

## **Punjab State**

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## PUNJAB STATE

Figure 5(S) gives the Map of India highlighting Punjab State and Figure 5(T) gives the Map of Punjab State highlighting the Districts where the MAAR was above 36.2 /100,000. These districts in descending order of MAAR were Bathinda, Rupnagar, Patiala, Faridkot and Muktsar.

### Bathinda District

Cancer of the oesophagus, followed by cancers of the mouth and tongue were the first three leading sites of cancer in males. The myeloid and lymphoid leukaemias were next followed by cancer of the prostate and urinary bladder. Cancer of the breast was the leading site in females, closely followed by cancer of the cervix. Myeloid leukaemia was the fourth leading site and cancer of the gall bladder was the sixth leading site in women. [Fig. 5.75(c)]. The sources of referral for this district included the Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Centre at Bikaner, the Government Medical College at Patiala and PGIMER at Chandigarh. [Table 5.75(c)].

### Rupnagar District

Cancer of the larynx followed by non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and cancer of the urinary bladder were the first three leading sites of cancer. Other tobacco related cancers - oesophagus, mouth and hypopharynx were the next three leading sites. In females, cancer of the breast was the leading site closely followed by cancer of the cervix and ovary. Cancer of the oesophagus, mouth and lung were also among ten leading sites of cancer in women. [Fig. 5.76(c)]. PGIMER was the major referral centre for this district. [Table 5.76(c)].

### Patiala District

As in Rupnagar, cancer of the larynx was the leading site of cancer in Patiala district as well. This was followed by cancer of the oesophagus, prostate, urinary bladder and non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma. Among females, cancer of the breast was the leading site, constituting one-fourth (24.7%) of all cancers in that sex. Cancer of the oesophagus was the third most common cancer and cancer of the gall bladder was the fifth leading site. [Fig. 5.77(c)]. Government Medical College, Patiala and PGIMER, Chandigarh accounted for most of the cases from this district. [Table 5.77(c)].

Faridkot and Muktsar districts showed the predominance of TRCs in males. In females, cancer of the breast followed by cancer of the cervix were the leading sites accounting for almost exactly 28 and 20 percent of cancers respectively in both the districts.

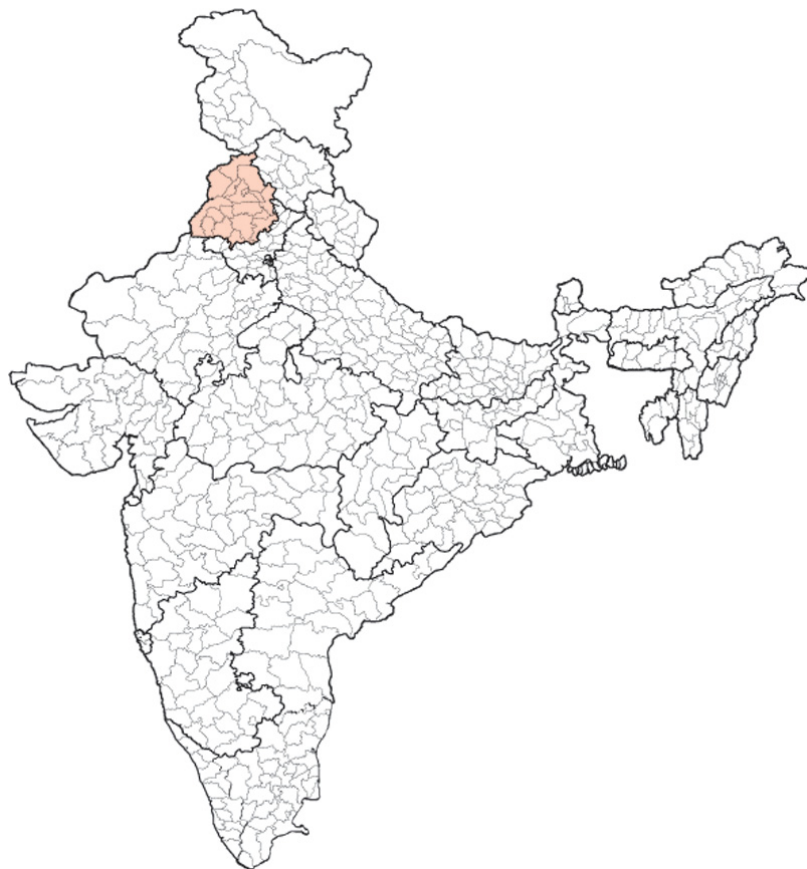


FIGURE 5(S) : Map of India highlighting Punjab State

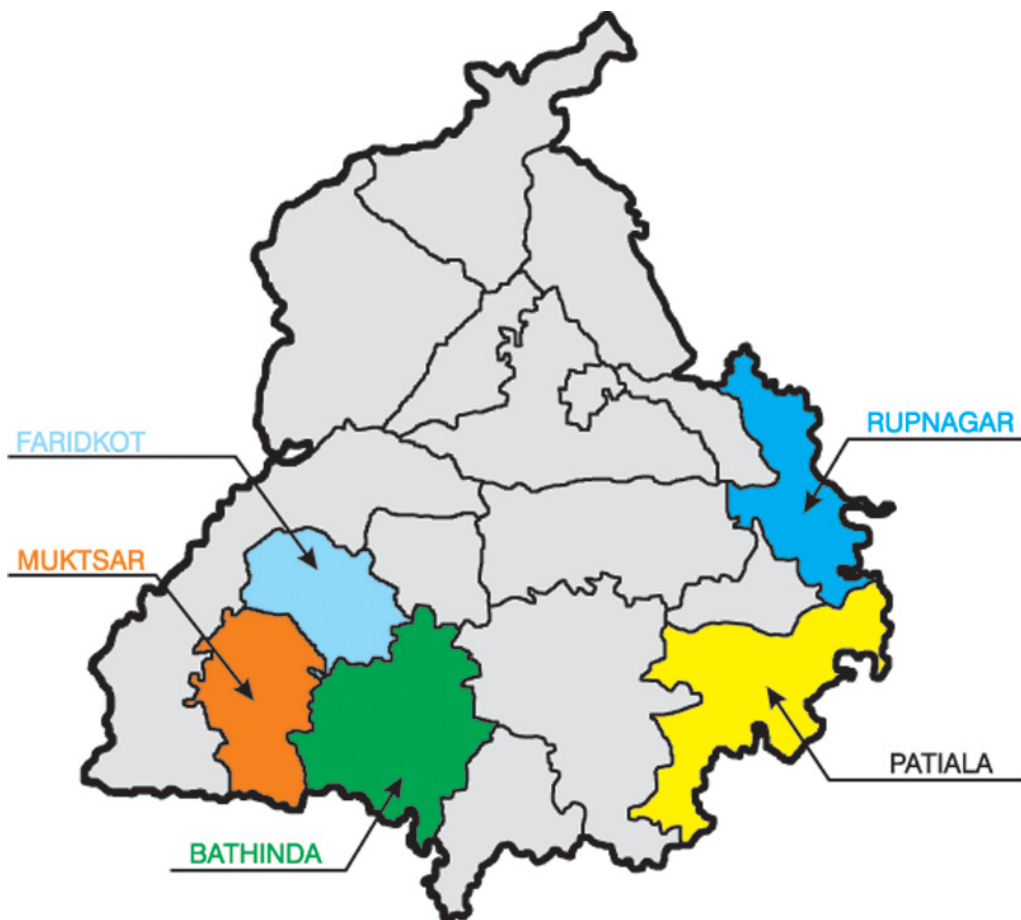


FIGURE 5(T) : Map of Punjab State highlighting the districts with MAAR above 36.2 per 100,000

## 5.75. BATHINDA DISTRICT, Punjab State

(Code 0314)

**TABLE 5.75(a) : Profile of Bathinda District (2001 Census)**

Area (in sq. kms.)	3,382.0
Decadal Growth Rate (1991-2001)	19.89%
Literacy Rate	
Males	68.31%
Females	53.76%
Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	865
Density (persons per sq. km)	349

Source: NCRP, Bangalore

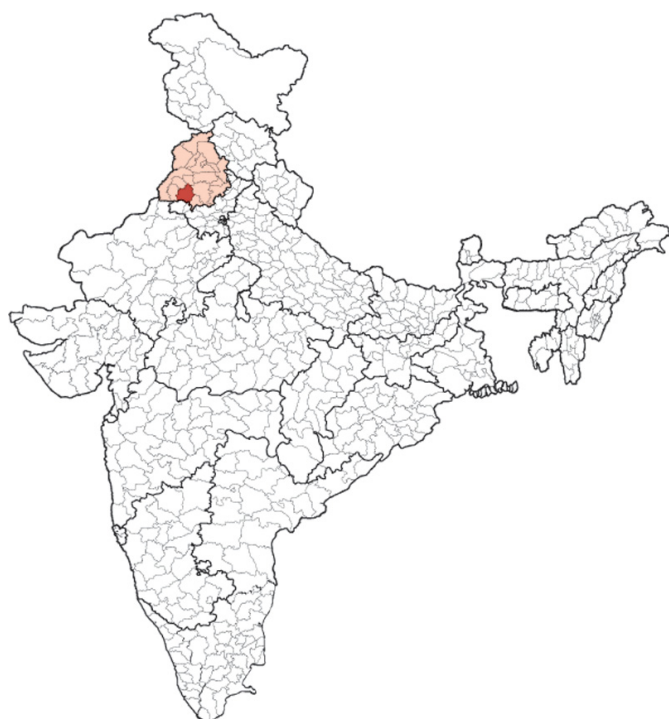


FIGURE 5.75(a) : Map of India highlighting Punjab State



FIGURE 5.75(b) : Map of Punjab State highlighting Bathinda District

**TABLE 5.75(b) : Centrewise Distribution of Cancers (2002)**

Number (#) and Relative Proportion (%)

Centre (with code in parentheses)	#	%
Acharya Tulsi RCC, Bikaner (87)	328	77.4
Government Medical College, Patiala (75)	29	6.8
PGIMR (Histopathology), Chandigarh (111)	22	5.2
PGIMR (Cytology), Chandigarh (76)	18	4.2
MDOCT, Ludhiana (2)	17	4.0
HBCR - Mumbai (1008)	1	0.2
PBCR - Delhi (1011)	7	1.7
All Other Centres	2	0.5
<b>Total Cancers</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: NCRP, Bangalore

**TABLE 5.75(c) : Salient features of Cancer Incidence (2002)**

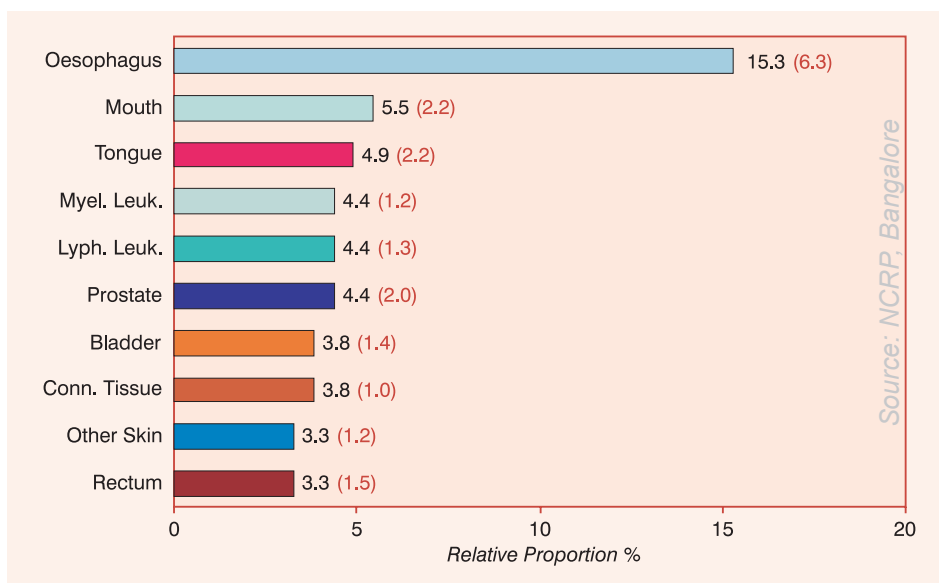
	Males	Females
Estimated Population	6,44,732	5,57,651
Total Cancers (All sites)	183	241
Min. Crude IR	28.4	43.2
Min. Age Adjusted IR	37.4	57.3
Min. Truncated IR	37.2	131.7

Source: NCRP, Bangalore

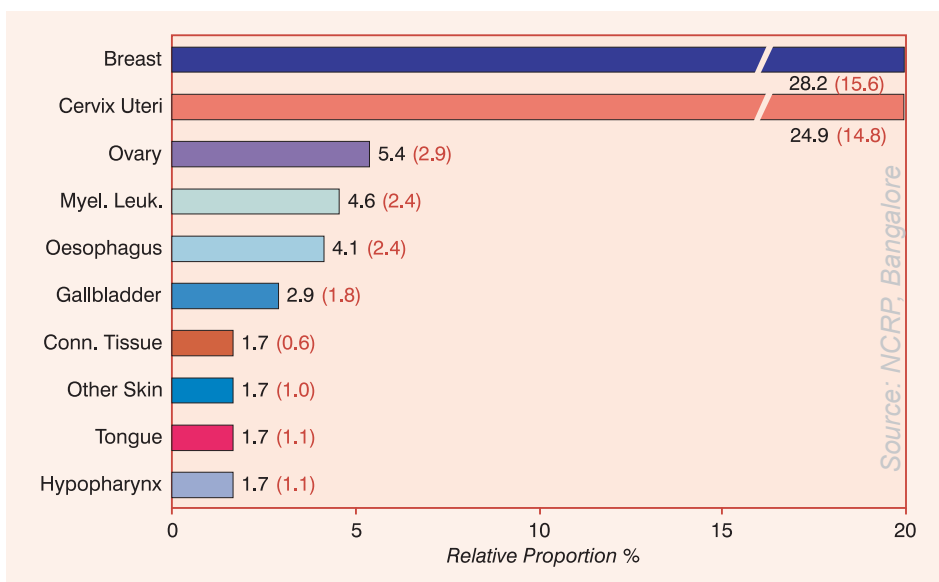
Min. = Minimum IR = Incidence Rate / 100,000

**FIGURE 5.75(c) : Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2002)**  
(Minimum Age Adjusted Incidence Rates given in parentheses)

**Males**



**Females**



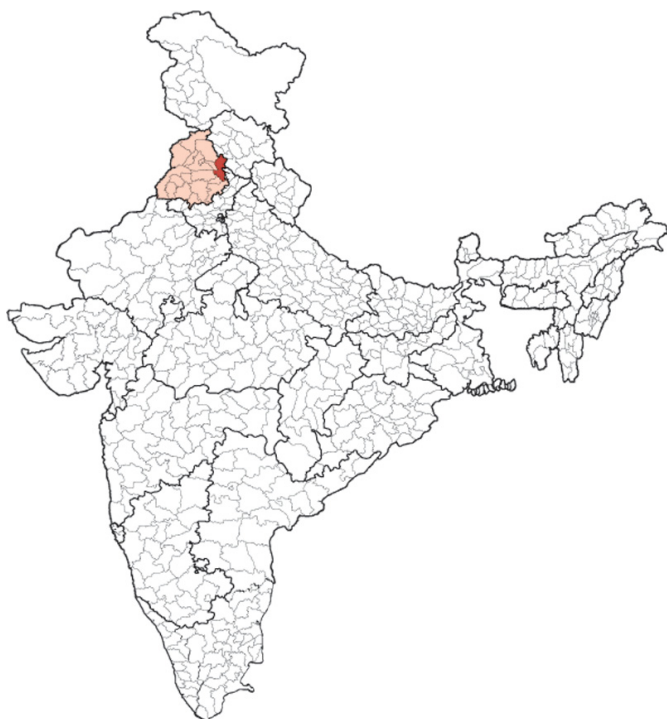
## 5.76. RUPNAGAR DISTRICT, Punjab State

(Code 0307)

**TABLE 5.76(a) : Profile of Rupnagar District (2001 Census)**

Area (in sq. kms.)	2,056.0
Decadal Growth Rate (1991-2001)	23.39%
Literacy Rate	
Males	84.43%
Females	71.74%
Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	870
Density (persons per sq. km)	540

Source: NCRP, Bangalore



**FIGURE 5.76(a) : Map of India highlighting Punjab State**



**FIGURE 5.76(b) : Map of Punjab State highlighting Rupnagar District**

**TABLE 5.76(b) : Centrewise Distribution of Cancers (2002)**  
Number (#) and Relative Proportion (%)

Centre (with code in parentheses)	#	%
PGIMR (Cytology), Chandigarh (76)	192	50.4
PGIMR (Histopathology), Chandigarh (111)	168	44.1
Government Medical College, Patiala (75)	9	2.4
MDOCT, Ludhiana (2)	8	2.1
Acharya Tulsi RCC, Bikaner (87)	3	0.8
All Other Centres	1	0.3
<b>Total Cancers</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: NCRP, Bangalore

**TABLE 5.76(c) : Salient features of Cancer Incidence (2002)**

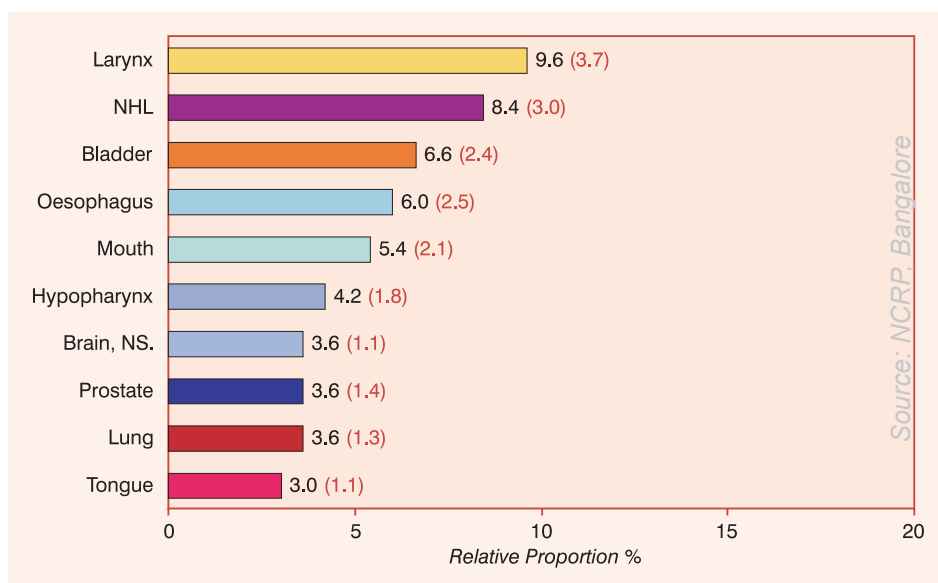
	Males	Females
Estimated Population	6,05,164	5,25,993
Total Cancers (All sites)	166	215
Min. Crude IR	27.4	40.9
Min. Age Adjusted IR	37.2	56.5
Min. Truncated IR	71.3	127.0

Source: NCRP, Bangalore

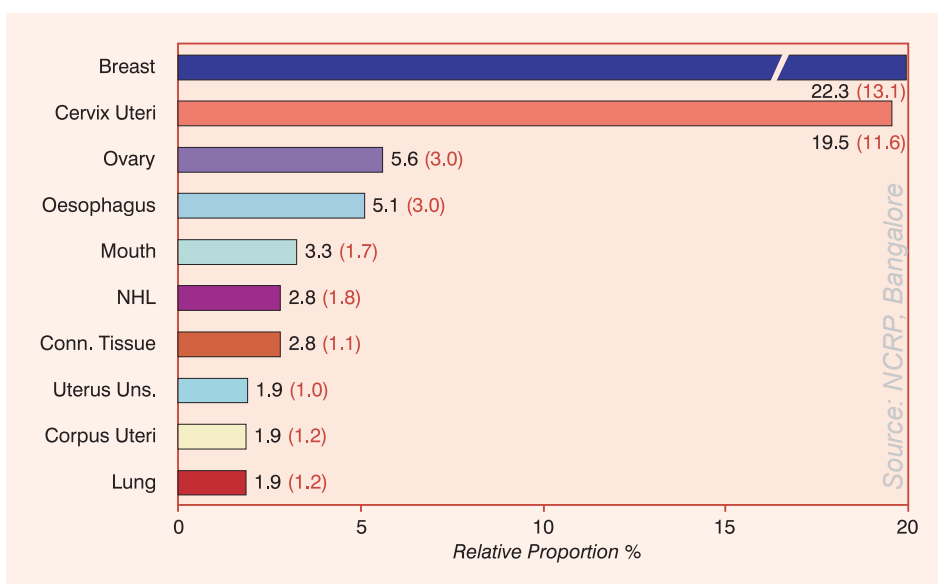
Min. = Minimum IR = Incidence Rate / 100,000

**FIGURE 5.76(c) : Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2002)**  
(Minimum Age Adjusted Incidence Rates given in parentheses)

**Males**



**Females**



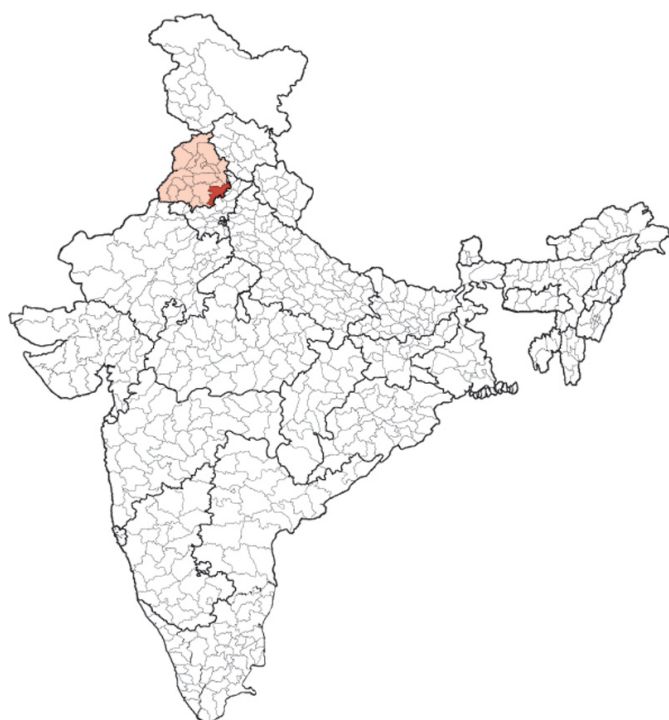
## 5.77. PATIALA DISTRICT, Punjab State

(Code 317)

**TABLE 5.77(a) : Profile of Patiala District (2001 Census)**

Area (in sq. kms.)	3,627.0
Decadal Growth Rate (1991-2001)	20.31%
Literacy Rate	
Males	76.13%
Females	62.94%
Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	864
Density (persons per sq. km)	507

Source: NCRP, Bangalore



**FIGURE 5.77(a) : Map of India highlighting Punjab State**



**FIGURE 5.77(b) : Map of Punjab State highlighting Patiala District**

**TABLE 5.77(b) : Centrewise Distribution of Cancers (2002)**  
Number (#) and Relative Proportion (%)

Centre (with code in parentheses)	#	%
Government Medical College, Patiala (75)	327	51.0
PGIMR (Histopathology), Chandigarh (111)	147	22.9
PGIMR (Cytology), Chandigarh (76)	105	16.4
Acharya Tulsi RCC, Bikaner (87)	33	5.1
MDOCT, Ludhiana (2)	21	3.3
HBCR - Mumbai (1008)	5	0.8
All Other Centres	3	0.5
<b>Total Cancers</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: NCRP, Bangalore



**TABLE 5.77(c) : Salient features of Cancer Incidence (2002)**

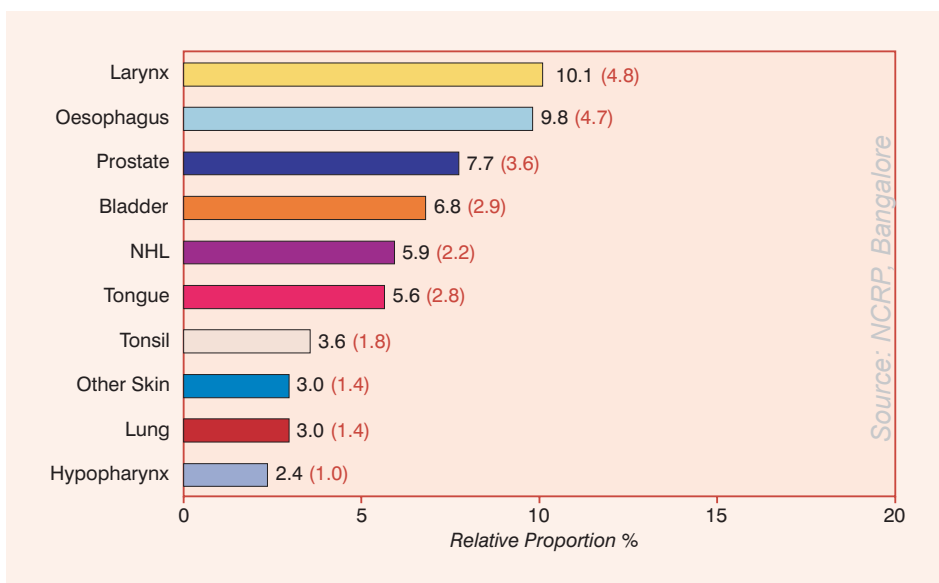
	Males	Females
Estimated Population	10,05,579	9,04,651
Total Cancers (All sites)	337	304
Min. Crude IR	33.5	33.6
Min. Age Adjusted IR	44.8	45.6
Min. Truncated IR	80.1	107.3

Source: NCRP, Bangalore

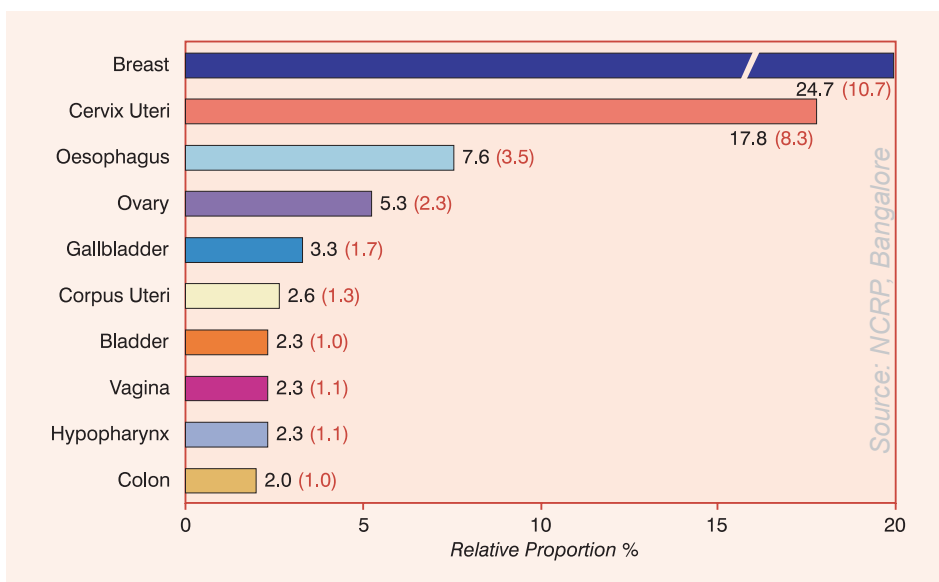
Min. = Minimum IR = Incidence Rate / 100,000

**FIGURE 5.77(c) : Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2002)**  
(Minimum Age Adjusted Incidence Rates given in parentheses)

**Males**



**Females**



## 5.78. FARIDKOT DISTRICT, Punjab State

(Code 313)

**TABLE 5.78(a) : Profile of Faridkot District (2001 Census)**

Area (in sq. kms.)	1,469
Decadal Growth Rate (1991-2001)	21.42%
Literacy Rate	
Males	68.92%
Females	57.09%
Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	881
Density (persons per sq. km)	376

Source: NCRP, Bangalore

**TABLE 5.78(b) : Centrewise Distribution of Cancers**  
Number (#) and Relative Proportion (%)

Year	2001		2002		2001 - 2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Centre</b> (with code in parentheses)						
Acharya Tulsi RCC, Bikaner (87)	13	68.4	115	79.9	128	78.5
PGIMR (Histopathology), Chandigarh (111)	0	0.0	9	6.3	9	5.5
MDO Cancer Treatment, Ludhiana (2)	0	0.0	8	5.6	8	4.9
HBCR - Mumbai (1008)	3	15.8	2	1.4	5	3.1
PGIMR, Chandigarh (76)	0	0.0	5	3.5	5	3.1
Government Medical College, Patiala (75)	1	5.3	3	2.1	4	2.5
PBCR - Delhi (1011)	0	0.0	2	1.4	2	1.2
All Other Centres	2	10.5	0	0.0	2	1.2
<b>Total Cancers</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: NCRP, Bangalore

**TABLE 5.78(c) : Salient features of Cancer Incidence (2002)**

	Males	Females
Estimated Population	2,98,093	2,62,943
Total Cancers (All sites)	59	85
Min. Crude IR	19.8	32.3
Min. Age Adjusted IR	28.1	43.2
Min. Truncated IR	67.6	105.1

Source: NCRP, Bangalore

Min. = Minimum IR = Incidence Rate / 100,000

## 5.79. MUKTSAR DISTRICT, Punjab State

(Code 312)

**TABLE 5.79(a) : Profile of Muktsar District (2001 Census)**

Area (in sq. kms.)	Source: NCRP, Bangalore	2,615.0
Decadal Growth Rate (1991-2001)		18.68%
Literacy Rate		
Males		65.94%
Females		50.59%
Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)		886
Density (persons per sq. km)		297

**TABLE 5.79(b) : Centrewise Distribution of Cancers**  
Number (#) and Relative Proportion (%)

Year	2001		2002		2001 - 2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Centre</b> (with code in parentheses)						
Acharya Tulsi RCC, Bikaner (87)	27	90.0	166	86.9	193	87.3
PGIMR (Histopathology), Chandigarh (111)	0	0.0	8	4.2	8	3.6
Government Medical College, Patiala (75)	1	3.3	6	3.1	7	3.2
MDO Cancer Treatment, Ludhiana (2)	0	0.0	7	3.7	7	3.2
PGIMR (Cytology), Chandigarh (76)	1	3.3	4	2.1	5	2.3
BM Cancer Centre, Jaipur (60)	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.5
<b>Total Cancers</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 5.79(c) : Salient features of Cancer Incidence (2002)**

	Males	Females
Estimated Population	4,18,040	3,70,786
Total Cancers (All sites)	72	119
Min. Crude IR	17.2	32.1
Min. Age Adjusted IR	24.0	42.4
Min. Truncated IR	45.2	99.5

Min. = Minimum IR = Incidence Rate / 100,000