Cutaneous Melanoma
Equivalent Terms, Definitions and Illustrations

- Skin only C440-C449
- Definitions identify reportable tumors
  - Evolving melanoma – not reportable
Equivalent Terms, Definitions and Illustrations

• Familial Atypical Multiple Mole Melanoma Syndrome (FAMM or FAM-M)
  – Melanoma in family members
  – Family with multiple moles
Regressing Melanoma

• Not a histology
  – Has ICD-O-3 code
• Prognostically significant
  – Thinner
  – Staging difficult
Equivalent Terms, Definitions and Illustrations

• Skin layers
  – Epidermis
  – Dermis
  – Hypodermis/subcutis/subcutaneous fat
Multiple Primary Rules
Unknown if Single or Multiple Melanomas
When it is not possible to determine if there is a single melanoma or multiple melanomas, opt for a single melanoma and abstract as a single primary.

*Note:* Use this rule only after all information sources have been exhausted.
Single Melanoma
A single melanoma is always a single primary.
Multiple Melanomas
Melanomas in sites with ICD-O-3 topography codes that are different at the second (CXXX), third (CXXX) or fourth (C44X) character are multiple primaries.
Melanomas with different laterality are multiple primaries.

Note: A midline melanoma is a different laterality than right or left.
M4 Examples

Example 1: Melanoma of the right side of the chest and a melanoma at midline of the chest are different laterality, multiple primaries.
Example 2: A melanoma of the right side of the chest and a melanoma of the left side of the chest are multiple primaries.
M5

Melanomas with ICD-O-3 histology codes that are **different** at the first (xxxx), second (xxxx) or third number (xxxxx) are multiple primaries.
M6

An *invasive* melanoma that occurs *more than 60 days after* an *in situ* melanoma is a multiple primary.
M6 Notes

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.
M6 Notes

**Note 2:** Abstract as multiple primaries even if the medical record/physician states it is recurrence or progression of disease.
Melanomas diagnosed **more than 60 days** apart are multiple primaries.
Melanomas that do not meet any of the above criteria are abstracted as a single primary.
M8 Notes

**Note 1:** Use the data item “Multiplicity Counter” to record the number of melanomas abstracted as a single primary.
M8 Notes

**Note 2:** When an invasive melanoma follows an in situ melanoma within 60 days, abstract as a single primary.

**Note 3:** All cases covered by this rule are the same site and histology.
M8 Examples

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.
## M8 Examples

| Example 1: | Solitary melanoma on the left back and another solitary melanoma on the left chest |
| Example 2: | Solitary melanoma on the right thigh and another solitary melanoma on the right ankle |
Histology Coding Rules
Single Melanoma or Multiple Melanomas Abstracted as a Single Primary
H1

Code the histology documented by the physician when there is no pathology/cytology specimen or the pathology/cytology report is not available.
Note 1: Priority for using documents to code the histology

- Documentation in the medical record that refers to pathologic or cytologic findings
- Physician’s reference to type of melanoma in the medical record
- PET scan
H1 Notes

*Note 2:* Code the specific histology when documented.
H2

Code the histology from the metastatic site when there is no pathology/cytology specimen from the primary site.

*Note:* Code the behavior /3
H3

Code the histology when only one histologic type is identified.
H4

Code the invasive histologic type when there are *invasive and in situ* components.
H5

Code the histologic type when the diagnosis is regressing melanoma and a histologic type.

Example: Nodular melanoma with features of regression. Code 8721 (Nodular melanoma).
Code 8723 (Malignant melanoma, regressing) when the diagnosis is regressing melanoma.

*Example:* Malignant melanoma with features of regression. Code 8723.
H7

Code the **histologic type** when the diagnosis is **lentigo maligna melanoma** and a **histologic type**.
H8

Code 8742 (Lentigo maligna melanoma) when the diagnosis is *lentigo maligna* melanoma
H9

**Code the most specific histologic term** when the diagnosis is melanoma, NOS (8720) with a single specific type.
Note 1: The specific type for in situ lesions may be identified as pattern, architecture, type, subtype, predominantly, with features of, major, or with ____differentiation
**Note 2:** The specific type for invasive lesions may be identified as type, subtype, predominantly, with features of, major, or with ____ differentiation
H10

Code the histology with the **numerically higher** ICD-O-3 code.
MP/H Task Force