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AJCC website
www.cancerstaging.org
www.cancerstaging.org

AJCC

Outline

- Introduction to AJCC Cancer Staging
- AJCC Cancer Staging Manual Purchase and Ordering Information
 AJCC Cancer Staging Manual Organization, Chapter Outline, Contents
 Using the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual
- ► 2016 Coding Instruction Updates
- ► 2016 Category Code Updates
- Ambiguous Terminology Clarification
- Annoigadous terminology chaincation
 Correct Use of "X", <blank>, "88" and "99"
 AJCC Stage/Prognostic Group
- ▶ 2016 AJCC TNM Edits
- ► AJCC Curriculum for Registrars ► AJCC Disease Site Webinars
- ► AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, 8th edition
- Staging References and Resources
- Questions

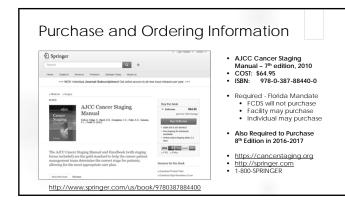
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Introduction

- ► The AJCC Cancer Staging System is an "anatomic staging system"
- The AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Handbook and Staging Atlas, prepared by the American Joint Committee on Cancer, are used by physicians, cancer registries, and other allied health care professionals throughout the world to facilitate the uniform description and reporting of cancer staging for most neoplastic diseases.
- Proper classification and staging is essential for physicians to assign proper treatment, evaluate results of management and clinical trials, and to serve as the standard for local, regional and international reporting on cancer incidence and outcomes.
- As knowledge of cancer biology expands, cancer staging must incorporate these advances. This is why the non-anatomic prognostic factors were added in 2010.
- The Seventh Edition of the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual brings together all the currently available information on staging of cancer at various anatomic sites and incorporates newly acquired knowledge on the etiology and pathology of cancer...supplemented by selected molecular markers

Introduction	

Edition	Publication Year	Effective Dates
1	1977	1978-1983
2	1983	1984-1988
3	1988	1989-1992
4	1992	1993-1997
5	1997	1998-2002
6	2002	2003-2009
7	2009	2010-2016
8	2016	2017-





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AJCC Staging Manual Organization

- ▶ Part I Chapter 1 Purposes and Principles of Cancer Staging
- ▶ Part I Chapter 2 Cancer Survival Analysis
- Parts II -- XII are organized by Body System (digestive/GYN/GU/etc.)
- Each Body System (Part) includes 1 or more Site Chapters
- ► 57 Site Chapters Organized by Primary Site and/or Histologic Type
 - Chapters are grouped by Body System (digestive, urinary, etc.)
 - Chapters are organized by Disease Site (Primary Site)
 - ▶ Plus a few Histology-Based Chapters (melanoma, Merkel cell, etc.)
- Alphabetical Index
- CD-ROM with Printable Staging Forms

Chapter Outline and Contents

Staging at a Glance	Summary of anatomic stage/prognostic grouping			
Changes in Staging	Table summarizing changes in staging from the 6th edition			
Introduction	Overview of factors affecting staging and outcome			
Anatomic Considerations	Primary Tumor Regional lymph nodes Metastatic sites			
Rules for Classification	o Clinical o Pathologic			
Prognostic Features	Identification and discussion of non-anatomic prognostic factors			
Definitions of TNM	T: Primary tumor N: Regional lymph nodes M: Distant metastasis			
Anatomic Stage Prognostic Groups				
Prognostic Factors (SSFs)	a. Required for staging b. Clinically significant			
Grade				
Histopathologic Type				
Bibliography				
Staging Form				

Chapter Outline and Contents

extrascleral extension. The regional lymph nodes are preau-ricular (parotid), submandibular, and cervical.

Local Extension. Local extension anteriorly can result soft tissue involvement of the face or a mass protruding fr between the lids. Posterior extension results in retinoblasto extending into the orbit, paranasal sinuses, and/or brain. Metastatic Sites. Retinoblastoma can metastasize throw hematogenous routes to various sites, most notably the be marrow, skull, long bones, and brain.

Choroidal Invasion. The presence and the extent (focal vs. massive) of choroidal invasion by tumor should be stated. Differentiation should be made between true choroidal inva-sion and artifactual invasion due to seeding of fresh tumor

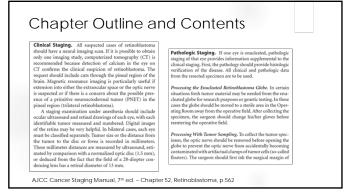
RULES FOR CLASSIFICATION

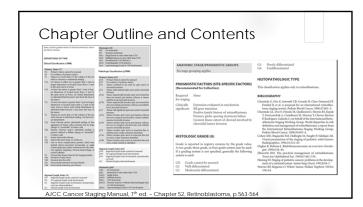
ΑΝΑΤΟΜΥ

ANATONY PARIARY SIXE. The refins is composed of neurons and glial cells. The precursors of the neuronal elements give rise to reintimobatoms, whereas the glial calls give its oatrocytoma-which are beingin and externedly area in the refins. The retins is limited intermally by numberate that have asparate it from the cytibilium (1872) and Broch's membranes, which separate it from the choroid and ext an strutul Barrier to extension of retinal transmit and ext an attral Barrier to extension of retinal transmits and ext an attral Barrier to extension of retinal transmits and ext an attral Barrier to extension of retinal transmits and ext an attral Barrier to extension of retinal structure allow direct extension of retinolabato-mus into the optic nerve and then to the substraktand space, is either by direct extension into adjacent tratumes or by dis-turt metantasis through hematogenous rootes.

Regional Lymph Nodes. Because there are no intraocular lymphatics, this category of staging applies only to anterior

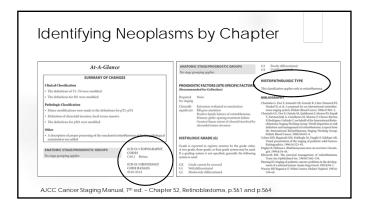
AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, 7th ed. – Chapter 52, Retinoblastoma, p.561





Identifying Neoplasms by Chapter

- Verify Primary Site against list of ICD-O-3 Topography Codes
 First Page of Each Chapter includes a list of ICD-O-3 Site Codes
- Verify Histopathologic Type against list of ICD-O-3 Histology Codes
 First Dana of Many Chapter includes a list of ICD-O-3 Listology Codes
 - First Page of Many Chapters includes a list of ICD-O-3 Histology Codes
 When there is not a list of Histology Codes go to end of chapter and review the section entitled 'Histopathologic Type' to confirm histology
- If cannot verify site and/or histology then go to the Alphabetical Index at the back of the manual to find site/histology combination
- If there is not a corresponding AJCC Staging Chapter then "N/A"



Neoplasms Not in the AJCC Manual

- Not all types of cancer are AJCC-stage able.
- <u>Use the Primary Site Codes</u> listed at the beginning of each chapter in the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual. <u>Use the List of Histopathologic Types</u> in each chapter are toward the end of each chapter and are used <u>as a quide</u> to indicate the cancer types which can be AJCC-staged using that staging scheme.
- Histologic Types listed as inclusions (or not listed because they are exclusions) for each individual chapter should NOT be AJCC-staged using that chapter.
- <u>Note:</u> Some chapters are specifically limited to certain cancer types only with a certain anatomic site (such as skin melanomas). Some chapters are specifically limited to certain histologic types 950-9729 regardless of primary site. This site and/or histology limitation does not limit coding for the primary site here.

Neoplasms Not in the AJCC Manual

- Pediatric cancers are not included in the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual with only a few exceptions. See below for exceptions.
- These cancers would ordinarily be considered un-stage able in this system.
- However, if a physician has staged a pediatric case using TNM (clinically or pathologically), then this staging may be coded and unknown codes should be used for any unspecified fields.
- Exceptions: Musculoskeletal Sites (sarcoma), Lymphoid Neoplasms, Retinoblastoma, and Other Neoplasms of Primary Site and/or Histology where a relevant chapter that would include pediatric cases exists.

Neoplasms Not in the AJCC Manual

- When the primary site is not clear, not specified or unknown.
- AJCC staging of the cancer should be based on "reasonable clinical certainty" of a primary site identification. You cannot assign TNM to C80.9 or C76.* cases.
- When there is not "reasonable clinical certainty" indicating one primary site, then the AJCC staging should be "not applicable" (as for an unknown primary site).
- When a case is assigned a Primary Site Code of **body system*, NOS^{*} that would also include sub-sites such as 'colon, NOS^{*} versus 'sigmoid colon' the case cannot be staged due to lack of specificity of tumor orgin or degree of cancer spread from that NOS primary site at diagnosis, including regional lymph nodes.
- Exception: Histology-based chapters such as "Lymphoid Neoplasms"

Read the Chapter Introduction, Anatomy and Rules Before You Start

- These 3 sections are too often overlooked or skimmed. This is where most of your questions will be answered...not in the coding section.
- The Rules for Classification instruct you as to which diagnostic and staging tests, imaging, biopsy, sentinel or resected nodes, etc. can and should be used when assigning clinical or pathologic TNM.
- Sometimes the Cancer Staging Form and/or the AJCC Chapter includes anatomic drawings to help clarify local/regional anatomy.
- Always review the Prognostic Features as this will help you identify which laboratory tests, symptoms, or other factors are important for staging.

2016 TNM Coding Instruction Update

- A New Format and Appearance for T, N, and M Category Codes
 - ► Old Format:
 - ► Clinical Stage T1N0M0 Stage IA
 - ► Pathologic Stage T2N1M0 Stage IIB
 - ▶ Yp Stage fits into same field structure as above
 - New Format:
 - ► Clinical Stage cT1 cN0 cM0 Stage 1A
 - Clinical Stage pTis cN0 cM0 Stage 0
 - Clinical Stage cT3 cN1 pM1 Stage IV
 - ► Pathologic Stage pT1B pN0(i+) cM0 Stage IA
 - ► Pathologic Stage pT2 pN1mic cM0 Stage II
 - ► Pathologic Stage pTX pNX pM1B Stage IV



2016 TNM Coding Instruction Updates

2016 Prefix Requirements / Physician Stage

2016 Requirements for "c" and "p" prefix use
 Now must include "c" or "p" prefix for each T, N, M Category
 New Codes for T, N, and M will be available in software soon
 Use of Allowable Codes will be Strictly Enforced in 2016 O (Inical Stage now includes CT, pTis, cN and either c or pM
 Pathologic Stage now includes T, PM and ther c or pM
 Convert Roman Numerals (I, II, III) to Arabic (1, 2, 3)

<u>Physician Stage</u> can be difficult to qualify as it may be a mixed clinical and pathologic stage, especially when the AJCC Stage is provided per history. Always check the Physician Stage to validate use of prefix and the correct T, N, and M Category Codes that best reflect the case.

Stage Classifications - Points in Time

- Stage can be defined at specified (different) points in time
 Clinical before any treatment has been given
 - Pathologic pathologic findings at time of surgical resection
 - Post-Treatment after neoadjuvant therapy clinical and/or pathologic evidence of response to presurgical treatment(s)
 - Retreatment recurrence after disease free interval
 - Autopsy unsuspected prior to death, incidental finding

Stage Classifications - Points in Time

- Timing for Clinical Stage Date of Diagnosis up to the 1st treatment... in the Absence of Disease Progression or within first 4 months after Diagnosis
- Timing for Pathologic Stage Date of Diagnosis through definitive surgery... in the Absence of Disease Progression or within first 4 months after Diagnosis
- Timing for Post-Treatment Stage (Pathologic yp) Pathologic Stage following treatment with neoadjuvant therapy(s) and definitive surgery (can include progression after neo-TX)
- <u>Timing for Post-Treatment Stage (Clinical yc)</u> Clinical Stage following treatment with neoadjuvant therapy(s) and before definitive surgery or no definitive surgery (can include progression after neo-TX)

	Stage Classifications
10	Pathologic - p Clinical - c Date of Diagnosis Imports Internet Clinical - c Version Date of Diagnosis Imports Internet Pathology Pat

Clinical Stage - Pretreatment Stage

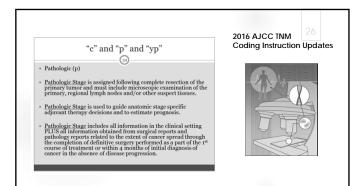
- Pretreatment or Clinical Stage is Stage at Time of Diagnostic Workup
 - ► Patient Medical History
 - Physical Examination
 - Diagnostic Imaging
 - ► Endoscopy
 - Biopsy of primary site
 - Biopsy of single node or sentinel nodes
 - Biopsy of metastatic sites
 - Exploratory Surgery
 - ► Other relevant lab tests, biomarker tests, or examinations

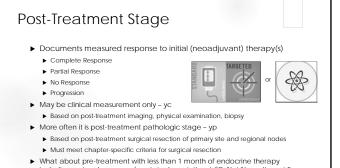
"c" and "p" and "yp"	2016 AJCC TNM 24 Coding Instruction Updates
• Clinical (c)	
Clinical Stage is determined before any type of definitive therapy is started and is used as a guide to determine what the first steps used to establish the diagnosis of breast cancer should be and to decide upon approach and intent of 1 st treatment – should 1 st treatment include lumpectomy, SLN, mastectomy, neoadjuvant chemo, or palliative care. Clinical Stage – includes physical exam with inspection and palpation of the skin, breast, and lymph nodes (axillary, supraclavicular, and cervical), breast imaging and other imaging studies, and pathologic examination of the breast or other tissue(s) used to establish/confirm the diagnosis.	

Pathologic Stage

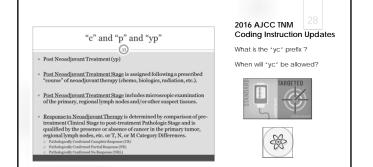
- Must meet chapter-specific criteria for surgical resection to assign
- Includes all of the clinical stage information from clinical stage, plus
 - Observations at time of surgical resection from operative report
 - Pathologic Examination of surgically resected primary specimen
 - Pathologic Examination of surgically resected regional lymph nodes
 Pathologic Examination of biopsy or resection of metastasis

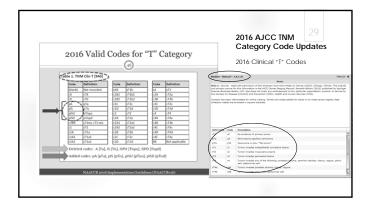




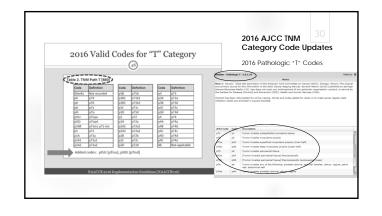


including various hormones (prostate, breast, thyroid)? Not Neoadjuvant Tx...

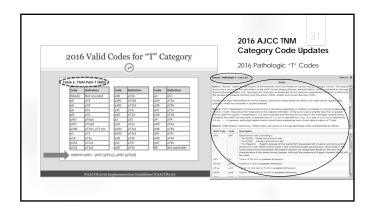




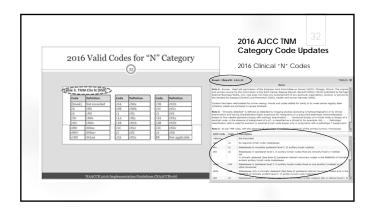




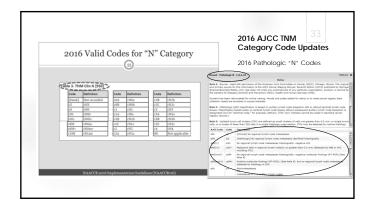




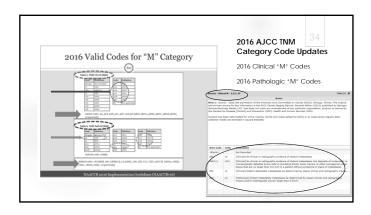








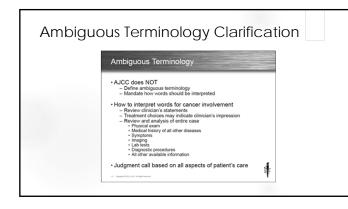


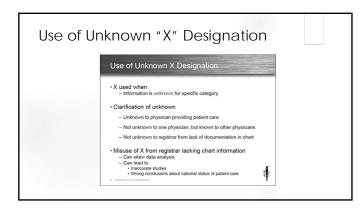


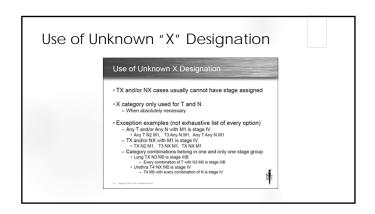


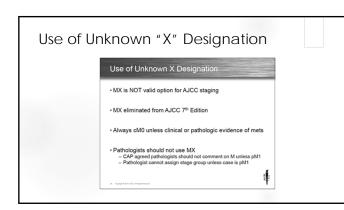
decriptors idea not change the stap- yp. Codes 0 None 1 E (Extranodal, hymphomas only) 2 S (Syleen, hymphomas only) 3 M (Multippe primary tunnors in a single site) 4 Y (Classification during or after initial nutrimoda 5 E & S (Extranodal and spleen, hymphomas only)	ity therapy) – pathologic staging of contents of conte		here the second
M & Y (Multiple primary tumors and initial multi Unknown, not stated in patient record	accounty merapy)		Pearviption
	Accord	Code .	Description Store
			E (Extraodal, Israhomas only)
	1 2	2	5 (Spleen, lymphomas only)
	1 2 9	2	
	1 2 3	1 2 3 5	S (Splean, lymphomas only)

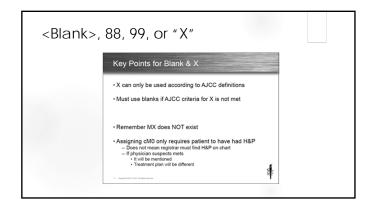


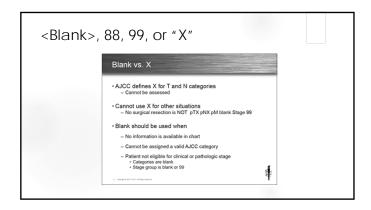


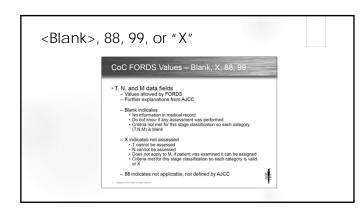


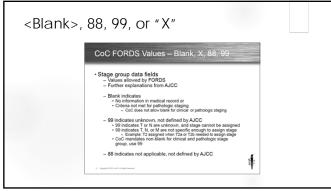


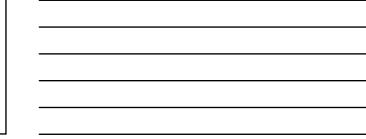


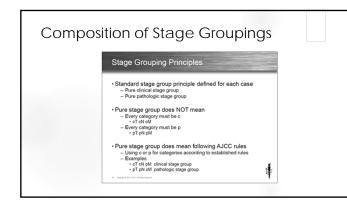




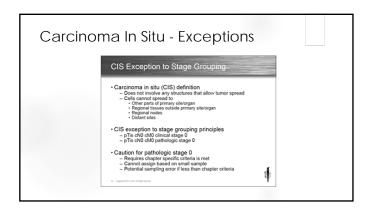








Compo	osition of Stage Groupings
	Standard Composition of Stage Groupings
	Clinical Stage Group - cT - cN - dN - dN or pM Pathologic Stage Group - pT - pN - dN or pM
	Postneoadjuvant Therapy Stage Group - ypT - ypN - ch or pM ware store water



2016 AJCC Staging Examples These examples are not using any specific site, bi	d other o			mains	
inese examples are not using any specino site, or	at natiner ge	netal into n	nation exal	mpxes	
	т	N	M	Go Stg	
CLINICAL (pre-treatment)	_				
Blopsy of primary site only	01	c0	c0	01	
Biopsy of regional LN w/o primary resection (Bx LN + pN)	01	01	c0	¢2)
Blopsy of distant mets (LN or organ)	01	c0	p1	C4	
Clinical distant mets (no bx)	c any	c any	c1	C4	
incidental dx (Surprise!) at surgery	o blank	c blank	c blank	99	st chapters - NO pTNM w/o primary resection (only clin info)
PATHOLOGICAL					
NO surgical resection	p blank	p blank	p blank	99	
Surgical resection primary & Reg LN	p1	p0	c0	p1	
Surgical resection primary WFO Reg LN	p1	рХ	c0	p99	
Surgical resection Reg LN W/O prim ary (+ pN) EXCEPTION: Exc Reg LN ONLY for melanomic		p blank p1	p blank cM0	p99 p99)
Poss Exception: Exc Reg LN Hd/Nk w/o resec		<i>p</i> 1	e nite		
Surgical resection only distant mets	p blank	p blank	p1	p4	
NEOADJUVANT	_				
Cinical - answer as above examples Pathological - answer after surgical resection - do i					

