

SEER Inquiry System - Report

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Question 20100014

References:

2007 SEER Manual

Question:

Reportability: Are there criteria other than a pathologist or clinician's statement that a registrar can use to determine reportability of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST)? See Discussion.

Discussion:

Per SINQ 20091021 and 20021151, GIST cases are not reportable unless they are stated to be malignant. A pathologist or clinician must confirm the diagnosis of cancer. There are cases that are not stated to be malignant in the pathology report or confirmed as such by a clinician; however, these cases do have information that for other primary sites would typically be taken into consideration when determining reportability. The final diagnosis on the pathology report for all 16 cases is "GIST." The additional comment(s) for each of the 16 different cases is reported below. Are any of the following cases reportable?

- 1) Pathology report indicates that the bulk of the tumor is submucosal. It extends through the muscularis propria and abuts the serosa.
- 2) Pathology report states tumor extends to serosal surface of transverse colon, but not into muscularis propria. CD 117 and CD 34 are positive.
- 3) Pathology report indicates that tumor invades through the gastric wall to the serosal surface.
- 4) Pathology report indicates that tumor invades pericolic fat tissue.
- 5) No further information in pathology report, however, scans indicate omental caking.
- 6) No further information in pathology report, however, scans indicate hepatic metastases. Hepatic metastases are not biopsied.
- 7) Tumor stated to be unresectable and extends into pancreas. Chemotherapy given.
- 8) Pathology report states tumor is low to intermediate grade and involves serosal (visceral peritoneum).
- 9) Tumor size is 17.5 cm. Pathology report states "malignant risk".
- 10) Pathology report states tumor "into muscularis propria" or tumor "involves muscularis propria" or "infiltrates into muscularis propria".
- 11) Pathology report states, "high malignant potential; omentum inv by tumor." It is not stated in path report or final diagnosis to be malignant GIST.
- 12) Pathology report states that tumor arises from wall of small bowel and extends into thin serosal surface.
- 13) Pathology report states minimal invasion of lamina propria; does not penetrate muscularis propria.
- 14) Pathology report states, "high mitotic activity >10/50 HPF; high risk for aggressive behavior; moderate malignant potential."
- 15) Pathology report states tumor size is >5 cm. Intermediate risk for aggressive behavior; CD117+ KIT exon 11+.
- 16) Pathology report states "high risk of malignancy."

Answer:

For GIST to be reportable, the final diagnosis on the pathology report must definitively state that the GIST is malignant, or invasive, or in situ. Case 6 is the only exception. It would be reportable assuming the scan actually states "hepatic metastases." Based only on the information provided, none of the other examples are reportable. The type of extension and/or invasion mentioned in the other examples are not sufficient to confirm malignancy. Borderline neoplasms can extend and invade, but do not metastasize. Only malignant neoplasms metastasize.

Cancer Site Category:

N/A

Data Item Category:

N/A

Other Category:

Reportability

Year:

2010