

SEER Site-Specific Coding Guidelines**COLON****C180–C189****Grade**

Colon cancer is often graded using a two-grade system; Low Grade (2) or High Grade (4). If the grade is listed as 1/2 or as low grade, convert to a grade 2. If the grade is listed as 2/2 or as high grade, convert to a code 4.

Code the highest grade given.

Term	Grade	SEER Code
Well differentiated	I	1
Fairly well differentiated	II	2
Low grade	I-II	2
Mid differentiated	II	2
Moderately differentiated	II	2
Partially differentiated	II	2
Partially well differentiated	I-II	2
Partially well differentiated	II	2
Relatively or generally well differentiated	II	2
Medium grade, intermediate grade	II-III	3
Moderately poorly differentiated	III	3
Moderately undifferentiated	III	3
Poorly differentiated	III	3
Relatively poorly differentiated	III	3
Relatively undifferentiated	III	3
Slightly differentiated	III	3
High grade	III-IV	4
Undifferentiated, anaplastic, not differentiated	IV	4

Familial Polyposis

Familial polyposis is an inherited, benign disease. The patients have hundreds of adenomatous polyps throughout their large intestines, and at times, throughout the digestive system. These polyps, if left untreated, invariably develop cancer.

Patients develop polyps as early as ten years of age, but more commonly at puberty. Approximately half of all patients with familial polyposis develop polyps by age 14 and 90% have detectable polyps by age 25.

These patients are usually treated with a colectomy. The pathology report will frequently identify carcinoma in situ in many of the polyps and may also identify invasive carcinomas. Prepare one abstract and code the primary site to colon, NOS (C189). Code the stage of disease using the most invasive of the cancers.

Synonyms for familial polyposis:

Adenomatosis of the colon and rectum (ACR)

Familial adenomatous colon polyposis

Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)

Familial colonic polyposis

Multiple familial polyposis

Polyposis coli