# Lung Quiz

A patient was found to have a 2cm tumor in the central portion of the upper lobe of the left lung. A lobectomy was performed and the 2cm tumor was found to be a poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. A small nodule in the peripheral portion of the lung was found to be mucinous adenocarcinoma in situ.

1. How many Primaries are present and what rule did you use to determine this?
* Two primaries per rule M11
1. Assign a histology code for each primary. What histology rule was used?
* Primary 1-Squamous cell carcinoma 8070/3 per rule H3
* Primary 2-mucinous adenocarcinoma 8480/2 per rule H3

A patient has a CT of the chest that shows a single malignant appearing tumor in the left lung and a single malignant appearing tumor in the right lung. The tumor in the left lung is biopsied and returns as squamous cell carcinoma.

1. How many Primaries are present and what rule did you use to determine this?
* Two primaries per rule M6
1. Assign a histology code for each primary. What histology rule was used?
* Primary 1-Squamous cell carcinoma 8070/3
* Primary 2-malignancy nos 8000/3
1. Are mucinous/colloid adenocarcinoma and adenocarcinoma, nos on the same branch or different branches of the histology tree?
	1. **Same**
	2. Different



## Breast Quiz

6/2011 Needle biopsy right breast cancer: Invasive carcinoma

7/2011 Lumpectomy: Infiltrating ductal carcinoma

7/2011 Chemotherapy

1/2012 Bilateral mastectomy and reconstruction: No residual breast tumor; 1 positive right axillary lymph node.

12/2016 Needle biopsy at 2:00 right reconstructed breast: Invasive carcinoma

1/2017 Lumpectomy right breast: Poorly differentiated infiltrating ductal cancer, breast tissue

1. How many primary tumors does the patient have, and what M rule was used to determine that?
	1. Two primaries per rule M5
2. Assign a histology code for each primary. What histology rule was used?
	1. Primary 1 8500/3 per rule H12
	2. Primary 2 8500/3 per rule H12

A patient is found to have a mass in her right breast. A core biopsy shows lobular carcinoma in situ. The patient returns for a right breast lumpectomy and is found to have a 1 cm tumor with lobular carcinoma in situ and intraductal papillary carcinoma.

1. How many primary tumors does the patient have, and what M rule was used to determine that?
	1. One primary per rule M3
2. Assign a histology code for each primary. What histology rule was used?
	1. Primary 1 8522/2 Intraductal carcinoma and lobular carcinoma in situ per rule H5

A patient has a lumpectomy and is found have a single tumor with comedocarcinoma mixed with pleomorphic carcinoma.

1. How many primary tumors does the patient have, and what M rule was used to determine that?
	1. One primary M3
2. Assign a histology code for each primary. What histology rule was used?
	1. 8501/3 Comedocarcinoma NOS per rule H15

## Urinary Quiz

1. A patient has a history of urothelial cell carcinoma (8120/3) of the bladder that was diagnosed on 1/1/2014. This case has been abstracted and is part of your registry. The patient returns on 1/2/2017 and is found to have papillary urothelial cell carcinoma (8130/3)of the bladder. Please circle each statement that is correct.
2. The second tumor is a second primary per rule M7
3. The second tumor is not a new primary, but the histology of the first tumor should be changed to 8130/3 per rule H4
4. **The second tumor in not a second primary and the histology of the first tumor should not be changed.**
5. None of the above

4/9/2012 TURBT: Papillary urothelial carcinoma of the lateral bladder wall.

12/9/2012 TURBT: Papillary transitional cell carcinoma of ureteric orifice

5/9/2014 TURBT: Urothelial carcinoma of lateral bladder wall

11/6/2014 TURP: Adenocarcinoma of left prostate lobe

1/8/2015 Left nephrectomy with excision of distal ureter: Papillary transitional cell carcinoma of distal ureter invading subepithelial connective tissue

3/8/2015 Physician note: Locally advanced bladder cancer; no further treatment

4/11/2016 TURBT: Papillary carcinoma of bladder

6/16/2016 Right radical nephrouretectomy and cystectomy: Papillary transitional cell carcinoma right ureter and bladder

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1. How many Primaries are present and what rule did you use to determine this?

One primary (bladder 4/9/12) per rules M6 (bladder) & M8 (left ureter);

2nd primary (prostate 11/6/14) per M10

1. Assign a topography and histology code for each primary. What histology rule was used?

Lateral bladder wall (C67.2). Papillary urothelial carcinoma (8130/3) per H4.

Prostate C61.9 and Adenocarcinoma (8140/3)?

Patient has a history of transitional cell carcinoma with squamous differentiation of the bladder diagnosed 5/6/16. On 7/12/16 he had a TURB and pathology showed squamous cell carcinoma invading the lamina propria.

1. How many primaries are present (indicate the multiple primary rule used)?

**2 primaries per rule M9**

1. Assign a histology code to each of the following.
* Urothelial cell carcinoma with squamous differentiation 8120
* Urothelial cell carcinoma with trophoblastic differentiation 8120
* Microcystic transitional cell carcinoma 8120
* Urothelial carcinoma, NOS 8120