Person with cancer—lymphovascular invasion type, code 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.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website’s material but must attribute the AIHW 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/.

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.

# Person with cancer—lymphovascular invasion type, code N

|  |
| --- |
| Identifying and definitional attributes |
| Metadata item type: | Data Element |
| Short name: | Lymphovascular invasion type |
| METEOR identifier: | 430045 |
| Registration status: | [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 08/05/2014 |
| Definition: | The type of invasion of cancer cells into blood vessels and/or lymphatic system in the 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—lymphovascular invasion type](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/430040)  |
| Value Domain: | [Lymphovascular invasion code N](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/430724) |

|  |
| --- |
| Value domain attributes |
| Representational attributes |
| Representation class: | Code |
| Data type: | Number |
| Format: | N |
| Maximum character length: | 1 |
|   | **Value** | **Meaning** |
| Permissible values: | 1 | Involvement of artery |
|   | 2 | Involvement of vein |
|   | 3 | Involvement of lymphatics |
|   | 4 | Present but unable to distinguish type of vessel involved |
| Supplementary values: | 7 | Not applicable-pathology specimen not obtained or no lymphovascular invasion present |
|   | 8 | Unknown whether pathology specimen obtained |
|   | 9  | Pathology specimen obtained but lymphovascular invasion not stated/inadequately described  |

|  |
| --- |
| Collection and usage attributes |
| Guide for use: | Record code 9 when a pathological assessment of the tissue has been performed but the result is not known.Distinguishing between lymphatics and veins can be difficult; record code 4 if lymphovascular invasion is present but the type of vessel involved is unknown. |

|  |
| --- |
| 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 AustralasiaNational Breast and Ovarian Cancer Centre and Australian Cancer Network 2008. The pathology reporting of breast cancer. A guide for pathologists, surgeons, radiologists and oncologists. 3rdedition. Surry Hills, NSW: National Breast and Ovarian Cancer Centre |

|  |
| --- |
| Data element attributes  |
| Collection and usage attributes |
| Guide for use: | Lymphovascular invasion refers to the invasion of cancer cells into the blood vessels or lymphatic channels.Only record lymphovascular invasion described in the primary tumour, not for metastatic or recurrent disease.If lymphovascular invasion is present, record whether an artery, vein or lymphatic channel is involved.If more than one type of vessel is involved, record each appropriate code separately. |
| Collection methods: | This information should be sought from the patient's pathology report under microscopic findings. |
| Comments: | Lymphovascular invasion may be an important prognostic factor indicating the tumour is likely to spread, and may influence treatment decisions. |
| 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 AustralasiaNational Breast and Ovarian Cancer Centre 2009. Breast cancer specific data items for clinical cancer registration. Surry Hills, NSW: National Breast and Ovarian Cancer Centre |
| Relational attributes |
| Implementation in Data Set Specifications: | [Lung cancer (clinical) DSS](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/430950)       [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 14/05/2015***Conditional obligation:*** Conditional on lymphovascular invasion having occurred.[Lung cancer (clinical) NBPDS](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/599613)       [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 14/05/2015***Conditional obligation:*** Conditional on lymphovascular invasion having occurred.[Prostate cancer (clinical) NBPDS](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/481386)       [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 14/05/2015***DSS specific information:*** Collect this item both after diagnostic testing/imaging is completed and after surgery. |