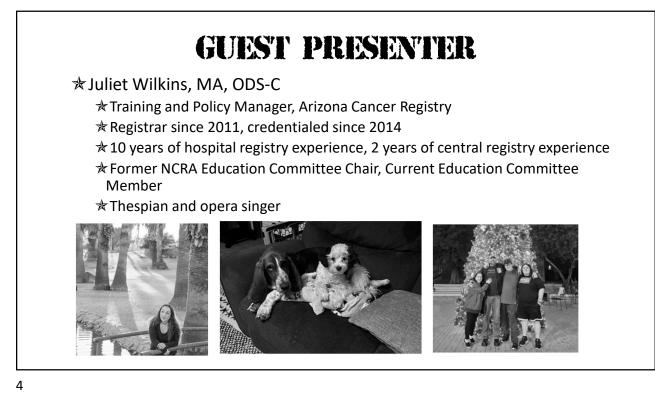
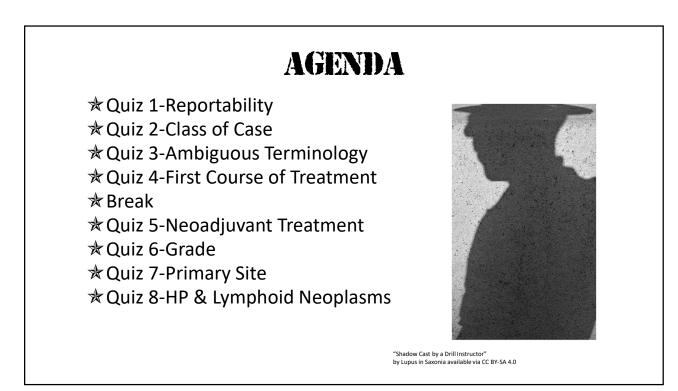


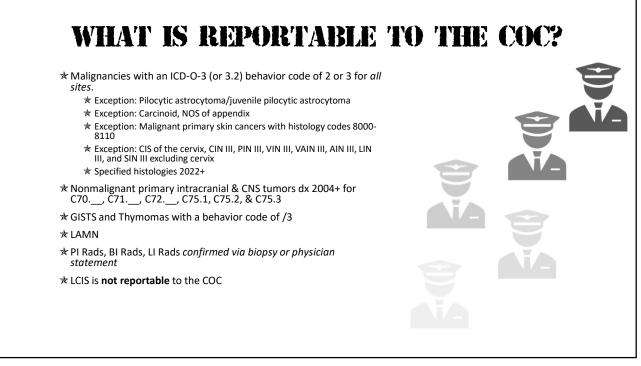
C & A Please submit all questions concerning the webinar content through the Q&A Panel If you have participants watching this webinar at your site, please collect their names and emails. We will be distributing a Q&A document in about one week. This document will fully answer questions asked during the webinar and will contain any corrections that we may discover after the webinar.

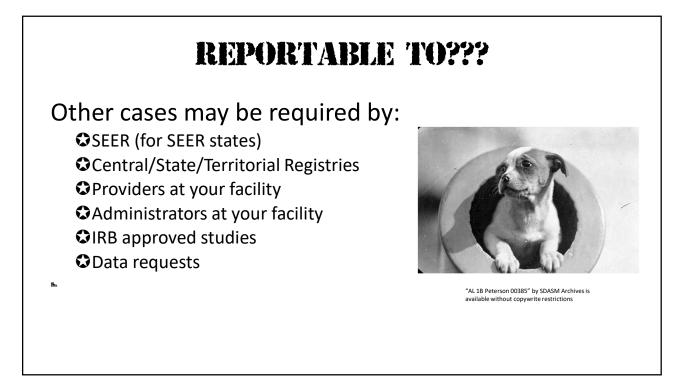


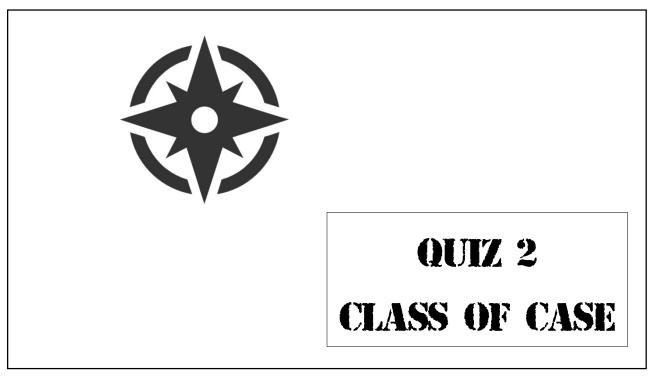


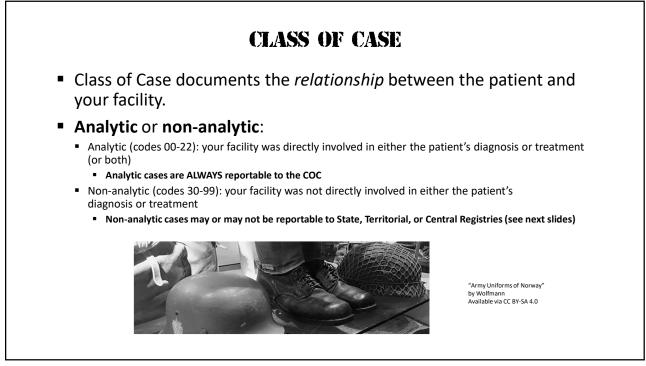


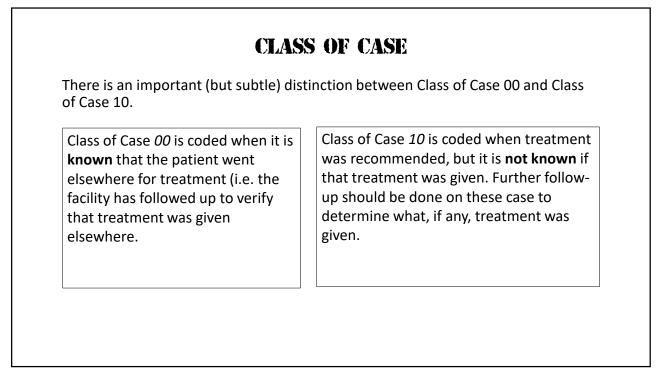


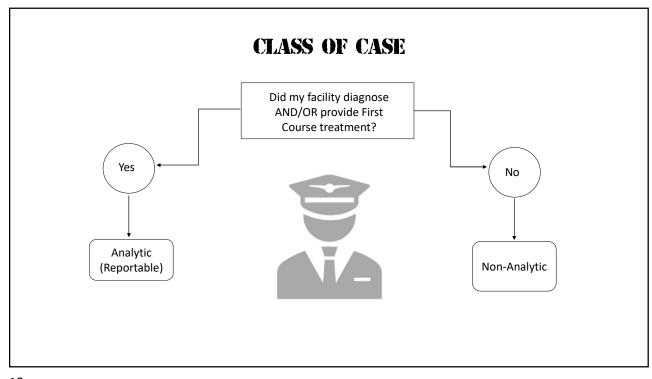


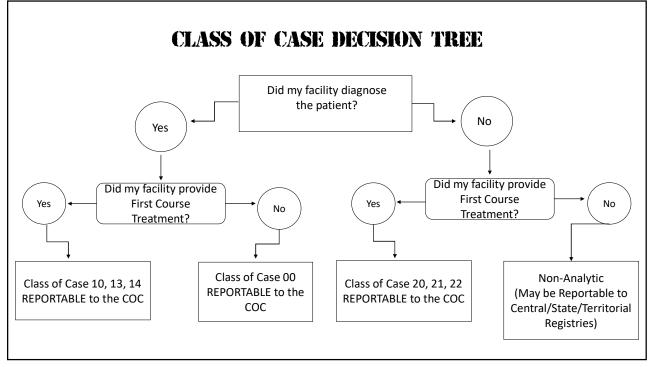


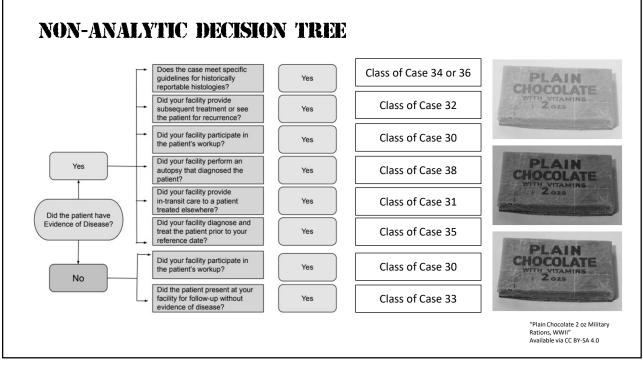






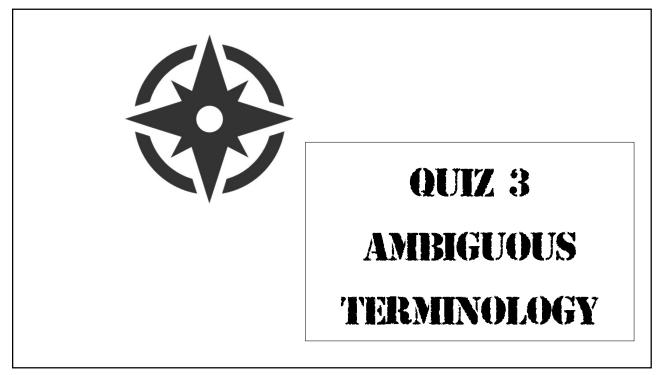


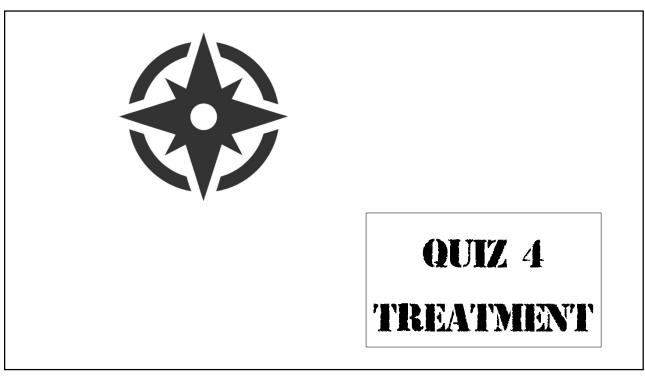




PATIENTS NOT PHYSICALLY PRESENT AT YOUR FACILITY

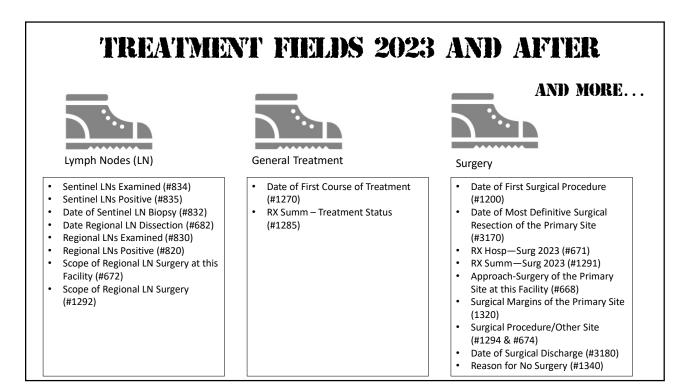
Class of Case	Description Diagnosis & all FCoT given at a staff physican's office.			
40				
41	Diagnosis & FCoT given in 2 or more offices of physicians with admitting privileges.			
42	Nonstaff physician not part of reporting facility. Case accessioned for diagnosis or treatment by reporting entity.			
43	Pathology or Lab Specimen Only			
49	Death Certificate Only			

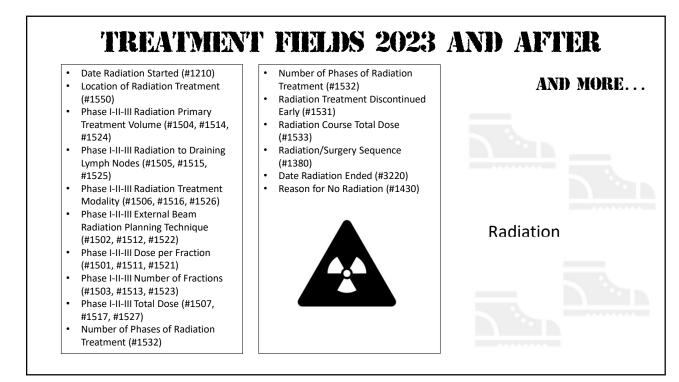


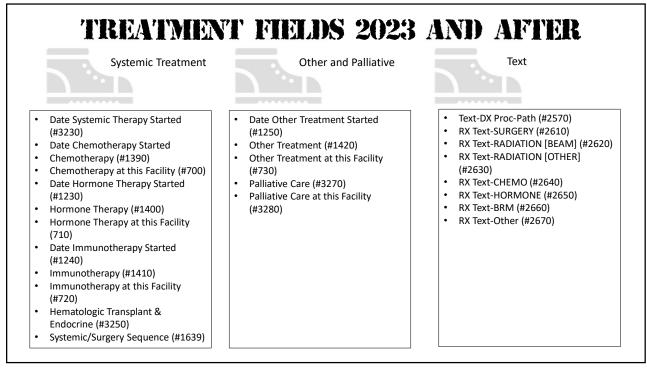


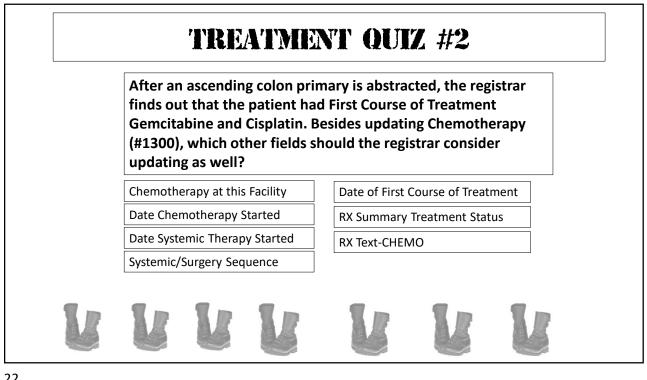


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TREATMENT QUIZ #3

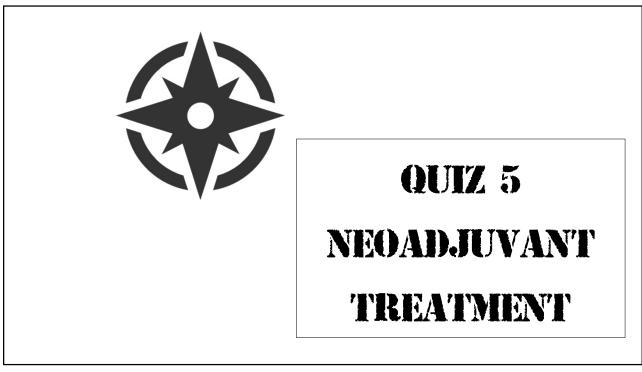
A 35 year old male presents with abnormal lymph nodes. Bilateral lobes of the thyroid are severely enlarged. The patient was having a slowly increasing upper airway obstruction. Over the last 4 days he was unable to work or sleep. On physical exam, the left thyroid gland is very large going from the angle of the mandible to the base of the neck. The right thyroid gland is mildly enlarged. CT of the neck shows an enlarged thyroid with non-enlarged cervical lymph nodes. A thyroidectomy is performed, revealing a 1.8 cm unifocal follicular carcinoma (encapsulated angioinvasive) of the left lobe. Extrathyroidal extension was not present. Margins were uninvolved. No lymph nodes were submitted.

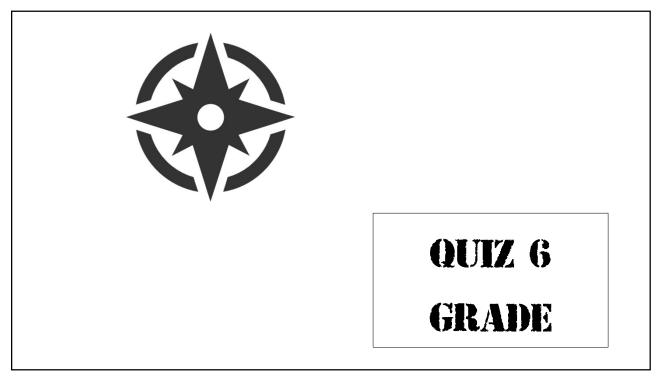
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	Lach		1	5
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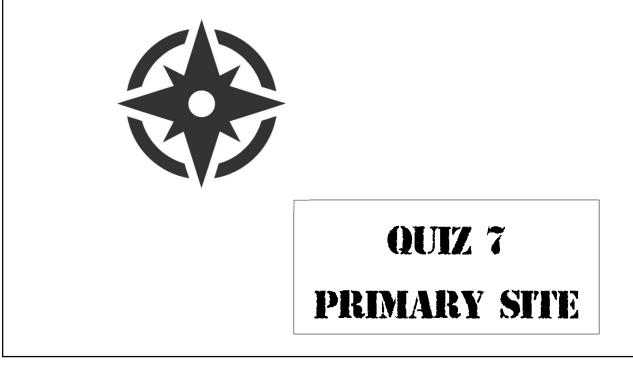
Date	Treatment		
10/29/2023	Total thyroidectomy with bilateral modified neck dissection. Findings: Massive thyroid enlargement with upper airway obstruction and tracheal compression.		
11/3/2023	I-131, 171 millicuries		
2/21/2024	Thyrogen injection		

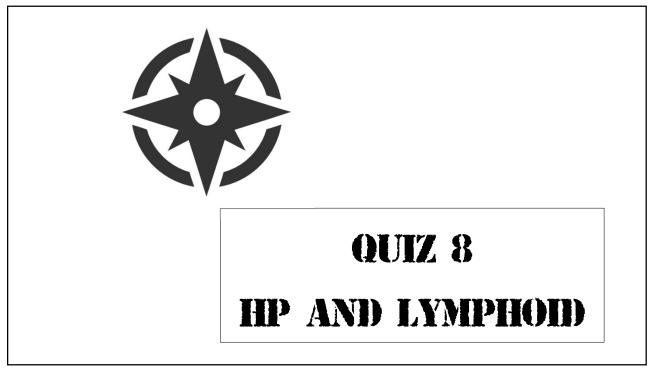
23

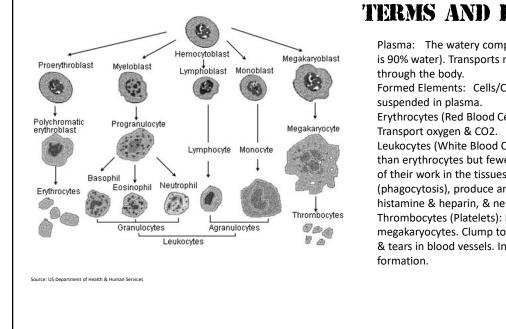
TREATMENT QUIZ #3 What treatment is first course, and how would we code treatment for this case? Field Code Field Code Yes, Thyrogen is listed as hormone on SEERRx. **Regional LNs Examined** 98 Radiation to Draining Lymph Nodes 00 HOWEVER, under 13 **Regional LNs Positive** 00 Radiation Treatment Modality remarks we see: "Used as an adjunct to Date Regional LN Dissection **Radiation Planning Technique** 88 Blank radioiodine scanning in Date of First Surgical Procedure **Dose Per Fraction** 99998 10/29/23 the follow-up of thyroid carcinoma. Stimulates 1 10/29/23 Date of Most Definitive Surgical Resection Number of Fractions the secretion RX Summ—Surg 2023 Total Dose B500 99998 of...thyroid stimulating hormone from the Scope of Regional LN Surgery 0 Number of Phases of Radiation 01 anterior Surgical Margins of the Primary Site 0 Radiation Discontinued Early 01 pituitary...[T]his drug is probably not being Surgical Procedure/Other Site 0 **Radiation Total Dose** 999998 given as a cancer Reason for No Radiation 0 directed agent. Verify Reason for No Surgery 0 with the attending MD **Date Radiation Started** Date Hormone Therapy Started Blank 11/3/23 before coding". 98 00 **Radiation Primary Treatment Volume** Hormone Therapy











TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

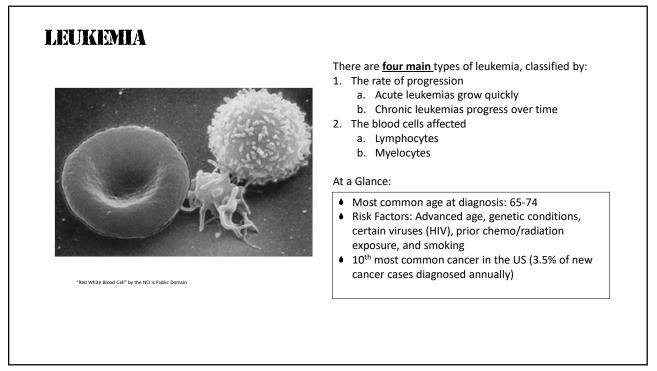
Plasma: The watery component of blood (which is 90% water). Transports nutrients & waste

Formed Elements: Cells/Cell Fragments

Erythrocytes (Red Blood Cells): Most numerous.

Leukocytes (White Blood Cells): Generally larger than erythrocytes but fewer in number. Do most of their work in the tissues. Kill microorganisms (phagocytosis), produce antibodies, secrete histamine & heparin, & neutralize histamines. Thrombocytes (Platelets): Fragments of megakaryocytes. Clump together to close breaks & tears in blood vessels. Initiate blood clot

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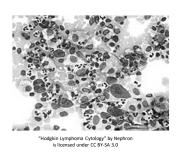
LYMPHOMA

Do not assume that the lymphoma originated in the biopsied lymph node chain...remember that providers will usually biopsy the most accessible lymph nodes or other involved tissues and that some lymph node chains are inaccessible.

Look for lymphadenopathy on PET Scan/CT and follow the rules in the HP Manual for assigning primary site.

The Primary Difference Between Hodgkin's (HL) and Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL):

In HL, Reed-Sternberg cells are present under a microscope.



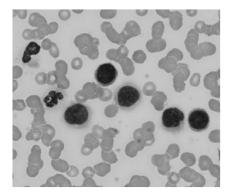
Thomas Hodgkin (1798-1866) first accounted for the type of lymphoma that bears his name all the way back in 1832



"Thomas Hodgkin Photo" by Unknown licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0

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PLASMA CELL MYELOMA) AND PLASMACYTOMA



rcinocythemia" by Ogura, Kanako et al is licensed under CC BY 3.0 Look for terms such as "smoldering" (inactive/chronic) or "active" (acute/symptomatic). This may impact coding.

Classified based on antibodies (immunoglobulins) made up of two long (heavy) protein chains & 2 short (light) protein chains. Heavy chains are used to categorize.

- 1. Gamma (IgG)
- 2. Alpha (IgA)
- 3. Mu (IgM)
- 4. Epsilon (IgE)
- 5. Delta (IgD)

MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROMES)

Per the HPDB:

"IF the characteristics of a particular subtype of MDS develop later in the disease course, change the histology to reflect the more specific diagnosis".

Principal Sites: Peripheral Blood & Bone Marrow

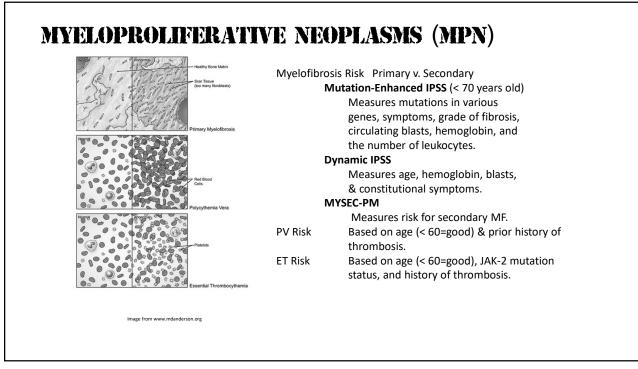
This is a *clinical* diagnosis and the diagnostic method *cannot* include genetics/immunophenotyping.

MDS is often treated with supportive care: Active Surveillance Blood Transfusions for anemia



Blood Anemia" by Jlabanimation is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0

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TRANSFORMATIONS

Certain hematopoietic neoplasms can "transform" to a more serious/acute histology.

For instance, CLL/SLL (9823/3) can become Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma.

Do not be fooled by "Chronic" or "Acute" in certain histology names. This use of the terms can refer to the indolence v. aggressiveness of the cancer.

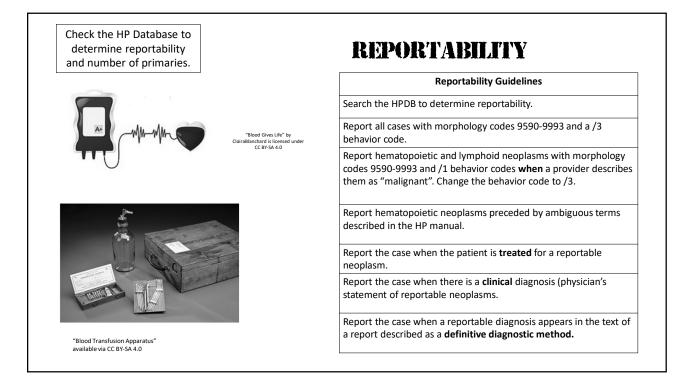
The HPDB will indicate histologies that can transform under "Transforms From" or "Transforms To"

Be aware that not all the "chronic" cells will transform at once and use the appropriate timing rules to determine number of primaries. Also, some acute neoplasms can become chronic over time.

Transformations to 9680/3 Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS Transformations from None



"Schweizer Armee" available via Public Domain

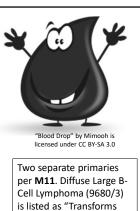


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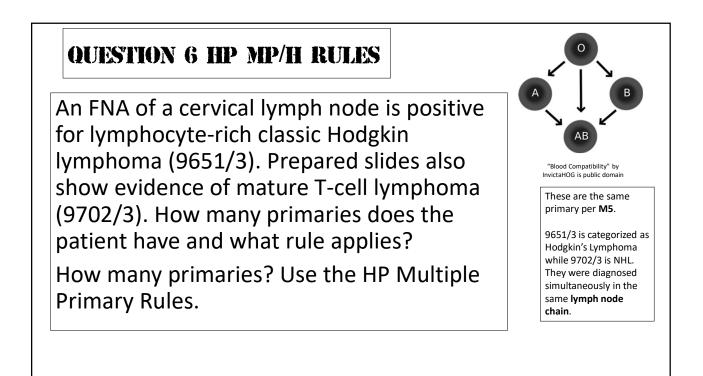
QUESTION:5 HP MP/H RULES

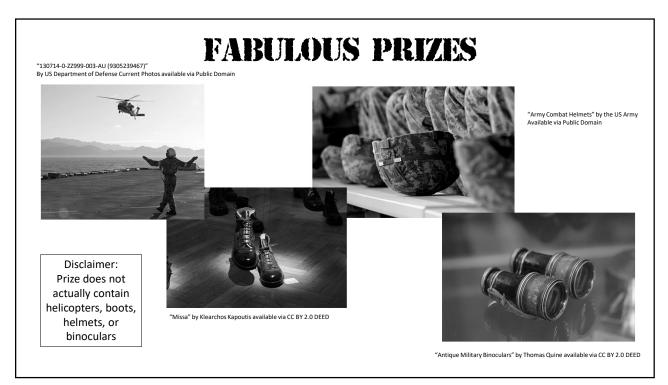
A biopsy of axillary lymph nodes positive for lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma (9671/3). A bone marrow biopsy 13 days later is positive for diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (9680/3).

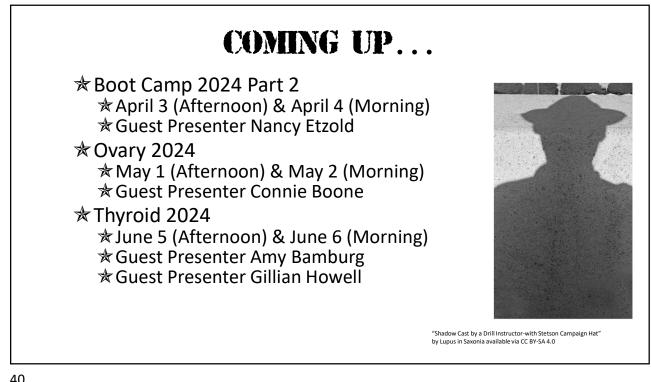
How many primaries? Use the HP Multiple Primary Rules.



to" for Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma (9671/3). Thus, 9680/3 is the **acute** form and 9671/3 is the **chronic** neoplasm. They were diagnosed within 21 days in this case, and there were two biopsies.













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