Histological tumour type (Required)

Reason/Evidentiary Support

The vast majority (>95%) of prostate cancers are acinar adenocarcinomas.[1] Other types of carcinoma are rarer but must be recorded if present, since some variants, such as ductal adenocarcinoma, small cell carcinoma, sarcomatoid carcinoma and urothelial-type adenocarcinoma, have a significantly poorer prognosis.[1-6] The tumour type should be assigned in line with the 2016 World Health Organisation (WHO) classification and mixtures of different types should be indicated.[1] Subtypes of prostate carcinoma are often identified in combination with acinar type carcinoma, and in such cases the tumour type should be classified according to the subtype.

WHO classification of tumours of the prostate[a1]

Descriptor	ICD-O codes
Epithelial tumours	
Glandular neoplasms	
Acinar adenocarcinoma	8140/3
Atrophic	
Pseudohyperplastic	
Microcystic	
Foamy gland	
Mucinous (colloid)	8480/3
Signet ring-like cell	8490/3
Pleomorphic giant cell	
Sarcomatoid	8572/3
Prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia, high-grade	8148/2
Intraductal carcinoma	8500/2
Ductal adenocarcinoma	8500/3
Cribiform	8201/3
Papillary	8260/3
Solid	8230/3
Urothelial carcinoma	8120/3
Squamous neoplasms	
Adenosquamous carcinoma	8560/3
Squamous cell carcinoma	8070/3
Basal cell carcinoma	8147/3
Neuroendocrine tumours	
Adenocarcinoma with neuroendocrine differentiation	8574/3
Well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumour	8240/3
Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma	8041/3
Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma	8013/3

a The morphology codes are from the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O). Behaviour is coded /0 for benign tumours; /1 for unspecified, borderline, or uncertain behaviour; /2 for carcinoma in situ and grade III intraepithelial neoplasia; and /3 for malignant tumours.

Urothelial carcinomas arising in the urinary bladder or urethra are dealt with in separate datasets; however, those rare urothelial carcinomas arising within the prostate are included in this dataset. Information on histological tumour type may be recorded at a specimen level or at a case level depending on local practice. The response type “No evidence of primary tumour” should only be used if specimen level reporting is utilised.

References

1 World Health Organization (2016). *World Health Organization (WHO) Classification of tumours. Pathology and genetics of the urinary system and male genital organs*. Moch H, Humphrey PA, Reuter VE, Ulbright TM. IARC Press, Lyon, France.

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3 Rubenstein JH, Katin MJ, Mangano MM, Dauphin J, Salenius SA, Dosoretz DE and Blitzer PH (1997). Small cell anaplastic carcinoma of the prostate: seven new cases, review of the literature, and discussion of a therapeutic strategy. *Am J Clin Oncol* 20:376-380.

4 Dundore PA, Cheville JC, Nascimento AG, Farrow GM and Bostwick DG (1995). Carcinosarcoma of the prostate. Report of 21 cases. *Cancer* 76:1035-1042.

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