

Collecting Cancer Data: Leukemia, Lymphoma and Other Hematopoietic Malignancies

Quiz 1

Peripheral blood smear: B-cell lymphoma/leukemia. Bone marrow biopsy: B-cell small lymphocytic lymphoma/chronic lymphocytic leukemia. CT and PET scan were normal.

1. The primary site is:
 - a. Blood C42.0
 - b. Bone marrow C42.1
 - c. Lymph node NOS C77.9
 - d. Unknown primary C80.9

2. The histology is
 - a. B-cell lymphoma 9591/3
 - b. Leukemia 9800/3
 - c. B-cell small lymphocytic lymphoma 9670/3
 - d. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia 9823/3

3. CT scan head/neck: right and left cervical adenopathy, most likely malignant lymphoma. Physical exam: swelling of the right and left neck; no hepatomegaly or splenomegaly. The primary site is:
 - a. Lymph nodes of head, face and neck (includes cervical) C77.0
 - b. Lymph node of multiple regions C77.8
 - c. Ill-defined head, neck or face C76.0
 - d. Unknown primary C80.9

4. A patient had a biopsy of both the stomach and the cecum. The pathology was positive for lymphoma. They were treated with a partial colectomy. The pathology showed lymphoma in the cecum as well as in the pericolic lymph nodes. The metastatic work-up otherwise was negative. The primary site is:
 - a. Stomach C16.9
 - b. Cecum C18.0
 - c. Unknown lymph nodes C77.9
 - d. Unknown primary C80.9

5. Physical exam: Splenomegaly and adenopathy of cervical and inguinal nodes. Final diagnosis is lymphoma, most likely originating in the inguinal nodes. The primary site is:
 - a. Spleen C42.2
 - b. Cervical nodes C77.0
 - c. Inguinal nodes C77.4
 - d. Lymph nodes of multiple regions C77.8

Quiz 2

6. CT scan of head/neck showed lymphoma of the left and right orbit. No other swelling or adenopathy was noted. Spleen was normal. CS extension code is:
 - a. 10
 - b. 11
 - c. 20
 - d. 80

7. A patient presented with an enlarged supraclavicular lymph node. Biopsy of the node revealed large B-cell lymphoma. Bone marrow biopsy showed low grade lymphoma. There was no splenomegaly. CS extension code is:
 - a. 10
 - b. 30
 - c. 31
 - d. 80

8. The code for site-specific factor 1 (associated with HIV/AIDS) in question 7 is
 - a. 001 Yes/Present
 - b. 002 No/Not present
 - c. 999 Unknown

9. Appendectomy: extramedullary plasmacytoma. The rest of the colon was observed to be normal. No metastasis to the liver. Bone marrow biopsy was negative. CS extension code is:
 - a. 10
 - b. 80
 - c. 99

10. CT scan: enlarged spleen. Biopsy of right cervical node showed Hodgkin lymphoma. CS extension code is:
 - a. 10
 - b. 12
 - c. 22
 - d. 32

Quiz 3

11. A patient with a primary MALT lymphoma of the stomach receives antibiotic therapy. How is this coded?
- Other treatment code 1 – other
 - Other treatment code 6 – other unproven
 - Immunotherapy code 01 – immunotherapy administered as 1st course therapy
 - Not treatment for the cancer
12. A patient with lymphoma received Zevalin. Code the treatment as:
- Immunotherapy code 01 – immunotherapy administered as 1st course therapy
 - Regional treatment modality code 60 – radioisotopes NOS
 - Other treatment code 1 – other
 - Not treatment for the cancer
13. Blood transfusion performed for a patient with any hematopoietic disease is recorded as other treatment.
- True
 - False
14. Patient presented with adenopathy of right cervical node. The node was excised and found to have lymphoma. Patient had no other adenopathy and did not have splenomegaly. The excision of the cervical node is coded to:
- Surgical diagnostic and coding procedure code 01 – incisional biopsy to site other than primary
 - Surgical diagnostic and coding procedure code 02 – incisional biopsy to primary site
 - Surgical procedure of primary site code for lymph nodes code 25 – local tumor excision
 - Surgical procedure of primary site code for lymph nodes code 31 – lymph node dissection, one chain
15. External beam radiation applied to the mantle field is targeting lymph nodes:
- Above the diaphragm
 - In the abdomen
 - In the inguinal area
 - In the brain