

ICD-O-3 IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTABILITY

In 2014 and 2015 SEER added new reportable histology terms to their Program and Coding Manual. These terms had not been included in any ICD-O-3 errata or implementation guide and therefore were not addressed throughout the cancer surveillance community. CDC has reviewed the terms (reportable according to SEER) and made the following decisions:

1. Non-invasive mucinous cystic neoplasm of the pancreas with high-grade dysplasia replaces mucinous cystadenocarcinoma, non-invasive (8470/2) and is REPORTABLE.
2. Solid pseudopapillary neoplasm of pancreas (8452/3) is synonymous with solid pseudopapillary carcinoma (C25._) and is REPORTABLE.
3. Based on expert pathologist consultation, metastases have been reported in some CPEN cases. With all other pancreatic endocrine tumors now considered malignant, CPEN will also be considered malignant, until proven otherwise. Most CPEN cases are non-functioning and are REPORTABLE using histology code 8150/3, unless the tumor is specified as a neuroendocrine tumor, grade 1 (assign code 8240/3) or neuroendocrine tumor, grade 2 (assign code 8249/3)
4. Laryngeal intraepithelial neoplasia, grade III (LINIII) (8077/2), C320-C329) is REPORTABLE.
5. Squamous intraepithelial neoplasia, grade III (SINIII) (8077/2), except Cervix and Skin, is REPORTABLE.
6. Mature teratoma of the testes in adults is malignant and REPORTABLE as 9080/3, but continues to be non-reportable in prepubescent children (9080/0). The following provides additional guidance:
 - Adult is defined as post puberty
 - Pubescence can take place over a number of years
 - Do not rely solely on age to indicate pre or post puberty status. Review all information (physical history, etc.) for documentation of pubertal status. When testicular teratomas occur in adult males, pubescent status is likely to be stated in the medical record because it is an important factor of the diagnosis.
 - Do not report if unknown whether patient is pre or post pubescence. When testicular teratoma occurs in a male and there is no mention of pubescence, it is likely that the patient is a child, or pre-pubescent, and the tumor is benign.

While there has not been an official errata to address these histology terms, CDC recommends adding them to your ICD-O-3 Manuals and educating your reporting sources about these new updates.