

Colon Equivalent Terms, Definitions and Illustrations
C180-C189
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590-9989 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Introduction

Note 1: Rectum and rectosigmoid are covered by The Other Sites rules.

Note 2: For the purpose of these rules, the words "exophytic" and "polypoid" are not synonymous with a polyp.

Use these rules only for cases with primary colon cancer.

Ninety-eight percent of colon cancers are adenocarcinoma. Ten to fifteen percent of these cases produce enough mucin to be categorized as mucinous/colloid.* Mixed histologies and specific types other than mucinous/colloid or signet ring cell are rare.

**ACS Clinical Oncology*

Equivalent or Equal Terms

Note: For the purpose of these rules, the words "exophytic" and "polypoid" are not synonymous with a polyp

- Familial polyposis, familial adenomatous polyposis, (FAP)
- Intramucosal, lateral extension
- Invasion through colon wall, extension through colon wall, transmural
- Low grade neuroendocrine carcinoma, carcinoid
- Most invasive, most extensive
- Mucin producing, mucin secreting
- Mucinous, colloid
- Polyp, adenoma
- Serosa, visceral peritoneum
- Tumor, mass, lesion, neoplasm
- Type, subtype, predominantly, with features of, major, or with ____differentiation.

Definitions

Adenocarcinoid (8245/3): A specific histology commonly found in the appendix.

Adenocarcinoma with mixed subtypes (8255): Rarely used for colon primaries (see introduction).

Adenocarcinoma, intestinal type (8144) is a form of stomach cancer. Do not use this code when the tumor arises in the colon.

Adenoma: A **benign** lesion composed of tubular or villous structures showing **intraepithelial neoplasia** (See definition of **intraepithelial neoplasia**).

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Composite carcinoid (8244): One tumor which contains both carcinoid and adenocarcinoma.

Familial polyposis, familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP), adenocarcinoma in: a condition characterized by the development of many adenomatous polyps, often seen in several members of the same family.

Frank adenocarcinoma: Adenocarcinoma arising from the colon wall (no evidence of a polyp)

In Situ: Noninvasive; intraepithelial; (adeno)carcinoma in a polyp or adenoma, noninvasive.

Intestinal type adenocarcinoma (8144) is a gastric histology term and is not listed in the WHO Histological Classification of Tumors of the Colon and Rectum.

Intraepithelial neoplasia, high grade may be either severe dysplasia or carcinoma in situ. Report cases of carcinoma in situ only.

Intraepithelial neoplasia, low grade is not a reportable condition. A person with intraepithelial neoplasia is at risk for developing invasive cancer.

Intramucosal tumors may be noninvasive or invasive. The term intramucosal may refer to the surface epithelium, the basement membrane, or the lamina propria..

Invasive tumor: A tumor that penetrates the basement membrane and invades the lamina propria.

Most invasive: The tumor with the greatest continuous extension through the wall of the colon. The layers of the colon wall in order of least to greatest extension:

- Mucosa (surface epithelium, lamina propria, basement membrane)
- Submucosa
- Muscularis propria
- Subserosa (pericolonic fat, subserosal fat)
- Retroperitoneal fat (pericolonic fat)
- Mesenteric fat (pericolonic fat)
- Serosa (visceral peritoneum).

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Mucinous/colloid adenocarcinoma (8480): An adenocarcinoma containing **extra**-cellular mucin comprising more than 50% of the tumor. Note that “mucin-producing” and “mucin-secreting” are not synonymous with mucinous.

Neuroendocrine carcinoma (8246): Neuroendocrine carcinoma is a group of carcinomas that include typical carcinoid tumor (8240), atypical carcinoid tumor (8249).

Pericollic fat: A general term for the fat surrounding the colon. Subserosal fat, retroperitoneal fat and mesenteric fat are pericollic fat.

Signet ring cell carcinoma (8490): An adenocarcinoma containing **intra**-cellular mucin comprising more than 50% of the tumor.

Transmural: Through the wall of the colon (the tumor has extended through the colon wall and may invade a regional organ or regional tissue).

Undifferentiated carcinoma (8020): A high grade malignancy lacking glandular structures or other specific features that can be used to better classify the tumor. Undifferentiated carcinoma is not a histologic type; it is a non-specific term.

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