Prostate Cancer

Data Definitions for the National Minimum Core Data Set to support the introduction of Prostate Quality Performance Indicators

Definitions developed by ISD Scotland in Collaboration with the Prostate Quality Performance Indicator Development Group

Version 1.1: March 2015
DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Key Information

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<td>Date Published/Issued</td>
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<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Cancer Definitions Manager, ISD</td>
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Revision History

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<tr>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Summary of Changes</th>
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<td>Karen Heatlie</td>
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Approvals This document requires the following approvals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr Prasad Bollina</td>
<td>Consultant Urologist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Phyllis Windsor</td>
<td>Consultant Clinical Oncologist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Sudhir Borganokar</td>
<td>Consultant Urologist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Harvey</td>
<td>Cancer Definitions Manager, ISD</td>
<td>4th April 2012</td>
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National Data Definitions for the Minimum Core Data Set for Prostate Cancer.
Developed for Prostate Cancer Quality Performance Indicators by ISD Scotland, June 2012
PREFACE

Following the completion of the Scottish Urological Cancer Audit (SUCA) in 2004 and as a requirement of the Cancer in Scotland: Action for Change, a national urological cancer data set was developed by ISD in collaboration with the three cancer networks.

Following the publication of Better Cancer Care: An Action Plan in October 2008, the Scottish Government established the Scottish Cancer Taskforce to oversee its implementation. The NHS Scotland Healthcare Quality Strategy in 2010 expands on this by articulating quality ambitions. A quality measurement framework has been developed setting out measures and targets which will be used to monitor, challenge, manage and report progress. Part of this strategy is the development of quality performance indicators (QPIs) to drive quality improvement in cancer care throughout NHS Scotland.

As high quality data are required to enable comparisons over time and between regions, it is important that national data definitions are used to facilitate consistent data collection. National data definitions already in use have been used as much as possible to allow electronic data capture, thereby minimising duplication of data collection. Where national data definitions do not already exist, definitions used in other systems have been incorporated.

To ensure that findings are comparable across Scotland, the national dataset and data definitions in conjunction with the final quality performance indicators and the accompanying measurability document were agreed in public engagement and are now ready for implementation for patients diagnosed from 1st July 2012.

Mr Sudhir Borganokar, Consultant Urologist, NHS Highland
Mr Prasad Bollina, Consultant Urologist, NHS Lothian
Dr Phyllis Windsor, Consultant Clinical Oncologist, NHS Tayside

Prostate Cancer QPI Development Group Subgroup Lead Clinicians
NOTES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CHANGES

The following changes should be implemented for all patients who are diagnosed with prostate cancer on or after 1st July 2012, who are eligible for inclusion in the prostate cancer audit.

Changes to definitions fall into the following categories:

- to address problems with ongoing audit and standardise data definitions, where feasible, between different cancer sites
- to address problems with existing definitions
- to allow Quality Performance Indicators to be measured and reported against

Enquiries
For general or definitional queries regarding collection of the Minimum Core Data Set, please email NSS.ISDCANCERAUDIT@NHS.NET.

CONVENTIONS

The layout for each item is standard as shown below where it is applicable:

Common Name(s):
Main Source of Data Item Standard:
Definition:
Field Name:
Field Type:
Field Length:
Notes for Users:
Codes and Values:
Related Data Item(s):
Notes by Users:

In addition the following two conventions have been used in the document:

- {curly brackets} - definition relates to one specific named data set
- 'described elsewhere' - indicates there is a definition for the named item within this document
Revisions to Dataset Following Baseline Review

Date Treatment Started (Hormone Therapy) (HORMDATE)
It was agreed at the Baseline Review that immediate therapy would be within 31
days of the patient being discussed at MDT meeting not 14 days.
CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION OF PATIENTS IN AUDIT

To facilitate national comparisons the same patients must be audited throughout Scotland. The following eligibility criteria have been documented for this purpose.

**Include**
- All patients with a confirmed new primary invasive adenocarcinoma of the prostate (International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision [ICD 10] code C61. This includes patients who have had a previous primary malignancy of any site or a concurrent primary malignancy of another site.
- (All patients who have received any part of their diagnosis / treatment within the NHS even if part of their treatment was carried out privately or outwith Scotland. A consistent approach to inclusion of private patients and those resident outwith Scotland is being developed by national cancer quality operational group)
- All patients aged 16 years and over

**Exclude**
- patients where the origin of the primary is uncertain
- patients with recurrent disease (as opposed to a new primary tumour)
- Patients with prostate sarcomas
- Death Certificate Only (DCO) cases
- All patients under 16 years of age
- Carcinoma in-situ
- Prostatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia (PIN)
DOWNLOAD FORMAT
To assist with downloading data to ISD for the National Quality Assurance Programme and other agreed activities, all sites should be able export data according to the following specification.

DATABASE SPECIFICATION

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</table>
Section 1: Demographic Items
Person Family Name (at Diagnosis)

Common Name(s): Surname, Family name

Main Source of Data Item Standard: Government Data Standards Catalogue

Definition:
That part of a person's name which is used to describe family, clan, tribal group, or marital association at the time of diagnosis.

Field Name: PATSNAME
Field Type: Characters
Field Length: 35

Notes for Users:
Required, in association with other demographic items, in order to locate patients records and as a means of linking to other patient level data sources, such as inpatient records and death information.

The surname of a person represents that part of the name of a person indicating the family group of which the person is part. It should be noted that in Western culture this is normally the latter part of the name of a person. However, this is not necessarily true of all cultures. This will, of course, give rise to some problems in the representation of the name. This is resolved by including the data item Name Element Position in the structured name indicating the order of the name elements.

From SMR Definitions and Codes

Notes by Users:
Person Given Name

Common Name(s): Forename, Given Name, Personal Name

Main Source of Data Item Standard: Government Data Standards Catalogue

Definition:
The forename or given name of a person.

Field Name: PATFNAME
Field Type: Characters
Field Length: 35

Notes for Users:
Required, in association with other demographic items, in order to locate patients records and as a means of linking to other patient level data sources, such as inpatient records and death information.

The first forename of a person represents that part of the name of a person which after the surname is the principal identifier of a person.

Where the person's preferred forename is not the first forename, the related data item 'Preferred Forename' should be used to indicate this.

Notes by Users:
**Patient Postcode at Diagnosis {Cancer}**

**Main Source of Data Item Standard:** Government Data Standards Catalogue

**Definition:**
Postcode of patient's usual place of residence on the date of diagnosis

**Field Name:** PATPCODE  
**Field Type:** Characters  
**Field Length:** Maximum 8

**Notes for Users:**
Required, in association with other demographic items, in order to locate patients' records and as a means of linking to other patient level data sources, such as inpatient records and death information.

Postcode is included in BS7666 Address (GDSC) but there is also a separate Post Code standard which will be populated from BS7666 Address Post Code.

This item can be derived from the date of diagnosis and patient address at that time

**Related Data Item(s):**
Date of Diagnosis

**Notes by Users:**
Date of Birth

Main Source of Data Item Standard: Government Data Standards Catalogue

Definition:
The date on which a person was born or is officially deemed to have been born, as recorded on the Birth Certificate.

Field Name: DOB
Field Type: Date (DD/MM/CCYY)
Field Length: 10

Notes for Users:
Required, in association with other demographic items, in order to locate patients records and as a means of linking to other patient level data sources, such as inpatient records and death information.

If the patient's date of birth is recorded differently on different occasions, the most frequently used or latest date should be recorded.

The patient's full date of birth inclusive of the century should be recorded. The format should be DD/MM/CCYY e.g. 01/02/2011.

Related Data Item(s):
CHI Number

Notes by Users:
**CHI Number**

**Main Source of Data Item Standard:** Scottish Executive Health Department.

**Definition:**
The Community Health Index (CHI) is a population register, which is used in Scotland for health care purposes. The CHI number uniquely identifies a person on the index.

**Field Name:** CHINUM  
**Field Type:** Integer  
**Field Length:** 10

**Notes for Users:**
Required, in association with other demographic items, in order to locate patients records and as a means of linking to other patient level data sources, such as inpatient records and death information.

The Community Health Index (CHI) is a computer based population index whose main function at present is to support primary care services. CHI contains details of all Scottish residents registered with a General Practitioner and was originally envisaged and implemented as a population-based index to help assess the success of immunisation and screening programmes. It is therefore closely integrated with systems for child health, cervical cytology and breast screening call and recall...It is intended that this number, the Scottish equivalent of the new NHS number in England and Wales, should become the Unique Patient Identifier throughout the NHS in Scotland.

From Designed to Care - Scottish Office

The CHI number is a unique numeric identifier, allocated to each patient on first registration with the system. The CHI number is a 10-character code consisting of the 6-digit date of birth (DDMMYY), two digits, a 9th digit which is always even for females and odd for males and an arithmetical check digit.

(ISD, Information Services, NHS National Services Scotland)

The CHI number should always be used to identify a patient. However, Health record identifiers, such as hospital numbers in Patient Administration Systems (PAS), may be used locally, in conjunction with the CHI number or in the absence of the CHI number, to track patients and their records.

Although there may be no number when a patient presents for treatment, there must be an allocation at some point in the episode of care as CHI is mandatory on all clinical communications.

Non-Scottish patients and other temporary residents can have a CHI number allocated if required but it is envisaged that future development may allow the identifying number used in other UK countries to be used in Scotland.

**Related Data Item(s):**  
Date of Birth

**Notes by Users:**
Section 2: Pre-treatment Imaging & Staging Investigations
### Imaging Investigations Complete

**Main Source of Data Item Standard:** The National Audit Cancer Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

**Definition:** An indicator of whether or not imaging investigations were completed by Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and isotope bone scan, or whole body MRI.

**Field Name:** IMAGE  
**Field Type:** Characters  
**Field Length:** 2

**Notes for Users:** Required for QPI(s): 2

### Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Complete MRI and Isotope Bone Scan or Whole Body MRI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Incomplete – Reason not Documented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Incomplete - Contraindicated</td>
<td>Generally acknowledged clinical contraindication to performing assessment exists. e.g. Pacemaker or other MRI incompatible implanted device, Cerebral aneurysm clip, Metal in eye, claustrophobia, Unable to fit bore of scanner, Too heavy for MRI table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Incomplete - Bone Scan Only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C</td>
<td>Incomplete – MRI of Prostate only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Patient declined</td>
<td>Patient chose not to have assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>e.g. Low risk patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Includes not recorded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes by Users:**
Prostate Specific Antigen at Diagnosis {Prostate Cancer}

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Audit Cancer Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

Definition:
This denotes the levels of prostate specific antigen (PSA) as detected by a biochemical test.

Field Name: PSA
Field Type: Float (nnnnn.n)
Field Length: 9

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s) 2, 9

The level of PSA as measured on the date of diagnosis or at the time diagnostic procedures were undertaken. If there are multiple PSA results available at the time of diagnosis, record the result closest prior to the date of diagnosis.

PSA is a protein produced by the prostate and a small amount is normally found in the blood. Men with cancer of the prostate tend to have more PSA in the blood. This test is not always reliable as PSA levels also increase as men get older and due to other conditions of the prostate such as infection or Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH). Recent prostate biopsies, prostate or bladder surgery and prostatic massage can also raise the level of PSA.

Normal levels of PSA are less than 3-4 nanogrammes per millilitre of blood depending on age. Levels between 4-10 suggest a possibility of prostate cancer and a biopsy may be recommended. Levels of 10 and above should be investigated.

Once the cancer has been treated the level of PSA will fall. For this reason, measuring PSA levels can be a helpful way of assessing the progress of the disease and the effectiveness of treatment.

PSA levels should be recorded in μg/l. If the actual level is ‘not recorded’ state as 9999999.9 (not recorded) or no measurement is made record as 1010101.0 (inapplicable).

This field is also required to determine the risk level i.e.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Risk</td>
<td>Clinical Stage T1 – T2a and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gleason score ≤ 6 and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSA at diagnosis &lt;10 ng/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Risk</td>
<td>Clinical Stage T2b or T2c or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gleason score 7 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSA at diagnosis 10-20 ng/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Risk</td>
<td>Clinical Stage T3 – T4 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gleason score 8-10 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSA at diagnosis &gt;20 ng/ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s):
Date of Diagnosis
Notes by Users:
Type of Specimen for Histological Diagnosis (Prostate Cancer)

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Audit Cancer Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

Definition: The type of specimen submitted for histological diagnosis.

Field Name: SPECTYPE
Field Type: Integer
Field length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 1, 3.

Users may wish to augment code ‘98 – Other (specify)’ with a free text field for recording other values of this item.

Codes and Values:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Transrectal Ultrasound Guided Biopsy</td>
<td>TRUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transurethral Resection of Prostate</td>
<td>TURP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Other, specify</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s): Number of Needle Cores Received (Right-Left)

Notes by Users:
TNM Tumour Classification (Clinical) (Prostate) (Pre-treatment)

Common name: Clinical TNM Tumour Classification (Cancer of the Prostate).

Main Source of Data Item Standard: TNM Classification (TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, Sixth Edition, UICC, 2002).

Definition: A record of the size and extent of the tumour of the prostate as determined by pre-treatment investigations (not pathological), coded according to the official TNM Classification (TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, Sixth Edition, 2002).

Field Name: cT  
Field Type: Characters  
Field length: 3

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 2, 6, 9  
This is a pre/non-operative classification as defined by the Multidisciplinary Team Meeting (MDT) based on best knowledge. This may be at any MDT meeting up until first treatment.

If the patient has started hormone therapy prior to staging, record as 99 ‘Not known’.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T0</td>
<td>No evidence of primary tumour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Clinically inapparent tumour not palpable or visible by imaging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1a</td>
<td>Tumour incidental histological finding in 5% or less of tissue resected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1b</td>
<td>Tumour incidental histological finding in more than 5% of tissue resected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1c</td>
<td>Tumour identified by needle biopsy (e.g., because of elevated PSA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Tumour confined within prostate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2a</td>
<td>Tumour involves one half of one lobe or less.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2b</td>
<td>Tumour involves more than half of one lobe, but not both lobes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2c</td>
<td>Tumour involves both lobes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3</td>
<td>Tumour extends through the prostatic capsule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3a</td>
<td>Extra capsular extension (unilateral or bilateral).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3b</td>
<td>Tumour invades seminal vesicle(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4</td>
<td>Tumour is fixed or invades adjacent structures other than seminal vesicles: bladder neck, external sphincter, rectum, levator muscles, or pelvic wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Primary tumour cannot be assessed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This field is also required to determine the risk level i.e.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Risk</td>
<td>Clinical Stage T1 – T2a and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gleason score ≤ 6 and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSA at diagnosis &lt; 10 ng/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Risk</td>
<td>Clinical Stage T2b or T2c or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gleason score 7 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSA at diagnosis 10-20 ng/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Risk</td>
<td>Clinical Stage T3 – T4 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gleason score 8-10 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSA at diagnosis &gt; 20 ng/ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Data Item(s):**
TNM Nodal Classification (Clinical) (Prostate) (Pre-treatment)
TNM Metastasis Classification (Clinical) (Prostate) (Pre-treatment)
TNM Nodal Classification (Clinical) (Prostate) (Pre-treatment)

Common name: Clinical TNM Nodal Classification (Cancer of the Prostate).

Main Source of Data Item Standard: TNM Classification (TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, Sixth Edition, UICC, 2002).

Definition: A record of the extent of regional lymph node of the prostate metastasis as determined by pre-treatment investigations (not pathological), coded according to the official TNM Classification (TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, Sixth Edition, 2002).

Field Name: cN  
Field Type: Characters  
Field length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 2, 6, 9. This is a pre/non-operative classification as defined by the Multidisciplinary Team Meeting (MDT) based on best knowledge. This may be at any MDT meeting up until first treatment.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N0</td>
<td>No regional lymph node metastasis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N1</td>
<td>Regional lymph node metastasis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NX</td>
<td>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed (e.g. previously removed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s):
TNM Tumour Classification (Clinical) (Prostate) (Pre-treatment)  
TNM Metastasis Classification (Clinical) (Prostate) (Pre-treatment)

Notes by Users:
TNM Metastasis Classification (Clinical) (Prostate) Pre-treatment

Common name: Clinical TNM Metastases Classification (Cancer of the Prostate).

Main Source of Data Item Standard: TNM Classification (TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, Sixth Edition, UICC, 2002).

Definition: A record of the extent of metastatic spread of the tumour of the prostate as determined by pre-treatment investigations (not pathological), coded according to the official TNM Classification (TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, Sixth Edition, 2002).

Field Name: cM
Field Type: Characters
Field length: 3

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 2, 6, 9. This is a pre/non-operative classification as defined by the Multidisciplinary Team Meeting (MDT) based on best knowledge. This may be at any MDT meeting up until first treatment.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M0</td>
<td>No distant metastasis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Distant metastasis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1a</td>
<td>Non-regional lymph node(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1b</td>
<td>Bone(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1c</td>
<td>Other site(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MX</td>
<td>Distant metastasis cannot be assessed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s):
TNM Tumour Classification (Clinical) (Prostate) (Pre-treatment)
TNM Nodal Classification (Clinical) (Prostate) (Pre-treatment)

Notes by Users:
Date First Discussed by Care Team (MDT)

**Common name:** Date discussed by multidisciplinary team (MDT) {Cancer}

**Main Source of Data Item Standard:** The National Cancer Audit Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

**Definition:**
This denotes the first date the care team meeting was held to discuss the management of the patient’s care.

**Field Name:** MDTDATE
**Field Type:** Date (DD/MM/CCYY)
**Field Length:** 10

**Notes for Users:** Required for QPI: 6

The first MDT meeting date will be recorded.

A cancer multidisciplinary care team may include surgeons, oncologists, radiologists, pathologists, nurses, speech language therapists, physiotherapists and others relevant to the treatment of a specific cancer. The team meets on a regular basis to discuss optimal patient management. Documentation of the discussion should be included in the case-note or other formal documentation.

If the date of the MDT meeting is unknown record as 09/09/0909 or if the patient has not been discussed by the MDT, record as inapplicable 10/10/1010.

**Notes by Users:**

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*National Data Definitions for the Minimum Core Data Set for Prostate Cancer.*
*Developed for Prostate Cancer Quality Performance Indicators by ISD Scotland, June 2012*
Location of Diagnosis {Cancer}

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Cancer Audit Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

Definition:
The patient's hospital of investigation in which the diagnosis of cancer was first made.

Field Name: HOSP
Field Type: Characters
Field Length: 5

Notes for Users: Required for clarifying responsibility for data collection.

This may also be a GP surgery code if a biopsy was taken by a GP. This will be the hospital/GP surgery where the sample was taken or the hospital at which the patient was managed when the diagnosis was made.

Details of location codes for hospitals can be found in the "Definitions and Codes for the NHS in Scotland" manual produced by ISD Scotland.

Location codes for hospitals are five character codes maintained by ISD Scotland and the General Register Office (Scotland). The first character denotes the health board, the next three are assigned and the fifth denotes the type of location (H=hospital) e.g.

A111H=Crosshouse Hospital
G107H=Glasgow Royal Infirmary

If a patient was diagnosed through imaging at one hospital but transferred to another for confirmation of the diagnosis, the first hospital should be recorded as the Location of diagnosis.

Related Data Item(s):
Date of Diagnosis

Notes by Users:
**Date of Diagnosis**

**Main Source of Data Item Standard:** The National Audit Cancer Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

**Definition:**
The date of diagnosis is the date on which there was first confirmation of the diagnosis of prostate cancer whether by histology, cytology or clinical (including radiological) methods.

**Field Name:** DIAGDATE  
**Field Type:** Date (DD/MM/CCYY)  
**Field Length:** 10

**Notes for Users:** Required to define patient cohorts for local QPI, and national survival, analysis.

The date recorded is the date the procedure was performed, not the date the report was issued.

If multiple histological or cytological findings have been carried out, the date of the first procedure that confirmed a positive diagnosis of prostate cancer is taken.

If no histological or cytological procedures were undertaken, the date of diagnosis will be the date of any imaging procedure performed that confirmed a diagnosis of prostate cancer; otherwise the date will be based on clinical findings and will be the first date upon which the clinician concludes a diagnosis of prostate cancer.

If the exact date is not documented, record as 09/09/0909.

**Notes by Users:**
Most Valid Basis of Diagnosis {Cancer}


Definition:
The best evidence in support of the diagnosis of cancer.

Field Name: VALID
Field Type: Integer
Field Length: 2

Notes for Users:
The conclusion of a diagnosis of cancer may be based on one or several procedures: clinical findings or as a report on the death certificate. Histological confirmation is considered as the most valid basis of diagnosis.

The methods of diagnosis are listed in essentially ascending order of validity, microscopic methods having greater validity than non-microscopic methods.

NB: With the emergence of molecular markers etc., there are plans to review the definition of this variable in the context of updating the IARC monograph, Cancer Registration Principles and Methods.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clinical only</td>
<td>The diagnosis is based solely on clinical findings (history and/or physical examination). This is made before death but without the benefit of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clinical investigation</td>
<td>The diagnosis is supported by investigations such as x-ray, CT scan, ultrasound etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Exploratory surgery/endo/cytology/autopsy (without concurrent or previous histology)</td>
<td>The tumour has been visualised or palpated but there is no confirmatory microscopic evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tumour specific markers (biochemical/immunological tests)</td>
<td>The diagnosis is supported by specific tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cytology</td>
<td>The diagnosis is supported by cytology (the examination of cells whether from a primary or secondary site).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Histology of metastasis</td>
<td>The diagnosis is based on the histology of a metastasis (secondary deposit), e.g. resulting from a lymph node biopsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Histology of primary</td>
<td>The diagnosis is based on the histology of the primary either resulting from a biopsy or from complete resection of the tumour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Autopsy (with histology)</td>
<td>The diagnosis is based on the findings at autopsy supported by concurrent or previous histology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes by Users:
Type of First Cancer Treatment

**Common name:** Mode of first treatment

**Main Source of Data Item Standard:** The National Cancer Audit Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

**Definition:**
This denotes the first specific treatment modality administered to a patient.

**Field Name:** FIRSTTREATMODE
**Field Type:** Integer
**Field length:** 2

**Notes for Users:** Required for QPI(s): 6

For any particular modality it is the first treatment and not specifically the definitive treatment i.e. this does not include purely diagnostic biopsies such as incisional biopsies, needle biopsies or core biopsies. Some biopsies, such as excisional biopsies and cone biopsies may be included as these may have some therapeutic benefits i.e. the removal of the tumour.

**NB:** Transurethral Resection of Prostate (TURP) is not a legitimate first treatment for cancer of the prostate. If no further treatment is given following TURP, then record as supportive care only.

Record patients as having ‘supportive care only’ if a decision was taken not to give the patient any active treatment as part of their primary therapy.

Radiotherapy includes Teletherapy (external beam radiotherapy) and brachytherapy.

**Steroids etc should not be recorded as first treatment if more substantive treatment such as chemotherapy or surgery is given. If no further treatment is given, then record as supportive care only.**

**Codes and Values:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Explanatory notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Radiotherapy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hormone Therapy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Supportive Care Only</td>
<td>Not for active treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Patient refused all therapies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Active Surveillance</td>
<td>Intense follow-up including repeat clinic visits, tests and biopsies after an interval until the disease progresses or the grade of the tumour changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Watchful Waiting</td>
<td>When patients with advanced or metastatic prostate cancer (not suitable for radical therapy) are not started on immediate androgen deprivation therapy, then the treatment is reserved until the time when the patient develops symptomatic progression. This is the traditional &quot;watch and wait&quot; situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Patient died before treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Data Item(s):** Date of First Cancer Treatment

**Notes by Users:**
Date of First Cancer Treatment

**Main Source of Data Item Standard:** The National Cancer Audit Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

**Definition:**
This denotes the date the type of first cancer treatment was given to the patient.

**Field Name:** FIRSTTREATDATE  
**Field Type:** Date (DD/MM/CCYY)  
**Field Length:** 10

**Notes for Users:** Required for QPI(s): 6

This field should be recorded for all patients including those with ‘no active treatment’ (see below).
If type of first cancer treatment is ‘no active treatment’, the date recorded should be the first date the decision was taken not to give the patient treatment as part of their primary therapy. The aim of this date is to distinguish between patients who have initially had no treatment but receive some therapy when symptoms develop.

The date recorded should be that of the first type of cancer treatment.

If the exact date is not documented, record as 09/09/0909.

If the patient died before treatment or the patient refused treatment, record as 10/10/1010.

**Related Data Item(s):** Type of First Cancer Treatment

**Notes by Users:**
Section 3: Surgery
**Location Code {Cancer Surgery}**

**Common Name(s):** Location, Location of Contact.

**Main Source of Data Item Standard:** Derived from SMR data standards.

**Definition:**
This is the reference number of any building or set of buildings where events pertinent to NHS Scotland take place. Locations include hospitals, health centres, GP surgeries, clinics, NHS board offices, nursing homes, schools and patient/client’s home.

**Field Name:** HOSPSURG  
**Field Type:** Characters  
**Field Length:** 5

**Notes for Users:** Required for QPI(s): 5

This is the hospital of first definitive surgery which removes the primary tumour. This may be a planned excision even if close margins are found and further surgery is required. On occasion, this result will be achieved by excision biopsy. This should be included as site of first definitive surgery.

Each location has a location code, which is maintained jointly by ISD and General Register Office (Scotland). [http://www.show.scot.nhs.uk/smrfiles/information.html](http://www.show.scot.nhs.uk/smrfiles/information.html) – datafiles

Location must be viewed as an address and not a code. If any new locations arise where NHS healthcare is delivered/administered, please ensure that the Reference Files Team at ISD is informed using form LOC-NEW (which can be downloaded from the website below) so that a new code may be issued as appropriate. [http://www.show.scot.nhs.uk/smrfiles](http://www.show.scot.nhs.uk/smrfiles)

Information about location should be electronically stored, managed and transferred using the relevant location code. IT systems should allow the recording and display of locations on the user interface as the relevant location name and associated address, etc.

If the location code is not documented, record as X9999.

If surgery has not been performed or the patient has refused surgery, record as inapplicable, X1010.

**Please note that only surgery occurring within six months of diagnosis should be included in the analysis against the relevant QPI.**

Examples of codes are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A111H</td>
<td>CROSSHOUSE HOSPITAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C418H</td>
<td>ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F704H</td>
<td>VICTORIA HOSPITAL, KIRKCALDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G107H</td>
<td>GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G405H</td>
<td>SOUTHERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, GLASGOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Related Data Item(s):
Date of Definitive Surgery

Notes by Users:
Definitive Operative Procedure {Prostate Cancer}

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Cancer Audit Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services

Definition:
This denotes the surgical procedure(s) performed for treatment of cancer. This also includes nodal and reconstructive surgery performed on the patient for treatment of cancer.

Field Name: OPCODE
Field Type: Characters
Field Length: 5

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 4, 5, 6, 7.

If an operation to relieve symptoms and a further operation which aims to remove the tumour is performed the second operation is the one that should be coded in this field.

If any operation is not listed then please contact ISD Scotland as described elsewhere so that standard codes can be allocated throughout Scotland.

Operation is coded to the 4-digit code according to the Fourth Revision of the OPCS Classification of Surgical Operations (OPCS4). Centres using READ codes may continue provided the codes can be mapped to OPCS.

Please note that only surgery occurring within six months of diagnosis should be included in the analysis against the relevant QPI.

If the patient refused treatment code as ‘95’ or did not undergo surgery for other reasons code as inapplicable ‘96’.

Coding instructions and a full list of codes are included in the OPCS4 manual. If operation is not listed below, please contact ISD to obtain coding details before entering details to the local database.

e.g.
M02.1 = Nephrectomy and excision of perirenal tissue
M61.1 = Total excision of prostate and capsule of prostate
N06.3 = Orchidectomy nec
T87.7 = Excision or biopsy of inguinal lymph node.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPCS4 Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M61.2</td>
<td>Retropubic prostatectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M61.3</td>
<td>Transvesical prostatectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M61.8</td>
<td>Other specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N05.1</td>
<td>Bilateral subcapsular orchidectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N05.2</td>
<td>Bilateral orchidectomy NEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N06.3</td>
<td>Orchidectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Patient refused surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Inapplicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Data Item(s):**
Date of Definitive Surgery  
Surgical Procedure Approach

**Notes by Users:**
Type of Surgery

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Audit Cancer Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

Definition:
The type of operative procedure performed.

Field Name: TYPESURG
Field Type: Integer
Field Length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 4, 5, 7.

Please note that only surgery occurring within six months of diagnosis should be included in the analysis against the relevant QPI.

Codes and Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Radical Surgery</td>
<td>Surgery to remove entire prostate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Conservative Surgery</td>
<td>e.g. nerve sparing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Salvage Surgery</td>
<td>Surgery performed if the cancer has not responded to other treatments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>e.g. surgery not performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s):
Definitive Operative Procedure {Prostate Cancer}
Date of Definitive Surgery
Surgical Procedure Approach

Notes by Users:
Surgical Procedure Approach

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Clinical Dataset Development Programme (NCDDP).

Definition:
The approach of surgical procedure(s) performed for treatment of cancer.

Field Name: SURGAPPR
Field Type: Characters
Field Length: 2

Notes for Users:
If the patient's first treatment was 'active surveillance', then subsequently proceeds to active treatment at a later date, record if surgery occurs within six months of diagnosis.

Please note that only surgery occurring within six months of diagnosis should be included in the analysis against the relevant QPI.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Laparoscopic - Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Laparoscopic - Converted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Perineal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Robotic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>e.g. Surgery not performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s):
Definitive Operative Procedure {Prostate Cancer}
Date of Definitive Surgery

Notes by Users:
Date of Definitive Surgery

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Cancer Audit Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

Definition:
This is the date of the operative procedure described elsewhere.

Field Name: SURGDATE
Field Type: Date (DD/MM/CCYY)
Field Length: 10

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 1, 3

The date format should be DDMMCCYY.

Please note that only surgery occurring within six months of diagnosis should be included in the analysis against the relevant QPI.

If the exact date is not documented, record as 09/09/0909.

If no surgical procedure is carried out, code as 10/10/1010 (inapplicable).

Related Data Item(s):
Definitive Operative Procedure {Prostate Cancer}

Notes by Users:
Operating Consultant Surgeon (1-2)

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Audit Cancer Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

Definition:
The surgeon performing the definitive surgery as described elsewhere.

Field Name: OPSURG1
          OPSURG2
Field Type: Characters
Field Length: 20

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 5

The surname and forename of each consultant should be recorded to distinguish between surgeons with common surnames. Consultants' names should be stored in databases as General Medical Council (GMC) number.

If two consultant surgeons share an operation each operating surgeon code should be recorded.

If the patient is operated on by a clinician who is working as a locum consultant, record only that the clinician is a locum consultant 'LOCUM'.

If the operating surgeon is not a consultant record as non-consultant grade '8889' regardless of whether the surgeon was a locum or not.

If the clinician's name is not recorded code as 9999.

If no surgery was performed record as inapplicable (1010).

Please note that only surgery occurring within six months of diagnosis should be included in the analysis against the relevant QPI.

Related Data Item(s):
Location Code {Cancer Surgery}
Definitive Operative Procedure
Date of Definitive Surgery

Notes by Users:
Section 4: Pathology Details
Number of Needle Cores Received (Right-Left)

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The Royal College of Pathologists, Minimum Dataset for Prostate Cancer Histopathology Reports, 2009.

Definition:
The number of needle cores received by the pathologist.

Field Name: NUMCORESRECR
NUMCORESRECL
Field Type: Integer (nn)
Field Length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 1, 3

If the number of needle cores received is not recorded on the pathology report, record as 99.

If there is no histological diagnosis, or needle core biopsies have not been performed prior to surgery, record as 96, not applicable.

Related Data Items:
Type of Specimen for Histological Diagnosis {Prostate Cancer}

Notes by Users:
Transurethral Resection of Prostate (TURP) Weight

**Main Source of Data Item Standard:** The National Audit Cancer Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

**Common Name:** Weight of Specimen

**Definition:**
A record of the weight of the TURP specimen in grams.

**Field Name:** TURPWT  
**Field Type:** Numeric float (nnn.dd)  
**Field Length:** 7

**Notes for Users:** Required for QPI: 3

The weight of the specimen will be described in the pathology report and should be recorded in grams.

If the TURP weight is not recorded on the pathology report, record as 9999.99.

If there is no histological diagnosis, or TURP has not been performed prior to surgery, record as 1010.10, not applicable.

**Notes by Users:**
Prostate Specimen Tumour Type

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The Royal College of Pathologists, Minimum Dataset for Prostate Cancer Histopathology Reports, 2009.

Definition: The type of tumour present in the specimen

Field Name: TUMTYPE
Field Type: Integer
Field Length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 3

Users may wish to augment code ‘98 – Other, specify’ with a free text field for recording this item.

If the tumour type is not recorded on the pathology report, record as 99.

If there is no histological diagnosis, or needle core biopsies have not been performed prior to surgery, record as 96, not applicable.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Microacinar</td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High Grade Prostatic</td>
<td>HGPIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intraepithelial Neoplasia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>Users should augment this code with a free text field, e.g. Prostatic duct, Mucinous, Signet Ring, Adenosquamous, Basaloid and Adenoid Cystic, Neuroendocrine, Transitional cell, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes by Users:
Number of Needle Cores Involved (Right-Left)

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The Royal College of Pathologists, Minimum Dataset for Prostate Cancer Histopathology Reports, 2009.

Definition:
The number of needle cores received by the pathologist.

Field Name: NUMCORESINVR
NUMCORESINVL
Field Type: Integer (nn)
Field Length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 3

If the number of needle cores involved is not recorded on the pathology report, record as 99.

If there is no histological diagnosis, or needle core biopsies have not been performed prior to surgery, record as 96, not applicable.

Related Data Items:
Type of Specimen for Histological Diagnosis (Prostate Cancer)
Number of Needle Cores Received (Right-Left)

Notes by Users:
Total Percentage of Tumour Involvement in Needle Core

**Main Source of Data Item Standard:** The Royal College of Pathologists, Minimum Dataset for Prostate Cancer Histopathology Reports, 2009.

**Definition:**
A record of the overall percentage of needle cores involved with tumour. (total cancer length/total core lengths)

**Field Name:** TOTPERCINV  
**Field Type:** Integer (nnn).  
**Field Length:** 3

**Notes for Users:** Required for QPI(s): 3

The total cancer length expressed as a percentage of the total lengths of the needle cores.

If the total percentage of tumour involvement is not recorded on the pathology report, record as 999.

**If the pathologist has recorded only the greatest percentage of tumour involvement, record this field as ‘999’ not known.**

If there is no histological diagnosis, or needle core biopsies have not been performed prior to surgery, record as 966, not applicable.

**Notes by Users:**
Greatest Percentage of Tumour Involvement in Needle Core

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The Royal College of Pathologists, Minimum Dataset for Prostate Cancer Histopathology Reports, 2009.

Definition:
A record of the percentage of tumour in the core most involved by cancer.

Field Name: GRTPERCINV
Field Type: Integer (nnn).
Field Length: 3

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 3

The core with the highest percentage involvement by cancer as determined by the total length of cancer relative to the total length of that core.

If the greatest percentage of tumour involvement is not recorded on the pathology report, record as 999.

If the pathologist has recorded only the total percentage of tumour involvement, record this field as ‘999’ not known.

If there is no histological diagnosis, or needle core biopsies have not been performed prior to surgery, record as 966, not applicable.

Notes by Users:
Adipose Tissue Invasion Seen

Definition:
An indication of whether or not adipose tissue invasion was seen in the specimen.

Field Name: ADIPOSE
Field Type: Integer
Field Length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 3
If invasion of adipose tissue is not recorded on the pathology report, record as 99.
If there is no histological diagnosis, or needle core biopsies have not been performed prior to surgery, record as 96, not applicable.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>e.g. No Invasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>e.g. Not Sampled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes by Users:
Perineural Invasion Seen

**Definition:**
An indication of whether or not perineural invasion was seen in the specimen.

**Field Name:** PERINEURAL  
**Field Type:** Integer  
**Field Length:** 2

**Notes for Users:** Required fro QPI(s): 3

If perineural invasion is not recorded on the pathology report, record as 99.

If there is no histological diagnosis, or needle core biopsies have not been performed prior to surgery, record as 96, not applicable.

**Codes and Values:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>e.g. No Invasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>e.g. Not Sampled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes by Users:**
Primary Gleason Grade

Common Name: Major Gleason


Definition:
The predominant histological pattern of disease based on low power visualisation of prostatic tissue.

Field Name: MAJGGRADE
Field Type: Integer (nn).
Field length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 2, 3
For needle biopsies Gleason scores of 1 or 2 should not be recorded.
Gleason Grade should be recorded at biopsy as it is required to assess risk category.
For all radical prostatectomy specimens record the most prevalent pattern for each tumour.
If the major Gleason grade is not recorded on the pathology report, record as 99.
If there is no histological diagnosis, record as 96, not applicable.

Related Data Item(s):
Secondary Gleason Grade
Gleason Total Score

Notes by Users:
Secondary Gleason Grade

Common Name: Minor Gleason


Definition:
The next most common histological pattern of disease, after the Major Gleason Grade, based on low power visualisation of prostatic tissue.

Field Name: MINGGRADE
Field Type: Integer (nn)
Field Length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 2, 3

For needle biopsies Gleason scores of 1 or 2 should not be recorded.

1) The highest Gleason score in a core biopsy should always be reported.
2) A second tumour grade, no matter its extent should always be reported.

Gleason Grade should be recorded at biopsy as it is required to assess risk category.

There is no consensus for radical prostatectomy regarding the amount of tumour of minor grade that needs to be present before it is recorded.

If the minor Gleason grade is not recorded on the pathology report, record as 99.

If there is no histological diagnosis, record as 96, not applicable

Related Data Item(s):
Primary Gleason Grade
Gleason Total Score

Notes by Users:
Gleason Total Score

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The Royal College of Pathologists, Minimum Dataset for Prostate Cancer Histopathology Reports, 2009.

Definition:
The sum of the “Major” and “Minor” Gleason grades. See Notes for Users.

Field Name: GTOTAL
Field Type: Integer (nn).
Field length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 2, 3

Gleason Grade should be recorded at biopsy as it is required to assess risk category.

If there is no histological diagnosis, record as ‘Not applicable’ (96).

If the Gleason score is not recorded on the pathology report, record as ‘Not known’ (99).

Exceptions for Needle biopsies:
If there is a tertiary grade the total Gleason score is derived from the sum of major and tertiary Gleason grades.

Exceptions for Radical Prostatectomies:
Gleason score by prevalence and the presence of a tertiary grade.

This field is also required to determine the risk level i.e.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Risk</td>
<td>Clinical Stage T1 – T2a and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gleason score ≤ 6 and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSA at diagnosis &lt;10 ng/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Clinical Stage T2b or T2c or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gleason score 7 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSA at diagnosis 10-20 ng/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Risk</td>
<td>Clinical Stage T3 – T4 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gleason score 8-10 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSA at diagnosis &gt;20 ng/ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s):
Primary Gleason Grade
Secondary Gleason Grade
Tertiary Gleason Grade

Notes by Users:
TNM Tumour Classification (Pathological) (Prostate)

Common name: Pathological TNM Tumour stage (Prostate)

Main Source of Data Item Standard: TNM Classification (TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, Sixth Edition, UICC, 2002).

Definition:  
A record of the size and extent of the tumour of the prostate following resection of the primary cancer.

Field Name: pT  
Field Type: Characters  
Field length: 4

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 4

This classification applies only to adenocarcinoma of prostate.

There is no pT1 category as there is insufficient tissue to access the highest pT category.

Codes and values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pT0</td>
<td>No evidence of primary tumour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| pT2  | Tumour confined within the prostate. * | Tumour found in one or both lobes by needle biopsy but not palpable or visible by imaging, is classified as T1c.
| pT2a | Tumour involves one half of one lobe or less |  
| pT2b | Tumour involves more than half of one lobe but not both lobes. |  
| pT2c | Tumour involves both lobes. |  
| pT3  | Tumour extends through the prostatic capsule † | Invasion into the prostatic apex or into (but not beyond) the prostatic capsule is not classified as T3 but as T2.  
| pT3a | Extracapsular extension (unilateral or bilateral) |  
| pT3b | Tumour invades seminal vesicle(s) |  
| pT4  | Tumour is fixed or invades adjacent structures other than seminal vesicles: bladder neck, external sphincter, rectum, levator muscles, or pelvic wall. |  
| pTX  | Primary tumour cannot be assessed |  
| 96   | Not applicable | e.g. no surgery  
| 99   | Not known |  

Related Data Item(s):  
TNM Nodal Classification: (Pathological) (Prostate),  

---

* Tumour found in one or both lobes by needle biopsy but not palpable or visible by imaging, is classified as T1c.  
† Invasion into the prostatic apex or into (but not beyond) the prostatic capsule is not classified as T3 but as T2.
TNM Metastases Classification (Pathological) (Prostate), Date of Staging (Cancer).

Notes by Users:
TNM Nodal Classification (Pathological) (Prostate)

Common name: Pathological TNM Nodal stage (Prostate)

Main Source of Data Item Standard: TNM Classification (TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, Sixth Edition, UICC, 2002).

Definition:
A record of the extent of regional lymph node metastases.

Field Name: pN
Field Type: Characters
Field length: 3

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 4
Metastasis no larger than 0.2 cm can be designated pN1mi.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pN0</td>
<td>No regional lymph node metastasis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pN1</td>
<td>Regional lymph node metastasis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pNX</td>
<td>Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed.</td>
<td>e.g. No surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s):
TNM Tumour Classification (Pathological) (Prostate)
TNM Metastases Classification (Pathological) (Prostate)

Notes by Users:
TNM Metastasis Classification (Pathological) (Prostate)

Common name: Pathological TNM Metastases Classification (Prostate)

Main Source of Data Item Standard: TNM Classification (TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, Sixth Edition, UICC, 2002).

Definition: A record of the extent of metastatic spread of the tumour as detected by microscopy.

Field Name: pM
Field Type: Characters
Field length: 4

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 4

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pM0</td>
<td>No distant metastasis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pM1</td>
<td>Distant metastasis present.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pM1a</td>
<td>Non-regional lymph node(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pM1b</td>
<td>Bone(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pM1c</td>
<td>Other site(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pMX</td>
<td>Presence of distant metastasis cannot be assessed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>e.g. No Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s):
TNM Nodal Classification (Pathological) (Prostate)
TNM Tumour Classification (Pathological) (Prostate)

Notes by Users:
Margin Status (Prostatectomy)

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The Royal College of Pathologists, Minimum Dataset for Prostate Cancer Histopathology Reports, 2009.

Definition:
The presence or absence of margin involvement following prostatectomy.

Field Name: MARGIN
Field Type: Integer
Field length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 4

If reported in another format e.g. < 1 mm, clarify with local pathologist.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Tumour present at the surgical margin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Tumour not present at the surgical margin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>e.g. prostatectomy not performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes by Users:
Section 5: Radiotherapy
**External Beam Radiotherapy Course Type**

**Main Source of Data Item Standard:** The National Clinical Dataset Development Programme (NCDDP).

**Definition:**
The type of course of external beam radiotherapy administered for the treatment of the cancer.

**Field Name:** RADIO  
**Field Type:** Integer  
**Field length:** 2

**Notes for Users:** Required for QPI(s): 7, 8, 9

**Codes and Values:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adjuvant</td>
<td>It is given after potentially curative surgery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Radical</td>
<td>It is primary treatment and is given with curative intent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Palliative</td>
<td>The aim is solely to relieve symptoms e.g. bone metastases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Patient declined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>e.g. no external beam radiotherapy given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Data Item(s):**  
Date Treatment Started (External Beam Radiotherapy)  
Date Treatment Completed (External Beam Radiotherapy)

**Notes by Users:**
Date Treatment Started (External Beam Radiotherapy)

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Clinical Dataset Development Programme (NCDDP).

Definition:
The date cancer treatment course commenced.

Field Name: RADDATE
Field Type: Date (DD/MM/CCYY)
Field length: 10

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 7
This is the first fraction of a course of external beam radiotherapy.

If the date radiotherapy started is unknown, record as 09/09/0909.

If radiotherapy has not been given or the patient has refused radiotherapy, record as inapplicable, 10/10/1010.

For the purposes of national audit, only radiotherapy given as part of the primary treatment plan should be recorded. Palliative radiotherapy to other (metastatic) sites is only recorded if part of the initial treatment plan.

This may be up to one year from date of diagnosis.

Related Data Item(s):
External Beam Radiotherapy Course Type
Date Treatment Completed (External Beam Radiotherapy)

Notes by Users:
Date Treatment Completed (External Beam Radiotherapy)

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Clinical Dataset Development Programme (NCDDP).

Definition:
The date a cancer treatment course ended.

Field Name: RCOMPDATE
Field Type: Date (DD/MM/CCYY).
Field Length: 10

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 8, 9

This is the last fraction of a course of external beam radiotherapy.

If the date radiotherapy ended is unknown, record as 09/09/0909.

If radiotherapy has not been given or the patient has refused radiotherapy, record as inapplicable, 10/10/1010.

For the purposes of national audit, only radiotherapy given as part of the primary treatment plan should be recorded. Palliative radiotherapy to other (metastatic) sites is only recorded if part of the initial treatment plan.

Data to support reporting of QPIs 8 and 9 will not be required to be collected in all Boards in year 1 of implementation as these QPIs will be piloted in some Boards and subsequently reviewed.

Related Data Item(s):
External Beam Radiotherapy Course Type
Date Treatment Started (External Beam Radiotherapy)

Notes by Users:
Date Treatment Started (Brachytherapy)

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Clinical Dataset Development Programme (NCDDP).

Definition:
The date cancer treatment course commenced. This date will also be utilised as completion date.

Field Name: BRACHYDATE
Field Type: Date (DD/MM/CCYY)
Field length: 10

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 9

This is the date an implant was inserted for brachytherapy.

If the date brachytherapy started is unknown, record as 09/09/0909.

If brachytherapy has not been given or the patient has refused brachytherapy, record as inapplicable, 10/10/1010.

For the purposes of national audit, only brachytherapy given as part of the primary treatment plan should be recorded. Palliative brachytherapy to other (metastatic) sites is only recorded if part of the initial treatment plan.

Data to support reporting of QPIs 8 and 9 will not be required to be collected in all Boards in year 1 of implementation as these QPIs will be piloted in some Boards and subsequently reviewed.

Related Data Item(s):
Brachytherapy Type (Cancer)

Notes by Users:
Section 6: Hormone Therapy
Type of Hormone Therapy

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Clinical Dataset Development Programme (NCDDP).

Definition:
Hormonal therapy is the use of agents, which manipulate hormone levels, by using drugs, surgery or radiotherapy. Hormones are 'chemical messengers' released by the organs and dispersed by the blood to produce effects on target organs e.g. oestrogens.

Field Name: HORMTYPE
Field Type: Integer
Field Length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 6, 9
This is also known as Androgen Deprivation Therapy (ADT).

Patients may have hormone therapy both before and after definitive treatment. Where it is radiotherapy, it is given beforehand to reduce the size of the tumour (neo-adjuvant) and may be continued afterwards (adjuvant).

- Neo-adjuvant: Hormone therapy is given for a defined period before curative treatment (approximately three months).
- Adjuvant: Hormone therapy is given for a defined period after primary treatment.
- Neo-adjuvant & Adjuvant: Hormone therapy given in combination before and after primary treatment.
- Primary: Hormone therapy is used as initial treatment usually for locally advanced or metastatic disease. Orchidectomy may be used as primary treatment.

If hormonal therapy was not given as part of primary therapy, code as 96 (inapplicable).

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Neo-adjuvant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adjuvant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Neo-adjuvant &amp; Adjuvant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Patient Refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Inapplicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Other (Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not recorded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s):
Date Treatment Started (Hormone Therapy)
Hormonal therapy Agent (Prostate Cancer)

Notes by Users:
Date Treatment Started (Hormone Therapy)

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Clinical Dataset Development Programme (NCDDP).

Definition:
The date hormone treatment course commenced.

Field Name: HORMDATE
Field Type: Date (DD/MM/CCYY).
Field Length: 10

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 6, 9

This is the first dose of hormonal therapy or the date an implant was inserted for hormonal therapy.

It is not always clearly documented when hormone therapy starts.
If the patient is given the prescription directly at the clinic then that date should be used as the date treatment started.

If the GP is asked to prescribe hormone therapy, record the date as two days from the day of the discharge letter being typed or from the date the patient is given a handwritten note to take to the GP, whichever is the earlier.

Immediate therapy would be within 14* days of the patient being discussed at MDT meeting.

* It was agreed at the Baseline Review that from 1st July 2013 immediate therapy would be within 31 days of the patient being discussed at MDT meeting.

If the date hormone therapy started is unknown, record as 09/09/0909.

If hormone therapy has not been given or the patient has refused hormone therapy, record as inapplicable, 10/10/1010.

Related Data Item(s):
Type of Hormone Therapy
Hormonal Therapy Agent (Prostate Cancer)
Date First Discussed by Care Team (MDT)

Notes by Users:
Hormonal Therapy Agent {Prostate Cancer}

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Audit Cancer Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

Definition:
The type of hormonal therapy delivered.

Field Name: HORMAGENT  
Field Type: Integer  
Field length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QP(s): 6

If any hormonal therapy agent is not listed then please contact ISD Scotland as described elsewhere so that standard codes can be allocated throughout Scotland.

IT systems should allow for the recording of multiple values for this item.

Users may wish to augment code ’98 – Other (specify)’ and sub-codes ’Z - Other (specify)’ with a free text field for recording other values of this item.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gonadorelin Agonist (GnRH)</td>
<td>Includes drugs: Buserelin; Goserelin Histrelin; Leuprorelin; Triptorelin;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gonadorelin Antagonist</td>
<td>Includes drugs: Degarelix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Anti-androgen</td>
<td>Includes drugs: Cyproterone; Flutamide; Bicalutamide;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Orchidectomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Maximum Androgen Blockade (MAB)</td>
<td>Combination of anti-androgen and GnRH regulators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s):
Type of Hormone Therapy
Date Treatment Started (Hormone Therapy)

Notes by Users:
Section 7: Clinical Trials
Patient Entered into Clinical Trial {Prostate Cancer}

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Cancer Audit Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

Definition:
An indication of whether or not the patient received treatment within the context of a clinical trial.

Field Name: TRIAL
Field Type: Characters
Field Length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 6
This relates only to participation in clinical trials which may be national or international multi-centred trials.

The majority of non-commercial multi-centred trials available in Scotland are NCRN badged or equivalent.

Some academic and university units may have ongoing local trials which should not be included here. These can be recorded on local trials databases.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes by Users:
Section 8: Follow-up and Death Details
Post-Surgical Continence at One Year

**Main Source of Data Item Standard:** The National Audit Cancer Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

**Definition:**
An indication of the patient’s continence status one year after radical prostatectomy as recorded by the clinician managing the patient’s care.

**Field Name:** CONTINENT  
**Field Type:** Integer  
**Field Length:** 2

**Notes for Users:** Required for QPI(s): 7

This may be between 10-14 months following surgery.

**Codes and Values:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 pads per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 pad per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2-3 pads per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Incontinent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>e.g. No surgery performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Data Item(s):**
Date of Definitive Surgery  
Follow-up Date

**Notes by Users:**
Radiotherapy Post-Treatment Related Morbidity (Urinary)

Main Source of Data Standard: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v3.0 (CTCAE) URL: http://ctep.cancer.gov

Definition:
An indication of the extent of morbidity that is directly related to all cancer treatment modalities.

Field Name: URIMORBID
Field Type: Integer
Field length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 8
This relates to urinary toxicity occurring within six to 12 months after completion of the radiotherapy (as toxicity following the radiotherapy would be expected to have been resolved by six months after treatment completion).

Values conform to the structure of Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v3.0 (CTCAE) grades of severity. The CTCAE v3.0 displays grades 1 through 5 with unique clinical descriptions of severity. URL: http://ctep.cancer.gov

Users may wish to augment code ‘98 – Other (specify)’ with a free text field for recording other values of this item.

Data to support reporting of QPIs 8 and 9 will not be required to be collected in all Boards in year 1 of implementation as these QPIs will be piloted in some Boards and subsequently reviewed.

Codes and Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None is a positively recorded response e.g. patient has no treatment related morbidity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grade 1 - Mild adverse event</td>
<td>See CTCAE v3.0 for information on grades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grade 2 - Moderate adverse event</td>
<td>See CTCAE v3.0 for information on grades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Grade 3 - Severe adverse event</td>
<td>See CTCAE v3.0 for information on grades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Grade 4 - Life-threatening or disabling adverse event</td>
<td>See CTCAE v3.0 for information on grades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Grade 5 - Death related to adverse event</td>
<td>See CTCAE v3.0 for information on grades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>e.g. Radiotherapy not given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s):
Date Treatment Completed (External Beam Radiotherapy)
Date Treatment Started (Brachytherapy)
External Beam Radiotherapy Course Type
Brachytherapy Type
Notes by Users:
Radiotherapy Post-Treatment Related Morbidity (Bowel)

Main Source of Data Standard: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v3.0 (CTCAE) URL: http://ctep.cancer.gov

Definition:
An indication of the extent of morbidity that is directly related to all cancer treatment modalities.

Field Name: BOWMORBID
Field Type: Integer
Field length: 2

Notes for Users: Required for QPI(s): 8
This relates to bowel toxicity occurring within six to 12 months after completion of the radiotherapy (as toxicity following the radiotherapy would be expected to have been resolved by six months after treatment completion).

Values conform to the structure of Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v3.0 (CTCAE) grades of severity. The CTCAE v3.0 displays grades 1 through 5 with unique clinical descriptions of severity. URL: http://ctep.cancer.gov

Users may wish to augment code ‘98 – Other (specify)’ with a free text field for recording other values of this item.

Data to support reporting of QPIs 8 and 9 will not be required to be collected in all Boards in year 1 of implementation as these QPIs will be piloted in some Boards and subsequently reviewed.

Codes and Values:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanatory Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None is a positively recorded response e.g. patient has no treatment related morbidity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grade 1 - Mild adverse event</td>
<td>See CTCAE v3.0 for information on grades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grade 2 - Moderate adverse event</td>
<td>See CTCAE v3.0 for information on grades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Grade 3 - Severe adverse event</td>
<td>See CTCAE v3.0 for information on grades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Grade 4 - Life-threatening or disabling adverse event</td>
<td>See CTCAE v3.0 for information on grades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Grade 5 - Death related to adverse event</td>
<td>See CTCAE v3.0 for information on grades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>e.g. Radiotherapy not given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Data Item(s):
Date Treatment Completed (External Beam Radiotherapy)
Date Treatment Started (Brachytherapy)
External Beam Radiotherapy Course Type
Brachytherapy Type

Notes by Users:
Date of Death

Main Source of Data Item Standard: The National Cancer Audit Datasets developed by the regional Cancer Networks supported by Information Services.

Definition:  
The certified date of death as recorded by the National Records of Scotland (NRS) (previously General Register Office Scotland (GRO(S))

Field Name:  DOD  
Field Type:  Date (DD/MM/CCYY)  
Field Length:  10

Notes for Users:  Required for national survival analysis.  
If the exact date is not documented, record as 09/09/0909.  
If the patient is still alive, record as 10/10/1010 (inapplicable)

Related Data Item(s):  
Underlying Cause of Death

Notes by Users: