

Per SEER, the following Prostate Grading information was accidentally omitted from the 2007 SPCSM. LTR has been granted permission by SEER to continue to use this info as it originally appeared in the 2004 SPCSM for grading all 2007+ Prostate cases. If you are using the paper version of the 2007 SPCSM, please print out these pages and insert them after p C-792.

Please note that extraneous information has been removed from the top of this page. Any questions please contact: Lisa A. Pareti, LTR Central Data Editor, 504-280-1580

Prostate

Priority Rules for Coding Prostate Cancer Grade

Code grade in the following priority order:

1. Gleason's grade (Use the table to convert Gleason's grade information into the appropriate code)
2. Terminology
 - a. Differentiation (well differentiated, moderately differentiated, etc.)
3. Histologic grade
 - a. Grade 1/I/i, grade 2/II/ii, grade 3/III/iii, grade 4/IV/iv
4. Nuclear grade only

Gleason's Pattern

Prostate cancers are commonly graded using Gleason's score or pattern. Gleason's grading is based on a 5-component system, meaning it is based on 5 histologic patterns. The pathologist will evaluate the primary (majority) and secondary patterns for the tumor. The pattern is written as a range, with the majority pattern appearing first and the secondary pattern as the last number

Example: A Gleason pattern of 2 + 4 means that the primary pattern is 2 and the secondary pattern is 4.

Gleason's Score

The patterns are added together to create a score.

Example: If the pattern is 2 + 4, the pattern score is 6 (the sum of 2 and 4).

1. If the pathology report contains only **one number**, and that number is **less than or equal to 5**, it is a pattern.
2. If the pathology report contains only **one number**, and that number is **greater than 5**, it is a score.
3. If the pathology report specifies a specific **number out of a total of 10**, the first number given is the score.

Example: The pathology report says "Gleason's 3/10". The Gleason's score would be 3.

4. If there are **two numbers other than 10**, assume they refer to two patterns. The first number is the primary pattern and the second is the secondary pattern.

Example: If the pathology report says "Gleason's 3 + 5," the Gleason's score would be 8, the sum of 3 and 5.

Use the following table to convert Gleason's pattern or score into SEER codes:

Gleason Conversion Table

Gleason's Score	Gleason's Pattern	Histologic Grade	Terminology	SEER Code
2, 3, 4	1, 2	I	Well differentiated	1
5, 6	3	II	Moderately differentiated	2
7, 8, 9, 10	4, 5	III	Poorly differentiated	3

Note: Gleason's score 7 was previously coded to moderately differentiated (2). Effective with cases diagnosed 1/1/2003, Gleason's score 7 is coded to poorly differentiated (3).