

## SEER Site-Specific Coding Guidelines

### PROSTATE

#### C61.9

#### Equivalent or Equal Terms

- Acinar adenocarcinoma, adenocarcinoma (For prostate primaries only)
- Adenocarcinoma, glandular carcinoma

#### Histology

About 95% of all prostate cancers are acinar adenocarcinoma. The term acinar refers to the fact that the adenocarcinoma originates in the prostatic acini. Acinar adenocarcinoma is not a specific histologic type when referring to the prostate; therefore, code to adenocarcinoma (8140).

#### Priority Rules for Grading Prostate Cancer

Code the tumor grade using the following priority order.

1. Gleason's grade (Use the table to convert Gleason's grade information into the appropriate code)
2. Terminology
  - Differentiation (well differentiated, moderately differentiated, etc)
3. Histologic grade
  - Grade I, grade II, grade III, grade IV
4. Nuclear grade only

#### Gleason's Pattern

Prostate cancers are commonly graded using Gleason's score or pattern. Gleason's grading is based on a 5-component system, meaning it is based on 5 histologic patterns. The pathologist will evaluate the primary (majority) and secondary patterns for the tumor. The pattern is written as a range, with the majority pattern appearing first and the secondary pattern as the last number

**Example:** A Gleason pattern of 2 + 4 means that the primary pattern is 2 and the secondary pattern is 4.

#### Gleason's Score

The patterns are added together to create a score.

**Example:** If the pattern is 2 + 4, the pattern score is 6 (the sum of 2 and 4).

- a. If the pathology report contains only **one number**, and that number is **less than or equal to 5**, it is a pattern.
- b. If the pathology report contains only **one number**, and that number is **greater than 5**, it is a

score.

c. If the pathology report specifies a specific **number out of a total of 10**, the first number given is the score.

**Example:** The pathology report says “Gleason’s 3/10”. The Gleason’s score would be 3.

d. If there are **two numbers other than 10**, assume they refer to two patterns. The first number is the primary pattern and the second is the secondary pattern.

**Example:** If the pathology report says “Gleason’s 3 + 5,” the Gleason’s score would be 8, the sum of 3 and 5.

Use the following table to convert Gleason’s pattern or score into ICD-0-3 Morphology 6<sup>th</sup> Digit Code:

**Gleason Conversion Table**

Gleason’s Score	Gleason’s Pattern	Histologic Grade	Terminology	ICD-0-3 Morphology 6 <sup>th</sup> Digit Code
2, 3, 4	1, 2	I	Well differentiated	1
5, 6	3	II	Moderately differentiated	2
7, 8, 9, 10	4, 5	III	Poorly differentiated	3

**Note:** Code 7 was moved from moderately differentiated to poorly differentiated with cases diagnosed on or after 01/01/2003.