

# Coding of Neoplasms in ICD-10-CM

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AAPCCA Board of Directors



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## Agenda

- Carcinomas In Situ
- Neoplasm of the Breast
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Upper GI Neoplasms
- Neoplasms of Pancreas
- Skin Cancers



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## Carcinoma In Situ

- Carcinoma In Situ (CIS)
  - Cancerous tumors
  - Noninvasive
  - Confined
  - Latin for “in its place”
  - Bowen’s disease

### Example

Patient was seen in follow up for carcinoma in situ of the skin of the breast.

D04.5 Carcinoma in situ of skin of trunk




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## Synonyms for In Situ Carcinoma

- Adenocarcinoma in an adenomatous polyp with no invasion of the stalk
- Confined to the epithelium
- Noninfiltrating
- Intraepithelial
- Intraepidermal (anus)
- Involvement up to but not including the basement membranes
- Noninvasive
- No stromal involvement
- Papillary noninfiltrating




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## Example

- A 57-year-old patient presents for anesthesia evaluation. The patient has a family history of a mother and sister with premenopausal breast cancer. Digital mammography shows area of calcifications. Magnification views demonstrate intraductal pleomorphic microcalcifications in the right 11:00 area. Final diagnosis indicated intraductal carcinoma in situ.

D05.11 Intraductal carcinoma in situ of right breast  
Z80.3 Family history of malignant neoplasm of breast




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## Benign Neoplasms

- Noncancerous
- Do not metastasize
- Have defined edges
- Do not grow back



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## Types of Breast Cancers

- Ductal carcinoma
- Lobular carcinoma
- Inflammatory breast cancer
- Medullary carcinoma
- Mucinous carcinoma
- Page disease of the nipple
- Phyllodes tumor
- Tubular carcinoma



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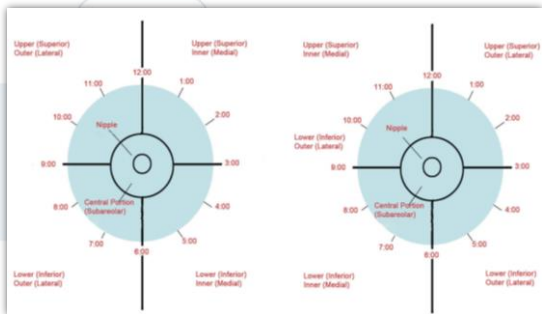
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### Example

- A 57-year-old patient presents for evaluation of right nipple discomfort. The patient has family history of a mother and sister with premenopausal breast cancer. Digital mammography shows area of calcifications. Magnification views demonstrate intraductal pleomorphic microcalcifications in the right 11 o'clock area. Final diagnosis indicated intraductal carcinoma in situ.

D05.11 Intraductal carcinoma in situ of right breast  
 Z80.3 Family history of malignant neoplasm of breast

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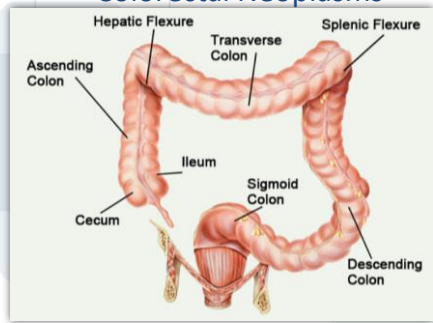
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### Colorectal Neoplasms




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### Document by Centimeters

- Anus 0–4 cm
- Rectum 4–16 cm
  - Upper third is covered by peritoneum; the lower third is not and it is also called the rectal ampulla
- Rectosigmoid 15–17 cm
  - From the anal verge
- Sigmoid 17–57 cm
  - Loop extending distally from border of left posterior major psoas muscle
- Descending 57–82 cm
  - Approximately 10–15 cm long and located behind the peritoneum
- Transverse 82–132 cm
  - Lies anteriorly in the abdomen and attached to the gastrocolic ligament
- Ascending 132–147 cm
  - Approximately 20–25 cm long and located behind the peritoneum
- Cecum 150 cm
  - Approximately 6x9 cm pouch covered with peritoneum

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## Colorectal Neoplasms

In ICD-10-CM the codes for neoplasms are site specific

- C18.0 Malignant neoplasm of cecum
- C18.1 Malignant neoplasm of appendix
- C18.3 Malignant neoplasm of ascending colon
- C18.4 Malignant neoplasm of hepatic flexure
- C18.5 Malignant neoplasm of transverse colon
- C18.6 Malignant neoplasm of splenic flexure
- C18.8 Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of colon
- C18.9 Malignant neoplasm of colon, unspecified




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## Colorectal Neoplasms

- A benign neoplasm of the colon (adenomatous colon polyp) is coded to the subcategory of D12 according to the sites listed above as defined by the 4th character.

**Example**

During a screening colonoscopy, Dr. Smith removes a polyp from the descending colon. Pathology reports confirm it is benign.

D12.4 Benign neoplasm of descending colon




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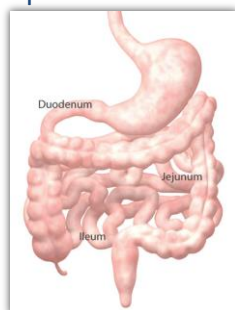
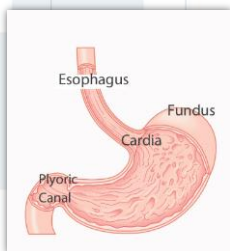
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## Upper GI Neoplasms




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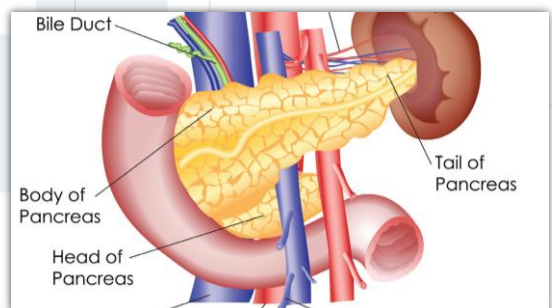
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### Neoplasms of Pancreas




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### Neoplasms of Pancreas

- C25.0 Malignant neoplasm of head of pancreas
- C25.1 Malignant neoplasm of body of pancreas
- C25.2 Malignant neoplasm of tail of pancreas
- C25.3 Malignant neoplasm of pancreatic duct
- C25.4 Malignant neoplasm of endocrine pancreas
  - Malignant neoplasm of islets of Langerhans
  - Use additional code to identify functional activity
- C25.7 Malignant neoplasm of other parts of pancreas
  - Malignant neoplasm of neck of pancreas
- C25.8 Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of pancreas
- C25.9 Malignant neoplasm of pancreas, unspecified

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### Example

A patient was diagnosed with operable adenocarcinoma of the pancreas tail.

C25.2 Malignant neoplasm of tail of pancreas

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## Neoplasm

Melanoma (malignant)

Skin

knee C43.7-

labium C51.9

majus C51.0

minus C51.1

**leg C43.7-**

lip (lower) (upper) C43.0

- C43.472 Malignant melanoma of left lower limb, including hip




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	Malignant Primary	Malignant Secondary	Ca in situ	Benign	Uncertain Behavior	Unspecified
skin NOS	C44.09	C79.2	D04.9	D23.9	D48.5	D49.2
calf (see also Neoplasm, skin, limb, lower)	<b>C44.70-</b>	C79.2	D04.7-	D23.7-	D48.5	D49.2
limb NEC	C44.90	C79.2	D04.9	D23.9	D48.5	D49.2
basal cell carcinoma	C44.11-	---	---	---	---	---
lower	C44.70-	C79.2	D04.7-	D23.7-	D48.5	D49.2
basal cell carcinoma	C44.71-	---	---	---	---	---
specified type NEC	C44.79-	---	---	---	---	---
squamous cell carcinoma	C44.72-	---	---	---	---	20

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## Neoplasm

- C44.70- Unspecified malignant neoplasm of skin of lower limb, including hip
  - C44.79- Other specified malignant neoplasm of skin of lower limb, including hip
- C44.793 Other specified malignant neoplasm of skin of left lower limb, including hip
- Correct code C43.72 Malignant melanoma of left lower limb, including hip




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## Melanoma

- In males, more common on the back
- In females, more common on the legs
- Terminology
  - Breslow thickness
  - Clark level
    - Level 1 In situ melanoma
    - Level 2 Melanoma has invaded the papillary dermis
    - Level 3 Melanoma has filled the papillary dermis
    - Level 4 Melanoma has invaded the reticular dermis
    - Level 5 Melanoma has invaded subcutaneous tissue




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## Melanoma

- C43.1- Malignant melanoma of eyelid, including canthus
- C43.3- Malignant melanoma of other an unspecified parts of face
- C43.5- Malignant melanoma of trunk
- C43.6- Malignant melanoma of upper limb, including shoulder
- C43.7- Malignant melanoma of lower limb, including hip




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## Example

- Jack returns to the dermatologist’s office after a biopsy of a mole on his back. He is diagnosed with malignant melanoma of the back.
- C43.59 Malignant melanoma of other part of trunk




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### Example

- A patient presents for treatment options to the dermatologist after having a biopsy-proven melanoma in situ on her right shoulder.
- D03.61 Melanoma in situ of right upper limb, including shoulder

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### Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC)

- Most common type of skin cancer
- About 80% of skin cancer cases are BCC
- Begins in the basal cells located in the epidermis
- Tend to grow slowly
- Rarely metastasize

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### Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC)

- Category C44 contains the codes for BCC
  - Broken down in the same manner as melanoma and Merkel cell carcinoma
  - 5<sup>th</sup> character 1 in the code category indicates the type of carcinoma to be basal cell
    - C44.112 Basal cell carcinoma of skin of right eyelid, including canthus
    - C44.219 Basal cell carcinoma of skin of left ear and external auricular canal

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### Example

- 70-year-old May presents with a history of basal cell carcinoma of the right thigh two years ago. She complains of 2 months of crusting on the right nasal tip. Patient with a long history of sun exposure with multiple bad sunburns. Biopsy reveals new basal cell carcinoma of the nasal tip. The patient will undergo Mohs surgery.
- C44.311 Basal cell carcinoma of skin of nose
- Z85.828 Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of skin




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### Example

- A patient presents for treatment options for his basal cell carcinoma on his left ear. He has done some research and is asking about excision, Mohs, radiation, cryosurgery, photodynamic therapy, and 5-fluorouracil. After discussion, he decides on surgical excision.
- C44.219 Basal cell carcinoma of skin of left ear and external auricular canal




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### Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC)

- Second most common type
- About 700,000 cases in the U.S. each year
- Tend to grow and metastasize more than BCCs
- More likely to invade fatty tissue beneath the skin
- More likely to metastasize to lymph nodes




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## Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC)

- Category C44 contains the codes for BCC
  - Broken down in the same manner as melanoma and Merkel cell carcinoma
  - 5<sup>th</sup> character 2 in the code category indicates the type of carcinoma to be squamous cell
    - C44.122 **Squamous cell** carcinoma of skin of right eyelid, including canthus
    - C44.229 **Squamous cell** carcinoma of skin of left ear and external auricular canal



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## Example

- A patient returns to the dermatologist to discuss removal of his SCC on his lower lip.
- C44.02 Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of lip



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## Example

- A patient has a suspicious lesion removed from the back of his right hand. The patient is informed that the biopsy results confirm squamous cell carcinoma.
- C44.622 Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of right upper limb, including shoulder



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### Merkel Cell Carcinoma (MCC)

- Rare form
- Develops in the neuroendocrine cells
  - Hormone-making cells in the skin
- Thought to be caused from sun exposure and Merkel cell polyomavirus (MCV)
- About 1,500 cases in the U.S. each year
- Often metastasize the lymph nodes and internal organs

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### Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer

- Category C44 contains the codes for basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, other, and unspecified malignant neoplasms of the skin
- Category C4A contains the codes for Merkel cell carcinoma
- Break down by type, site, and laterality (in some cases)

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### Example

- 75-year-old male patient presents with a rapidly enlarging mass near his upper lip. He is fair skinned and lives on a farm, using no sun protection other than a baseball cap. The mass has been rapidly increasing in size for the past 2 months. After diagnostic testing he is diagnosed with Merkel cell carcinoma of the peri-oral area.
- C4A.39 — Merkel cell carcinoma of other parts of face

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Questions?

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