Degree of spread of cancer

Important note: This is an archived metadata standard from the AIHW Knowledgebase. For current metadata standards and related information please access METeOR, the AIHW's Metadata Online Registry at http://meteor.aihw.gov.au

Identifying and Definitional Attributes

Data Dictionary: NHDD

Knowledgebase ID: 000862 Version number: 1

Metadata type: DATA ELEMENT

Registration NHIMG Admin status: SUPERSEDED

Authority: Effective date: 01-MAR-05

Definition: Degree of spread of cancer is a measure of the progression/extent of

cancer at a particular point in time.

Context: This information is collected for the purpose of:

- Determining what proportion of cancers are localised to the site of

the

primary cancer at the time of diagnosis.

- Indicating the extent of disease at the time of diagnosis.

- For previously diagnosed cancers, the degree of spread may be measured at each patient episode to track the progression of the

cancer.

- Assessing how early in its course the cancer was diagnosed (used

to assess

impact of early diagnosis measure).

- Estimating severity by degree of spread (used for comparing

survival after

adjusting for degree of spread).

Relational and Representational Attributes

Datatype: Numeric

Representational CODE

form:

Representation N

layout:

Minimum Size: 1
Maximum Size: 1

Data Domain: 1 Localised to the Tissue of Origin

2 Invasion of Adjacent Tissue or Organs

3 Regional Lymph Nodes

4 Distant Metastases

5 Not Applicable

9 Unknown

Guide For Use: The valid values for the variable are listed below.

1 - Localised to the tissue of origin: Includes a primary cancer where the spread is contained within the organ of origin. Note: (this includes insitu breast (D05.0-D05.9) and in situr melanoma (D03.0-D03.9)

Example 1: For colon cancer, the cancer has not progressed into the adventitia (peritoneal layer) surrounding the colon).

Example 2: For breast cancer, the cancer has not progressed into the underlying muscle layer (pectoral) or externally to the skin. Example 3: For melanoma of the skin, the cancer has not invaded the subcutaneous fat layer (that is, it is contained within the dermis and epidermis).

Example 4: For lung cancer, the cancer has not invaded the pleura.

2 - Invasion of adjacent tissue or organs: A primary cancer has spread to adjacent organs or tissue not forming part of the organ of origin. This category includes sub-cutaneous fat or muscle and organs adjacent to the primary cancer site.

Example 1: For colon cancer, the cancer has progressed into the adventitia (peritoneal layer) surrounding the colon.

Example 2: For breast cancer, the degree of spread has progressed into the underlying muscle layer (pectoral) or externally into the skin.

Example 3: For melanoma of the skin, the cancer has invaded into subcutaneous fat or muscle.

Example 4: For lung cancer, the cancer has invaded the pleura or tissues of the mediastinum.

3 - Regional Lymph Nodes: The primary cancer has metastasised to the nearby draining lymph nodes.

The list below shows the regional lymph nodes by site of primary cancer (International Union Against Cancer's definition).

Head and neck - Cervical Nodes

Larynx - Cervical Nodes

Thyroid - Cervical and Upper Mediastinal Nodes

Stomach - Perigastric nodes along the lesser and greater curvatures

Colon and Rectum - Pericolic, perirectal, and those located along the ileocolic, right colic, middle colic, left colic, inferior mesenteric and superior rectal

Anal - Perirectal, internal iliac, and inguinal lymph nodes

Liver - Hilar nodes eg the hepatoduodenal ligament

Pancreas - Peripancreatic nodes

Lung - Intrathoracic, scalene and supraclavicular

Breast - Axillary, interpectoral, internal mammary

Cervix - Paracervical, parametrial, hypogastric, common, internal and external iliac, presacral and sacral

Ovary - Hypogastric (obturator), common iliac, external iliac, lateral, sacral, paraortic and inquinal

Prostate and bladder - Pelvic nodes below the bifurcation of the common iliac arteries

Testes - Abdominal, para-aortic and paracaval nodes, the intrapelvic and inguinal nodes

Kidney - Hilar, abdominal, para-aortic or paracaval

- 4 Distant Metastases: The primary cancer has spread to sites distant to the primary site, for example liver and lung and bone, or any lymph nodes not stated as regional to the site (see "3 Regional Lymph Nodes" above).
- 5 Not Applicable: This category applies for lymphatic and haematopoietic cancers eg myelomas, leukaemias and lymphomas (C81.0 C96.9) only.
- 9 Unknown: No information is available on the degree of spread at this episode or the available information is insufficient to allow classification into one of the preceding categories

Administrative Attributes

Source Document: Full International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, Second

Edition (ICD-O-2).

NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection Manual-2000/2001.

Source Organisation: World Health Organization.

NSW Health Department.

Data Element Links

Information Model Entities linked to this Data Element

NHIM Assessment event

Data Agreements which include this Data Element