

Webinar Post-Test
Part I Section II: Getting Specific About Site-Specific Factors

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Site-specific factor is the registry term for a prognostic factor in AJCC-TNM.
2. The registrar may code the interpretation of a lab test if there is no statement by the clinician and the lab report is available for review and has a reference range listed.
3. Unlike the core CS data items, the meaning of a site-specific factor varies according to the schema.
4. All site-specific factors for each schema are required to be completed.
5. Site-specific factors needed to complete TNM mapping contain information difficult to quantify in the core data fields.
6. Gleason score and PSA value are two examples of non-anatomic factors required to complete TNM mapping.
7. A prognostic site-specific factor provides information to help estimate patient outcomes.
8. A predictive site-specific factor helps determine whether the patient will respond to certain types of therapy.
9. Additional explanations and guidelines for the site-specific factors are included in Part I Section 2 of the CS Coding Instructions.
10. Schema discriminators are unique site-specific factors that help the computer algorithm determine which schema should be brought to the screen for abstracting.
11. The code 988, Not applicable: information not collected for this case, cannot be used if the field is required by any of the facility registry's standards setters.
12. If the information to complete a site-specific factor is not in the medical record, the field should be coded as 998, Test not ordered.
13. A physician statement of a T, N, or M classification or stage group is an implied interpretation of a lab value relative to that category.
14. Types of site-specific factors other than those required for TNM mapping include items of future research and associated diseases and conditions.
15. One of the changes in CS version 0203 was the addition of site-specific factors for post-orchietomy tumor markers for the testis schema.