

Cutaneous Melanoma

Equivalent Terms, Definitions and Illustrations

- Skin only C440-C449
- Definitions identify reportable tumors
 - Evolving melanoma – not reportable

Equivalent Terms, Definitions and Illustrations

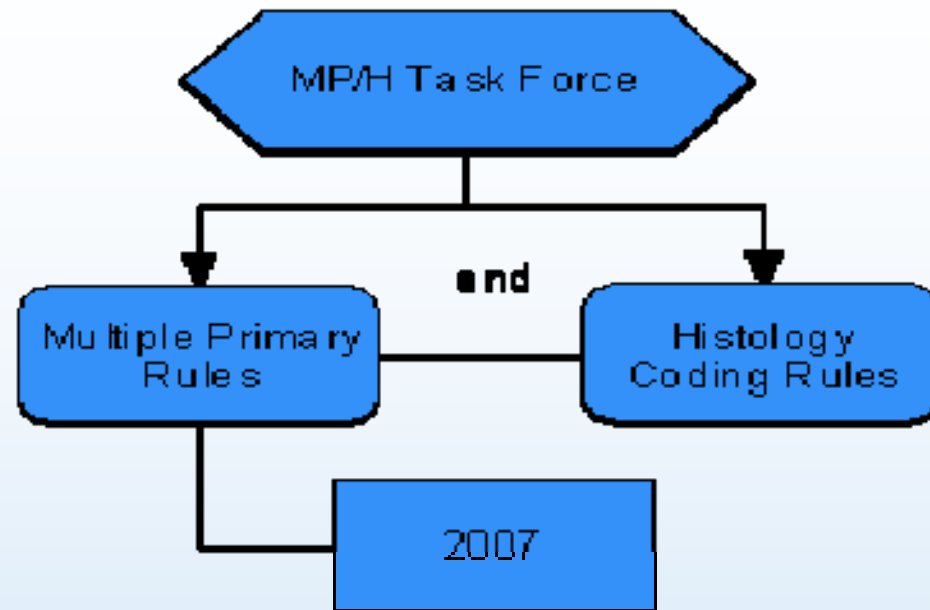
- Familial Atypical Multiple Mole Melanoma Syndrome (FAMM or FAM-M)
 - Melanoma in family members
 - Family with multiple moles

Regressing Melanoma

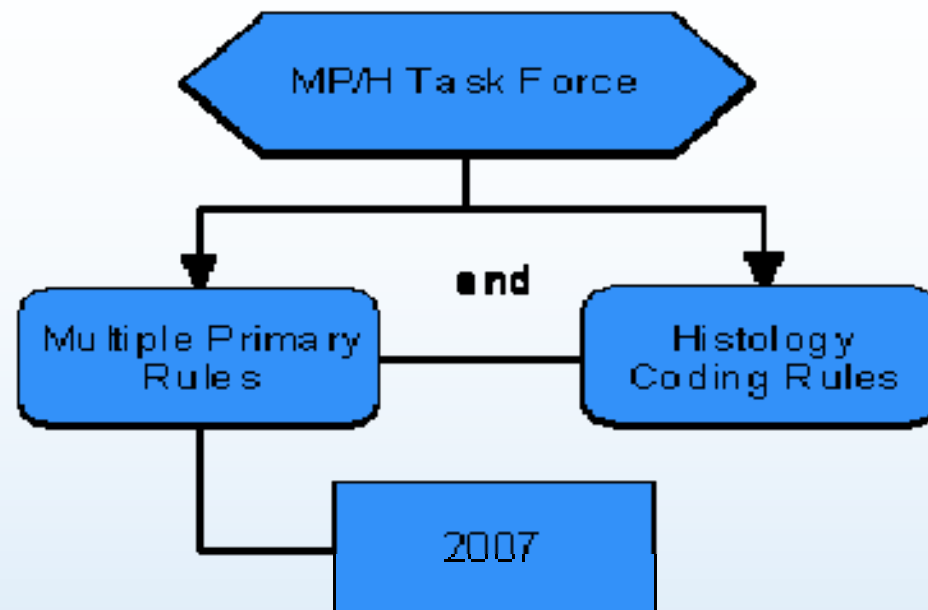
- Not a histology
 - Has ICD-O-3 code
- Prognostically significant
 - Thinner
 - Staging difficult

Equivalent Terms, Definitions and Illustrations

- Skin layers
 - Epidermis
 - Dermis
 - Hypodermis/subcutis/subcutaneous fat



Multiple Primary Rules

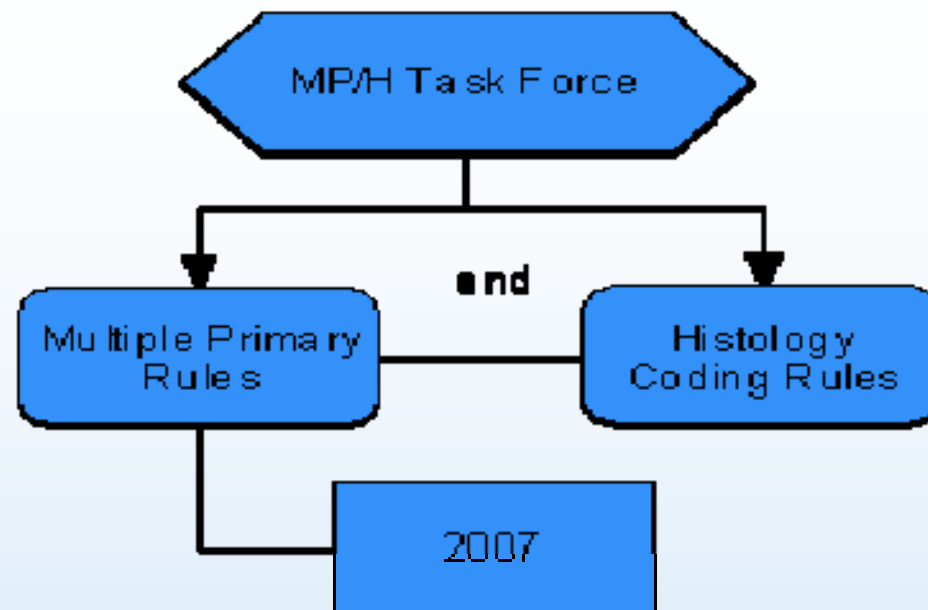


Unknown if Single or Multiple Melanomas

M1

When it is not possible to determine if there is a **single** melanoma **or multiple** melanomas, opt for a single melanoma and abstract as a single primary.

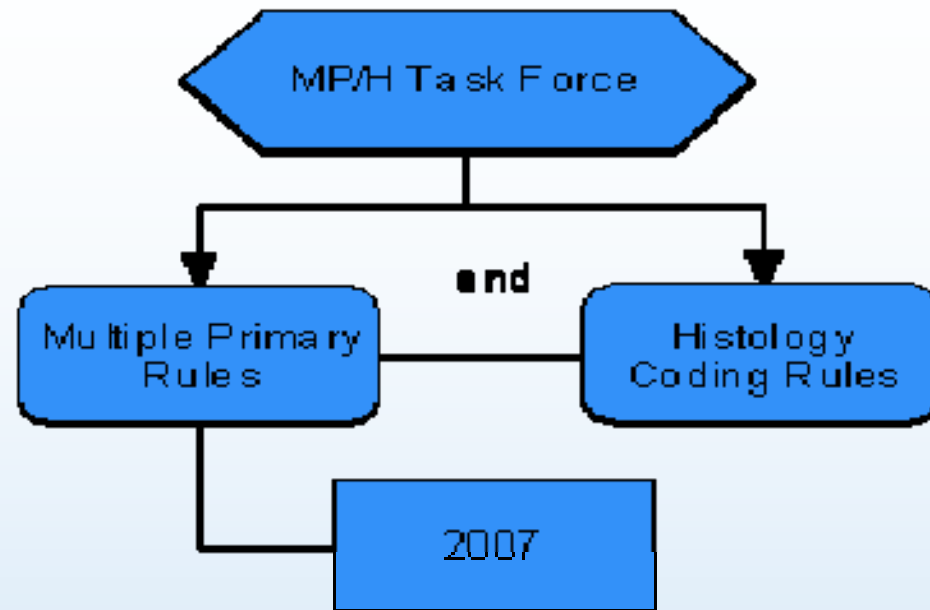
Note: Use this rule only after all information sources have been exhausted.



Single Melanoma

M2

A **single melanoma** is always a single primary.



Multiple Melanomas

M3

Melanomas in sites with ICD-O-3 **topography** codes that are **different** at the second (Cxxx), third (Cxxx) or fourth (C44x) character are multiple primaries.

M4

Melanomas with **different laterality** are multiple primaries.

Note: A **midline** melanoma is a different laterality than right or left.

M4 Examples

Example 1: Melanoma of the right side of the chest and a melanoma at midline of the chest are different laterality, multiple primaries.

M4 Examples

Example 2: A melanoma of the right side of the chest and a melanoma of the left side of the chest are multiple primaries.

M5

Melanomas with ICD-O-3 **histology** codes that are **different** at the first (xxxx), second (xxxx) or third number (xxxx) are multiple primaries.

M6

An **invasive** melanoma that occurs **more than 60 days after** an **in situ** melanoma is a multiple primary.

M6 Notes

Note 1: The purpose of this rule is to ensure that the case is counted as an incident (invasive) case when incidence data are analyzed.

M6 Notes

Note 2: Abstract as multiple primaries even if the medical record/physician states it is recurrence or progression of disease.

M7

Melanomas diagnosed **more than 60 days** apart are multiple primaries.

M8

Melanomas that **do not meet any** of the above **criteria** are abstracted as a single primary.

M8 Notes

Note 1: Use the data item “Multiplicity Counter” to record the number of melanomas abstracted as a single primary.

M8 Notes

Note 2: When an invasive melanoma follows an in situ melanoma within 60 days, abstract as a single primary.

Note 3: All cases covered by this rule are the same site and histology.

M8 Examples

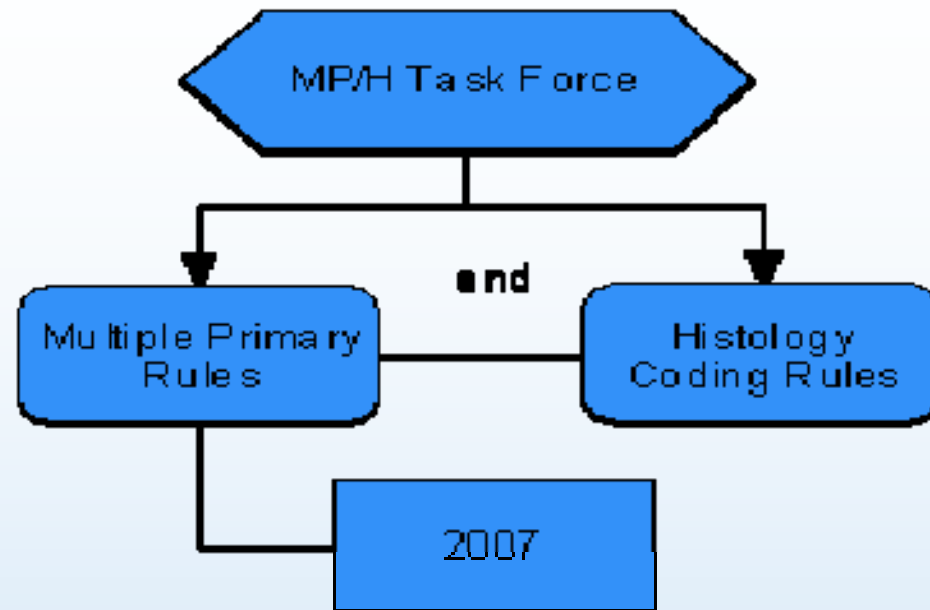
This is NOT intended to be an exhaustive set of examples; there are other cases that may be classified as a single primary.

Warning: Using only these case examples to determine the number of primaries can result in major errors.

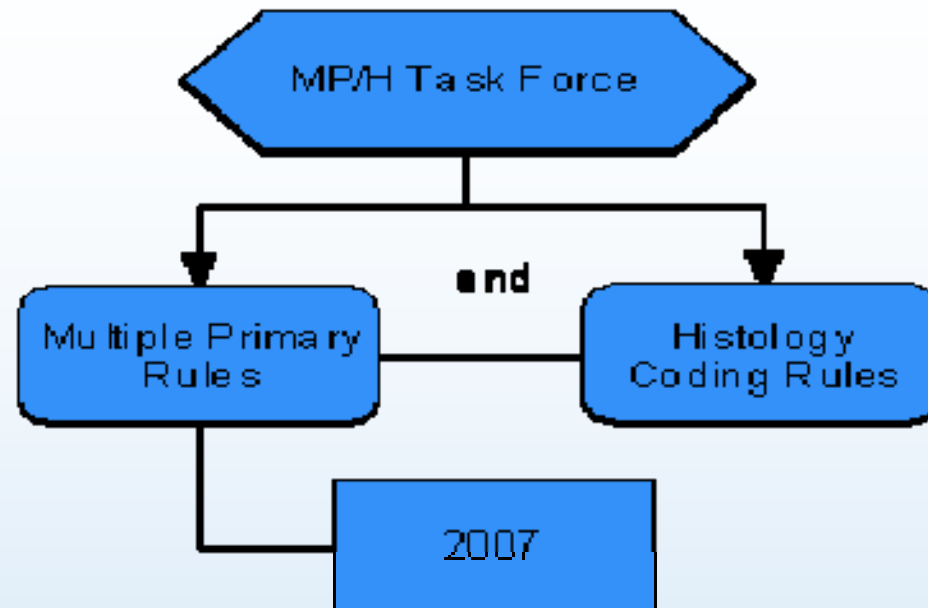
M8 Examples

Example 1: Solitary melanoma on the left back and another solitary melanoma on the left chest

Example 2: Solitary melanoma on the right thigh and another solitary melanoma on the right ankle



Histology Coding Rules



Single Melanoma or Multiple Melanomas Abstracted as a Single Primary

H1

Code the histology documented by the physician when there is **no pathology/cytology specimen** or the **pathology/cytology** report is **not available**.

H1 Notes

Note 1: Priority for using documents to code the histology

- Documentation in the medical record that refers to pathologic or cytologic findings
- Physician's reference to type of melanoma in the medical record
- PET scan

H1 Notes

Note 2: Code the specific histology when documented.

H2

Code the histology from the metastatic site when there is **no pathology/cytology specimen from the primary site.**

Note: Code the behavior /3

H3

Code the histology when only **one histologic type** is identified.

H4

Code the invasive histologic type when there are **invasive and in situ** components.

H5

Code the histologic type when the diagnosis is regressing melanoma and a histologic type.

Example: Nodular melanoma with features of regression. Code 8721 (Nodular melanoma).

H6

Code 8723 (Malignant melanoma, regressing) when the diagnosis is regressing melanoma.

Example: Malignant melanoma with features of regression. Code 8723.

H7

Code the **histologic type** when the diagnosis is **lentigo maligna melanoma** and a **histologic type**.

H8

Code 8742 (Lentigo maligna melanoma)
when the diagnosis is **lentigo maligna**
melanoma

H9

Code the most specific histologic term when the diagnosis is melanoma, NOS (8720) with a single specific type.

H9 Notes

Note 1: The specific type for **in situ** lesions may be identified as pattern, architecture, type, subtype, predominantly, with features of, major, or with _____differentiation

H9 Notes

Note 2: The specific type for **invasive** lesions may be identified as type, subtype, predominantly, with features of, major, or with _____ differentiation

H10

Code the histology with the **numerically higher ICD-O-3 code.**

MP/H Task Force



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