

What is prostate cancer?- History of prostate cancer icd 10?

Introduction

Prostate cancer is a disease that affects the prostate gland in men. It is a malignant tumor that grows in the prostate gland, which is located below the bladder and in front of the rectum. In this article, we will explore the history of prostate cancer, including its diagnosis and treatment, as well as the role of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) system, specifically ICD-10, in the management of this disease.

History of Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer was first described in medical literature in the early 19th century, but it was not until the early 20th century that a clear understanding of the disease and its diagnosis began to emerge. The first ICD classification system was introduced in 1900, but it did not include a specific code for prostate cancer. It wasn't until 1949, with the introduction of ICD-6, that a specific code for prostate cancer was included. The code was 177, which was later changed to 185 in ICD-9.

ICD-10 and Prostate Cancer

ICD-10 was released in 1990 by the World Health Organization (WHO) and included a comprehensive list of codes for all known diseases and medical conditions, including prostate cancer. Prostate cancer was given its own code, C61, to reflect its unique nature as a malignant tumor of the prostate gland. The inclusion of a specific code for prostate cancer in ICD-10 has had a significant impact on the diagnosis and treatment of this disease.

The [history of prostate cancer icd 10](#) involves Prostate cancer was first recognized as a distinct disease in the 19th century. The first ICD classification system, ICD-1, was introduced in 1900, but it did not include a specific code for prostate cancer. It wasn't until 1949, with the introduction of ICD-6, that a specific code for prostate cancer was included.

Over the years, the ICD classification system has undergone several revisions, with each revision incorporating new knowledge about prostate cancer diagnosis and treatment. In ICD-9, which was released in 1975, prostate cancer was classified under code 185. In ICD-10, which was released in 1990, prostate cancer was given its own code, C61, to reflect its unique nature as a malignant tumor of the prostate gland.

What is Prostate Cancer?

Prostate cancer is a disease that affects the prostate gland in men. The prostate gland produces the fluid that makes up a part of semen. Prostate cancer occurs when abnormal cells in the prostate gland begin to grow and divide uncontrollably. The exact cause of prostate cancer is unknown, but certain risk factors, such as age, genetics, and family history, can increase the likelihood of developing the disease.

Symptoms of Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer may not cause any symptoms in its early stages. However, as the disease progresses, symptoms may include difficulty urinating, frequent urination, blood in the urine or semen, pain in the back, hips, or pelvis, and erectile dysfunction.

Diagnosis of Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer can be diagnosed through a variety of tests, including a digital rectal exam, a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test, a biopsy, and imaging tests such as an MRI or CT scan.

Treatment of Prostate Cancer

The treatment of prostate cancer depends on the stage of the disease and the overall health of the patient.

Treatment options may include surgery, radiation therapy, hormone therapy, chemotherapy, and immunotherapy.

The goal of treatment is to remove or destroy the cancerous cells and prevent the disease from spreading.

In conclusion, The **history of prostate cancer ICD-10** reflects the evolving understanding of this disease and its diagnosis and treatment. From the initial recognition of prostate cancer as a distinct disease to the inclusion of specific codes for different stages and treatments, the ICD classification system has played a vital role in advancing our understanding and treatment of this disease.