Person with cancer—primary site of cancer, code (ICDO-3) ANN{.N[N]}

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)
© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024
This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website's material but must attribute the AlHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Person with cancer—primary site of cancer, code (ICDO-3) ANN{.N[N]}

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Data Element

Short name: Primary site of cancer (ICDO-3 code)

METEOR identifier: 370039

Registration status: Health, Superseded 07/12/2011

Definition: The site of origin of the tumour, as opposed to the secondary or metastatic sites,

as represented by an ICDO-3 code.

Data Element Concept: Person with cancer—primary site of cancer

Value Domain: Primary site of cancer code (ICDO-3) ANN{.N[N]}

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Classification scheme: International Classification of Diseases for Oncology 3rd edition

Representation class: Code

Data type: String

Format: ANN{.N[N]}

Maximum character length: 6

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: Report the primary site of cancer, if known, for patients who have been diagnosed

with a cancer.

In ICDO, primary site is identified using both the Cxx.x code identifying site and the behaviour code to identify whether the site is the primary site. The behaviour code

numbers used in ICDO are listed below:

0 Benign

1 Uncertain whether benign or malignant

- borderline malignancy
- low malignant potential
- 2 Carcinoma in situ
 - intraepithelial
 - non-infiltrating
 - non-invasive
- 3 Malignant, primary site
- 6 Malignant, metastatic site
 - malignant, secondary site
- 9 Malignant, uncertain whether primary or metastatic site

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: For cancer registries, collection of this data item should only be from notification

and pathology reports relating to initial diagnosis and not for recurrent or metastatic

disease.

If the primary site differs on multiple pathology or other notification reports for the

same tumour, use the most specific value.

For multifocal tumours with foci in more than one quadrant, use the quadrant of the

largest focus.

Collection methods: Cancer registries use Site codes from ICDO 3rd edition.

Source and reference attributes

Origin: World Health Organization

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes Person with cancer—primary site of cancer, code (ICDO-3)

ANN(.N[N])

Health, Superseded 06/03/2009

Has been superseded by Person with cancer—primary site of cancer, topography

code (ICD-O-3) ANN.N

Health, Standard 07/12/2011

Specifications:

Implementation in Data Set Breast cancer (Cancer registries) DSS Health, Superseded 01/09/2012

Cancer (clinical) DSS

Health, Superseded 22/12/2009

DSS specific information:

This information is collected for the purpose of:

- · classifying tumours into clinically-relevant groupings on the basis of both their site of origin and their histological type
- monitoring the number of new cases of cancer for planning treatment services
- epidemiological studies.

Cancer (clinical) DSS

Health, Superseded 07/12/2011

DSS specific information:

This information is collected for the purpose of:

- · classifying tumours into clinically-relevant groupings on the basis of both their site of origin and their histological type
- monitoring the number of new cases of cancer for planning treatment services
- epidemiological studies.