Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Introduction

Note 1: New terms and codes in these rules are based on the *WHO Classification of Tumors of the Digestive System* 2010 edition.

Note 2: Ninety-eight percent of colon cancers are *adenocarcinoma* and adenocarcinoma subtypes.

Note 3: Mixed histologies and specific variants or subtypes of adenocarcinoma other than mucinous/colloid or signet ring cell are rare. A less common combination is mixed adenoneuroendocrine carcinoma (MANEC) 8244 (previously called adenocarcinoma and carcinoid). The new terminology was originally proposed for tumors arising from goblet cell carcinoid but with more aggressive adenocarcinoma histology. It was also proposed because carcinoids are a subgroup of neuroendocrine carcinoma. Pathologists may still diagnose adenocarcinoma and carcinoid, adenocarcinoid, or adenocarcinoma and a specific neuroendocrine tumor or adenocarcinoma arising from/with a NET (including specific types of NET-like goblet cell carcinoid). Over time, the histologic diagnoses will change to MANEC.

Note 4: De novo (previously called frank) adenocarcinoma arises in the mucosa of the bowel, not in a polyp.

Note 5: Terms Seen More Frequently: NET, NEC, GIST
- NET (neuroendocrine tumor): The term NET is gradually replacing carcinoid; however, some pathologists still use the term carcinoid
- NEC (neuroendocrine carcinoma): The term NEC includes small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, and poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinoma
- GIST (gastrointestinal stromal tumor):
  - GISTs were originally thought to be smooth muscle tumors but are now thought to originate from the interstitial cells of Cajal, neuro-regulatory cells in the GI tract. Prior to the implementation of an ICD-O-3 histology code for GISTs in 2001, they were reported as a GI sarcoma, usually leiomyosarcoma
  - About a quarter of gastric GISTs are malignant
  - It is often difficult for the pathologist to determine the behavior of a GIST
  - GIST NOS becomes a reportable neoplasm beginning with cases diagnosed 1/1/2021 forward

Note 6: 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 7: 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

Jump to Multiple Primary Rules
Jump to Histology Coding Rules
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Equivalent Terms and Definitions  
C180-C189, C199, C209  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

- 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 8:** For those sites/histologies which have recognized biomarkers, the biomarkers are most frequently used to target treatment. Currently, there are clinical trials being conducted to determine whether these biomarkers can be used to identify multiple primaries and/or histologic type. 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. 2007 Rules instruct “Code the histology from the most representative specimen.” For all sites except breast and CNS, 2018 Rules instruct “Code the most specific histology from biopsy or resection. When there is a discrepancy between the biopsy and resection (two distinctly different histologies/different rows), code the histology from the most representative specimen (the greater amount of tumor).”
2. **Rectum** and **Rectosigmoid** are now included with the Colon Rules. In the 2007 MPH Rules, they were included with Other Sites.
3. There are new multiple primary rules which address **anastomotic recurrence**.
4. Neuroendocrine tumors (formerly carcinoid) arising in the appendix are reportable for cases diagnosed 1/1/2015 and forward.
5. **Rule clarification:** **Pseudomyxoma peritonei** (accumulation of mucin-secreting tumor cells in the abdominal or pelvic cavity) now has a two-tiered system (WHO 2010) that classifies pseudomyxoma peritonei as either **high-grade** or **low-grade** (see below). Pseudomyxoma peritonei is usually associated with **mucinous** tumors of the appendix and is rarely associated with ovarian mucinous tumors.
   - **High-grade** pseudomyxoma peritonei is **malignant** 3
   - **Low-grade** pseudomyxoma peritonei is **not malignant** 1
   - See **Histology Rules** for coding instructions

Jump to Multiple Primary Rules  
Jump to Histology Coding Rules  
Colon Solid Tumor Rules  
December 2020 Update
6. There are **dysplasias** which have been assigned an **in situ behavior** code /2 in WHO and in the ICD-O Update. Despite becoming a /2, they are **not reportable in the US**. They are reportable in Canada.
   - Dysplasia was **not** collected in the past. If dysplasia is added to the database with the same code as in situ tumors, there will be a **huge upsurge** in the **incidence** of in situ neoplasms. The various agencies are looking for solutions to this issue.
   - There would be no way to **separate** the dysplasias from the in-situ neoplasms in the database, which would cause problems with surveillance (long-term studies) since the prognosis and probabilities of disease progression are different between an in-situ tumor and a dysplasia.
   - **Pathologists frequently use the term “severe dysplasia” or “high grade dysplasia” in place of carcinoma in situ. Code CIS only** if the pathologist expressly states “CIS”

7. **Polyps** are now **disregarded** when coding histology. For example, adenocarcinoma in an adenomatous polyp is coded as adenocarcinoma 8140. For the purposes of determining multiple primaries, tumors coded as adenocarcinoma in a polyp for pre-2018 cases should be treated as adenocarcinoma 8140.

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

---

**Equivalent or Equal Terms**

These terms can be used interchangeably:

- **And; with**
  - **Note:** “And” and “with” are used as synonyms when describing multiple histologies within a single tumor.
- **Carcinoid; NET; neuroendocrine tumor**
- **Carcinoma; carcinoma NOS; adenocarcinoma; adenocarcinoma NOS; intestinal type adenocarcinoma 8140**
- **De novo; frank adenocarcinoma (obsolete)**
- **Familial polyposis; familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) 8220**
- **Intramucosal; lateral extension within the mucosal layer of the GI tract**
- **Invasion through colon wall; extension through colon wall; transmural**
  - **Note:** The term “transmural” is used to describe extension through all layers of the wall, but not past the wall OR extension through the serosa into the mesentery. **Read** the pathology report carefully.
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

- Mucinous; mucoid; mucous; colloid
- Neuroendocrine carcinoma; NEC
- Polyp; adenoma; polyp NOS; adenomatous polyp
  
  **Note 1:** The term “polyp” means projecting from a surface.
  
  **Note 2:** There are many kinds of polyps. Most common are adenomas, which are part of the adenoma-cancer sequence.
  
  **Note 3:** Other types of polyps include hyperplastic, juvenile, Peutz-Jeghers and serrated adenoma/polyp.
- Serosa; visceral peritoneum
- Simultaneous; existing at the same time; concurrent; prior to first course treatment
- Site; topography
- 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.

- **Component** is not equivalent to **subtype/type/variant**
  
  **Note:** Component is only coded when the pathologist specifies the component as a second carcinoma.

- **Exophytic** and **polypoid** are not equivalent to either an adenoma or an adenomatous polyp. The terms “exophytic” and “polypoid” refer to anything projecting from the bowel mucosa into the lumen. The lesion may be benign, malignant, or inflammatory.

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

- **Polypoid adenocarcinoma** is not equivalent to adenocarcinoma in a polyp

Jump to [Multiple Primary Rules](#)
Jump to [Histology Coding Rules](#)
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Equivalent Terms and Definitions  
C180-C189, C199, C209  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Table 1: Specific Histologies, NOS, and Subtypes/Variants

Use Table 1 as directed by the Histology Rules to assign the more common histology codes for malignancies found in the colon, rectosigmoid and rectum.

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 code is not found in Table 1, 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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific and NOS Term and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms for Specific or NOS Term</th>
<th>Subtypes/Variants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adenocarcinoma 8140</td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma, NOS</td>
<td>Adenoid cystic carcinoma 8200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma/carcinoma in a polyp NOS (now coded to 8140)</td>
<td>Cribriform comedo-type carcinoma/adenocarcinoma, cribriform comedo-type 8201*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma/carcinoma in adenomatous polyp (now coded to 8140)</td>
<td>Diffuse adenocarcinoma/carcinoma 8145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma/carcinoma in polypoid adenoma (now coded to 8140)</td>
<td>Linitis plastica 8142/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma/carcinoma in serrated adenoma (now coded to 8140)</td>
<td>Medullary adenocarcinoma/carcinoma 8510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma and mucinous carcinoma, mucinous documented as less than 50% of tumor OR percentage of mucinous</td>
<td>Micropapillary carcinoma 8265*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mucinous/colloid adenocarcinoma/carcinoma 8480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mucoepidermoid carcinoma 8430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Serrated adenocarcinoma 8213*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: See Histology Rules for instructions on coding adenocarcinoma subtypes/variants arising in a polyp

Note 2: When the term intestinal adenocarcinoma is used to describe a colon primary, it simply means the appearance is...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific and NOS Term and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms for Specific or NOS Term</th>
<th>Subtypes/Variants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>similar to adenocarcinoma seen in the stomach and is coded to adenocarcinoma NOS 8140</td>
<td>unknown/not documented Adenocarcinoma and signet ring cell carcinoma, percentage of signet ring cell carcinoma documented as less than 50% of tumor OR unknown/not documented Adenocarcinoma/carcinoma in tubular polyp (now coded to 8140) Adenocarcinoma/carcinoma in tubulovillous polyp (now coded to 8140) Adenocarcinoma/carcinoma in villous adenoma (now coded to 8140) Adenocarcinoma in any type of polyp Adenocarcinoma, intestinal type Adenocarcinoma and cribriform carcinoma percentage of cribriform documented as less than 50% of tumor OR unknown/not documented Adenocarcinoma with mucinous and signet ring cell features Comedocarcinoma Intestinal adenocarcinoma</td>
<td>Signet ring cell/poorly cohesive adenocarcinoma/carcinoma 8490 Superficial spreading adenocarcinoma 8143 Tubulopapillary carcinoma 8263 Undifferentiated adenocarcinoma/carcinoma 8020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenosquamous carcinoma 8560</td>
<td>Mixed adenocarcinoma NOS and epidermoid carcinoma Mixed adenocarcinoma NOS and squamous cell carcinoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This code cannot be used for adenocarcinoma subtypes/variants with squamous cell/epidermoid carcinoma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined small cell carcinoma 8045</td>
<td>Small cell carcinoma mixed with • Adenocarcinoma OR • Neuroendocrine carcinoma OR • Any other type of carcinoma/adenocarcinoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrinoma 8153</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Specific and NOS Term and Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific and NOS Term and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms for Specific or NOS Term</th>
<th>Subtypes/Variants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal stromal tumor 8936/3</td>
<td>Gastrointestinal stromal tumor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIST, NOS</td>
<td>GIST, malignant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal stromal sarcoma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed adenoneuroendocrine carcinoma 8244</td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma ex-goblet cell</td>
<td>Goblet cell adenocarcinoma/Goblet cell carcinoid 8243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenocarcinoma mixed with high-grade large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenocarcinoma mixed with high-grade small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANEC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuroendocrine carcinoma 8246</td>
<td>NEC</td>
<td>Large cell NEC 8013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small cell NEC 8041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuroendocrine tumor Grade 1 (G1) 8240</td>
<td>Carcinoid NOS</td>
<td>EC cell serotonin-producing NET/enterochromaffin cell carcinoid 8241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: When the diagnosis is exactly “carcinoid” it may be a Grade 1 or Grade 2 NET. Default is coding NET Grade 1 8240.</td>
<td>Low-grade neuroendocrine tumor</td>
<td>Neuroendocrine tumor (NET) Grade 2 (G2) 8249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NET Grade 1 (G1)</td>
<td>Somatostatin-producing NET 8156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Well differentiated neuroendocrine tumor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarcoma NOS 8800/3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Angiosarcoma/hemangiosarcoma 9120/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leiomyosarcoma 8890/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spindle cell carcinoma 8032</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squamous cell carcinoma 8070</td>
<td>Epidermoid carcinoma NOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squamous cell carcinoma NOS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squamous cell epithelioma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These new codes were approved by the IARC/WHO Committee for ICD-O.*
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Table 2: Histologies Not Reportable for Colon, Rectosigmoid and Rectum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific or NOS Term and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Subtype/Variant of NOS with Histology Code</th>
<th>Reason not reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adenoma 8140/0</td>
<td>Adenoma NOS</td>
<td>Tubular adenoma 8211/0 Tubulovillous adenoma 8263/0 Villous adenoma 8261/0</td>
<td>Non-malignant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Note:</em> No malignancy in polyps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowden-associated polyp No code</td>
<td>Cowden disease Cowden syndrome Multiple hamartoma syndrome</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-malignant /no code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Note:</em> No malignancy in polyps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysplasia, high grade 8148/2</td>
<td>High-grade dysplasia Intraepithelial neoplasia, high grade</td>
<td></td>
<td>CURRENTLY NOT REPORTABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Note:</em> Colorectal primaries only (C180-C189, C199 and C209)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysplasia, low grade 8148/0*</td>
<td>Intraepithelial neoplasia, low grade</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-malignant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Note:</em> Colorectal primaries only (C180-C189, C199 and C209)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jump to [Multiple Primary Rules](#)  
Jump to [Histology Coding Rules](#)  

Colon Solid Tumor Rules  
December 2020 Update
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific or NOS Term and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Subtype/Variant of NOS with Histology Code</th>
<th>Reason not reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) No code</td>
<td>Adenomatous polyposis coli Bussey-Garder polyposis Familial multiple polyposis Familial polyposis coli Familial polyposis of the colon and rectum Familial polyposis of the gastrointestinal tract Gardner syndrome Multiple adenomatosis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reportable only when there is cancer in a polyp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangliocytic paraganglioma 8683/0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-malignant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal stromal tumor stated as benign, borderline, or non-malignant 8936/1 (SEE NOTE in column 2)</td>
<td>GIST NOS GIST, behavior not specified</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-malignant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperplastic polyp No code</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-malignant/no code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflammatory or pseudopolyp No code</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reactive lesions; mimic carcinoma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Equivalent Terms and Definitions
*C180-C189, C199, C209*  
*(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific or NOS Term and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Subtype/Variant of NOS with Histology Code</th>
<th>Reason not reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile polyp No code</td>
<td>Combined juvenile polyposis/hereditary Hemorrhagic telangiectasis (Osler-Webec-Rendu) syndrome Familial juvenile polyposis Generalized juvenile polyposis Hamartomatous gastrointestinal polyposis; Juvenile polyposis Juvenile polyposis coli Juvenile polyposis of infancy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-malignant / no code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L cell glucagon-like peptide and PP/PYY-producing NETs 8152/1*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-malignant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leiomyoma 8890/0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-malignant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipoma 8850/0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Benign accumulation of fat cells that are circumscribed or encapsulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-grade appendiceal mucinous neoplasm 8480/1</td>
<td>LAMN</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-malignant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Note:</em> May have low-grade, non-invasive pseudomyxoma peritonei, mucinous implants in peritoneum or beyond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynch syndrome No code</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-malignant/no code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jump to [Multiple Primary Rules](#)  
Jump to [Histology Coding Rules](#)
### Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C180-C189, C199, C209  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific or NOS Term and Code</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Subtype/Variant of NOS with Histology Code</th>
<th>Reason not reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Mesenchymal tumors**       |          | Granular cell tumor 9580/0  
Hemangioma 9120/0              | Non-malignant |
| **Peutz-Jeghers polyp No code** | Intraepithelial neoplasia in Peutz-Jeghers polyp(s)  
Periorificial lentiginosis  
Peutz-Jeghers polyposis  
Polyps-and-spots syndrome | Non-malignant/no code |
| **Pseudomyxoma peritonei**   | (when pathologist does not designate as malignant OR implants are benign) 8480/1 | Non-malignant. When both implants and site of origin are benign, the case is not reportable. |
| **Sessile serrated adenoma/polyp 8213/0** | Serrated polyposis  
Sporadic serrated polyps  
Traditional serrated adenoma | Non-malignant |
| **Tubular carcinoid, no malignancy 8245/1** | | Non-malignant |

*These new codes were approved by the IARC/WHO Committee for ICD-O*
Colonoscopy measurements which may be used to determine primary site when no site is designated

Illustrations

Colonoscopy Measurements*

- Hepatic flexure
- Transverse 82-132
- Splenic flexure
- Ascending 132-147
- Descending 57-82
- Cecum at 150
- Sigmoid 17-57
- Rectum 4-16
- Rectosigmoid 15-17
- Anus 0-4

* From anal verge. Approximation only.
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

GI System

Jump to Multiple Primary Rules
Jump to Histology Coding Rules

Colon Solid Tumor Rules
December 2020 Update
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Polyps and de novo or “frank” adenocarcinoma in colon

Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/44/Colon_cancer.jpg
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Large intestine; snare instrument to remove polyps
Colon Surgery: Hemicolecetomy

The primary treatment for colon cancer is surgery. Part of the large bowel and the surrounding lymph nodes are removed. The remaining bowel is then joined together (anastomosis).

http://www.cedars-sinai.edu/Patients/Programs-and-Services/Colorectal-Cancer-Center/Services-and-Treatments/Rectal-Cancer.aspx
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rectal Surgery
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Multiple Primary Rules
C180-C189, C199, C209
(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:
- Discontinuous lesions in soft tissue adjacent to primary site
- Regional or distant lymph nodes for the primary site being abstracted as identified in Summary Staging Manual
- Brain
- Liver
- Lung
- Peritoneum
- Spinal cord (not frequent)

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

Note: Collision tumors are counted as two individual tumors for the purpose of determining multiple primaries. Collision tumors were originally two separate tumors that arose in close proximity. As the tumors increased in size, they merged or overlapped each other. Use the Multiple Tumors module.

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

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

Jump to Equivalent Terms and Definitions  Jump to Histology Coding Rules  Colon Solid Tumor Rules  December 2020 Update
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Multiple Primary Rules  
C180-C189, C199, C209  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Single Tumor

Note: Collision tumors are counted as two individual tumors for the purpose of determining multiple primaries. Collision tumors were originally two separate tumors that arose in close proximity. As the tumors increased in size, they merged or overlapped each other. Use the Multiple Tumors module.

Rule M2  Abstract a single primary\(^1\) 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.

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

\(^1\) Prepare one abstract. Use the histology rules to assign the appropriate histology code.
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Multiple Primary Rules
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Multiple Tumors

Note 1: Multiple tumors may be a single primary or multiple primaries.

Note 2: Collision tumors are counted as two individual tumors for the purpose of determining multiple primaries. Collision tumors were originally two separate tumors that arose in close proximity. As the tumors increased in size, they merged or overlapped each other. Use the Multiple Tumors module to determine if they are a single primary or multiple primaries.

Rule M3 Abstract a single primary when there is adenocarcinoma in situ and/or invasive in at least one polyp AND
- There is a clinical diagnosis of familial polyposis (FAP) OR
- Greater than 100 polyps are documented (no diagnosis of FAP)

Note 1: A diagnosis of familial polyposis (FAP) is made when the patient has greater than 100 adenomatous polyps. Polyps with adenocarcinoma and benign polyps will be present. Because there are many polyps, the pathologist does not examine every polyp.

Note 2: In situ and malignant adenocarcinoma in polyps, malignancies with remnants of a polyp, as well as de novo (previously called frank) malignancies may be present in multiple segments of the colon or in both the colon and rectum. Polyposis may be present in other GI sites such as stomach (a de novo does not have to be present; all adenocarcinoma may be in polyps).

Note 3: FAP is a genetic disease. The characteristics of FAP are numerous precancerous polyps in the colon and rectum when the patient reaches puberty. If not treated, the polyps typically become malignant. Patients often have total colectomies.

Note 4: Multiple polyps in the colorectum is not equivalent to FAP.

Note 5: Code primary site as follows:
- Present in more than one segment of colon: C189 colon, NOS
- Present in colon and rectosigmoid OR colon and rectum: C199 rectosigmoid junction
- Present in colon and small intestine: C260 intestinal tract, NOS (there is no code for large and small bowel)

Note: In addition to the colon and small intestine, FAP may also be present in the:
- Stomach AND/OR
- Rectosigmoid AND/OR
- Rectum

Example: The patient has a diagnosis of FAP. The operative report and physician’s documentation say that polyps with adenocarcinoma were present in specimens removed from the ascending colon and the sigmoid colon. The ascending and sigmoid colon are part of the large bowel. Code the primary site C189 colon NOS.
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Multiple Primary Rules
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

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

*Note 1:* Definition of separate/non-contiguous tumors: at least two malignancies which **do not** overlap/merge.

*Note 2:* Differences at either the **second** or **third** characters are different primary sites/multiple primaries.

*Example 1:* Breast C50x and colon C18x

*Example 2:* Colon C18x and rectum C209 (This does not include FAP- see earlier rules)

*Note:* This rule **does not** apply to a single overlapping malignancy of colon and rectum.

Rule M5  Abstract **multiple primaries** when separate/non-contiguous tumors are two or more different **subtypes/variants** in Column 3, **Table 1** 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:** Medullary carcinoma NOS 8510/3 and tubulopapillary adenocarcinoma 8263/3 are both subtypes of adenocarcinoma NOS 8140/3 but are distinctly different histologies. Abstract multiple primaries.

- **Different NOS:** Goblet cell carcinoid 8243/3 is a subtype of mixed adenoneuroendocrine carcinoma 8244/3; somatostatin-producing NET 8156/3 is a subtype of neuroendocrine tumor Grade 1 (G1) 8240/3. They are distinctly different histologies. Abstract multiple primaries.

Rule M6  Abstract **multiple primaries** when separate/non-contiguous tumors are on **different rows** in **Table 1** in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions. Timing is irrelevant.

*Note:* Each row in the table is a **distinctly different** histology.

Rule M7  Abstract **multiple primaries** when a subsequent tumor arises at the **anastomotic** site AND:

- One tumor is a **NOS** and the other is a **subtype/variant** of that NOS OR

- The subsequent tumor occurs **greater than 24 months** after original tumor resection OR

- The **subsequent** tumor arises in the **mucosa** (see [illustration](#))

*Note:* Bullet three does not apply to GIST. GISTs only start in the wall; never in the mucosa.

*Example:* (For bullet 1: NOS and subtype/variant) The original tumor was adenocarcinoma NOS 8140. The patient had a hemicolectomy. There was a recurrence at the anastomotic site diagnosed exactly as mucinous adenocarcinoma 8480. Mucinous adenocarcinoma is a subtype/variant of the NOS adenocarcinoma, but they are two different histologies. **Code two primaries**, one for the original adenocarcinoma NOS and another for the subsequent anastomotic site mucinous adenocarcinoma.

*Note 1:* There may or may not be **physician documentation** of anastomotic recurrence. Follow the rules.
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Multiple Primary Rules
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

*Note 2:* When the original tumor was diagnosed prior to 1/1/2018 and was coded to adenocarcinoma in a polyp, and the anastomotic site tumor is adenocarcinoma per 2018 rules, the tumors are the same histology. ICD-O codes differ because of changes in histology coding rules.

*Note 3:* The tumor may or may not invade into the colon wall or adjacent tissue.

*Note 4:* A “rectal stump” is an anastomotic site.

*Note 5:* These rules are hierarchical. Only use this rule when previous rules do not apply.

**Rule M8** Abstract a single primary when a subsequent tumor arises at the anastomotic site AND:
- The subsequent tumor occurs less than or equal to 24 months after original tumor resection OR
- The tumor arises in colon/rectal wall and/or surrounding tissue; there is no involvement of the mucosa (see illustration) OR
- The pathologist or clinician documents an anastomotic recurrence

*Note 1:* Bullet two does not apply to GIST. GISTs only start in the wall; never in the mucosa.

*Note 2:* The physician may stage the subsequent tumor because the depth of invasion determines the second course of treatment.

*Note 3:* These tumors are a single primary/recurrence. Registrars that collect recurrence information should record the information in the recurrence fields.

*Note 4:* A “rectal stump” is an anastomotic site.

**Rule M9** Abstract multiple primaries when there are separate, non-contiguous tumors in sites with ICD-O site codes that differ at the fourth characters C18X.

*Note:* Differences at the fourth character include different segments of the colon. Abstract a primary for each separate non-contiguous tumor in a different segment of the colon. This rule is not used for colon NOS C189. C189 is rarely used other than DCO.

*Example:* The patient has adenocarcinoma in situ in a sigmoid polyp and mucinous adenocarcinoma in a polyp in the descending colon, the site code differs at the fourth character (sigmoid C187 and descending C186). Code two primaries, one for the sigmoid and another for the descending colon.
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Multiple Primary Rules  
C180-C189, C199, C209  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule M10  Abstract multiple primaries when the patient has a subsequent tumor after being clinically disease-free for greater than one year after the original diagnosis or last recurrence.

Note 1: Clinically disease-free means that there was no evidence of recurrence on follow-up.
   • Colonoscopies are NED
   • Scans are NED

Note 2: When there is a recurrence less than or equal to one year 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 one year from the date of the last recurrence.

Note 3: When the first course of treatment was a polypectomy only, this rule means there were no recurrences for greater than one year.

Note 4: When the first course of treatment was a colectomy or A&P resection, there were no anastomotic recurrences for greater than one year.

Note 5: When it is unknown/not documented whether the patient had a recurrence, default to date of diagnosis to compute the time interval.

Note 6: The physician may state this is a recurrence, meaning the patient had a previous colon tumor and now has another colon tumor. Follow the rules; do not attempt to interpret the physician’s statement.

Rule M11  Abstract a single primary when synchronous, separate/non-contiguous tumors are on the same row in Table 1 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)

Rule M12  Abstract a single primary (the invasive) when an in situ tumor is diagnosed after an invasive tumor.

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. See Table 1 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions for listings of NOS and subtype/variants.

Note 3: The in situ is recorded as a recurrence for those registrars who collect recurrence data.
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Multiple Primary Rules  
C180-C189, C199, C209  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule M13  
Abstract a single primary\(^i\) (the invasive) when an invasive tumor is diagnosed less than or equal to 60 days after an in situ tumor.  

*Note 1:* The rules are hierarchical. Only use this rule when previous rules do not apply.  

*Note 2:* Change behavior code on original abstract from /2 to /3. Do not change date of diagnosis.  

*Note 3:* If the case has already been submitted to the central registry, report all changes.  

*Note 4:* 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 5:* See the [COC](https://www.cancer.gov/research/education) and [SEER manuals](https://seer.cancer.gov) for instructions on coding data items such as Date of Diagnosis, Accession Year and Sequence Number.  

Rule M14  
Abstract multiple primaries\(^ii\) when an invasive tumor occurs more than 60 days after an in situ tumor.  

*Note 1:* Abstract both the invasive and in situ tumors.  

*Note 2:* Abstract as multiple primaries even if physician states the invasive tumor is disease recurrence or progression.  
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 authors, co-authors, or editors of the AJCC Staging Manual.  

Rule M15  
Abstract a single primary\(^i\) when tumors do not meet any of the above criteria.  

*Note:* Use caution when applying this default rule. Please confirm that you have not overlooked an applicable rule.  

*Example:* The pathology states adenocarcinoma in situ 8140/2 and a second non-contiguous invasive adenocarcinoma 8140/3 in the sigmoid colon C187. Multiple tumors that are the same histology in the same primary site (same four characters of ICD-O topography code) are a single primary.

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.
IMPORTANT NOTES

   
   Note 1: Histology changes may occur following immunotherapy, chemotherapy, targeted therapy, 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.

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

The priority list is used for single primaries (including multiple tumors abstracted as a single primary).

This is a hierarchical list of source documentation.

Code the most specific pathology/tissue from either resection or biopsy.

Note 1: The term “most specific” usually refers to a subtype/variant.

Note 2: The histology rules instruct to code the invasive histology when there are in situ and invasive components in a single tumor.

Note 3: When there is a discrepancy between the biopsy and resection (two distinctly different histologies/different rows), code the histology from the most representative specimen (the greater amount of tumor).

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.

   Note 3: The CAP protocol is a checklist which:
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Histology Rules
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

- 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. 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 a scan.

3. Scan: The following list is in priority order.
   A. CT
   B. PET
   C. MRI

4. 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.

5. Cytology (seldom used for colon, rectosigmoid and rectum)
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Histology Rules
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Coding Histology

Note 1: The priority is to code the most specific histology. **DO NOT USE BREAST HISTOLOGY CODING RULES FOR THIS SITE.**

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.

1. **Code** the most specific histology or subtype/type/variant, regardless of whether it is described as:
   A. The majority or predominant part of tumor
   B. The minority of tumor
   C. A component

   **Note 1:** Mucinous and signet ring cell carcinoma must meet a percentage requirement in order to be coded. Refer to the Histology Rules if mucinous and/or signet ring cell carcinoma is present.

   **Note 2:** The terms above (A, B, C) must describe a carcinoma or sarcoma in order to code a histology described by those terms.

   **Example:** When the diagnosis is adenocarcinoma with a component of medullary carcinoma, code medullary carcinoma 8510.

   **Negative Example:** When the diagnosis is simply adenocarcinoma with a medullary component, code adenocarcinoma NOS 8140. Do not assume this is a medullary carcinoma. This could be medullary differentiation or features.

   **Note 3:** When the most specific histology is described as differentiation or features, see #2.

   **Example 1:** Diagnosis for a single tumor is adenocarcinoma 8140 with the majority of tumor being medullary adenocarcinoma 8510. Code the subtype/variant: medullary adenocarcinoma 8510.

   **Example 2:** Diagnosis for a single tumor is mixed neuroendocrine carcinoma 8244 with minority of tumor being goblet cell carcinoid 8243. Code the subtype/variant: goblet cell carcinoid 8243.

   **Example 3:** Diagnosis for a single tumor is sarcoma NOS 8800/3 with a component of leiomyosarcoma 8890/3. Code the subtype/variant: leiomyosarcoma 8890/3.

2. **Code** the histology described as **differentiation** or **features/features of ONLY** when there is a specific ICD-O code for the “NOS with ____ features” or “NOS with ____ differentiation”.

   **Note:** Do not code differentiation or features when there is no specific ICD-O code.

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
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Histology Rules
C180-C189, C199, C209
(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 malignant GIST. The case is accessioned (entered into the database) as required by both SEER and COC. No further information is available. Code the histology malignant GIST. 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 adenocarcinoma consistent with micropapillary carcinoma. The oncology consult says the patient has micropapillary carcinoma of the cecum. This is clinical confirmation of the diagnosis, code micropapillary carcinoma. The case meets the criteria in **bullet 1**.

**Example 2:** The pathology diagnosis is mixed neuroendocrine carcinoma consistent with goblet cell carcinoid. The treatment plan says the patient will receive the following treatment for goblet cell carcinoid. Treatment plan confirms goblet cell carcinoid; code goblet cell carcinoid. 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>Term</th>
<th>Equivalent Term</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>
4. **Do not code** histology when described as:
   - Architecture
   - Foci; focus; focal
   - Pattern
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Histology Rules
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Single Tumor

Rule H1  Code adenocarcinoma with neuroendocrine differentiation 8574 when the final diagnosis is exactly “adenocarcinoma with neuroendocrine differentiation”.
>Note: Do not use this code when:
- The diagnosis is any subtype/variant of adenocarcinoma with neuroendocrine differentiation
- Any modifier other than differentiation is used, i.e., adenocarcinoma with neuroendocrine features

Rule H2  Code the histology and ignore the polyp when a carcinoma originates in a polyp.
>Note 1: This is a change from the 2007 MPH rules which instructed registrars to use the codes for malignancies in a polyp, such as adenocarcinoma in a polyp 8210.
>Note 2: Sufficient data has been collected to:
- Determine the frequency with which carcinomas arise within polyps
- Establish patient care guidelines for individuals with colon polyps
*Example:* Colonoscopy with polypectomy finds mucinous adenocarcinoma in the polyp. Code mucinous adenocarcinoma 8480.

Rule H3  Code combined small cell carcinoma 8045 when the final diagnosis is small cell carcinoma AND any other carcinoma.
*Examples:*
- Small cell carcinoma 8041 and adenocarcinoma 8140
- Small cell carcinoma 8041 and neuroendocrine carcinoma 8246
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Histology Rules  
C180-C189, C199, C209  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

**Rule H4**  
Code mixed mucinous and signet ring cell as follows:
- Adenocarcinoma with mucinous and signet ring features – code adenocarcinoma 8140
- Mucinous carcinoma and signet ring cell carcinoma:
  - Mucinous carcinoma documented as greater than 50% – code mucinous carcinoma 8480
  - Signet ring cell carcinoma documented as greater than 50% – code signet ring cell carcinoma 8490
  - Percentage of mucinous carcinoma and signet ring cell carcinoma unknown/not designated - code adenocarcinoma mixed subtypes 8255

*Note:* This rule is for mucinous carcinoma and signet ring cell carcinoma in a single tumor. For mucinous adenocarcinoma mixed with another histology OR signet ring cell carcinoma mixed with another histology, proceed through the rules.

**Rule H5**  
Code invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma 8480 when the diagnosis is any of the following:
- Exactly “mucinous adenocarcinoma” (no modifiers)
- High-grade pseudomyxoma peritonei
- Invasive pseudomyxoma peritonei
- Malignant pseudomyxoma peritonei
- Two histologies and mucinous is documented to be greater than 50% of the tumor
  - Mucinous carcinoma must meet a percentage requirement in order to be coded. Do not use majority of tumor, predominantly, or predominant part of the tumor to code mucinous 8480.

*Note 1:* Be very careful when determining primary site; almost all pseudomyxoma peritonei originate in the appendix C181. However, it can be metastatic disease from sites such as bowel, ovary, or bladder. Code the primary site as designated by a physician. When the primary site is not designated, code unknown primary C809 and the histology as mucinous carcinoma 8480.

*Note 2:* Report the appendiceal mucinous neoplasm as malignant /3 using the ICD-O matrix principle and the SEER and COC Manuals when the pathology from the appendix is low-grade mucinous neoplasm (not reportable) AND
- The pseudomyxoma peritonei are high-grade/invasive/malignant OR
- Patient is treated for malignant pseudomyxoma peritonei

*Note 3:* The following are non-reportable:
- Appendiceal neoplasm with low-grade pseudomyxoma peritonei AND no treatment
- No designation of high- or low-grade for the appendiceal neoplasm AND no treatment for the pseudomyxoma peritonei
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Histology Rules
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule H6  Code invasive signet ring cell adenocarcinoma 8490 when the diagnosis is any of the following:
- Exactly signet ring cell carcinoma (no modifiers)
- Adenocarcinoma and signet ring cell carcinoma, where signet ring cell is documented to be greater than 50% of the tumor
  - Signet ring cell adenocarcinoma must meet a percentage requirement in order to be coded. Do not use majority of tumor, predominantly, or predominant part of tumor to code signet ring cell 8490.

Rule H7  Code adenocarcinoma NOS 8140 when the final diagnosis is:
- Two histologies:
  - Adenocarcinoma and mucinous carcinoma
    - Percentage of mucinous unknown/not documented
    - Mucinous documented as less than or equal to 50% of tumor
  - Adenocarcinoma and signet ring cell carcinoma
    - Percentage of signet ring unknown/not documented
    - Signet ring cell documented as less than or equal to 50% of tumor
- Exactly adenocarcinoma OR
- Intestinal type adenocarcinoma OR adenocarcinoma intestinal type (no modifiers or additional histologic terms).
  Note 1: Code 8140 adenocarcinoma NOS even if pathology says intestinal type adenocarcinoma.
  Note 2: Do not use code 8144 adenocarcinoma intestinal type for colorectal primaries. Intestinal type adenocarcinoma 8144 is used for tumors which occur in the stomach, head and neck, and specific GYN sites. It is called intestinal because it resembles carcinoma which occurs in the colon, rectosigmoid or rectum.
  Note 3: When a diagnosis of intestinal type adenocarcinoma is further described by a specific term (such as mucinous intestinal type adenocarcinoma or signet ring cell intestinal type adenocarcinoma), it would be treated as an adenocarcinoma with a subtype/variant.

Rule H8  Code the histology when only one histology is present.
Note 1: Use Table 1 to code histology. New codes, terms, and synonyms are included in Table 1 and coding errors may occur if the table is not used.
Note 2: Use the ICD-O and all updates when the histology is not listed in Table 1.
Note 3: Submit a question to Ask a SEER Registrar when the histology code is not found in Table 1, ICD-O or all updates.
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Histology Rules
C180-C189, C199, C209
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule H9  Code the invasive histology when in situ and invasive histologies are present in the same tumor.

Rule H10  Code the subtype/variant when there is a NOS and a single subtype/variant of that NOS such as the following:
- Adenocarcinoma 8140 and a subtype/variant of adenocarcinoma
- Mixed adenoneuroendocrine carcinoma 8244 and a subtype/variant of mixed adenoneuroendocrine carcinoma
- Neuroendocrine carcinoma 8246 and a subtype/variant of neuroendocrine carcinoma
- Neuroendocrine tumor Grade 1 (G1) 8240 and a subtype/variant of neuroendocrine tumor Grade 1 (G1)
- Sarcoma 8800 and a subtype/variant of sarcoma

*Note 1:* See Table 1 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions to find NOS and subtypes/variants.
*Note 2:* Only code subtypes/variants when pathology gives an exact diagnosis. Do not code the subtype/variant when modified by terms such as differentiation, features of, etc., unless there is a specific code for the histology term with the modifier.

This is the end of instructions for Single Tumor.

Code the histology using the rule that fits the case.

---

### Multiple Tumors Abstracted as a Single Primary

*Note:* Multiple tumors must be a single primary to use this module. See the Multiple Primary Rules to determine whether these tumors are a single primary.

**Rule H11**  Code adenocarcinoma in familial adenomatous polyposis coli (FAP) 8220 when clinical history says the patient has familial polyposis AND
- The final diagnosis on the pathology report from resection is adenocarcinoma in FAP OR
- There are greater than 100 polyps identified in the resected specimen

*Note 1:* Use this rule only when there are multiple polyps. Do not use for a single polyp (adenoma) or for a de novo (frank) malignancy and a malignancy in a single polyp.
*Note 2:* Use this rule ONLY for adenocarcinoma in FAP.
*Note 3:* The disease process, treatment, and prognosis for FAP is not as favorable as a single polyp with adenocarcinoma.
Colon, Rectosigmoid, and Rectum Histology Rules  
C180-C189, C199, C209  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule H12  Code adenocarcinoma in multiple adenomatous polyps 8221 when FAP is not mentioned AND
- There are at least 2 polyps with adenocarcinoma /2 or /3 AND
  - Less than or equal to 100 polyps are identified OR
  - The exact number of polyps is unknown/not documented

*Note 1:* Do not use this code for a malignancy in a single polyp (adenoma) or for a de novo (frank) malignancy.

*Note 2:* Use this rule ONLY for adenocarcinoma NOS in multiple polyps.

Rule H13  Code the histology of the invasive tumor when there are in situ /2 and invasive /3 tumors.
- One tumor is in situ and the other is invasive
- All tumors are a mixture of in situ and invasive histology

Rule H14  Code the histology when only one histology is present in all tumors.
*Note 1:* Use Table 1 to code histology. New codes, terms, and synonyms are included in Table 1 and coding errors may occur if the table is not used.

*Note 2:* When the histology is not listed in Table 1, 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 1, ICD-O or all updates.

Rule H15  Code the subtype/variant when the diagnosis is a NOS and a single subtype/variant of that NOS such as the following:
- Adenocarcinoma 8140 and a subtype/variant of adenocarcinoma
- Mixed adenoneuroendocrine carcinoma 8244 and a subtype/variant of mixed adenoneuroendocrine carcinoma
- Neuroendocrine carcinoma 8246 and a subtype/variant of neuroendocrine carcinoma
- Neuroendocrine tumor Grade 1 (G1) 8240 and a subtype/variant of neuroendocrine tumor Grade 1 (G1)
- Sarcoma 8800 and a subtype/variant of sarcoma

*Note 1:* All tumors may be mixed histologies (NOS and a subtype/variant of that NOS) OR one tumor may be a NOS histology and the other tumor a subtype/variant of that NOS.

*Note 2:* See Table 1 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions to find NOS and subtypes/variants.

*Note 3:* Check the Multiple Primary Rules to confirm that the tumors are a single primary.

*Note 4:* Only code subtypes/variant when pathology gives an exact diagnosis. Do not code the subtype/variant when modified by terms such as differentiation, features of, etc., unless there is a specific code for the histology term with the modifier.

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

Code the histology using the rule that fits the case.