

SEER Inquiry System - Report

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Question 20100080

References:

Heme & Lymph Manual & DB. Appendix F

Question:

Reportability--Heme & Lymphoid Neoplasms: Is the term "thrombocytopenia" equivalent to the term "refractory thrombocytopenia" and should be a subsequent primary if it follows a treated diagnosis of pancreatic cancer?

Discussion:

Answer:

For cases diagnosed 2010 and forward, access the Hematopoietic Database at <http://seer.cancer.gov/seertools/hemelymph>.

Thrombocytopenia NOS is not a reportable diagnosis per Appendix F. Thrombocytopenia and Refractory Thrombocytopenia are not the same disease.

Thrombocytopenia is caused by a decreased number of platelets in the blood. Non-malignant causes include disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), drug-induced non-immune thrombocytopenia, drug-induced immune thrombocytopenia, hypersplenism, immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, and infections of the bone marrow.

SEER*Educate provides training on how to use the Heme Manual and DB. If you are unsure how to arrive at the answer in this SINQ question, refer to SEER*Educate to practice coding hematopoietic and lymphoid neoplasms. Review the step-by-step instructions provided for each case scenario to learn how to use the application and manual to arrive at the answer provided. <https://educate.fhcrc.org/LandingPage.aspx> (<https://educate.fhcrc.org/LandingPage.aspx>).

History:

This SINQ question has been updated to the Hematopoietic & Lymphoid Neoplasm Manual & Database published January 2014.

The original answer below was written based on the rules in 2010

In this case, you do not have a reportable diagnosis.

Only refractory thrombocytopenia is reportable. The diagnosis of thrombocytopenia means the patient has a disorder in which there are not enough platelets. Non-malignant causes include disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), drug-induced non-immune thrombocytopenia, drug-induced immune thrombocytopenia, hypersplenism, immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, and infections of the bone marrow. The malignancies associated with thrombocytopenia are anaplastic anemia and myelodysplasia.

The answers for SINQ questions with 2010 ID numbers were written using the 2010 Heme & Lymph Manual & DB. The instructions for using the 2010 Hematopoietic Database were written for the version of the software in use as of 5/24/2011. The user interface of the web-based 2010 Hematopoietic Database available from the SEER website varies slightly from the 5/24/2011 version in that the web-based version provides all the disease information in one scrollable window.

For cases diagnosed 2010-2011, access the 2010 Hematopoietic Database at <http://seer.cancer.gov/tools/heme/>. Click on Hematopoietic Project. Click on Hematopoietic and Lymphoid Database. For 2010-2011 diagnoses, click on the "use the 2010 database" label in the upper right corner of the screen. The 2010 Hematopoietic Coding Manual (PDF) button will appear to indicate the correct version of the program is available now for query.

Cancer Site Category:

Heme & Lymphoid Neoplasms

Data Item Category:

N/A

Other Category:

Reportability

Year:
2010