Head and Neck Multiple Primary Rules - Text C000-C148, C300-C329 (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: Use this rule only after all information sources have been exhausted.

- *Example 1:* History and physical exam states large tumor in nasopharynx. Biopsy base of tongue shows squamous cell carcinoma. No further information available. Abstract as a single primary.
- *Example 2:* Pathology report states extensive squamous cell carcinoma involving nasopharynx and larynx. Fragments of epiglottis positive for squamous cell carcinoma. No other information available. Abstract as a single primary.

* 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 1: Tumor not described as metastasis *Note 2:* Includes combinations of in situ and invasive

Rule M2A single tumor is always a single primary. *Note: The tumor may overlap onto or extend into adjacent/contiguous site or subsite.

This is the end of instructions for Single Tumor.

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

MULTIPLE TUMORS

Multiple tumors may be a single primary or multiple primaries. *Note 1:* Tumors not described as metastases *Note 2:* Includes combinations of in situ and invasive

- **Rule M3** Tumors on the **right** side **and** the **left** side of a **paired site** are multiple primaries. ** *Note*: See Table 1 for list of paired sites.
- Rule M4 Tumors on the upper lip (C000 or C003) and the lower lip (C001 or C004) are multiple primaries. **
- **Rule M5** Tumors on the **upper gum** (C030) **and** the **lower gum** (C031) are multiple primaries. **

Head and Neck MP

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Rule M6 Tumors in the **nasal cavity** (C300) **and** the **middle ear** (C301) are multiple primaries. **

- **Rule M7** Tumors in sites with ICD-O-3 **topography** codes that are **different** at the second ($C\underline{x}xx$) and/or third ($Cx\underline{x}x$) character are multiple primaries. **
- Rule M8 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 M9** Tumors diagnosed more than five (5) years apart are multiple primaries. **
- **Rule M10** Abstract as a single primary* when one tumor is:
 - Cancer/malignant neoplasm, NOS (8000) and another is a specific histology or
 - Carcinoma, NOS (8010) and another is a specific carcinoma or
 - Adenocarcinoma, NOS (8140) and another is a specific adenocarcinoma or
 - Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS (8070) and another is specific squamous cell carcinoma or
 - Melanoma, NOS (8720) and another is a specific melanoma
 - Sarcoma, NOS (8800) and another is a specific sarcoma
- **Rule M11** Tumors with ICD-O-3 histology codes that are different at the first ($\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ xxx), second ($x\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ xx) or third ($xx\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ x) number are multiple primaries. **
- Rule M12Tumors that do not meet any of the above criteria are abstracted as 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 Rule M12 have the same first 3 numbers in ICD-O-3 histology code.

This is the end of instructions for Multiple Tumors.

* If a single primary, prepare one abstract. Use the histology coding rules to assign the appropriate histology code.

** If multiple primaries, prepare two or more abstracts. Use the histology coding rules to assign the appropriate histology code to each case abstracted.

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: Multifocal tumors in floor of	Example 2: An in situ and invasive tumor	Example 3: In situ following an invasive tumor
mouth	diagnosed within60 days	more than 60 days apart