

Quiz 1

1. The muscularis mucosa is part of the:
 - a. Urothelium
 - b. Lamina propria
 - c. Muscularis propria
 - d. Peritoneum

2. A patient is found to have small cell carcinoma of the lung with metastasis to the brain and adrenal glands (CS Mets coded 40). Please code the following data items.
 - a. CS Mets at DX Bone
 - b. CS Mets at Dx Brain
 - c. CS Mets at Dx Liver
 - d. CS Mets at DX Lung

3. A patient is found to have adenocarcinoma of the lung with pleural effusion (CS Mets coded 15).
 - a. CS Mets at DX Bone
 - b. CS Mets at Dx Brain
 - c. CS Mets at Dx Liver
 - d. CS Mets at DX Lung

4. An operative report from a cystoscopy describes a tumor located at the base of the bladder. The topography (primary site) site code assigned would be:
 - a. C67.0 Trigone of the bladder
 - b. C67.1 Dome of the bladder
 - c. C67.6 Ureteric orifice of the bladder
 - d. C67.9 Bladder NOS

5. A “sessile” tumor would indicate a tumor that:
 - a. Has a stalk
 - b. Is raised
 - c. Is invasive
 - d. Is flat

6. The field effect theory suggest:
 - a. There is a link between smoking and bladder cancer.
 - b. The lining of the urothelium has undergone changes that make it more sensitive to malignant transformations. This causes multiple recurrences of bladder cancer.
 - c. Floating tumor cells attach to the bladder wall causing multiple recurrences of bladder cancer.
 - d. There is a link between chemical exposures and bladder cancer.

7. Pathology indicates a patient has a low grade non-invasive urothelial bladder cancer. Complete the following data items based on this diagnosis.
 - a. Grade/Histology
 - b. Grade Path System
 - c. Grade Path Value

8. A patient has a history of an invasive papillary transitional cell carcinoma diagnosed 2/2/10. On 5/1/10 he is found to have a non-invasive papillary urothelial cell carcinoma. How many primaries are present (indicate the multiple primary rule used)?

9. Patient has a history of transitional cell carcinoma with squamous differentiation diagnosed 5/6/10. On 7/12/10 he had a TURB and pathology showed squamous cell carcinoma invading the lamina propria. How many primaries are present (indicate the multiple primary rule used)?

10. Assign a histology code to each of the following.
 - a. Urothelial cell carcinoma with squamous differentiation
 - b. Urothelial cell carcinoma with trophoblastic differentiation
 - c. Microcystic transitional cell carcinoma
 - d. Urothelial carcinoma, NOS

Quiz

1. Cystectomy pathology: multifocal bladder cancer in lateral wall; 1 cm papillary urothelial carcinoma with no evidence of invasion and 1.3 cm urothelial carcinoma confined to the epithelium of the mucosa. What is the code for CS Extension?
 - a. 010: Papillary transitional cell carcinoma, stated to be noninvasive
 - b. 060: Transitional cell carcinoma in situ
 - c. 100: Confined to mucosa, NOS
 - d. 999: Unknown
2. Partial cystectomy and lymph node dissection pathology: Urothelial carcinoma, 1.4 cm, in anterior bladder wall; 1 of 6 malignant perivesical lymph nodes and 3 of 8 malignant common iliac lymph nodes. What is the code for CS Lymph Nodes?
 - a. 150: Single regional lymph nodes (perivesical, iliac, sacral, pelvic, regional node NOS)
 - b. 350: Common iliac lymph nodes
 - c. 400: 350 + 150
 - d. 505: Regional lymph nodes, NOS; not stated if single or multiple
3. Transurethral resection of bladder tumor pathology: High grade papillary transitional cell carcinoma of dome of bladder, 1.3 cm. What is the code for SSF1, WHO/ISUP grade?
 - a. 010: Low grade urothelial carcinoma
 - b. 020: High grade urothelial carcinoma
 - c. 987: Not applicable: Not a urothelial morphology
 - d. 998: No pathologic examination of primary site
4. CT scan of pelvis: Multifocal malignant appearing tumors throughout bladder with malignant adenopathy of perivesical nodes, largest node 7 mm. What is the code for SSF2, Size of Metastasis in Lymph Nodes?
 - a. 000: No regional lymph nodes involved
 - b. 007
 - c. 070
 - d. 999: Regional lymph nodes involved, size not stated; unknown if regional lymph nodes involved
5. Partial cystectomy and lymph node dissection pathology: Papillary urothelial carcinoma, 2 cm, in bladder neck; 3 of 12 pelvic lymph nodes positive for urothelial carcinoma. What is the code for SSF3, Extranodal Extension of Regional Lymph Nodes?
 - a. 000: No regional lymph nodes involved
 - b. 010: Extranodal extension not present

- c. 020: Extranodal extension present
- d. 030: Regional nodes involved, unknown if extranodal extension