

Lung Multiple Primary Rules – Matrix C340-C349

(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – 9989 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

* Prepare one abstract. Use the histology coding rules to assign the appropriate histology code.

** Prepare two or more abstracts. Use the histology coding rules to assign the appropriate histology code to each case abstracted.

Rule	Site	Histology	Timing	Behavior	Notes/Examples	Primary
UNKNOWN IF SINGLE OR MULTIPLE TUMORS					Tumor(s) not described as metastasis	
M1					1: Use this rule only after all information sources have been exhausted. 2: Use this rule when only one tumor is biopsied but the patient has two or more tumors in one lung and may have one or more tumors in the contralateral lung. (See detailed explanation in Lung Equivalent Terms and Definitions)	Single*
SINGLE TUMOR					Tumor not described as metastasis	
M2	Single				The tumor may overlap onto or extend into adjacent/contiguous site or subsite.	Single*
MULTIPLE TUMORS Multiple tumors may be a single primary or multiple primaries					Tumors not described as metastases	
M3	Sites with topography codes that are different at the second (C <u>x</u> xx) and/or third (Cxx <u>x</u>) character				This is a change in rules; tumors in the trachea (C33) and in the lung (C34) were a single primary in the previous rules.	Multiple**
M4		Non-small cell carcinoma (8046) and another tumor that is small cell carcinoma (8041-8045)				Multiple**
M5		Adenocarcinoma with mixed subtypes (8255) and another that is bronchioloalveolar (8250-8254)				Multiple**
M6	Single tumor in each lung				When there is a single tumor in each lung abstract as multiple primaries unless stated or proven to be metastatic.	Multiple**

Lung MP

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Rule	Site	Histology	Timing	Behavior	Notes/Examples	Primary
M7	Multiple tumors in both lungs	Histology codes are different at the first (<u>x</u> xxx), second (x <u>x</u> xx), or third (xx <u>x</u> x) number				Multiple**
M8			Diagnosed more than three (3) years apart			Multiple**
M9			More than 60 days after diagnosis	An invasive tumor following an in situ tumor	1: The purpose of this rule is to ensure that the case is counted as an incident (invasive) case when incidence data are analyzed. 2: Abstract as multiple primaries even if the medical record/physician states it is recurrence or progression of disease.	Multiple**
M10		Non-small cell carcinoma, NOS (8046) and a more specific non-small cell carcinoma type (Chart 1)				Single *
M11		Histology codes are different at the first (<u>x</u> xxx), second (x <u>x</u> xx), or third (xx <u>x</u> x) number			Adenocarcinoma in one tumor and squamous cell carcinoma in another tumor are multiple primaries.	Multiple**

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Rule	Site	Histology	Timing	Behavior	Notes/Examples	Primary
M12	Does not meet any of the above criteria				<p><i>1:</i> When an invasive tumor follows an in situ tumor within 60 days, abstract as a single primary.</p> <p><i>2:</i> All cases covered by this rule are the same histology</p> <p>Rule M12 Examples</p> <p>The following are examples of the types of cases that use Rule M12. This is NOT intended to be an exhaustive set of examples; there are other cases that may be classified as a single primary.</p> <p>Warning: <i>Using only these case examples to determine the number of primaries can result in major errors.</i></p> <p>Example 1: Solitary tumor in one lung, multiple tumors in contralateral lung</p> <p>Example 2: Diffuse bilateral nodules (This is the only condition when laterality = 4)</p> <p>Example 3: An in situ and invasive tumor diagnosed within 60 days</p> <p>Example 4: Multiple tumors in the left lung metastatic from right lung</p> <p>Example 5: Multiple tumors in one lung</p> <p>Example 6: Multiple tumors in both lungs.</p>	Single*