Introduction

Note 1: Breast includes Nipple C500; Central portion of breast C501; Upper-inner quadrant C502; Lower-inner quadrant C503; Upper-outer quadrant of breast C504; Lower-outer quadrant C505; Axillary tail C506; Overlapping lesion of breast C508; Breast NOS C509.

Note 2: Tables and rules refer to ICD-O rather than ICD-O-3. The version is not specified to allow for updates. Use the currently approved version of ICD-O.

Note 3: 2007 MPH Rules and 2018 Solid Tumor Rules are used based on date of diagnosis.
- Tumors diagnosed 01/01/2007 through 12/31/2017: Use 2007 MPH Rules
- Tumors diagnosed 01/01/2018 and later: Use 2018 Solid Tumor Rules
- The original tumor diagnosed before 1/1/2018 and a subsequent tumor diagnosed 1/1/2018 or later in the same primary site: Use the 2018 Solid Tumor Rules

Note 4: For those sites/histologies which have recognized biomarkers, the biomarkers are most frequently used to target treatment. Biomarkers may identify the histologic type. Currently, there are clinical trials being conducted to determine whether these biomarkers can be used to identify multiple primaries. Follow the Multiple Primary Rules; do not code multiple primaries based on biomarkers.

Changes from 2007 MPH Rules

These changes are effective with cases diagnosed 1/1/2018 and later.

1. NST (No Special Type), mammary carcinoma NST, and carcinoma NST are the new terms for duct or ductal carcinoma. Previously, it was thought that carcinoma originated in the ducts or lobules of the breast, hence the names duct carcinoma and lobular carcinoma. Current thinking is that carcinoma originates in the “terminal duct lobular unit” therefore the preferred term is NST or carcinoma NST.

2. Mammary carcinoma is a synonym for carcinoma no special type (NST)/duct carcinoma not otherwise specified (NOS) 8500. It will no longer be coded as carcinoma NOS 8010.
3. **DCIS/Carcinoma NST in situ** has a major classification change.  
   A. Subtypes/variant, architecture, pattern, and features ARE NOT CODED. The majority of in situ tumors will be coded to DCIS 8500/2.  
   B. It is very important to code the grade of all DCIS.  
      ii. The current breast WHO edition emphasizes coding the **grade** of tumor rather than the **subtype/variant**.  
      iii. The WHO editions are used internationally by pathologists to keep their nomenclature and histology identification current.  
      iv. Over time, **subtypes/variants** will be diagnosed **less frequently**.

4. The invasive subtype/variant is coded **ONLY** when it comprises **greater than 90%** of the tumor. This change has been implemented in both the WHO and in the CAP protocols.

5. **New codes/terms** are identified by asterisks (*) in the histology table in the Terms and Definitions.

6. Excerpt from the CAP Invasive Breast Protocol (page 17): “A modified list is presented in the protocol based on the most frequent types of invasive carcinomas and terminology that is in widespread usage. The modified list is intended to capture the majority of tumors and reduce the classification of tumors being reported as ‘other.’ The WHO classification is presented for completeness”.

---

**Equivalent or Equal Terms**

These terms can be used interchangeably:

- And; with; (duct and lobular is equivalent to duct with lobular)  
  **Note:** “And” and “with” are used as synonyms when describing multiple histologies within a single tumor.  
- Behavior code /2; DCIS; intraductal; noninfiltrating; noninvasive; carcinoma in situ  
- Carcinoma; adenocarcinoma  
- De novo; new tumor; frank (obsolete term)  
- Duct; ductal; NST (no special type); carcinoma NST; mammary carcinoma  
- Mammary; breast  
- Simultaneous; synchronous; existing at the same time; concurrent; prior to first course treatment  
- Topography; site code
Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions  
C500-C506, C508-C509  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

- Tumor; mass; tumor mass; lesion; neoplasm
  - The terms tumor, mass, tumor mass, lesion, and neoplasm are not used in a standard manner in clinical diagnoses, scans, or consults. Disregard the terms unless there is a physician’s statement that the term is malignant/cancer
  - These terms are used **ONLY** to determine multiple primaries
  - **Do not** use these terms for casefinding or determining reportability
- Type; subtype; variant

### Terms that are NOT Equivalent or Equal

These terms are **not equivalent**. There are no casefinding implications.

- **Phenotype** is not equivalent to **subtype/type/variant**

### Table 1: Primary Site Codes

Table 1 contains terms used in mammograms, clinical diagnosis, and less frequently the operative and pathology reports to describe the **location** of the tumor. Find the **term** in Column 1 and use the **site code** in Column 2.

**Note:** See the “clock” diagram at the end of the Equivalent Terms and Definitions for a graphic of the o’clock designations and corresponding quadrants/subsites of the breast.

Refer to the **SEER Manual** and **COC Manual** for a priority list for using documents such as mammograms, operative reports, and pathology reports to determine the tumor location.

**Column 1** includes terms used to describe the **location/site** of the tumor.  
**Column 2** contains the **site term and code**.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms and Descriptive Language</th>
<th>Site Term and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Areolar</td>
<td>Nipple C500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paget disease without underlying tumor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Paget with underlying tumor is coded to the quadrant of breast in which the underlying tumor is located</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above nipple</td>
<td>Central portion of breast C501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area extending 1 cm around areolar complex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behind the nipple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below the nipple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneath the nipple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central portion of breast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalad to nipple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infra-areolar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower central</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next to areola NOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next to nipple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retroareolar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subareolar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under the nipple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underneath the nipple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior inner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior medial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper inner quadrant (UIQ)</td>
<td>Upper inner quadrant of breast C502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper medial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions

### C500-C506, C508-C509

(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms and Descriptive Language</th>
<th>Site Term and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Inferior inner
Inferior medial
Lower inner quadrant (LIQ)
Lower medial                      | Lower inner quadrant of breast **C503** |
| Superior lateral
Superior outer
Upper lateral
Upper outer quadrant (UOQ)        | Upper outer quadrant of breast **C504** |
| Inferior lateral
Inferior outer
Lower lateral
Lower outer quadrant (LOQ)       | Lower outer quadrant of breast **C505** |
| Axillary tail of breast
Tail of breast NOS
Tail of Spence                   | Axillary tail of breast **C506** |
| 12:00 o’clock
3:00 o’clock
6:00 o’clock
9:00 o’clock
Inferior breast NOS
Inner breast NOS
Lateral breast NOS
Lower breast NOS
Medial breast NOS
Midline breast NOS
Outer breast NOS
Overlapping lesion of breast
Superior breast NOS
Upper breast NOS                  | Overlapping lesion of breast **C508**

*Note:* This is a **single tumor** which **overlaps quadrants/subsite.**

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Jump to [Multiple Primary Rules](#)

Jump to [Histology Rules](#)

Breast Solid Tumor Rules

December 2020 Update
## Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions

**C500-C506, C508-C509**

(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms and Descriptive Language</th>
<th>Site Term and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>¾ or more of breast involved with tumor</td>
<td>Breast NOS C509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffuse (tumor size 998)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entire breast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflammatory without palpable mass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple tumors in different subsites (quadrants) within the same breast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Used for:

- Non-contiguous **multiple** tumors in **different quadrants/subsites** of same breast **OR**
- **Unknown/unable to identify** in which **quadrant/subsite** the tumor is **located** (Example: Outpatient biopsy with no quadrant identified. Patient lost to follow-up.)
- Inflammatory carcinoma; diffuse tumor

---

Jump to [Multiple Primary Rules](#)

Jump to [Histology Rules](#)

Breast Solid Tumor Rules

December 2020 Update
Table 2: Histology Combination Codes

Instructions:
1. Use Table 2 when instructed to by the Multiple Primary and Histology Rules.
2. Compare the terms in the diagnosis (pathology, cytology, radiographic, clinical) to the terms in Column 1.
3. When the terms match, use the combination code listed in Column 2.
4. The last row in the table is a “last resort” code: adenocarcinoma mixed subtypes 8255.
5. Use the combination codes only when the histologies are in a single tumor OR multiple tumors abstracted as a single primary.
6. Mixed histologies may be described as follows:
   A. A “combination of”
   B. Histology 1 AND histology 2
   C. Histology 1 WITH histology 2
   D. Mixed histology 1 and histology 2

Note 1: Do not use Table 2 in the following situations:
   - For tumors with both invasive and in situ behavior. The Histology Rules instruct to code the invasive histology.
   - When one of the histologies is described as differentiation or features
   - When the terms are a NOS and a subtype/variant of that NOS. See the Histology Rules for instructions on coding a NOS and a subtype/variant in a single tumor or multiple tumors abstracted as a single primary.

Note 2: Some histologies can be in situ or invasive; others are limited to either /2 or /3 behavior code.
   - When a code is limited to in situ, /2 will be added to the code (both components are in situ)
   - When a code is limited to invasive, /3 will be added to the code (both components are invasive)

Note 3: This table is not a complete listing of histology combinations.

Column 1 contains the required ICD-O histology terms.
Column 2 contains the histology combination term and code.
Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Histology Terms</th>
<th>Histology Combination Term and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| DCIS/duct carcinoma/carcinoma NST 8500 AND Lobular carcinoma 8520 | **Invasive** carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma and **invasive** lobular carcinoma 8522/3  
*Note 1:* CAP uses the term Invasive carcinoma with ductal and lobular features (“mixed type carcinoma”)  
*Note 2:* This is the exception to the instruction that features are not coded.  
*Note 3:* Carcinoma NST includes all subtypes/variants of carcinoma NST. |

**Note 1:** Both histologies, duct and lobular, **must have** the same behavior code.

**Note 2:** 8522 is used when:
- Duct AND lobular carcinoma are present in a **single tumor** OR
- Duct is present in at least one tumor and lobular is present in at least one tumor in the same breast OR
- One tumor is mixed duct and lobular; the other tumor in the same breast is either duct or lobular OR
- All tumors in the same breast are mixed duct and lobular

**Example:** One tumor with invasive duct CA in LOQ RT breast; second tumor with invasive lobular in UOQ RT breast

**Note 3:** **Do not** use 8522 when the diagnosis is carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma with lobular differentiation. See Histology Rules for instructions on coding differentiation.
### Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions

#### C500-C506, C508-C509

(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Histology Terms</th>
<th>Histology Combination Term and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCIS/duct carcinoma/carcinoma NST OR any ONE subtype/variant of carcinoma NST</td>
<td>Invasive carcinoma NST/duct mixed with other types of invasive carcinoma 8523/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>DCIS mixed with other in situ carcinoma 8500/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Any</strong> histology in Table 3 with exception of</td>
<td><em>Note:</em> Prior to 2018, DCIS and other in situ was coded 8523/2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lobular carcinoma 8520 and pleomorphic lobular carcinoma in situ 8519/2*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Paget disease 8540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 1:</strong> Both histologies must have the same behavior code.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 2:</strong> See Table 3 for carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma subtypes/variants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 3:</strong> Do not use combination code for duct with lobular differentiation. This is a synonym for carcinoma NST.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lobular</strong> carcinoma</td>
<td>Infiltrating lobular mixed with other types of carcinoma 8524/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>In situ lobular mixed with other types of in situ carcinoma 8524/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Any</strong> histology in Table 3 with exception of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Duct carcinoma/carcinoma NST/DCIS (and subtypes/variants) 8500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Paget disease, in situ and invasive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 1:</strong> See Table 3 for carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma subtypes/variants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 2:</strong> This code does not include lobular and Paget disease. See Multiple Primary Rules. Lobular carcinoma and Paget are separate primaries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jump to [Multiple Primary Rules](#)  
Jump to [Histology Rules](#)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Histology Terms</th>
<th>Histology Combination Term and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metaplastic carcinoma OR any ONE subtype/variant of metaplastic carcinoma AND Duct carcinoma/ carcinoma NST OR Lobular carcinoma</td>
<td>Code metaplastic carcinoma 8575 OR Subtype/variant of metaplastic carcinoma Note: Metaplastic carcinoma, NOS and subtypes are almost always mixed with invasive mammary carcinoma, NST and at times lobular carcinoma. These tumors should be coded to metaplastic regardless of percent invasive mammary carcinoma or lobular carcinoma present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paget disease AND Underlying DCIS</td>
<td>Paget disease (invasive or behavior not specified) and DCIS/intraductal carcinoma 8543/3 Paget disease (specified as in situ) and DCIS/intraductal carcinoma 8543/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paget disease AND Underlying infiltrating duct carcinoma/carcinoma NST and all subtypes/variants of infiltrating duct/carcinoma NST (must be a /3)</td>
<td>Paget disease and infiltrating duct carcinoma 8541/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See Table 3 for subtypes/variants of carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma.
### Required Histology Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Histology Terms</th>
<th>Histology Combination Term and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Any</strong> two invasive carcinoma NST subtypes/variants (percentage not stated) abstracted as a single primary</td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma with mixed subtypes 8255/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** The diagnosis may be two subtypes/variants and the pathologist may mention the presence of duct/carcinoma NST. Ignore the mention of carcinoma NST.

**Note 2:** See [Table 3](#) for subtypes/variants of carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma.
Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions  
C500-C506, C508-C509  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Table 3: Specific Histologies, NOS/ NST, and Subtypes/Variants

Use Table 3 as directed by the Histology Rules to assign the more common histology codes for breast tumors.

**Note 1:** Rare histologies may not be listed in the table. When a histology term is not found, reference ICD-O and all updates.

**Note 2:** Submit a question to Ask a SEER Registrar when the histology is not found in Table 3, ICD-O or all updates.

**Note 3:** Behavior codes are listed when the term has only one possible behavior (either a /2 or /3). For histologies which may be either /2 or /3, a behavior code is not listed. Code behavior from pathology.

**Note 4:** Only use the histology code from the table when the diagnosis is EXACTLY the term listed.

**Column 1** contains specific and NOS histology terms.
- **Specific** histology terms do not have subtypes/variants
- **NOS** histology terms do have subtypes/variants.

**Column 2** contains synonyms for the specific or NOS term. Synonyms have the same histology code as the specific or NOS term.

**Column 3** contains subtypes/variants of the NOS histology. Subtypes/variants do not have the same histology code as the NOS term.

Column 3 may contain NOS histologies which are part of a bigger histologic group. For example, sarcoma NOS 8800/3 (column 1) is a generic term which encompasses a number of soft tissue tumors, including rhabdomyosarcoma 8900/3 (column 3). Rhabdomyosarcoma is also a NOS because it has subtypes/variants. The subtypes/variants are indented under the NOS (rhabdomyosarcoma) in column 3. There is also a note in column 1 which calls attention to the fact that rhabdomyosarcoma has subtypes/variants.

When subtypes/variants are indented under a NOS in Column 3, use coding rules for a NOS and a single subtype/variant. For example, rhabdomyosarcoma 8900/3 and alveolar type rhabdomyosarcoma 8920/3 are a NOS and a subtype/variant, NOT two different subtypes.

**Table begins on next page**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific and NOS/NST Terms and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Subtypes/Variants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Acinic cell carcinoma 8550**   | Acinar adenocarcinoma  
 Acinar carcinoma |  |
| **Adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) 8200** | ACC  
 Adenocystic basal cell carcinoma  
 Carcinoma adenoides cysticum  
 Cylindromatous carcinoma |  |
| **Adenomyoepithelioma with carcinoma 8983** | AME  
 Malignant AME |  |
| **Apocrine carcinoma 8401**       |  |  |
| **Note:** This is a diagnosis that is EXACTLY apocrine carcinoma, not a carcinoma NST with apocrine features, differentiation, or type. |  |  |
| **Carcinoma NST 8500**            | Carcinoma, NOS  
 Carcinoma of no special type  
 (ductal/NST)  
 Carcinoma/carcinoma NST with choriocarcinomatous features  
 Carcinoma/carcinoma NST with cribriform features  
 Carcinoma/carcinoma NST with melanotic features  
 Carcinoma/carcinoma NST with signet ring cell differentiation  
 DCIS 8500/2  
 Duct/ductal carcinoma  
 Duct/ductal carcinoma in situ 8500/2  
 Duct/ductal carcinoma NOS | Carcinoma with osteoclastic-like stromal giant cells 8035  
 Cribriform carcinoma 8201/3  
 Pleomorphic carcinoma 8022/3 |  |
Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions  
C500-C506, C508-C509  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific and NOS/NST Terms and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Subtypes/Variants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Duct/ductal carcinoma NST (no special type) | Duct/ductal carcinoma with apocrine features  
Duct/ductal carcinoma with apocrine metaplasia  
Duct/ductal carcinoma with lobular features  
Duct/ductal carcinoma with micropapillary features  
Duct/ductal carcinoma with mucin production  
Duct/ductal carcinoma with squamous metaplasia  
Infiltrating ductal carcinoma 8500/3  
Intraductal carcinoma 8500/2  
Invasive carcinoma with micropapillary features 8500/3  
Invasive carcinoma not otherwise specified (ductal/NOS) 8500/3  
Invasive carcinoma NST with metaplastic features 8500/3  
Invasive carcinoma NST/duct with medullary features 8500/3  
Invasive carcinoma, with signet-ring cell features 8500/3  
Invasive carcinoma of no special type (NST) 8500/3 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific and NOS/NST Terms and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Subtypes/Variants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invasive carcinoma with clear cell (glycogen rich) features 8500/3</td>
<td>Invasive carcinoma, NST 8500/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive carcinoma, type cannot be determined 8500/3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive mammary carcinoma 8500/3</td>
<td>Invasive mammary carcinoma associated with encysted papillary carcinoma 8500/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive mammary carcinoma NST with lobular features 8500/3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive mammary carcinoma NST with medullary features 8500/3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive mammary carcinoma NST with mucinous features 8500/3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive mammary carcinoma NST with tubulo-lobular variant 8500/3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive mammary carcinoma with apocrine features 8500/3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive mammary carcinoma with cribriform features 8500/3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive mammary carcinoma with tubular features 8500/3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammary carcinoma in situ 8500/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammary carcinoma/cancer</td>
<td>Non-invasive mammary carcinoma 8500/2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Glycogen-rich clear cell carcinoma 8315

Glycogen-rich carcinoma

Clear cell carcinoma 8310
### Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions

C500-C506, C508-C509

(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific and NOS/NST Terms and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Subtypes/Variants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inflammatory carcinoma 8530</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lipid-rich carcinoma 8314</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lobular carcinoma 8520</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pleomorphic lobular carcinoma in situ <strong>8519/2</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Note: 8519/2 is a new code for in situ /2 tumors only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medullary carcinoma 8510</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medullary carcinoma with lymphoid stroma <strong>8512</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Atypical medullary carcinoma (AMC) <strong>8513</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Synonyms**
- Lipid-secreting carcinoma
- Alveolar lobular carcinoma
- Classic lobular carcinoma
- Intraductal papilloma with lobular carcinoma in situ **8520/2**
- Invasive lobular carcinoma, alveolar type/variant **8520/3**
- Invasive lobular carcinoma, solid type **8520/3**
- Lobular carcinoma in situ **8520/2**
- Lobular carcinoma with cribriform features
- Mixed lobular carcinoma (lobular carcinoma NOS and one or more variants of lobular carcinoma)
- Invasive pleomorphic lobular carcinoma **8520/3**
- Solid lobular carcinoma
- Tubulolobular carcinoma

**Subtypes/Variants**
- Pleomorphic lobular carcinoma in situ **8519/2***
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific and NOS/NST Terms and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Subtypes/Variants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metaplastic carcinoma NOS or of no special type (NST) 8575</td>
<td>Invasive mammary carcinoma with matrix production</td>
<td>Carcinosarcoma 8980/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metaplastic carcinoma, mixed epithelial and mesenchymal type</td>
<td>Fibromatosis-like metaplastic carcinoma 8572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metaplastic carcinoma with mesenchymal differentiation</td>
<td>Low grade adenosquamous carcinoma 8570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metaplastic carcinoma with squamous features</td>
<td>Metaplastic carcinoma spindle-cell type/spindle cell carcinoma 8032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metaplastic carcinoma with other types of mesenchymal differentiation</td>
<td>Metaplastic carcinoma with chondroid differentiation/with osseous differentiation 8571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed metaplastic carcinoma</td>
<td>Myoepithelial carcinoma 8982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sarcomatoid carcinoma 8033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Squamous cell carcinoma 8070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucinous carcinoma 8480</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 1:</td>
<td>This is a diagnosis that is EXACTLY “mucinous carcinoma,” “mucinous duct carcinoma,” “mucinous DCIS” OR “greater than 90% mucinous.” See Histology Rules.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 2:</td>
<td>Mucinous duct carcinoma is listed on the CAP protocol. It is not recognized by WHO or IARC. Mucinous carcinoma is not a subtype/variant of Carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucoepidermoid carcinoma 8430</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncocytic carcinoma 8290</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific and NOS/NST Terms and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Subtypes/Variants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paget disease of the nipple with no underlying tumor 8540</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papillary carcinoma 8503</td>
<td>Intraductal papillary carcinoma <strong>8503/2</strong>&lt;sup&gt;<em>&lt;/sup&gt; Intraductal papillary carcinoma with DCIS <strong>8503/2</strong>&lt;sup&gt;</em>&lt;/sup&gt; Intraductal papilloma with ductal carcinoma in situ <strong>8503/2</strong> Invasive papillary carcinoma <strong>8503/3</strong> Papillary carcinoma non-invasive <strong>8503/2</strong>&lt;sup&gt;<em>&lt;/sup&gt; Papillary ductal carcinoma in situ <strong>8503/2</strong>&lt;sup&gt;</em>&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Encapsulated papillary carcinoma <strong>8504</strong> non-infiltrating/intracystic <strong>8504/2</strong> with invasion <strong>8504/3</strong> with invasive carcinoma, NST/invasive duct carcinoma <strong>8504/3</strong> Micropapillary carcinoma <strong>8507</strong>&lt;sup&gt;<em>&lt;/sup&gt; Solid papillary carcinoma in situ <strong>8509/2</strong>&lt;sup&gt;</em>&lt;/sup&gt; with invasion <strong>8509/3</strong>&lt;sup&gt;*&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllodes tumor, malignant 9020/3</td>
<td>Cystosarcoma phyllodes, malignant Periductal stromal tumor, low grade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymorphous carcinoma 8525</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jump to [Multiple Primary Rules](#)  
Jump to [Histology Rules](#)
Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions  
C500-C506, C508-C509  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific and NOS/NST Terms and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sarcoma NOS 8800/3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Angiosarcoma 9120/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 1: Rhabdomyosarcoma 8900/3 is also a NOS with the following subtypes/variants:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hemangiosarcoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alveolar type rhabdomyosarcoma 8920/3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lymphangiosarcoma 9170/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embryonal type rhabdomyosarcoma 8910/3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Malignant hemangioendothelioma 9130/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma 8901/3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Angiosarcoma 9120/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 2: Angiosarcoma 9120/3 is also a NOS with the following subtypes/variants:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hemangiosarcoma 9180/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemangiosarcoma 9120/3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Osteosarcoma 9180/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphangiosarcoma 9170/3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rhabdomyosarcoma 8900/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant hemangioendothelioma 9130/3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alveolar type 8920/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleomorphic 8901/3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Embryonal type 8910/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sebaceous carcinoma 8410 |          |                     |
| Secretary carcinoma 8502 | Juvenile breast carcinoma |                     |
| Signet ring carcinoma 8490 |          |                     |
| Small cell carcinoma 8041 | Carcinoid tumor of breast | Carcinoma with neuroendocrine differentiation 8574/3 |
|                          | Endocrine carcinoma | Neuroendocrine carcinoma, poorly differentiated 8246/3 |
|                          | Neuroendocrine carcinoma, poorly differentiated |                     |
| Tubular carcinoma 8211 |          |                     |

*New codes approved by IARC/WHO Committee for ICD-O*
Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Illustrations

Netter illustration used with permission of Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)
Paget Disease of the nipple. Shows growth pattern of Paget on the pigmented portion of nipple and inside the milk duct opening

Source:
Breast Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)
The position of the tumor in the breast may be described as the positions on a clock

The two circles in the graphic are
Innermost circle: Retroareolar (under/behind areola)
Outer circle: Central portion of breast

"Clock" Positions, Quadrants and ICD-0 Codes of the Breast
Breast Multiple Primary Rules  
C500-C506, C508-C509  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

**Note 1:** These rules are **NOT** used for tumor(s) described as metastases. Metastatic tumors include but are not limited to:
- Axillary lymph nodes
- Bone
- Brain
- Chest wall
- Discontinuous involvement of skin of breast
- Distant lymph nodes as identified in Summary Staging Manual
- Liver
- Lung

**Note 2:** 2007 MPH Rules and 2018 Solid Tumor Rules are used based on **date of diagnosis.**
- Tumors diagnosed 01/01/2007 through 12/31/2017: Use 2007 MPH Rules
- Tumors diagnosed 01/01/2018 and later: Use 2018 Solid Tumor Rules
- The original tumor diagnosed before 1/1/2018 and a subsequent tumor diagnosed 1/1/2018 or later in the same primary site: Use the 2018 Solid Tumor Rules

### Unknown if Single or Multiple Tumors

**Rule M1** Abstract a **single primary** when it is not possible to determine if there is a **single** tumor or **multiple** tumors.

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

**Note 2:** Examples of cases with minimal information include:
- Death certificate only (DCO)
- Cases for which information is limited to pathology report only
  - Outpatient biopsy with no follow-up information available
  - Multiple pathology reports which do not specify whether a single tumor or multiple tumors have been biopsied and/or resected

This is the end of instructions for Unknown if Single or Multiple Tumors

†Prepare one abstract. Use the [histology rules](#) to assign the appropriate histology code.
Breast Multiple Primary Rules
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

**Single Tumor**

**IMPORTANT:** If the current tumor was preceded by a tumor in the same breast or contralateral breast, go to the Multiple Tumors module.

**Rule M2** Abstract a single primary when the diagnosis is inflammatory carcinoma in:
- Multiple quadrants of same breast OR
- Bilateral breasts

**Rule M3** Abstract a single primary when there is a single tumor.

*Note 1:* A single tumor is always a single primary.
*Note 2:* The tumor may overlap onto or extend into adjacent/contiguous site or subsites/quadrants.
*Note 3:* The tumor may have in situ and invasive components.
*Note 4:* The tumor may have two or more histologic components.

This is the end of instructions for Single Tumor

---

**Multiple Tumors**

*Note 1:* Multiple tumors may be single primary or multiple primaries.
*Note 2:* ER, PR, and/or HER2 are not used to determine multiple primaries.
*Note 3:* A subsequent tumor in the chest wall or surgical scar without evidence of residual breast tissue is regional metastasis.

**Rule M4** Abstract multiple primaries when there are separate, non-contiguous tumors in sites with ICD-O site codes that differ at the second (CXXx) and/or third characters (CXXX).

*Note 1:* Tumors with site codes that differ at the second or third character are in different primary sites; for example, a breast tumor C50x and a colon tumor C18x differ at the second and third character.
*Note 2:* This rule does not include metastases. Metastatic tumors are not used to determine multiple primaries; for example, liver metastases from the breast cancer would not be counted as a second primary.
Rule M5  Abstract multiple primaries\(^d\) when the patient has a subsequent tumor after being clinically disease-free for greater than five years after the original diagnosis or last recurrence.

*Note 1:* The rules are hierarchical. This rule only applies when there is a subsequent breast tumor.

*Note 2:* Clinically disease-free means that there was no evidence of recurrence on follow-up.
- Mammograms are NED
- Scans are NED

*Note 3:* When there is a recurrence less than or equal to five years of diagnosis, the “clock” starts over. The time interval is calculated from the date of last recurrence. In other words, the patient must have been disease-free for greater than five years from the date of the last recurrence.

*Note 4:* When it is unknown/not documented whether the patient had a recurrence, use date of diagnosis to compute the time interval.

*Note 5:* The physician may state this is a recurrence, meaning the patient had a previous breast tumor and now has another breast tumor. Follow the rules; do not attempt to interpret the physician’s statement.

Rule M6  Abstract a single primary\(^i\) when there is inflammatory carcinoma in:
- Multiple quadrants of same breast OR
- Bilateral breasts

Rule M7  Abstract multiple primaries\(^d\) when there is bilateral breast cancer (both right and left breast).

*Note 1:* Physician statement of “bilateral breast cancer” should not be interpreted as meaning a single primary. The term is not used consistently. The literal definition of bilateral is “cancer in both breasts”.

*Note 2:* The histologies within each breast may be the same or different.

Rule M8  Abstract a single primary\(^i\) when the diagnosis is Paget disease with synchronous underlying in situ or invasive carcinoma NST (duct/ductal) or subtypes of duct.

*Note:* If the underlying tumor is any histology other than duct or subtypes of duct, continue through the rules.

Rule M9  Abstract multiple primaries\(^d\) when the diagnosis is Paget disease with underlying tumor which is NOT duct.

*Example:* Paget disease of the nipple with underlying lobular carcinoma are multiple primaries.
Breast Multiple Primary Rules
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule M10  Abstract a single primary when multiple tumors of the same behavior are carcinoma NST/duct and lobular.
- Both/all tumors may be a mixture of carcinoma NST/duct and lobular 8522 OR
- One tumor may be duct and another tumor lobular OR
- One tumor may be mixed duct and lobular 8522, the other tumor either duct or lobular

Note 1: Tumors must be in the same breast and have the same behavior.

Note 2: Carcinoma NST/duct includes:
- DCIS 8500/2
- Carcinoma NST 8500/3
- Carcinoma with osteoclastic-like stromal giant cells 8035/3 (subtype/variant of carcinoma NST)
- Cribriform carcinoma 8201/3
- Pleomorphic carcinoma 8022/3

Note 3: Lobular carcinoma includes:
- In situ lobular carcinoma 8520/2
- In situ pleomorphic lobular carcinoma 8519/2
- Invasive lobular carcinoma 8520/3

Rule M11  Abstract a single primary when a ductal carcinoma occurs after a combination code in the same breast. See the following list:

- **DCIS** following a diagnosis of:
  - DCIS + lobular carcinoma in situ 8522/2 OR
  - DCIS + in situ Paget 8543/2 OR
  - DCIS + Invasive Paget 8543/3 OR
  - DCIS mixed with other in situ 8523/2 (code used for cases diagnosed prior to 1/1/2018)

- **Invasive carcinoma NST/duct** following a diagnosis of:
  - Invasive duct + invasive lobular 8522/3 OR
  - Invasive duct + invasive Paget 8541/3 OR
  - Invasive duct + other invasive carcinoma 8523/3
Breast Multiple Primary Rules
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule M12  Abstract multiple primaries when separate/non-contiguous tumors are two or more different subtypes/variants in Column 3 of Table 3 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions. Timing is irrelevant.

Note:  The tumors may be subtypes/variants of the same or different NOS histologies.
   - Same NOS: Encapsulated papillary carcinoma with invasion 8504/3 and solid papillary carcinoma with invasion 8509/3 are both subtypes of invasive papillary carcinoma 8503/3 but are distinctly different histologies. Abstract multiple primaries.
   - Different NOS: Encapsulated papillary carcinoma 8504/2 is a subtype/variant of in situ papillary carcinoma 8503/2. Pleomorphic lobular carcinoma in situ 8519/2 is a subtype/variant of lobular carcinoma in situ 8520/2. They are distinctly different histologies. Abstract multiple primaries.

Rule M13  Abstract a single primary when synchronous, separate/non-contiguous tumors are on the same row in Table 3 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions.

Note:  The same row means the tumors are:
   - The same histology (same four-digit ICD-O code) OR
   - One is the preferred term (column 1) and the other is a synonym for the preferred term (column 2) OR
   - A NOS (column 1/column 2) and the other is a subtype/variant of that NOS (column 3) OR
   - A NOS histology in column 3 with an indented subtype/variant.

Rule M14  Abstract multiple primaries when separate/non-contiguous tumors are:
   - On different rows in Table 3 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions.
   - A combination code in Table 2 and a code from Table 3.

Note 1:  Timing is irrelevant. Tumors may be synchronous or non-synchronous.
Note 2:  Each row in the table is a distinctly different histology.
Example 1:  Paget disease of the nipple with underlying lobular are multiple primaries. Paget and lobular are on different rows in Table 3.
Example 2:  Two tumors right breast. One tumor is invasive mixed duct and lobular 8522/3 (combination code from Table 2) and the second tumor is tubular 8211/3 (histology from Table 3). Abstract two primaries: 8522/3 and 8211/3.

Rule M15  Abstract a single primary (the invasive) when an in situ tumor is diagnosed after an invasive tumor in the same breast.

Note 1:  Once the patient has an invasive tumor, the in situ is recorded as a recurrence for those registrars who collect recurrence data.
Note 2:  The rules are hierarchical. Only use this rule when none of the previous rules apply.
Note 3:  The tumors may be a NOS and a subtype/variant of that NOS.
Breast Multiple Primary Rules  
C500-C506, C508-C509  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

**Rule M16**  
Abstract a single primary\(^1\) (the invasive) when an invasive tumor is diagnosed less than or equal to 60 days after an in situ tumor in the same breast.  
*Note 1:* The rules are hierarchical. Only use this rule when none of the previous rules apply.  
*Note 2:* The tumors may be a NOS and a subtype/variant of that NOS.  
*Note 3:* When the case has been abstracted, change behavior code on original abstract from /2 to /3.  
*Note 4:* Do not change date of diagnosis.  
*Note 5:* If the case has already been submitted to the central registry, report all changes.  
*Note 6:* The physician may stage both tumors because staging and determining multiple primaries are done for different reasons. Staging determines which treatment would be most effective. Determining multiple primaries is done to stabilize the data for the study of epidemiology (long-term studies done on incidence, mortality, and causation of a disease with the goal of reducing or eliminating that disease).  
*Note 7:* See the COC and SEER manuals for instructions on coding other data items such as Date of Diagnosis, Accession Year and Sequence Number.

**Rule M17**  
Abstract multiple primaries\(^ii\) when an invasive tumor occurs more than 60 days after an in situ tumor in the same breast.  
*Note 1:* The rules are hierarchical. Only use this rule when none of the previous rules apply.  
*Note 2:* Abstract both the invasive and in situ tumors.  
*Note 3:* Abstract as multiple primaries even if physician states the invasive tumor is disease recurrence or progression.  
*Note 4:* This rule is based on long-term epidemiologic studies of recurrence intervals. The specialty medical experts (SMEs) reviewed and approved these rules. Many of the SMEs were also authors, co-authors, or editors of the AJCC Staging Manual.

**Rule M18**  
Abstract a single primary\(^i\) when none of the previous rules apply.  
*Note:* Use this rule as a last resort. Please confirm that you have not overlooked an applicable rule.  
*Example:* One tumor is invasive carcinoma NST/ductal 8500/3 and a separate non-contiguous tumor in the same breast is DCIS 8500/2. Abstract a single primary: invasive carcinoma NST/ductal 8500/3.

This is the end of instructions for Multiple Tumors.

---

\(^i\) Prepare one abstract. Use the histology rules to assign the appropriate histology code. For registries collecting recurrence data: When a subsequent tumor is “single primary,” record that subsequent tumor as a recurrence.  
\(^ii\) Prepare two or more abstracts. Use the histology rules to assign the appropriate histology code to each case abstracted.
Breast Histology Coding Rules
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Note: Only code differentiation or features when there is a specific code for the NOS with differentiation or the NOS with features in Table 2 or Table 3 or the ICD-O and all updates.

Coding Histology

Note 1: The rules for coding breast histology are different from the histology coding rules for all other sites. **DO NOT USE THESE RULES FOR ANY SITE OTHER THAN BREAST.**

Note 2: Only use this section for one or more histologies within a single tumor.

Note 3: Do not use this section in place of the Histology Rules.

Two INVASIVE histologies

Two histologies within a single tumor will be either:
- A NOS and a subtype/variant **OR**
- Different histologies (different rows in Table 3 **OR** different subtypes in Table 3 Column 3 **OR** a combination code from Table 2 and a code from Table 3)

The following instructions are in priority order:

1. **NOS and a subtype/variant**
   A. Code the **subtype/variant** (specific histology) **ONLY** when documented to be greater than 90% of the tumor.
      **Note:** When a histology is listed as “minimal”, “focus/foci/focal”, “microscopic”, you can assume the other histological portion comprises greater than 90% of the tumor.
      **Example:** Patient had an excisional biopsy with a pathologic diagnosis of invasive cribriform carcinoma 8201/3. There was microscopic involvement of one margin. The patient chose to have a total mastectomy. Pathology from the total mastectomy showed minimal residual invasive carcinoma NST 8500/3. Because the invasive carcinoma NST was minimal, the subtype/variant invasive cribriform carcinoma 8201/3 is assumed to be greater than 90% of the tumor.
   B. Code the **NOS/NST** when the subtype/variant is documented to be less than or equal to 90% of the tumor **OR** the percentage of subtype/variant is **unknown/not documented**.

Jump to [Equivalent Terms and Definitions](#)  
Jump to [Multiple Primary Rules](#)
2. Different histologies
   A. Code the histology which comprises the majority of tumor.
      
      **Note 1:** This instruction **does not apply** to:
      - Invasive carcinoma NST/ductal and lobular carcinoma (use the combination code 8522/3).
      - Mucinous carcinoma and a different histology (see Histology Rules)
      - Metaplastic carcinoma, NOS and subtypes/variants and invasive carcinoma, NST (see Histology Rules)

      **Note 2:** The following terms **do not** describe the majority of tumor.

      | Architecture | Pattern(s) |
      | Component    | Subtype    |
      | Differentiation* | Type       |
      | Features (of)* | Variant    |
      | Foci; focus, focal |          |

      *Unless there is an exact ICD-O term that includes “differentiation” or “features”

   B. Code a combination code using [Table 2](#) in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions when the majority is unknown/not documented.

      **Do not** code apocrine carcinoma when the diagnosis specifies apocrine differentiation or features. Apocrine differentiation is frequently present in:
      - Carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma
        - Subtypes/variants of carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma
      - Lobular carcinoma NOS
        - Pleomorphic lobular carcinoma in situ

### Ambiguous Terminology

3. Code the specific histology described by **ambiguous terminology** (list follows) **ONLY** when A or B is true:
   A. The only diagnosis available is **one histology** term described by ambiguous terminology
      - CoC and SEER require reporting of cases diagnosed only by ambiguous terminology
Breast Histology Coding Rules
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

• Case is accessioned (added to your database) based on ambiguous terminology and no other histology information is available/documentated

Example: Outpatient biopsy says probably apocrine carcinoma. The case is accessioned (entered into the database) as required by both SEER and COC. No further information is available. Code the histology apocrine carcinoma. The case meets the criteria in #3A.

B. There is a NOS histology and a more specific (subtype/variant) described by ambiguous terminology
   • Specific histology is clinically confirmed by a physician (attending, pathologist, oncologist, etc.) OR
   • Patient is receiving treatment based on the specific histology described by ambiguous term

Example 1: The pathology diagnosis is carcinoma NST consistent with pleomorphic carcinoma. The oncology consult says the patient has pleomorphic carcinoma of the right breast. This is clinical confirmation of the diagnosis. Code pleomorphic carcinoma. The case meets the criteria in bullet 1.

Example 2: The pathology diagnosis is sarcoma consistent with liposarcoma. The treatment plan says the patient will receive the following treatment for liposarcoma of the breast. Treatment plan confirms liposarcoma. Code liposarcoma. The case meets the criteria in bullet 2.

If the specific histology does not meet the criteria in #3B, then code the NOS histology.

List of Ambiguous Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminology</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apparently</td>
<td>Most likely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appears</td>
<td>Presumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparable with</td>
<td>Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compatible with</td>
<td>Suspect(ed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consistent with</td>
<td>Suspicious (for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favor(s)</td>
<td>Typical (of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant appearing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Breast Histology Coding Rules
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Priority Order for Using Documentation to Identify Histology

IMPORTANT NOTES

   Note 1: Histology changes do occur following immunotherapy, chemotherapy, hormone, and radiation therapy.
   Note 2: Neoadjuvant treatment is any tumor-related treatment given prior to surgical removal of the malignancy.

   Exception: If the initial diagnosis is based on histology from FNA, smears, cytology, or from a regional or metastatic site, and neoadjuvant treatment is given and followed by resection of primary site which identifies a different or specific histology, code the histology from the primary site. For breast primaries, you cannot determine if histology comprises greater than 90% of the tumor by these diagnostic methods.

2. Code the histology using the following priority list and the Histology Rules. Do not change histology in order to make the case applicable for staging.

Use documentation in the following priority order to identify the histology type(s):

1. **Tissue or pathology report from primary site** (in priority order)
   A. Addendum(s) and/or comment(s)
   B. Final diagnosis / synoptic report as required by CAP
   C. CAP protocol
   Note 1: Addendums and comments on the pathology report are given a high priority because they often contain information about molecular testing, genetic testing, and/or special stains which give a more specific diagnosis.
   Note 2: The pathologist’s diagnosis from the pathology report is always reliable, so the final diagnosis is the second priority. The final diagnosis is often the synoptic CAP report.
   Note 3: The CAP protocol is a checklist which:
      - Provides guidelines for collecting the essential data elements for complete reporting of malignant tumors and optimal patient care.
      - Allows physicians to check multiple histologies

2. **Cytology** (nipple discharge or fine needle aspirate (FNA) of primary site)
3. **Tissue/pathology from a metastatic site**  
   *Note 1:* Code the behavior /3.  
   *Note 2:* The tissue from a metastatic site often shows *variations* from the primary tumor. When it is the only tissue available, it is more accurate than imaging.

4. **Radiography:** The following list is not in priority order because they are not a reliable method for identifying specific histology(ies). They are, however, valuable in diagnosing a malignancy.  
   A. Mammography  
   B. Ultrasound  
   C. CT  
   D. MRI

5. Code the histology documented by the physician when none of the above are available. Use the documentation in the following priority order:  
   A. Treatment Plan  
   B. Documentation from Tumor Board  
   C. Documentation in the medical record that refers to original pathology, cytology, or scan(s)  
   D. Physician’s *reference* to type of cancer (histology) in the medical record  
   *Note 1:* Code the specific histology when documented.  
   *Note 2:* Code the histology to 8000 (cancer/malignant neoplasm, NOS) or as stated by the physician when nothing more specific is documented.

### Single Tumor: In Situ Only

*Note 1:* DCIS is often multifocal/multicentric; use this module.  
*Note 2:* Subtypes/variant, architecture, pattern, and features **ARE NOT CODED.** The majority of in situ tumors will be coded to DCIS 8500/2.

**Rule H1**  
Code Paget disease in situ 8540/2 when the diagnosis is exactly Paget disease in situ.  
*Note 1:* This is a *de novo* primary of the nipple (new tumor) with *no underlying* tumor.  
*Note 2:* Paget is coded as in situ /2 only when pathology documents in situ behavior.
Breast Histology Coding Rules
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule H2  Code the histology when only one histology is present.

**Note 1:** Use Table 3 to code histology. New codes, terms, and synonyms are included in Table 3 and coding errors may occur if the table is not used.

**Note 2:** When the histology is not listed in Table 3, use the ICD-O and all updates.

**Note 3:** Submit a question to Ask a SEER Registrar when the histology code is not found in Table 3, ICD-O or all updates.

Rule H3  Code DCIS and in situ lobular carcinoma 8522/2 when DCIS and in situ lobular carcinoma are present.

**Note 1:** Although the notes preceding the in situ section say most tumors will be coded to DCIS, 8522/2 identifies both DCIS and lobular carcinoma in situ.

**Note 2:** 8522/2 is the most accurate description of DCIS and lobular carcinoma in situ.

Rule H4  Code DCIS and in situ Paget 8543/2.

**Note 1:** Although the notes preceding the in situ section say most tumors will be coded to DCIS, 8543/2 identifies both DCIS and in situ Paget.

**Note 2:** 8543/2 is the most accurate description of DCIS and in situ Paget.

Rule H5  Code DCIS 8500/2 when there is a combination of DCIS and any other carcinoma in situ. See Table 2.

Rule H6  Code pleomorphic lobular carcinoma in situ 8519/2 when there is a combination of lobular carcinoma in situ and pleomorphic lobular carcinoma in situ.

Rule H7  Code the histology using Table 2 when there are multiple in situ histologies (2 or more) within a single tumor.

- Lobular and any histology other than DCIS 8524/2
- Two or more histologies other than lobular and DCIS 8255/2

**Note:** This rule does not include DCIS. See previous rules.

This is the end of instructions for a Single Tumor: In Situ Only

Code the histology according to the rule that fits the case
Breast Histology Coding Rules
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Single Tumor: Invasive and In Situ Components

Rule H8  Code the invasive histology when both invasive and in situ components are present.

*Note 1: Ignore* the in situ term.
*Note 2: This is consistent with the 2007 MPH Rules.*

This is the end of instructions for a Single Tumor: Invasive and In Situ Components

Code the histology according to the rule that fits the case

Single Tumor: Invasive Only

Rule H9  Code Paget disease 8540/3 when the diagnosis is exactly Paget disease.

*Note 1: This is a de novo primary of the nipple (new tumor) with no underlying tumor.*
*Note 2: Paget is coded /3 when:*
  * Pathology documents invasive behavior OR*
  * Behavior is not documented/unknown*

Rule H10  Code the underlying tumor when there is a diagnosis of inflammatory carcinoma.1

*Example:* The patient has a clinical diagnosis of inflammatory breast carcinoma. Pathology shows carcinoma NST with dermal invasion as well as erythema. Code the underlying tumor: carcinoma NST 8500/3.

*Informational item:* The clinical symptoms of inflammatory breast cancer include rapid breast enlargement and skin changes (redness, edema peau d’orange) involving more than a third of the breast. Usually there is a diffuse firmness of the breast and there is no palpable underlying mass.

*Note 1: Record the inflammatory carcinoma in staging fields.*
*Note 2: Code inflammatory carcinoma 8530/3 when it is the only diagnosis available (DCO, outpatient only, no follow-up).*

1 American College of Pathologists:  *Protocol for the Examination of Specimens From Patients With Invasive Carcinoma of the Breast:* “Inflammatory carcinoma requires the presence of clinical findings of erythema and edema involving at least one-third or more of the skin of the breast”
Rule H11  Code mucinous carcinoma/adenocarcinoma 8480 ONLY when:

- The diagnosis is exactly mucinous carcinoma or mucinous duct carcinoma OR
- Multiple histologies are present and mucinous carcinoma is documented as greater than 90% of the tumor

*Note 1:* The pure mucinous carcinoma category includes only cases which are diagnosed as exactly mucinous or documented to be greater than 90% of the tumor.

*Note 2:* This is a change from the 2007 MPH Rules.

*Note 3:* When a tumor has both mucinous carcinoma and a different histology, and mucinous is less than or equal to 90% of the tumor (or the percentage is not documented), code the other histology.

Rule H12  Code the primary invasive histology when there is a carcinoma with signet ring cells OR signet ring cell differentiation.

*Example:* Resection pathology diagnosis is invasive lobular carcinoma with signet ring cell differentiation. Code the invasive lobular carcinoma 8520/3.

Rule H13  Code metaplastic carcinoma, NOS, or subtype/variant of metaplastic carcinoma, NOS when invasive carcinoma, NST is present along with the metaplastic carcinoma.

*Example:* Resection pathology diagnosis is invasive mammary carcinoma, NST with extensive metaplastic carcinoma present. Code metaplastic carcinoma 8575/3.

Rule H14  Code the histology when only one histology is present.

*Note 1:* Use Table 3 to code histology. New codes, terms, and synonyms are included in Table 3 and coding errors may occur if the table is not used.

*Note 2:* When the histology is not listed in Table 3, use the ICD-O and all updates.

*Note 3:* Submit a question to Ask a SEER Registrar when the histology code is not found in Table 3, ICD-O or all updates.

Rule H15  Code duct carcinoma and invasive lobular carcinoma 8522/3 when there is both invasive carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma and invasive lobular carcinoma.

*Note 1:* CAP uses the term Invasive carcinoma with ductal and lobular features (“mixed type carcinoma”) as a synonym for duct carcinoma/carcinoma NST AND invasive lobular carcinoma 8522/3.

*Note 2:* Although the instructions in the “Coding Multiple Histologies in a Single Tumor” section state, “Code the histology that comprises the majority of tumor”, 8522/3 identifies both invasive carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma and invasive lobular carcinoma and is the most accurate description.
Breast Histology Coding Rules
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule H16  Code the **subtype/variant** (specific histology) **ONLY** when there is a NOS/NST and a subtype/variant AND the subtype/variant is documented to be **greater than 90%** of the tumor.

**Note 1:** When a histology is listed as “minimal”, “focus/foci/focal”, “microscopic”, you can assume the other histological portion comprises greater than 90% of the tumor.

**Note 2:** Use Table 3 to identify NOS/NST and subtypes/variants. Examples include the following:
- Carcinoma NST 8500 and a subtype/variant of carcinoma NST
- Glycogen-rich clear cell carcinoma 8315 and a subtype/variant of glycogen-rich clear cell carcinoma
- Lobular carcinoma 8520 and a subtype/variant of lobular carcinoma
- Medullary carcinoma 8510 and a subtype/variant of medullary carcinoma
- Metaplastic carcinoma 8575 and a subtype/variant of metaplastic carcinoma
- Papillary carcinoma 8503 and a subtype/variant of papillary carcinoma
- Sarcoma 8800 and a subtype/variant of sarcoma
- Small cell carcinoma 8041 and a subtype/variant of small cell carcinoma

**Note 3:** **Do not** code any histology described as features or differentiation unless it is part of the preferred term.

**Example 1:** Pathology from excision shows a 1.4 cm tumor and a diagnosis of clear cell carcinoma 8310/3 with a focus of glycogen-rich clear cell carcinoma NOS 8315/3. Because the glycogen-rich clear cell carcinoma NOS is just a focus, more than 90% of the tumor is clear cell carcinoma. Code the subtype/variant: clear cell carcinoma 8310/3.

**Example 2:** Pathology from an excised tumor says tumor is 95% metaplastic carcinoma spindle cell type 8032/3 and the remainder is metaplastic carcinoma NOS 8575/3. Code the subtype/variant: metaplastic carcinoma spindle cell type 8032/3.

Rule H17  Code the **NOS/NST** when there is a NOS/NST and a subtype/variant AND
- The subtype/variant is designated as **less than or equal to 90%** of tumor **OR**
- The percentage of each is **unknown/not documented**

**Example 1:** Pathology diagnosis is carcinoma NST 8500/3 and pleomorphic carcinoma 8022/3. The percentage of subtype/variant is unknown. Code the NOS: carcinoma NST 8500/3.

**Example 2:** Pathology says the majority of tumor is metaplastic carcinoma with chondroid differentiation 8571/3 and the remainder is metaplastic carcinoma NOS 8575/3. Majority simply means greater than 50%, so it is unknown whether or not the subtype/variant is greater than 90% of the tumor. Code metaplastic carcinoma NOS 8575/3.
Breast Histology Coding Rules
C500-C506, C508-C509
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule H18  Code the histology that comprises greater than 50% of tumor when two histologies are:
- On different rows in Table 3 in the Equivalent Terms and definitions OR
- Different subtypes of the same NOS OR
- A combination code from Table 2 and a code from Table 3

Note 1: This rule does not apply to mucinous. See previous rules.
Note 2: The rules are hierarchical, so the tumors are NOT a NOS/NST and subtype/variant.
Note 3: If the majority histology is unknown/not documented, continue through the rules.
Example: Pathology reads the tumor is predominantly carcinoma NST 8500/3 with areas of tubular carcinoma 8211/3. Code the predominant histology: carcinoma NST 8500/3. Carcinoma NST and tubular carcinoma are on different rows in Table 3, so they are distinctly different histologies.

Rule H19  Code a combination code when there are two histologies (two components) within a single tumor and the majority histology is unknown/not documented.

Note 1: Use Table 2 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions to identify valid combination codes.
Note 2: The rules are hierarchical, so the tumors are NOT a NOS/NST and a single subtype/variant.
Note 3: The diagnosis may be two subtypes/variants and the pathologist may mention the presence of duct/carcinoma NST. Ignore the mention of carcinoma NST.
Note 4: Do not use a combination code when the second histology is described as features or differentiation unless it is part of the preferred term.
Note 5: The histologies may be identified as:
- Mixed histologies
- Combination histologies
- Histology 1 AND histology 2
- Histology 1 WITH histology 2

This is the end of instructions for a Single Tumor: Invasive Only

Code the histology according to the rule that fits the case
Multiple Tumors Abstracted as a Single Primary

Note 1: DCIS is often multifocal/multicentric; use the Single Tumor: In Situ module.
Note 2: First use the multiple primary rules to ensure that the multiple tumors are to be abstracted as a single primary.

Rule H20  Code the underlying tumor when there is a diagnosis of inflammatory carcinoma

Example: The patient has a clinical diagnosis of inflammatory breast carcinoma. Pathology shows carcinoma NST with dermal invasion as well as erythema. Code the underlying tumor: carcinoma NST 8500/3.

Informational item: The clinical symptoms of inflammatory breast cancer include rapid breast enlargement and skin changes (redness, edema peau d’orange) involving more than a third of the breast. Usually there is a diffuse firmness of the breast and there is no palpable underlying mass.

Note 1: Record the inflammatory carcinoma in staging fields.
Note 2: Code inflammatory carcinoma 8530/3 when it is the only diagnosis available (DCO, outpatient only, no follow-up).

Rule H21  Code Paget disease and ductal carcinoma as follows when:

• Pathology specifies Paget disease as invasive /3 OR behavior not documented AND
• Underlying tumor is:
  o Invasive carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma 8541/3
  o DCIS 8543/3

Note: Ignore the presence of lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS).

Rule H22  Code Paget disease and DCIS 8543/2 when there is Paget disease (specified as in situ) with underlying DCIS.

Rule H23  Code the histology when only one histology is present in all tumors.

Note 1: Use Table 3 to code histology. New codes, terms, and synonyms are included in Table 3 and coding errors may occur if the table is not used.

Note 2: When the histology is not listed in Table 3, use the ICD-O and all updates.

Note 3: Submit a question to Ask a SEER Registrar when the histology code is not found in Table 3, ICD-O or all updates.
Rule H24  Code the **invasive** histology when there are invasive and in situ histologies:
  • Mixed in each of multiple tumors **OR**
  • In separate tumors (one or more invasive and one or more in situ)
  
  **Example 1:** Multiple tumors, each with invasive carcinoma NST and in situ lobular carcinoma (LCIS) mixed. Code to invasive carcinoma NST 8500/3.

  **Example 2:** One tumor is invasive carcinoma NST and the other is lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS). Code to invasive carcinoma NST 8500/3.

Rule H25  Code 8522 when carcinoma NST and lobular are present in multiple tumors.
  • DCIS and in situ lobular 8522/2
  • Carcinoma NST/duct carcinoma and invasive lobular 8522/3

  **Note 1:** CAP uses the term Invasive carcinoma with ductal and lobular features (“mixed type carcinoma”) as a synonym for duct carcinoma/carcinoma NST AND invasive lobular carcinoma 8522/3.

  **Note 2:** One tumor may be carcinoma NST and the other lobular, or all tumors may be a mixture of carcinoma NST and lobular.

  **Note 3:** This combination code specifically identifies carcinoma NST and lobular carcinoma. For all other histological combinations, continue through the rules.

  **Note 4:** These rules are hierarchical. Both histologies must be in situ or both histologies must be invasive. For example, do not use this rule for invasive carcinoma NST and in situ lobular.

Rule H26  Code the NOS/NST when there is a NOS/NST and a subtype/variant:
  • Mixed in all of the tumors **OR**
  • Separate tumors with different histologies

  **Note:** It is very difficult to determine whether the subtype/variant is greater than 90% of the tumor mass when there are multiple tumors.
Rule H27  Code a combination code when there are two histologies (two components) within all tumors.

Note 1: Use Table 2 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions to identify valid combination codes.

Note 2: Do not use a combination code when the second histology is described as differentiation or features, unless it is part of the preferred term.

Note 3: The histologies may be identified as:
- Mixed histologies
- Combination histology
- Histology 1 AND histology 2
- Histology 1 WITH histology 2

Note 4: Table 2 is used for two histologies. When there are greater than two histologies, use the “last resort” code 8255 because none of the other combinations include greater than two histologies.

This is the end of instructions for Multiple Tumors Abstracted as a Single Primary

Code the histology according to the rule that fits the case