Person with cancer—lung cancer immunohistochemistry type, code N[N]

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Person with cancer—lung cancer immunohistochemistry type, code N[N]

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Lung cancer immunohistochemistry
METEOR identifier:	433027
Registration status:	Health!, Standard 08/05/2014
Definition:	The type of **immunohistochemistry** stains used to assist in the identification of abnormal cells and hence the diagnosis of a person with cancer, as represented by a code.
Context:	This should be collected for people with cancer where pathology data is available.
Data Element Concept:	Person with cancer—immunohistochemistry type
Value Domain:	Lung cancer immunohistochemistry type code N[N]

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code	
Data type:	Number	
Format:	N[N]	
Maximum character length:	2	
	Value	**Meaning**
Permissible values:	1	Thyroid transcription factor-1 (TTF-1)
	2	Cytokeratin 5 (CK5)
	3	Cytokeratin 6 (CK6)
	4	Cytokeratin 7 (CK7)
	5	Cytokeratin 20 (CK20)
	6	p53-related transcription factor p63 (p63)
	7	Napsin
	88	Other
Supplementary values:	97	Not applicable-immunohistochemical staining not performed
	98	Unknown if imunohistochemistry performed
	99	Immunohistochemistry performed but stains not stated/inadequately described

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	Record the code for each immunohistochemical profile obtained to assist in the diagnosis of lung cancer.

Comments: Thyroid transcription factor-1 and cytokeratin 7 and 20 can be useful, in conjunction with tumour morphology and clinical and radiological findings, to help to distinguish between primary and metastatic lung adenocarcinomas.

Cytokeratin 5/6 and p63 immunostaining is used by some pathologists to help to determine whether a tumour is a squamous or non-squamous type.

The majority (about 75%) of primary lung adenocarcinomas are CK7 positive, CK20 negative and TTF-1 positive and Napsin stains are positive in approximately 80% of of primary lung adenocarcinomas.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Cancer Australia

Reference documents: Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia 2010. Lung cancer structured reporting protocol. 1st Edition (Version 1.0). Surry Hills, NSW: Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: Record each **immunohistochemical** profile obtained to assist in the diagnosis of cancer.

When "other" is recorded, record the immunohistochemistry stain in text in Person with cancer—immunohistochemistry type, text X[49].

Collection methods: This information should be sought from the patient's medical record and may be included as a supplementary report in the original pathology report, or a stand-alone pathology report if a different laboratory performs the test.

Comments: Immunohistochemistry may be helpful in some instances for precise histological subclassification of the tumour and the exclusion of metastasis.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Cancer Australia

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: See also Person with cancer—immunohistochemistry type, text X[X(49)]
Health!, Standard 08/05/2014

Implementation in Data Set Specifications: Lung cancer (clinical) DSS
Health!, Superseded 14/05/2015
Conditional obligation: Conditional on immunohistochemistry testing being completed.

Lung cancer (clinical) NBPDS
Health!, Standard 14/05/2015
Conditional obligation:

Conditional on immunohistochemistry testing being completed.