

MP/H Quiz

A patient with recurrent bladder cancer presents with the following history:

- 9/23/06 TURB Non-invasive papillary transitional cell carcinoma from the dome of the bladder
- 1/12/07 TURB Urothelial tumor of low malignant potential
- 4/1/07 TURB Urothelial carcinoma with squamous differentiation from the left lateral wall
- 7/12/07 TURB Two tumors removed: The first was a urothelial carcinoma from the right lateral wall and the second was a papillary transitional cell carcinoma from the bladder dome.
- 11/14/07 Papillary transitional cell carcinoma from left lateral wall

1. According to the 2007 MP/H rules, how many primaries does this patient have?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4

2. Explain how you determined the number of primaries in question 1. Include the multiple primary rules used to get your answer.

3. What histology should be assigned to each primary (include the behavior)? Include the histology rules used to get your answer for each primary.

4. Please indicate the Date of Diagnosis and what the Multiplicity Counter is updated after each procedure.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Primary 1 | Date of diagnosis / / | Multiplicity Counter ___ |
| b. Primary 2 | Date of diagnosis / / | Multiplicity Counter ___ |
| c. Primary 3 | Date of diagnosis / / | Multiplicity Counter ___ |
| d. Primary 4 | Date of diagnosis / / | Multiplicity Counter ___ |

5. Circle each scenario that would be considered a single primary based on the information provided (sequence would be 00). Unless stated otherwise all tumors originated in the bladder and are based on pathology. If time allows write the multiple primary rule used to get your answer.
- a. Two tumors removed during a TURB. The first is a non-invasive papillary urothelial carcinoma. The second is a urothelial carcinoma with invasion into the lamina propria.
 - b. Patient has a history of an invasive papillary transitional cell carcinoma diagnosed 1/2/06. On 2/4/07 he is found to have a non-invasive papillary urothelial cell carcinoma.
 - c. Patient has a history of an invasive papillary transitional cell carcinoma diagnosed 2/2/08. On 5/1/08 he is found to have a new invasive papillary urothelial cell carcinoma.
 - d. Patient has a history of papillary transitional cell carcinoma of the left ureter diagnosed 3/23/05. She presents on 5/4/07 for TURB and has tumor removed from the bladder wall. Pathology indicated urothelial carcinoma with sarcomatoid features.
 - e. Patient has a history of squamous cell carcinoma in situ diagnosed 5/7/04. On 8/5/07 she had a TURB and pathology showed squamous cell carcinoma in situ.
 - f. Patient has a history of transitional cell carcinoma with squamous differentiation diagnosed 4/6/07. On 8/12/07 he had a TURB and pathology showed squamous cell carcinoma invading the lamina propria.

Collaborative Staging Quiz

1. Assign a CS Ext code based on the terminology used below:
 - a. Papillary transitional cell carcinoma, tissue insufficient to judge depth of invasion
 - b. Transitional cell carcinoma invading the muscularis propria
 - c. Papillary transitional cell carcinoma with no evidence of invasion
 - d. Papillary transitional cell carcinoma with no invasion of the bladder wall
 - e. Transitional cell carcinoma with no evidence of invasion
 - f. Papillary transitional cell carcinoma with focal invasion of the lamina propria

Patient with bladder cancer had TURB, and pathology showed urothelial carcinoma with invasion into the muscularis propria. Patient then had cystectomy and pelvic lymph node dissection. Pathology showed urothelial carcinoma in situ in the bladder and negative lymph nodes.

2. What is the code for CS extension?
 - a. 06
 - b. 10
 - c. 20
 - d. 21
 - e. 22

Patient is 67-year-old white male smoker diagnosed with bladder cancer. Treatment included cystoprostatectomy with pelvic lymph node dissection. Path report documented grade III urothelial carcinoma extending through the bladder wall and perivesical fat into the prostate; 4 positive hypogastric nodes, 2 positive sacral nodes, and 1 positive common iliac node, largest node was 3 cm.

3. The code for CS lymph nodes is:
 - a. 10
 - b. 20
 - c. 30
 - d. 80
4. The code for CS mets at dx is:
 - a. 00
 - b. 10
 - c. 40
 - d. 50

CS Quiz (cont)

Patient with history of congestive heart failure had routine chest x-ray that showed metastatic lesions in the right lung. At time of exam with primary care physician, the patient stated that he had blood in the urine. CT of the pelvis and abdomen showed a malignant appearing bladder tumor extending through the pelvic wall and malignant pelvic lymphadenopathy.

5. The code for CS lymph nodes is:
 - a. 10
 - b. 20
 - c. 30
 - d. 50

6. The code for CS mets at dx is:
 - a. 00
 - b. 11
 - c. 40
 - d. 50

Treatment Quiz

During a cystoscopy performed in the urologist's office, a patient was found to have a small papillary bladder tumor. The patient was then referred to your facility for a transurethral resection of the bladder tumor (TURB). The tumor was resected, the tumor bed was fulgurated and biopsies of the bladder were taken. The scope was removed and mitomycin-C was injected into the bladder. The pathology report indicated this was a non-invasive papillary urothelial carcinoma

1. What is the code for Surgical Procedure of Primary Site?
 - a. 00
 - b. 15
 - c. 16
 - d. 22
 - e. 27
2. What is the code Chemotherapy?
 - a. 00
 - b. 01
 - c. 02
 - d. 03
 - e. 82

A 96-year-old white female is referred to your facility for examination of a bladder tumor. A cystoscopy is performed and incisional biopsies are taken. The physician recommended a transurethral resection of the bladder followed by intravesical BCG; however, the patient refused any further work-up or treatment.

3. What is the code for Immunotherapy?
 - a. 00
 - b. 01
 - c. 82
 - d. 87
 - e. 99

A male patient with bladder cancer is treated with cystoprostatectomy.

4. What surgical procedure of primary site code is assigned for this procedure?
 - a. 50 Simple, Simple/total/complete cystectomy
 - b. 60 Radical cystectomy
 - c. 70 Pelvic exenteration
 - d. 80 Cystectomy, NOS

Treatment Quiz (Cont)

A 72-year-old male presented for a video-assisted cystoscopy which demonstrated a large volume of bladder carcinoma, completely encompassing the bladder neck and obliterating the trigone such as the ureteral orifices were not identified, and extending up the right and left sidewall of the bladder toward the dome. Retrograde pyelogram was not possible.

Biopsy forceps were used to randomly biopsy several areas. These areas were fulgurated with the Bugbee electrode. A Foley catheter was inserted and the procedure was terminated after an examination under anesthesia demonstrated induration and possible fixation on the anterior vaginal wall.

Final pathology:

Bladder Tissue, cystoscopic biopsy:

- High grade urothelial carcinoma with invasion into the lamina propria and small vessels.
- Foci of in situ carcinoma and papillary component present.

5. What surgery code would we use for Surgery of Primary Site?
- a. 00
 - b. 12
 - c. 16
 - d. 22
 - e. 27