Lung Equivalent Terms and Definitions  
C340-C343, C348, C349  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Introduction

Note 1: 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 2: Cancers from many primary sites metastasize to the lung. It is important to rule out metastases from another organ/site before abstracting a lung primary.

Note 3: 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 4: Multifocal/multiple discrete foci tumors are often present in lepidic adenocarcinoma, minimally invasive adenocarcinoma, and adenocarcinoma in situ; these multiple foci may be referred to as ground-glass/lepidic.

Note 5: 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.

Note 1: Changes are implemented slowly over time, so it is not unusual for a pathology report to use an obsolete term. Obsolete terms and codes can be used when they are the only information available.

Note 2: WHO 4th Ed Tumors of Lung 2015 has a new classification of adenocarcinoma which is a significant change from the 2004 WHO classification. One of the major changes is discontinuing usage of the term bronchioloalveolar carcinoma (BAC) beginning with cases diagnosed 1/1/2018 and forward. The preferred term for BAC is now mucinous adenocarcinoma 8253.

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
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(two distinctly different histologies/different rows), code the histology from the most representative specimen (the greater amount of tumor).”

2. **New and changed** ICD-O histology codes have been added to Table 3 and are identified by an asterisk. Some of those changes include:
   A. **In situ** and **minimally invasive terms** and codes
   B. **Terms** assigned a **new histology** code
   C. **Histology codes** assigned a **different preferred term** (18 codes with new preferred terms)

3. The following new adenocarcinoma terms and codes have been added. The new terms and codes are **for lung only**. See notes in Table 3.
   A. **Mucinous carcinoma/adenocarcinoma**
      - 8253/3 when
         - Behavior unknown/not documented (use staging form to determine behavior when available)
         - Invasive
      - 8257/3 when
         - Microinvasive
         - Minimally invasive
      - 8253/2 when
         - Preinvasive
         - In situ
   
   **Note:** Previously, only invasive /3 codes were available for mucinous adenocarcinoma of the lung. It has been recognized that not all lung cancers are invasive /3 so new codes were implemented.
   
   B. **Non-mucinous carcinoma/adenocarcinoma**
      - 8256/3 when
         - Microinvasive
         - Minimally invasive
      - 8250/2 when
         - Preinvasive
         - In situ
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C. Adenocarcinomas (CAP Terminology)
   Adenocarcinoma, acinar predominant 8551
   • Adenocarcinoma, lepidic predominant 8250
   • Adenocarcinoma, micropapillary predominant 8265
   • Adenocarcinoma, papillary predominant 8260
   • Adenocarcinoma, solid predominant 8230

Equivalent or Equal Terms

These terms can be used interchangeably:

• Adenocarcinoma; carcinoma
• And; with
  Note: “And” and “with” are used as synonyms when describing multiple histologies within a single tumor.
• Non-small cell carcinoma 8046; a broad category which includes all histologies in Table 3 except for small cell carcinoma/neuroendocrine tumors (NET Tumors) 8041 and all subtypes
• Simultaneous; existing at the same time; concurrent; prior to first course treatment
• Site; topography
• Squamous cell carcinoma; SCC; epidermoid carcinoma
• Tumor; mass; tumor mass; lesion; neoplasm; nodule
  o The terms tumor, mass, tumor mass, lesion, neoplasm and nodule 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
  o These terms are used ONLY to determine multiple primaries
  o Do not use these terms for casefinding or determining reportability
• Type; subtype; variant
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Terms that are NOT Equivalent or Equal

This is a list of terms that are **not equivalent**. There are no casefinding implications.

- **Bilateral** is not equivalent to either **single primary** or **multiple primaries**. See Multiple Primary rules for instructions.
- **Bronchus** is not always equivalent to **mainstem bronchus**. The mainstem bronchus only extends a few centimeters into the lung.
  - Code to mainstem bronchus C340 when it is specifically stated in the operative report and/or documented by a physician
  - When only called bronchus, code to the lobe in which the bronchial tumor is located
- **Component** is not equivalent to **type/subtype/variant**
  **Note:** Component is **only** coded when the pathologist specifies the component as a second **carcinoma**.
- **Lung only: Mucinous** is not equivalent to **colloid**
  **Note:** The new codes for mucinous adenocarcinoma were implemented so mucinous carcinoma and colloid carcinoma could be analyzed separately.
- **Mucin-producing/mucin-secreting carcinoma 8481** is not equivalent to **mucinous carcinoma 8253** (new code for lung primaries only)
  - Mucin-producing/secreting tumors produce mucin, but not enough to be classified as mucinous carcinoma
  - The terms mucin-producing and mucin-secreting are still reportable. This bullet simply states they are not equivalent to mucinous carcinoma
- **Multilocular** is not equivalent to **multinodular** (see glossary for further information. The electronic glossary will be available in 2019)
- **Phenotype** is not equivalent to **subtype/type/variant**
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Table 1: Coding Primary Site

1. The mainstem bronchus starts at the trachea and extends only a few centimeters into the lung where it connects with the secondary bronchus and divides into secondary bronchi.
   A. Each lobe of the lung has secondary bronchi
      i. The right lung has 3 secondary bronchi, one in each of the three lobes: upper; middle, and lower
      ii. The left lung has 2 secondary bronchi, one in each of the two lobes: upper and lower
   B. Code to mainstem bronchus C340 when it is specifically stated in the operative report and/or documented by a physician.
   C. When only called bronchus, code to the lobe in which the bronchial tumor is located

2. See the graphic in this document with the endnote “End of Mainstem Bronchus; Start of Terminal/Secondary Bronchus”

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

Table 1 contains terms used in physicians’ documentation and on scans to describe the location of a tumor.

This table has terms and anatomical descriptions which are not in the ICD-O.

Use this table to determine the correct site code. Do not use for other fields such as laterality.

Column 1 contains the terminology used by physicians or on scans to describe lung “masses” (not lymph nodes).
Column 2 indicates whether the term is used only for the right lung, or only for the left lung, or if it is used for both the right or left lung.
Column 3 contains the ICD-O term and site code.

Table begins on next page
### Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminology</th>
<th>Laterality</th>
<th>Site Term and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bronchus intermedius</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mainstem bronchus C340</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carina</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Bronchus intermedius is the portion of the right mainstem bronchus between the upper lobar bronchus and the origin of the middle and lower lobar bronchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilus of lung</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Right lobe C343</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perihilar</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Left lobe C341</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lingula of lung</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Upper lobe C341</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Upper lobe C341</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apex of lung</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Upper lobe C341</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung apex</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Upper lobe C341</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancoast tumor</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Upper lobe C341</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior lobar bronchus</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Upper lobe C341</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper lobe bronchi</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Upper lobe C341</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle lobe</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Middle lobe C342</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle lobe bronchi</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Middle lobe C342</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Base of lung</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lower lobe C343</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower lobar bronchus</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lower lobe C343</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower lobe</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lower lobe C343</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower lobe bronchi</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lower lobe C343</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower lobe segmental bronchi</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lower lobe C343</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlapping lesion of lung</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overlapping lesion of lung C348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overlapping lesion of lung</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Overlapping lesion of lung C348</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** One lesion/tumor which overlaps two or more lobes

Table continues on next page
### Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bronchus NOS</th>
<th>Laterality</th>
<th>Site Term and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronchogenic</td>
<td>Bilateral</td>
<td>Lung NOS C349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extending up to the hilum</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Note:</em> Includes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extending down to the hilar region</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Multiple tumors in different lobes of ipsilateral lung OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung NOS</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Multiple tumors in ipsilateral lung; unknown if same lobe or different lobe OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary NOS</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Tumor in bronchus, unknown if mainstem or lobar bronchus OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suprahilar NOS</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Tumor present, unknown which lobe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Lobar bronchi NOS                                          | Bilateral  | Code the lobe in which the lobar bronchus tumor is present C34__ |
| Lobar bronchus NOS                                         |            | *Note:* When lobe of origin is not documented/unknown, code to lung NOS C349 |

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Table 2: Combination/Mixed Histology Codes

Instructions:
1. Compare the terms in the diagnosis (pathology, cytology, radiographic, clinical) to the terms in Column 1.
2. When the terms match, use the combination code listed in Column 2.
3. The last row in the table is a “last resort” code: adenocarcinoma mixed subtypes 8255.

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. A histology with differentiation or features is a single histology.
- 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 combinations can be either in situ or invasive; others are limited to a /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 lists the required terms for the combination code.
Column 2 lists the combination term and code for histologies in Column 1.

Table begins on next page.
### Required Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Terms</th>
<th>Combination Histologies and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adenocarcinoma NOS</td>
<td>Adenosquamous carcinoma 8560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squamous cell carcinoma NOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Diagnosis <strong>must be</strong> adenocarcinoma NOS and squamous cell carcinoma NOS, <strong>NOT</strong> any of the subtypes/variants of adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant cell carcinoma</td>
<td>Sarcomatoid carcinoma 8033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spindle cell carcinoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Sarcomatoid carcinoma is not in the histology table because sarcomatoid tumors primarily originate in the mediastinum. The combination code is added for the rare occasion when a tumor occurs within the lung.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epithelial carcinoma</td>
<td>Epithelial-myoeoepithelial carcinoma 8562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myoepithelial carcinoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucinous carcinoma, invasive</td>
<td>Mixed invasive mucinous and non-mucinous carcinoma 8254/3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-mucinous carcinoma, invasive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Note:** Both giant cell carcinoma and spindle cell carcinoma are components of sarcomatoid carcinoma. The most accurate code for a combination of giant cell and spindle cell carcinoma is sarcomatoid carcinoma.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Terms</th>
<th>Combination Histologies and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Small cell carcinoma/neuroendocrine tumor (NET)  
*Note: Includes subtypes/variants* of small cell/neuroendocrine tumor. See Table 3 for subtypes/variants.  
AND | Combined small cell carcinoma 8045 |
| **At least one** of the following:  
- Adenocarcinoma and any subtype/variant of adenocarcinoma  
- Adenosquamous carcinoma  
- Large cell carcinoma and any subtype/variant of large cell carcinoma  
- Squamous cell carcinoma and any subtype/variant of squamous cell carcinoma  
- Non-small cell carcinoma |  |
| Squamous cell carcinoma (epidermoid carcinoma)  
AND | Squamous cell carcinoma, large cell, nonkeratinizing 8072  
AND | Large cell non-keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma  |
| *Note: Squamous cell carcinoma and epidermoid carcinoma are synonyms* |  |
| Squamous cell carcinoma (epidermoid carcinoma)  
AND | Squamous cell carcinoma, small cell, nonkeratinizing 8073  
AND | Small cell nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinoma  |
| *Note: Squamous cell carcinoma and epidermoid carcinoma are synonyms* |  |
### Required Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Terms</th>
<th>Combination Histologies and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Squamous cell carcinoma, keratinizing</td>
<td>Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS 8070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squamous cell carcinoma, non-keratinizing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squamous cell (epidermoid) carcinoma</td>
<td>Squamous cell carcinoma, sarcomatoid 8074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>Squamous cell carcinoma, spindle cell 8074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>One or both</strong> of the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sarcomatoid carcinoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Spindle cell carcinoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** Does not include subtypes/variants of squamous cell. See Table 3 for subtypes/variants.

**Note 2:** Squamous cell carcinoma and epidermoid carcinoma are synonyms.

Table continues on next page
### Required Terms

Diagnosis must be a single tumor which meets one of the following two criteria:

1. **At least two of the subtypes/variants of adenocarcinoma AND percentages of each type are unknown/not stated**
   - Acinar adenocarcinoma
   - Clear cell adenocarcinoma
   - Lepidic adenocarcinoma
     - *Note:* Lepidic adenocarcinoma may or may not have mucinous components.
   - Micropapillary adenocarcinoma
   - Papillary adenocarcinoma
   - Solid adenocarcinoma
   - Well-differentiated fetal adenocarcinoma
     - *Note:* This includes a diagnosis of adenocarcinoma **AND** at least two subtypes/variants of adenocarcinoma.

2. A combination of histologies **not listed on previous rows** of this table.

### Combination Histologies and Code

| Adenocarcinoma with mixed subtypes **8255/3**  
| **Note 1:** 8255 is a “last resort” code.  
| **Note 2:** See the Histology Rules to determine when it is appropriate to use this code for combination histologies other than adenocarcinoma subtypes/variants.  
| **Note 3:** 8255 does not apply to squamous cell carcinoma, NOS and/or subtype/variants of SCC. |
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Table 3: Specific Histologies, NOS, and Subtype/Variants

Use Table 3 as directed by the Histology Rules to assign the more common histology codes for lung 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 code is not found in Table 3, ICD-O or ICD-O updates.

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

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

Note 5: Sarcomatoid carcinoma is most frequently a tumor of the mediastinum, so it is not listed in this table.

IMPORTANT: Non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) is a broad group of cancers which includes all carcinoma types in Table 3 with the exception of:

- Small cell carcinoma/neuroendocrine tumors (NET Tumors) 8041 AND
  - All subtypes of small cell carcinoma AND
- Sarcoma NOS 8800 (not a carcinoma) AND
  - All subtypes of sarcoma NOS

NSCLC is usually adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, or large-cell carcinoma. See the instructions for coding histology when NSCLC is the diagnosis.

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.

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Jump to Multiple Primary Rules
Jump to Histology Coding Rules

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific or NOS Histology Term and Code</th>
<th>Synonym of Specific or NOS</th>
<th>Subtype/variant of NOS and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adenocarcinoma 8140</td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma NOS</td>
<td>Acinar adenocarcinoma/adenocarcinoma, acinar predominant (for lung only) 8551*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma in situ 8140/2</td>
<td>Adenoid cystic/adenocystic carcinoma 8200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma invasive 8140/3</td>
<td>Colloid adenocarcinoma 8480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma, non-mucinous, NOS</td>
<td>Fetal adenocarcinoma 8333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lepidic adenocarcinoma/adenocarcinoma, lepidic predominant 8250/3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 1: Mucinous adenocarcinoma for lung only is coded as follows:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Micinous carcinoma/adenocarcinoma (for lung only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 8253/3* when</td>
<td></td>
<td>in situ 8253/2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Behavior unknown/not documented (use staging form to determine behavior when available)</td>
<td></td>
<td>invasive 8253/3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Invasive</td>
<td></td>
<td>minimally invasive 8257/3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 8257/3* when</td>
<td></td>
<td>microinvasive 8257/3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Microinvasive</td>
<td></td>
<td>preinvasive 8253/2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Minimally invasive</td>
<td></td>
<td>Micropapillary adenocarcinoma/adenocarcinoma, micropapillary predominant 8265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 8253/2* when</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed invasive mucinous and non-mucinous adenocarcinoma 8254*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Preinvasive</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-mucinous adenocarcinoma (for lung only) in situ 8250/2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o In situ</td>
<td></td>
<td>microinvasive 8256/3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 8256/3* when</td>
<td></td>
<td>minimally invasive 8256/3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Microinvasive</td>
<td></td>
<td>preinvasive 8250/2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Minimally invasive</td>
<td></td>
<td>Papillary adenocarcinoma/adenocarcinoma, papillary predominant 8260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 8250/2* when</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pulmonary intestinal-type adenocarcinoma/enteric adenocarcinoma 8144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Preinvasive</td>
<td></td>
<td>Solid adenocarcinoma/adenocarcinoma, solid predominant 8230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o In situ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific or NOS Histology Term and Code</td>
<td>Synonym of Specific or NOS</td>
<td>Subtype/variant of NOS and Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenosquamous carcinoma 8560</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epithelial-myoepithelial carcinoma 8562</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Adenomyoepithelioma, epithelial/myoepithelial tumor of unproven malignant potential were thought to be adenomas (not reportable) prior to 2018. These histologies are now designated as low-grade carcinomas based on lymph node metastasis, local invasion, and aggressiveness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epithelioid hemangioepithelioma 9133</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant cell carcinoma 8031</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intrapulmonary thymoma (arising within lung) 8580/3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Intrapulmonary thymoma is always malignant /3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table continues on next page
## Lung Equivalent Terms and Definitions
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific or NOS Histology Term and Code</th>
<th>Synonym of Specific or NOS</th>
<th>Subtype/variant of NOS and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large cell carcinoma 8012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 1:</strong> A diagnosis of large cell carcinoma is usually followed by further diagnostic testing to identify the subtype/variant.</td>
<td>Large cell anaplastic carcinoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 2:</strong> The diagnosis of large cell carcinoma usually happens when there is a small amount of tissue (FNA), cytology, or when the tumor is highly differentiated. Large cell carcinoma lacks the features of small cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, or squamous carcinoma.</td>
<td>Large cell carcinoma NOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 3:</strong> Large cell carcinoma with neuroendocrine (NE) differentiation lacks NE morphology and is coded as large cell carcinoma, <strong>not large cell neuroendocrine</strong> carcinoma.</td>
<td>Large cell carcinoma with no additional stains (subtype/variant – no ICD-O code)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma 8082</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoma 8720</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucoepidermoid carcinoma 8430</td>
<td>Mucoepidermoid tumor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Mucoepidermoid tumor is listed as a synonym of mucoepidermoid carcinoma in WHO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myoepithelial carcinoma 8982</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Lung Equivalent Terms and Definitions

C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific or NOS Histology Term and Code</th>
<th>Synonym of Specific or NOS</th>
<th>Subtype/variant of NOS and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUT carcinoma 8023/3</strong> &lt;br&gt; NUT: nuclear protein in tests&lt;br&gt; NUT/M1 gene rearrangement</td>
<td>Aggressive t(15:19) positive carcinoma &lt;br&gt; BET-rearranged carcinoma &lt;br&gt; Carcinoma with t(15:19) translocation &lt;br&gt; Midline carcinoma of children and young adults with NUT rearrangement &lt;br&gt; Midline lethal carcinoma &lt;br&gt; NUT midline carcinoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PEComa malignant 8714/3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pleomorphic carcinoma 8022</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 1:</strong> The definition of pleomorphic carcinoma is that it is a subtype of sarcomatoid carcinoma. It has at least 10% spindle or giant cells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 2:</strong> Pleomorphic carcinoma has components of adenocarcinoma and/or large cell carcinoma, also squamous carcinoma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* Tumor displays perivascular epithelioid (PEC) differentiation
### Lung Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific or NOS Histology Term and Code</th>
<th>Synonym of Specific or NOS</th>
<th>Subtype/variant of NOS and Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Sarcoma NOS 8800/3                     |                           | Biphasic synovial sarcoma 9043/3  
|                                        |                           | Epithelioid cell synovial sarcoma 9042/3  
|                                        |                           | Pulmonary artery intimal sarcoma/low-grade malignant myxoid endobronchial tumor 9173/3  
|                                        |                           | Pulmonary myxoid sarcoma with EWSR1 - CREB1 translocation 8842/3  
|                                        |                           | Spindle cell synovial sarcoma 9041/3  
|                                        |                           | Synovial sarcoma 9040/3 |
| Small cell carcinoma 8041/3           | Reserve cell carcinoma  
|                                        | Round cell carcinoma  
|                                        | SCLC  
|                                        | Small cell carcinoma NOS  
|                                        | Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma |
| Note 1: This row applies to neuroendocrine tumors (NET).  
Note 2: Large cell carcinoma with neuroendocrine differentiation lacks NE morphology and is coded as large cell carcinoma, not large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma. | Atypical carcinoid 8249/3  
|                                        | Combined small cell carcinoma 8045/3  
|                                        | Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma/combined large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma 8013/3  
|                                        | Typical carcinoid 8240/3  
|                                        | Neuroendocrine carcinoma, NOS  
|                                        | Well-differentiated neuroendocrine carcinoma |
| Spindle cell carcinoma 8032            |                           | |
| Squamous cell carcinoma 8070          | Epidermoid carcinoma  
|                                        | Epidermoid carcinoma NOS  
|                                        | Squamous carcinoma  
|                                        | Squamous cell carcinoma NOS  
|                                        | Squamous cell epithelioma  
|                                        | Squamous cell carcinoma in situ 8070/2 |
|                                        | Basaloid carcinoma/basaloid squamous cell carcinoma 8083  
|                                        | Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma 8071  
|                                        | Non-keratinizing carcinoma 8072 |

*New codes/terms approved by IARC/WHO Committee for ICD-O.*

Jump to [Multiple Primary Rules](#)  
Jump to [Histology Coding Rules](#)
Lung Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Illustrations

Used with permission
Lung Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Mediastinum
Used with permission
Lung Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Lymph Nodes Lung
Used with permission
Lung Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Inside the Lung
Used with permission
Lung Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Gross Anatomy of Lung
Used with permission
Lung Equivalent Terms and Definitions
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

End of Mainstem Bronchus; Start of Terminal/Secondary Bronchus
Used with permission
Lung Multiple Primary Rules
C340-C343, C348, C349
(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:
- Adrenal glands
- Bone
- Brain
- Discontinuous lesions in adjacent/contiguous organs
- Discontinuous lesions in chest wall
- Discontinuous lesions/nodules in soft tissue adjacent to primary site
- Regional or distant lymph nodes as identified in Summary Staging Manual
- Esophagus
- Heart
- Liver
- Trachea

**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**\(^1\) 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**

\(^1\) Prepare one abstract. Use the histology coding rules to assign the appropriate histology code.
Lung Multiple Primary Rules
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Single Tumor

Rule M2 Abstract a single primary\(^i\) 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

\(^i\) Prepare one abstract. Use the histology coding rules to assign the appropriate histology code.

Multiple Tumors

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

Rule M3 Abstract multiple primaries\(^ii\) when there are separate, non-contiguous tumors in sites with ICD-O site codes that differ at the second CXX and/or third character CXX.

Note: When codes differ at the second or third characters, the tumors are in different primary sites.

Rule M4 Abstract multiple primaries\(^ii\) when the patient has a subsequent tumor after being clinically disease-free for greater than three years after the original diagnosis or last recurrence.

Note 1: Clinically disease-free means that there was no evidence of recurrence in the same lung on follow-up.

- Scans are NED

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

Note 3: When it is unknown/not documented whether the patient had a recurrence, use date of diagnosis to compute the time interval.

Note 4: The physician may state this is a recurrence, meaning the patient had a previous lung tumor and now has another lung site tumor. Follow the rules; do not attempt to interpret the physician’s statement.
Rule M5  Abstract multiple primaries when there is at least one tumor that is small cell carcinoma 8041 or any small cell subtypes/variants and another tumor that is non-small cell carcinoma 8046 or any non-small cell carcinoma subtypes/variants.

Note 1: Small cell carcinoma and non-small cell carcinoma are the two major classifications/divisions for lung cancer.
- See Table 3 in Equivalent Terms and Definitions for terms and codes for small cell carcinoma and all of the subtypes/variants
- With the exception of small cell/neuroendocrine carcinoma and sarcomas, all other histologies listed in Table 3 in Equivalent Terms and Definitions are non-small cell carcinoma

Note 2: It is irrelevant whether the tumors are in the ipsilateral (same) lung or are bilateral (both lungs).

Rule M6  Abstract multiple primaries when separate/non-contiguous tumors are two or more different subtypes/variants in Column 3, 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: Colloid adenocarcinoma 8480/3 and lepidic adenocarcinoma 8250/3 are both subtypes of adenocarcinoma NOS 8140/3 but are distinctly different histologies. Abstract multiple primaries.
- Different NOS: Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma 8071/3 is a subtype of squamous cell carcinoma NOS 8070; Lepidic adenocarcinoma 8520/3 is a subtype of adenocarcinoma 8140/3. They are distinctly different histologies. Abstract multiple primaries.

Rule M7  Abstract a single primary when synchronous, separate/non-contiguous tumors in the same lung are on the same row in Table 3 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions.

Note 1: Tumors must be in the same lung.
Note 2: 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)
Lung Multiple Primary Rules
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule M8  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:** In 2018, the patient has non-mucinous adenocarcinoma 8250/3. Patient returns in 2019 with large cell carcinoma 8012/3. These histologies are on different rows in Table 3. Abstract two primaries.

**Example 2:** In 2017, patient had epithelial-myoepithelial carcinoma 8562 (combination code from Table 2). In 2020, the patient returned with a myoepithelial carcinoma 8982 in the same lung (histology from Table 3). Abstract two primaries.

Rule M9  Abstract a **single primary** when there are **simultaneous multiple** tumors:
- In both lungs (multiple in right and multiple in left) OR
- In the same lung OR
- Single tumor in one lung; multiple tumors in contralateral lung

*Note 1:* Tumors may be combinations of:
- In situ and invasive OR
- NOS and subtype/variant (See Table 3 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions)

*Note 2:* Examples of NOS and subtypes/variants include:
- Adenocarcinoma 8140 and a subtype/variant of adenocarcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma 8070 and a subtype/variant of squamous cell carcinoma
- NSCLC 8046 and a subtype/variant of NSCLC

*Note 3:* Code multiple primaries only when there is **proof** that one of the tumors is a different histology. Proof is any one of the following:
- Pathology from a biopsy or resection proves tumors are different histologies
- Attending, oncologist, or pulmonologist state unequivocally that the tumors are different primaries
  - **Unequivocal** means that **no words** such as “probable” are used in the statement. Terms which are on the “ambiguous terms” list such as “probable” cannot be used to prove different primaries.

*Note 4:* When there are multiple tumors in one or both lungs, the physician usually biopsies only one mass/tumor. They treat the patient based on that single biopsy, assuming all of the masses/tumors are the same histology.
Rule M10  Abstract a **single primary**\(^1\) when an **in situ** tumor is diagnosed **after** an **invasive** tumor **AND** tumors occur in the same lung.

*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 3* 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.

Rule M11  Abstract **multiple primaries**\(^1\) when there is a **single** tumor in **each lung** (one tumor in the right lung and one tumor in the left lung).

*Note 1:* The only **exception** is when there is **proof** that one tumor is **metastatic**. Proof is any one of the following:
- Tissue from both tumors is compared and the pathologic diagnoses definitively says one tumor is metastatic
- Attending physician, oncologist, or pulmonologist state unequivocally that the tumor in the contralateral lung is metastatic
  - Unequivocal means that no words such as “probably possibly, most likely, etc.” are used in the statement. Terms which are on the “ambiguous terms” list make the statement equivocal (cannot be used to prove metastases)

*Note 2:* Lung **metastases** **usually** present as multiple tumors/masses. A single tumor in each lung is unlikely to be a single primary (e.g. metastatic to the contralateral lung).

*Note 3:* The term “**bilateral**” is **not** a synonym for a **single primary**. It is simply a statement that there are tumors in both lungs.

*Note 4:* This rule is based on **long-term epidemiologic studies** of multiple primaries. The specialty medical experts (SME) and the CoC site physician teams reviewed and approved these rules. Many of the CoC site team physicians were also authors, co-authors, or editors of the AJCC Staging Manual.

*Note 5:* Lymph node involvement is recorded in staging criteria.
Lung Multiple Primary Rules  
C340-C343, C348, C349  
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule M12  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 lung.  
**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 M13  Abstract multiple primaries\(^2\) when an invasive tumor occurs more than 60 days after an in situ tumor in the same lung.  
**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 M14  Abstract a single primary\(^1\) 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.

This is the end of instructions for Multiple Tumors

\(^1\) Prepare one abstract. Use the histology coding 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.

\(^2\) Prepare two or more abstracts. Use the histology coding rules to assign the appropriate histology code to each case abstracted.
Lung Histology Rules
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Note: WHO 4th Ed Tumors of Lung: in 2011 has a new classification of adenocarcinoma which is a significant changes from the 2004 WHO classification. One of the major changes is discontinuing usage of the term bronchioloalveolar carcinoma (BAC) beginning with cases diagnosed 1/1/2018 and forward. The preferred term for BAC is now mucinous adenocarcinoma 8253.

Priority Order for Using Documents to Identify Histology

IMPORTANT NOTES

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

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.

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

   Code the most specific histology 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).

This is a hierarchical list of source documentation.

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.
Lung Histology Rules
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

**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** (Fine needle biopsy from primary site, pleural fluid or pericardial fluid)
   **Example:** Fine needle aspiration shows squamous cell carcinoma and the resection pathology shows invasive adenocarcinoma. Code adenocarcinoma 8140/3.

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 a scan.

4. **Scan:** The following list is in priority order.
   A. CT
   B. PET
   C. MRI
   D. Chest X-ray

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.
Lung Histology Rules
C340-C343, C348, C349
(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/variant, regardless of whether it is described as:**
   A. The majority or predominant part of tumor
   B. The minority of tumor
   C. A component
   **Example 1:** Diagnosis for a single tumor is adenocarcinoma 8140 with the majority or predominant part of tumor being acinar adenocarcinoma 8551. Code the subtype/variant: acinar adenocarcinoma 8551.
   **Example 2:** Diagnosis for a single tumor is squamous cell carcinoma 8070 with minority of tumor being keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma 8071. Code the subtype/variant: keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma 8071.
   **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.

   **Note 1:** 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 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 2:** When the most specific histology is described as differentiation or features, see #2.

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

   **Example:** Outpatient biopsy says probably squamous cell carcinoma. The case is accessioned (entered into the database) as required by both SEER and COC. No further information is available. Code the histology squamous cell 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:** The pathology diagnosis is NSCLC consistent with adenocarcinoma. The oncology consult says the patient has adenocarcinoma of the right lung. This is clinical confirmation of the diagnosis, code adenocarcinoma. The case meets the criteria in **bullet 1**.

   **Example:** The pathology diagnosis is NSCLC consistent with squamous cell carcinoma. The treatment plan says the patient will receive treatment for squamous cell carcinoma. Treatment plan confirms squamous cell carcinoma; code squamous cell carcinoma. 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>Ambiguous Term</th>
<th>Specific 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 described as:
   - Architecture
   - Foci; focus; focal
   - Pattern

### Single Tumor

**Rule H1**  
Code **mucinous** adenocarcinoma as follows (for lung only):
- 8253/3 when
  - Behavior unknown/not documented (use staging form to determine behavior when available)
  - Invasive
- 8257/3 when
  - Microinvasive
  - Minimally invasive
- 8253/2 when
  - Preinvasive
  - In situ

*Note 1:* When mucinous carcinoma is mixed with another histology, such as adenocarcinoma and mucinous carcinoma, code mucinous **ONLY** when mucinous is **documented** to be **greater than 50%** of the tumor.

*Note 2:* These **new codes and terms** will allow mucinous adenocarcinoma to be analyzed separately from colloid carcinoma.

*Note 3:* Changes take place over time. **Pathologists may not use** terms “minimally invasive” and “pre-invasive” **immediately.** Code the pathology diagnosis.
Rule H2  Code non-mucinous adenocarcinoma as follows:
- 8256/3 when
  - Microinvasive
  - Minimally invasive
- 8250/2 when
  - Preinvasive
  - In situ

Note 1: These are new codes and terms.
Note 2: Pathologists may not use the terms “minimally invasive” and “pre-invasive” immediately. Code the pathology diagnosis.

Rule H3  Code the specific histology when the diagnosis is non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) consistent with (or any other ambiguous term) a specific carcinoma (such as adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, etc.) when:
- The histology is clinically confirmed by a physician (attending, pathologist, oncologist, pulmonologist, etc.)
- The patient is treated for the histology described by an ambiguous term
- The case is accessioned (added to your database) based on a single histology described by ambiguous terminology and no other histology information is available/documented

Note: If the case does not meet the criteria in the first two bullets, code non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) 8046.

Example 1: The pathology diagnosis is NSCLC consistent with adenocarcinoma. The oncology consult says the patient has adenocarcinoma of the right lung. This is clinical confirmation of the diagnosis, code adenocarcinoma. The case meets the criteria in bullet 1.

Example 2: The pathology diagnosis is NSCLC consistent with squamous cell carcinoma. The treatment plan says the patient will receive the following treatment for squamous cell carcinoma. Treatment plan confirms squamous cell carcinoma; code squamous cell carcinoma. The case meets the criteria in bullet 2.

Example 3: Outpatient biopsy says probably squamous cell carcinoma. The case is accessioned (entered into the database) as required by both SEER and COC. No further information is available. Code the histology squamous cell carcinoma. The case meets the criteria in bullet 3.
Lung Histology Rules
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule H4  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.
Note 4: This includes coding non-small cell carcinoma when it is the only diagnosis available.

Rule H5  Code the invasive histology when in situ and invasive histologies are present.
Note 1: Histologies may be NOS and a subtype/variant.
Note 2: When the NOS is invasive and the subtype/variant is situ, code the NOS (invasive).
Example: The histologies are mucinous adenocarcinoma in situ 8253/2 and invasive adenocarcinoma NOS 8140/3. Code the invasive histology: adenocarcinoma 8140/3.

Rule H6  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
- Mucinous adenocarcinoma and a subtype/variant of mucinous adenocarcinoma
- Non-small cell carcinoma 8046 and a subtype/variant of non-small cell carcinoma
- Sarcoma 8800 and a subtype/variant of sarcoma
- Small cell neuroendocrine tumors/NET 8041 and a subtype/variant of small cell neuroendocrine tumor/NET
- Squamous cell carcinoma 8070 and a subtype/variant of squamous cell carcinoma
Note: See Table 3 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions to find NOS and subtypes/variants.
Lung Histology Rules
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule H7 Code the histology that comprises the greatest percentage of tumor when two or more of the following histologies are present:
- Acinar adenocarcinoma / Adenocarcinoma, acinar predominant 8551
- Lepidic adenocarcinoma / Adenocarcinoma, lepidic predominant 8250
- Micropapillary adenocarcinoma / Adenocarcinoma, micropapillary predominant 8265
- Papillary adenocarcinoma / Adenocarcinoma, papillary predominant 8260
- Solid adenocarcinoma / Adenocarcinoma, solid predominant 8230

Note 1: The rules are hierarchical, so the tumors are NOT a NOS and subtype/variant.
Note 2: If the percentages are unknown/not documented, continue through the rules.

Example 1: Pathology reads the tumor is adenocarcinoma, acinar predominant (acinar 60%, solid predominant 20%, lepidic predominant 20%). Code the histology with the highest percentage: acinar adenocarcinoma 8551/3.

Example 2: Pathology reads the tumor is adenocarcinoma, solid predominant (with acinar, lepidic, and papillary subtypes). Code the predominant histology: solid adenocarcinoma 8230/3.

Rule H8 Code a combination code when there are multiple histologies AND
- The combination is listed in Table 2 in Equivalent Terms and Definitions, the ICD-O and all updates, OR
- You received a combination code from Ask a SEER Registrar.

Note: The rules are hierarchical. Use this rule only when previous rules do not apply.

Rule H9 Code adenocarcinoma with mixed subtypes 8255 for
- Multiple adenocarcinoma subtypes OR
- Any combination of histologies which are not listed in Table 2 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions.

Note: Adenocarcinoma with mixed subtypes 8255 does not apply to squamous cell carcinoma.

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:** Before coding histology, use the Multiple Primary Rules to determine that multiple tumors are a single primary.

**Rule H10**  
Code **mucinous** adenocarcinoma (for lung only) when all tumors consist of:

- **8253/3** when
  - Behavior unknown/not documented (use staging form to determine behavior when available)
  - Invasive
- **8257/3** when
  - Microinvasive
  - Minimally invasive
- **8253/2** when
  - Preinvasive
  - In situ

*Note 1:* When mucinous carcinoma is mixed with another histology, such as adenocarcinoma and mucinous carcinoma, code mucinous **ONLY** when mucinous is documented to be greater than 50% of the tumor.

*Note 2:* These are new codes and terms which will allow mucinous adenocarcinoma/carcinoma to be analyzed separately from colloid carcinoma.

*Note 3:* Changes take place over time. Pathologists may not use terms “minimally invasive” and “pre-invasive” immediately.

**Code the pathology diagnosis.**

**Rule H11**  
Code **non-mucinous** adenocarcinoma (for lung only) when all tumors consist of:

- **8256/3** when
  - Microinvasive
  - Minimally invasive
- **8250/2** when
  - Preinvasive
  - In situ

*Note:* These are new codes and terms.
Rule H12  Code the specific histology when the diagnosis for the tumor which is biopsied is **non-small cell lung carcinoma** (NSCLC) **consistent with** (or any other ambiguous term) **a specific carcinoma** (such as adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, etc.) when:

- The histology is clinically confirmed by a physician (attending, pathologist, oncologist, pulmonologist, etc.)
- The patient is treated for the histology described by an ambiguous term
- The case is accessioned (added to your database) based on a single histology described by ambiguous terminology and no other histology information is available documentoed

**Note:** If the case does not meet the criteria in the first two bullets, code non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) 8046.

*Example 1:* Only one tumor is biopsied. The pathology diagnosis is NSCLC consistent with adenocarcinoma. The oncology consult says the patient has adenocarcinoma of the right lung. This is clinical confirmation of the diagnosis, code adenocarcinoma. The case meets the criteria in bullet 1.

*Example 2:* Only one tumor is biopsied. The pathology diagnosis is NSCLC consistent with squamous cell carcinoma. The treatment plan says the patient will receive the following treatment for squamous cell carcinoma. Treatment plan confirms squamous cell carcinoma; code squamous cell carcinoma. The case meets the criteria in bullet 2.

*Example 3:* Only one tumor is biopsied. Outpatient biopsy says probably squamous cell carcinoma. The case is accessioned (entered into the database) as required by both SEER and COC. No further information is available. Code the histology squamous cell carcinoma. The case meets the criteria in bullet 3.

Rule H13  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 H14  Code the **invasive** histology when all tumors have both invasive and in situ elements.

**Note 1:** All tumors may be **mixed** in situ and invasive **OR** one tumor may be in situ and the other invasive.

**Note 2:** Tumors may be NOS and a **subtype/variant**.

**Note 3:** When the NOS is invasive and the subtype/variant is situ, code the NOS (invasive).

**Note 4:** Multiple Primary Rules must be applied to be certain all tumors are a single primary.
Lung Histology Rules
C340-C343, C348, C349
(Excludes lymphoma and leukemia M9590 – M9992 and Kaposi sarcoma M9140)

Rule H15  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
- Mucinous adenocarcinoma and a subtype/variant of mucinous adenocarcinoma
- Non-small cell carcinoma 8046 and a subtype/variant of non-small cell carcinoma
- Sarcoma 8800 and a subtype/variant of sarcoma
- Small cell neuroendocrine tumors/NET 8041 and a subtype/variant of small cell neuroendocrine tumor/NET
- Squamous cell carcinoma 8070 and a subtype/variant of squamous cell carcinoma

*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 3 in the Equivalent Terms and Definitions to find NOS and subtypes/variants.

Rule H16  Code the appropriate **combination code** when all tumors have multiple histologies **AND**
- The combination is listed in Table 2 in Equivalent Terms and Definitions, the ICD-O and all updates, **OR**
- You received a combination code from **Ask a SEER Registrar**.

*Note:* The rules are hierarchical. Use this rule **only** when previous rules do not apply.

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

**Code the histology using the rule that fits the case.**