

Lung Multiple Primary Rules – Text
C340-C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590-9989 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

UNKNOWN IF SINGLE OR MULTIPLE TUMORS

Note: Tumor(s) not described as metastasis

Rule M1 When it is not possible to determine if there is a **single** tumor **or multiple** tumors, opt for a single tumor and abstract as a single primary.*

Note 1: Use this rule only after all information sources have been exhausted.

Note 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)

*** Prepare one abstract. Use the histology coding rules to assign the appropriate histology code.**
This is the end of instructions for Unknown if Single or Multiple Tumors.

SINGLE TUMOR

Note: Tumor not described as metastasis

Rule M2 A **single tumor** is always a single primary. *

Note: The tumor may overlap onto or extend into adjacent/contiguous site or subsite.

*** Prepare one abstract. Use the histology coding rules to assign the appropriate histology code.**
This is the end of instructions for Single Tumor.

MULTIPLE TUMORS

Multiple tumors may be a single primary or multiple primaries.

Note: Tumors not described as metastases

Rule M3 Tumors in sites with ICD-O-3 **topography** codes that are **different** at the second (Cxxx) and/or third character (Cxxx) are multiple primaries. **

Note: This is a change in rules; tumors in the trachea (C33) and in the lung (C34) were a single lung primary in the previous rules.

Rule M4 At least one tumor that is **non-small cell** carcinoma (8046) **and** another tumor that is **small cell** carcinoma (8041-8045) are multiple primaries. **

Rule M5 A tumor that is **adenocarcinoma** with **mixed subtypes** (8255) **and** another that is **bronchioloalveolar** (8250-8254) are multiple primaries. **

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- Rule M6** A **single** tumor in **each lung** is multiple primaries. **
Note: When there is a single tumor in each lung abstract as multiple primaries unless stated or proven to be metastatic.
- Rule M7** **Multiple** tumors in **both lungs** with ICD-O-3 histology codes that are different at the first (xxxx), second (xxxx) or third (xxxx) number are multiple primaries. **
- Rule M8** Tumors diagnosed **more than three (3) years** apart are multiple primaries. **
- Rule M9** An **invasive** tumor **following** an **in situ** tumor more than 60 days after diagnosis is a multiple primary. **
Note 1: The purpose of this rule is to ensure that the case is counted as an incident (invasive) case when incidence data are analyzed.
Note 2: Abstract as multiple primaries even if the medical record/physician states it is recurrence or progression of disease.
- Rule M10** Tumors with **non-small cell** carcinoma, **NOS** (8046) **and** a more **specific** non-small cell carcinoma **type** (Chart 1) are a single primary.*
- Rule M11** Tumors with ICD-O-3 **histology** codes that are **different** at the first (xxxx), second (xxxx) or third (xxxx) number are multiple primaries. **
Note: Adenocarcinoma in one tumor and squamous cell carcinoma in another tumor are multiple primaries.
- Rule M12** Tumors that **do not meet any** of the above **criteria** are a single primary.*
Note 1: When an invasive tumor follows an in situ tumor within 60 days, abstract as a single primary.
Note 2: All cases covered by this rule are the same histology.

* 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.

This is the end of instructions for Multiple Tumors.

Rule M12 Examples: The following are examples 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. **Warning: Using only these case examples to determine the number of primaries can result in major errors.**

Example 1: Solitary tumor in one lung, multiple tumors in contralateral lung	Example 2: Diffuse bilateral nodules (This is the only condition when laterality = 4)	Example 3: An in situ and invasive tumor diagnosed within 60 days
Example 4: Multiple tumors in left lung metastatic from right lung	Example 5: Multiple tumors in one lung	Example 6: Multiple tumors in both lungs