CANCER REGISTRY

The office or the institution which is responsible for the collection, storage, analysis and interpretation of data on cancer patients attending a particular hospital.

Cancer Registry maintains information such as site of disease, histological classification, clinical extent of disease primary treatment & outcomes etc.

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TYPES OF CANCER REGISTRIES

1. Hospital Based Cancer Registries (HBCR)

2. Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCR

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HOSPITAL BASED CANCER REGISTRY

1. The hospital based cancer registry records information on all cancer patients attending a particular hospital.

2. Aim is to improve clinical care.

3. IT records many variables like diagnosis, staging and outcomes of all cancer patients attending a hospital.

4. Data is collected on a standard format.

POPULATION BASED CANCER REGISTRY

1. This registry records all the new cancer cases occurring in a defined population (predefined geographic area).

2. For registration duration of residency should be minimum of one year.

3. Its main utility is epidemiology and public health.

4. PBCR provides the cancer incidence rates and trends

5. PBCR are reflective of profile of cancer in the community.

SOURCES OF DOCUMENTS FOR HOSPITAL BASED CANCER REGISTRIES

2. Laboratories

(i) Pathology Department

- Histopathology lab.
- Cytopathology lab.
- Hematology lab.

(ii) Other laboratories

- Immunological laboratories, Radiology deptment and other imaging clinics.

3. Vital Statistics

-Through Death Certificates (DCO)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

1. Active method

Registry person visit different sources and abstract the cancer patients data on socio demographic, diagnosis, clinical extent of the disease, staging, treatment as recorded in the case records/treatment summary files by the clinicians.

2. Passive method

A standard performa developed by the registry are distributed to health-care staff of different sources for completion, after completion they send back to the registry.

3. Automated

Registries which are computerized and live

Data for cancer cases

Patient demographics:-
Age, sex, place of residence, birth place, religion, language, occupation, marital status & duration of stay in city.

Tumor(cancer)identification:-
Site, Histology, staging & method of diagnosis

Treatment:-
Chemotherapy, Radiotherapy, Surgery or combination of three

Outcome:-
Dead or alive or relapse etc.

National Cancer Registry Programme
(Indian Council Of Medical Research)

The National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) was commenced by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) , New Delhi with a network of cancer registries across the country in December 1981.

The main objectives of this programme were:-

1. To generate reliable data on the magnitude and patterns of cancer.

2. To undertake epidemiological studies based on results of registry data.

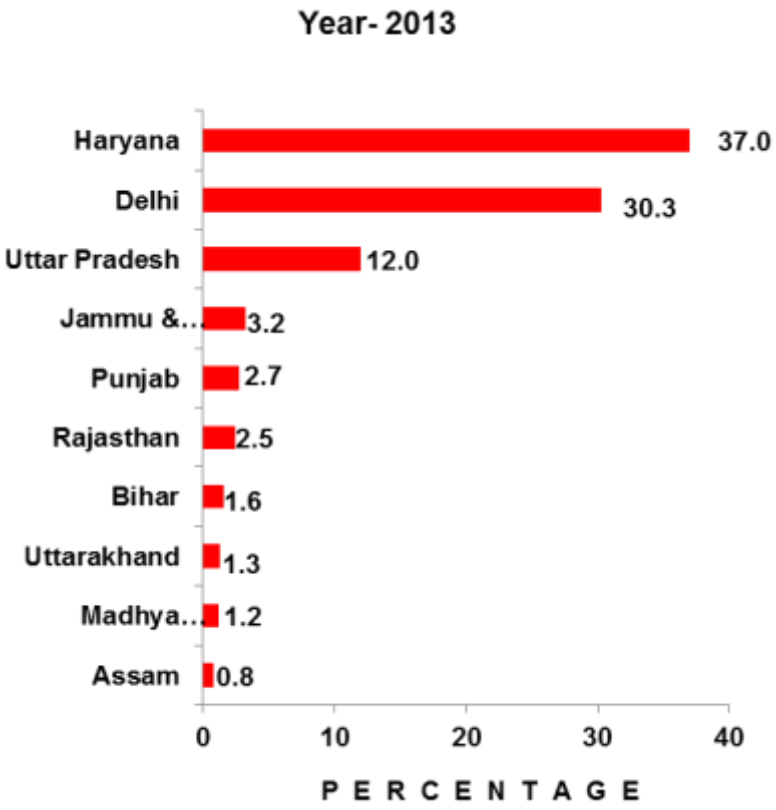
3. To help in designing, planning, monitoring and evaluation of cancer control activities under the National Cancer Control Programme.

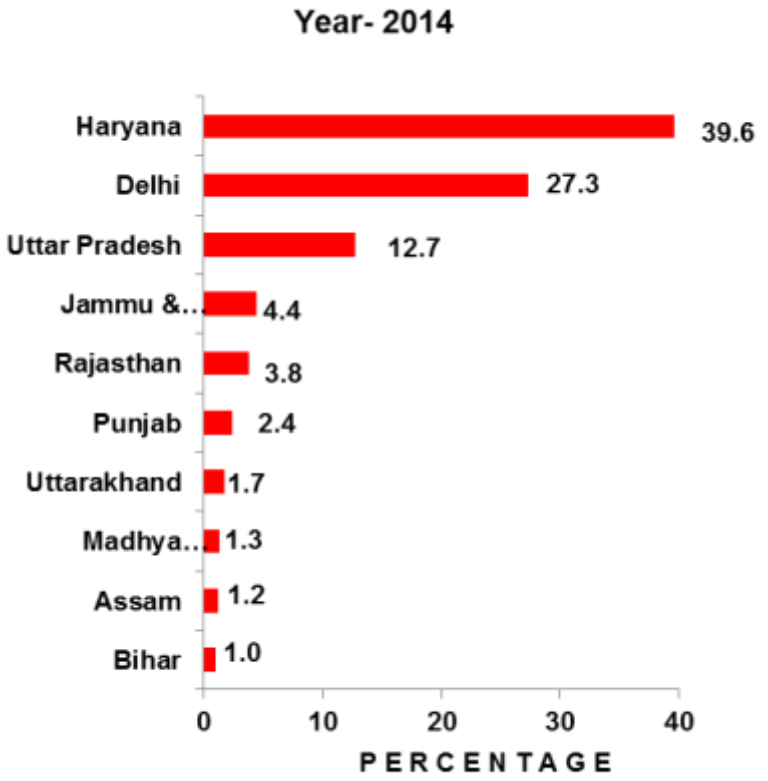
4. To develop training programmes in cancer registration and epidemiology.

Number of new cancers in Indian and Foreign 2013 & 2014

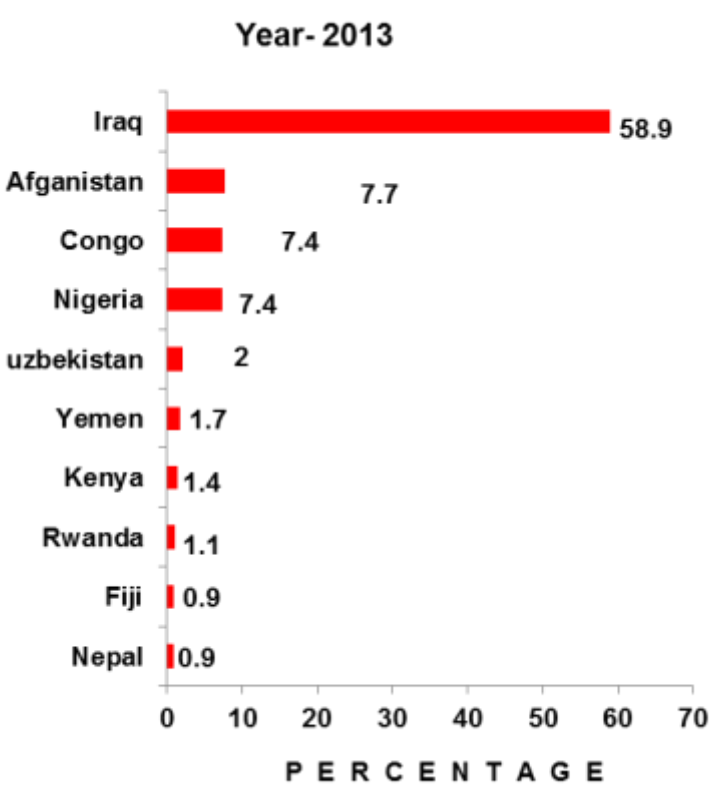
Indian States/ Other Countries	2013					2014				
	Male	Female	Total	% (Total Cases)	No. of Indian States/ other countries	Male	Female	Total	% (Total Cases)	No. of Indian States/ other countries
India	609	531	1140	76.5	22	823	717	1540	71.4	24
%	53.4	46.6	100.0			53.4	46.6	100.0		
Other Countries	223	127	350	23.5	27	368	249	617	28.6	35
%	63.7	36.3	100.0			59.6	40.4	100.0		
Total	832	658	1490	100.0		1191	966	2157	100.0	
%	55.9	44.1	100.0			55.2	44.8	100.0		

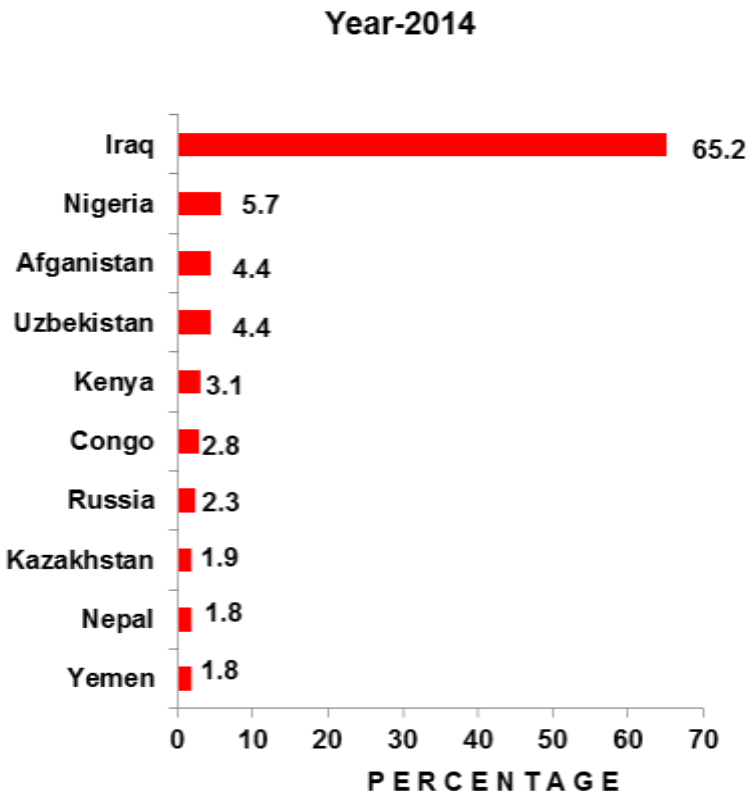
Percentage distribution of leading cancer cases in Indian patients State wise distribution - 2013 & 2014





Percentage distribution of leading cancer cases from other countries – 2013 & 2014





Hospital Based Cancer Registries
2012-2014

Number (#) and Proportion (%) according to Sex, Sex Ratio Percent - New Cases

(Calendar years of data shown in parentheses for each registry)

Registry	Males		Females		Sex Ratio%*	Total Cases
	#	%	#	%		
TMH *(2012)*	14519	56.8	11022	43.2	132	25541
KMIO *(2012)*	3897	44.9	4790	55.1	81	8687
CI (WIA) *(2012)*	4085	47.8	4469	52.2	91	8554
RCC - TVM *(2012-2013)*	11447	49.3	11759	50.7	97	23206
AMC *(2012-2014)*	1794	50.0	1793	50.0	100	3587
BBCI *(2012-2014)*	13124	58.2	9438	41.8	139	22562
PGIMER *(2012-2014)*	9650	56.2	7532	43.8	128	17182
BRAIRCH *(2012)*	4430	55.1	3609	44.9	123	8039
Total	**62946**	**53.6**	**54412**	**46.4**	**116**	**117358**

** Number of male patients per 100 female patients.*

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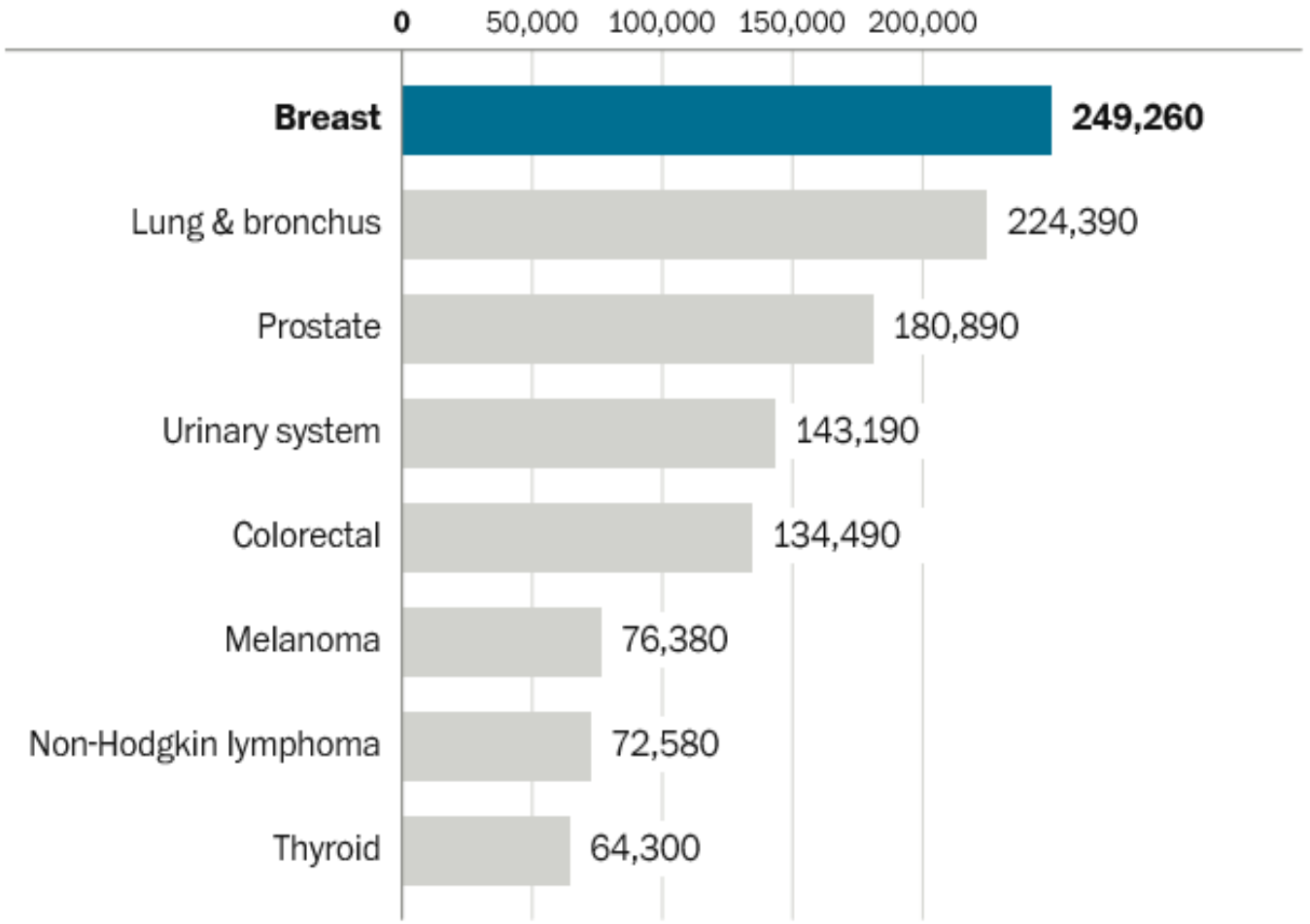
Cancers with highest expected new cases in 2016

Of the nearly 1.7 million new U.S. cancer cases projected in the coming year, these will be among the most common types.



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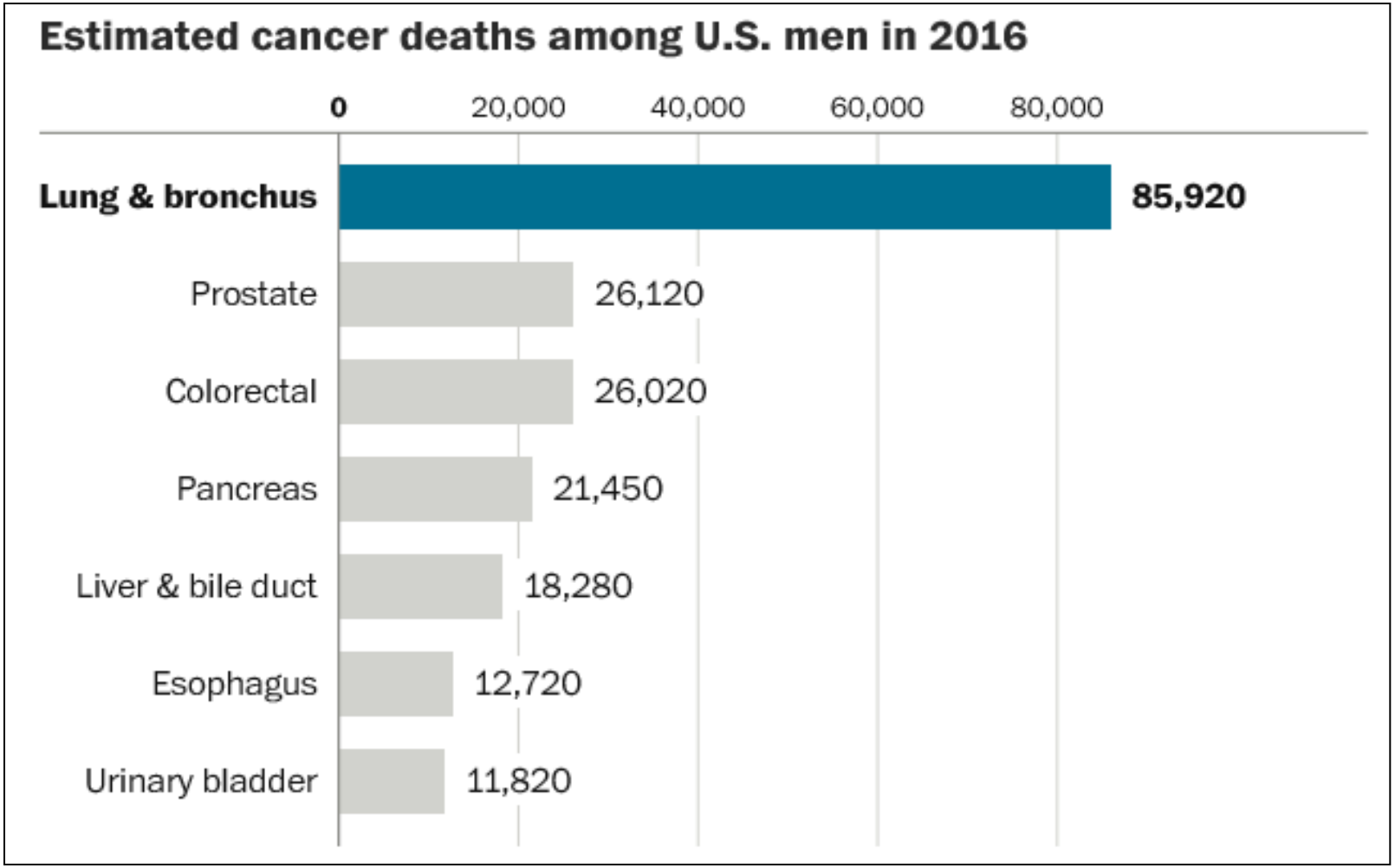
Estimated cancer deaths among U.S. men in 2016
0
20,000
40,000
60,000
80,000
Lung & bronchus
85,920
Prostate
26,120
Colorectal
26,020
Pancreas
21,450
Liver & bile duct
18,280
Esophagus
12,720
Urinary bladder
11,820

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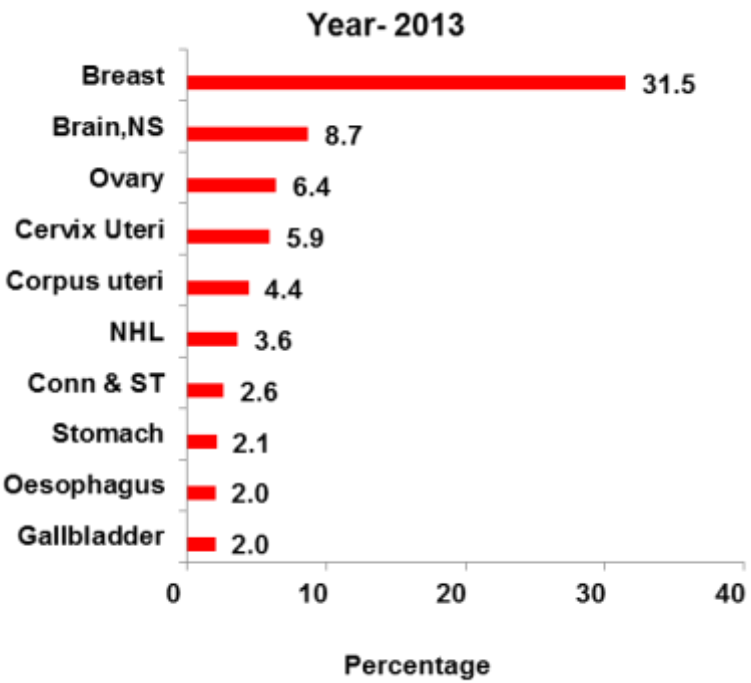
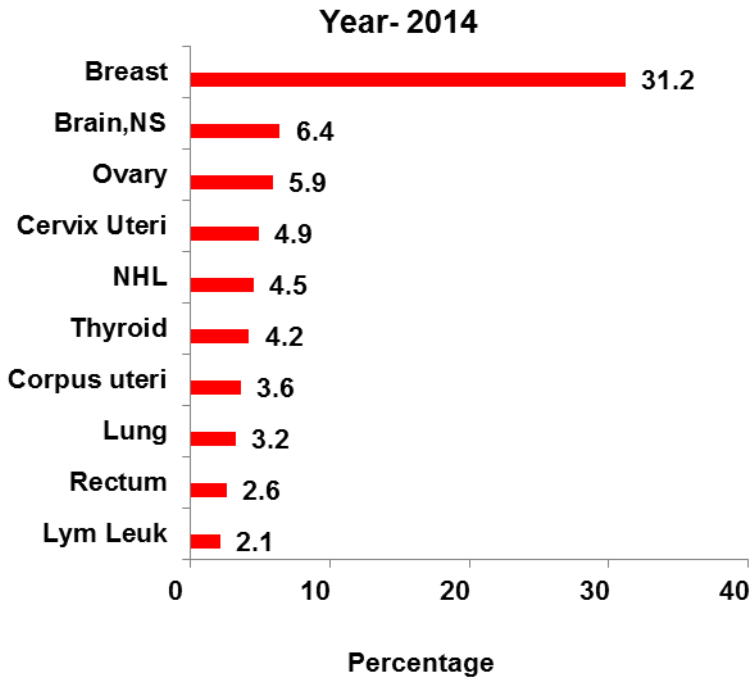
Leading sites of cancer among Indian States & Other Countries in females- 2013 & 2014





Brain, NHL & stomach are the common site among both sex