any combination of 20 or 24-26 WITH

21 Electrocautery

22 Cryosurgery

23 Laser ablation or excision

30 Subtotal hysterectomy/supracervical hysterectomy/fundectomy WITH or WITHOUT removal of tube(s) and ovary(ies).

Corpus Uteri continued

31 WITHOUT tube(s) and ovary(ies)

32 WITH tube(s) and ovary(ies)

40 Total hysterectomy (simple, pan-) WITHOUT removal of tube(s) and ovary(ies)

Removes both the corpus and cervix uteri. It may also include a portion of the vaginal cuff.

50 Total hysterectomy (simple, pan-) WITH removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(ies)

Removes both the corpus and cervix uteri. It may also include a portion of the vaginal cuff.

60 Modified radical or extended hysterectomy; radical hysterectomy; extended radical hysterectomy

61 Modified radical hysterectomy

62 Extended hysterectomy

63 Radical hysterectomy; Wertheim procedure

64 Extended radical hysterectomy

65 Hysterectomy, NOS, WITH or WITHOUT removal of tube(s) and ovary(ies)

66 WITHOUT removal of tube(s) and ovary(ies)

67 WITH removal of tube(s) and ovary(ies)

75 Pelvic exenteration

76 Anterior exenteration

Includes bladder, distal ureters, and genital organs WITH their ligamentous attachments and pelvic lymph nodes.

77 Posterior exenteration

Includes rectum and rectosigmoid WITH ligamentous attachments and pelvic lymph nodes.

78 Total exenteration

Includes removal of all pelvic contents and pelvic lymph nodes.

79 Extended exenteration

Includes pelvic blood vessels or bony pelvis.

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-79.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/04, 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Ovary

C56.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

17 Local tumor destruction, NOS

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical event 17.

25 Total removal of tumor or (single) ovary, NOS

26 Resection of ovary (wedge, subtotal, or partial) ONLY, NOS; unknown if hysterectomy done

27 WITHOUT hysterectomy

28 WITH hysterectomy

35 Unilateral (salpingo-)oophorectomy; unknown if hysterectomy done

36 WITHOUT hysterectomy

37 WITH hysterectomy

50 Bilateral (salpingo-)oophorectomy; unknown if hysterectomy done

51 WITHOUT hysterectomy

52 WITH hysterectomy

55 Unilateral or bilateral (salpingo-)oophorectomy WITH OMENTECTOMY, NOS; partial or total; unknown if hysterectomy done

56 WITHOUT hysterectomy

57 WITH hysterectomy

60 Debulking; cytoreductive surgery, NOS

61 WITH colon (including appendix) and/or small intestine resection (not incidental)

62 WITH partial resection of urinary tract (not incidental)

63 Combination of 61 and 62

Ovary continued

Debulking is a partial or total removal of the tumor mass and can involve the removal of multiple organ sites. It may include removal of ovaries and/or the uterus (a hysterectomy). The pathology report may or may not identify ovarian tissue. A debulking is usually followed by another treatment modality such as chemotherapy.

70 Pelvic exenteration, NOS

71 Anterior exenteration

Includes bladder, distal ureters, and genital organs WITH their ligamentous attachments and pelvic lymph nodes.

72 Posterior exenteration

Includes rectum and rectosigmoid WITH ligamentous attachments and pelvic lymph nodes.

73 Total exenteration

Includes removal of all pelvic contents and pelvic lymph nodes.

74 Extended exenteration

Includes pelvic blood vessels or bony pelvis

80 (Salpingo-)oophorectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 25-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Prostate

C61.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Do not code an orchiectomy in this field. For prostate primaries, orchiectomies are coded in the data item *Hematologic Transplant and Endocrine Procedures* (NAACCR Item #3250).

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

18 Local tumor destruction or excision, NOS

19 Transurethral resection (TURP), NOS, and no specimen sent to pathology or unknown if sent

Unknown whether a specimen was sent to pathology for surgical events coded 18 or 19 (principally for cases diagnosed prior to January 1, 2003).

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

14 Cryoprostatectomy

15 Laser ablation

16 Hyperthermia

17 Other method of local tumor destruction

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-17.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

21 Transurethral resection (TURP), NOS, with specimen sent to pathology

22 TURP-cancer is incidental finding during surgery for benign disease

23 TURP-patient has suspected/known cancer

Any combination of 20-23 WITH

24 Cryosurgery

25 Laser

26 Hyperthermia

30 Subtotal, segmental, or simple prostatectomy, which may leave all or part of the capsule intact

50 Radical prostatectomy, NOS; total prostatectomy, NOS

Excised prostate, prostatic capsule, ejaculatory ducts, seminal vesicle(s) and may include a narrow cuff of bladder neck.

Prostate continued

70 Prostatectomy WITH resection in continuity with other organs; pelvic exenteration

Surgeries coded 70 are any prostatectomy WITH resection in continuity with any other organs. The other organs may be partially or totally removed. Procedures may include, but are not limited to, cystoprostatectomy, radical cystectomy, and prostatectomy.

80 Prostatectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 12/4/02, 01/10, 02/10, 1/11, 01/16

Testis

C62.0-C62.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

12 Local tumor destruction, NOS

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical event 12.

20 Local or partial excision of testicle

30 Excision of testicle WITHOUT cord

40 Excision of testicle WITH cord or cord not mentioned (radical orchiectomy)

80 Orchiectomy, NOS (unspecified whether partial or total testicle removed)

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/04, 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Kidney, Renal Pelvis, and Ureter

Kidney C64.9, Renal Pelvis C65.9, Ureter C66.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

15 Thermal ablation

No specimen sent to pathology from this surgical event 10-15.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Polypectomy

27 Excisional biopsy

Any combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

30 Partial or subtotal nephrectomy (kidney or renal pelvis) or partial ureterectomy (ureter)

Procedures coded 30 include, but are not limited to:

Segmental resection

Wedge resection

Kidney, Renal Pelvis, and Ureter continued

40 Complete/total/simple nephrectomy-for kidney parenchyma

Nephroureterectomy

Includes bladder cuff for renal pelvis or ureter.

50 Radical nephrectomy

May include removal of a portion of vena cava, adrenal gland(s), Gerota's fascia, perinephric fat, or partial/total ureter.

70 Any nephrectomy (simple, subtotal, complete, partial, simple, total, radical) in continuity with the resection of other organ(s) (colon, bladder)

The other organs, such as colon or bladder, may be partially or totally removed.

80 Nephrectomy, NOS

Ureterectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Bladder

C67.0-C67.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

15 Intravesical therapy

16 Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) or other immunotherapy

Also code the introduction of immunotherapy in the immunotherapy items. If immunotherapy is followed by surgery of the type coded 20-80 code that surgery instead and code the immunotherapy only as immunotherapy.

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-16.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Polypectomy

27 Excisional biopsy

Combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

30 Partial cystectomy

50 Simple/total/complete cystectomy

60 Complete cystectomy with reconstruction

61 Radical cystectomy PLUS ileal conduit

Bladder continued

62 Radical cystectomy PLUS continent reservoir or pouch, NOS

63 Radical cystectomy PLUS abdominal pouch (cutaneous)

64 Radical cystectomy PLUS in situ pouch (orthotopic)

When the procedure is described as a pelvic exenteration for males, but the prostate is not removed, the surgery should be coded as a cystectomy (code 60-64).

70 Pelvic exenteration, NOS

71 Radical cystectomy including anterior exenteration

For females, includes removal of bladder, uterus, ovaries, entire vaginal wall, and entire urethra. For males, includes removal of the prostate. When a procedure is described as a pelvic exenteration for males, but the prostate is not removed, the surgery should be coded as a cystectomy (code 60-64).

72 Posterior exenteration

For females, also includes removal of vagina, rectum and anus. For males, also includes prostate, rectum and anus.

73 Total exenteration

Includes all tissue and organs removed for an anterior and posterior exenteration.

74 Extended exenteration

Includes pelvic blood vessels or bony pelvis.

80 Cystectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/04, 01/10, 02/10, 01/12, 01/16

Brain

Meninges C70.0-C70.9, Brain C71.0-C71.9,

Spinal Cord, Cranial Nerves and Other Parts of Central Nervous System C72.0-C72.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Do not code laminectomies for spinal cord primaries.

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Tumor destruction, NOS

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical event 10.

Do not record stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS), Gamma knife, Cyber knife, or Linac radiosurgery as surgical tumor destruction. All of these modalities are recorded in the radiation treatment fields.

20 Local excision of tumor, lesion or mass; excisional biopsy

21 Subtotal resection of tumor, lesion or mass in brain

22 Resection of tumor of spinal cord or nerve

30 Radical, total, gross resection of tumor, lesion or mass in brain

40 Partial resection of lobe of brain, when the surgery can not be coded as 20-30.

55 Gross total resection of lobe of brain (lobectomy)

Codes 30 - 55 are not applicable for spinal cord or spinal nerve primary sites.

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-55.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/04, 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Thyroid Gland

C73.9

(Except for M9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

13 Local tumor destruction, NOS

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical event 13.

25 Removal of less than a lobe, NOS

26 Local surgical excision

27 Removal of a partial lobe ONLY

20 Lobectomy and/or isthmectomy

21 Lobectomy ONLY

22 Isthmectomy ONLY

23 Lobectomy WITH isthmus

30 Removal of a lobe and partial removal of the contralateral lobe

40 Subtotal or near total thyroidectomy

50 Total thyroidectomy

80 Thyroidectomy, NOS

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-80.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/10, 02/10, 01/15, 01/16

Lymph Nodes

C77.0-C77.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

19 Local tumor destruction or excision, NOS

Unknown whether a specimen was sent to pathology for surgical events coded to 19 (principally for cases diagnosed prior to January 1, 2003).

15 Local tumor destruction, NOS

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical event 15.

25 Local tumor excision, NOS

Less than a full chain, includes an excisional biopsy of a single lymph node.

30 Lymph node dissection, NOS

31 One chain

32 Two or more chains

40 Lymph node dissection, NOS PLUS splenectomy

41 One chain

42 Two or more chains

50 Lymph node dissection, NOS and partial/total removal of adjacent organ(s)

51 One chain

52 Two or more chains

60 Lymph node dissection, NOS and partial/total removal of adjacent organ(s) PLUS splenectomy (Includes staging laparotomy for lymphoma.)

61 One chain

62 Two or more chains

Specimen sent to pathology for surgical events 25-62.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 09/04, 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

All Other Sites

C14.2-C14.8, C17.0-C17.9, C23.9, C24.0-C24.9, C26.0-C26.9, C30.0-C 30.1, C31.0-C31.9, C33.9, C37.9, C38.0-C38.8, C39.0-C39.9, C48.0-C48.8, C51.0-C51.9, C52.9, C57.0-C57.9, C58.9, C60.0-C60.9, C63.0-C63.9, C68.0-C68.9, C69.0-C69.9, C74.0-C74.9, C75.0-C75.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Codes

00 None; no surgery of primary site

10 Local tumor destruction, NOS

11 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

12 Electrocautery; fulguration (includes use of hot forceps for tumor destruction)

13 Cryosurgery

14 Laser

No specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 10-14.

20 Local tumor excision, NOS

26 Polypectomy

27 Excisional biopsy

Any combination of 20 or 26-27 WITH

21 Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

22 Electrocautery

23 Cryosurgery

24 Laser ablation

25 Laser excision

30 Simple/partial surgical removal of primary site

40 Total surgical removal of primary site; enucleation

41 Total enucleation (for eye surgery only)

50 Surgery stated to be "debulking"

60 Radical surgery

All Other Sites, continued

Partial or total removal of the primary site WITH a resection in continuity (partial or total removal) with other organs.

Specimen sent to pathology from surgical events 20-60.

90 Surgery, NOS

99 Unknown if surgery performed

Revised 01/04, 01/10, 02/10, 01/16

Unknown and Ill-Defined Primary Sites

C76.0-C76.8, C80.9

(Except for M-9727, 9732, 9741-9742, 9762-9809, 9832, 9840-9931, 9945-9946, 9950-9967, 9975-9992)

Code

98 All unknown and ill-defined disease sites, WITH or WITHOUT surgical treatment.

Surgical procedures for unknown and ill-defined primaries are to be recorded using the data item *Surgical Procedure/Other Site* (NAACCR Item #1294) or *Surgical Procedure/Other Site at this Facility* (NAACCR Item #674).