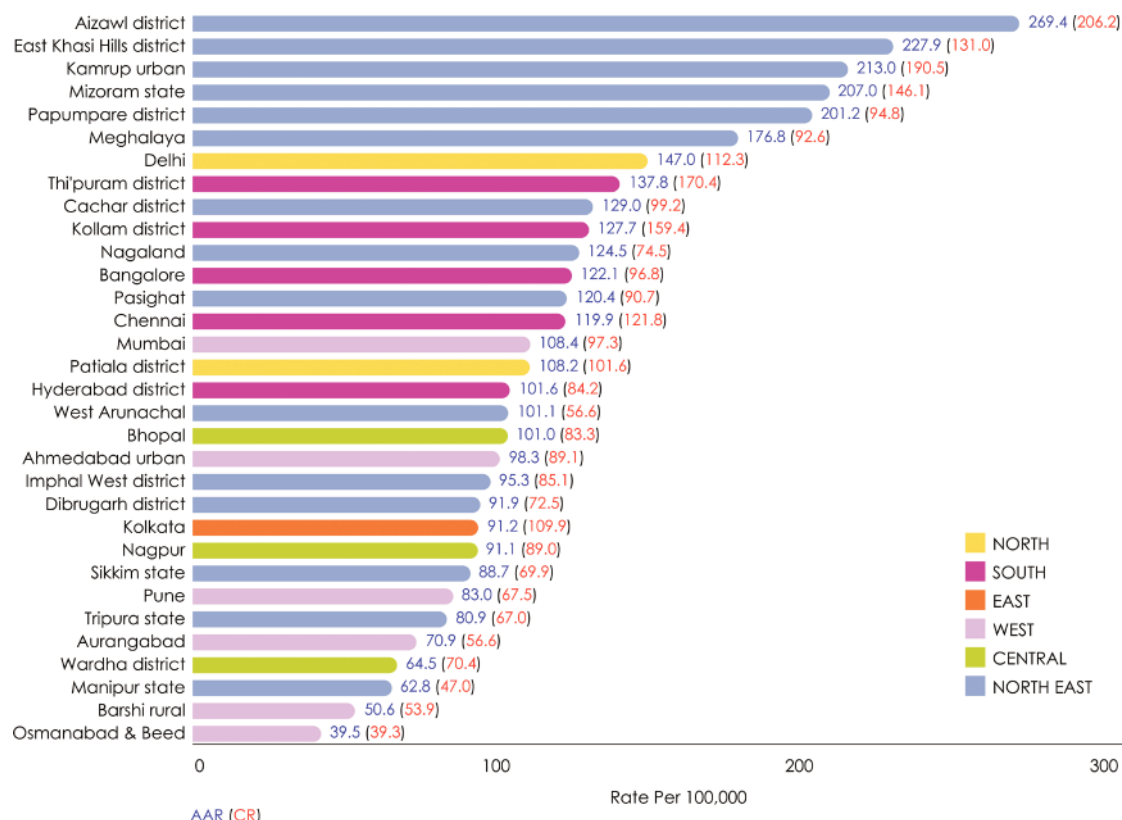
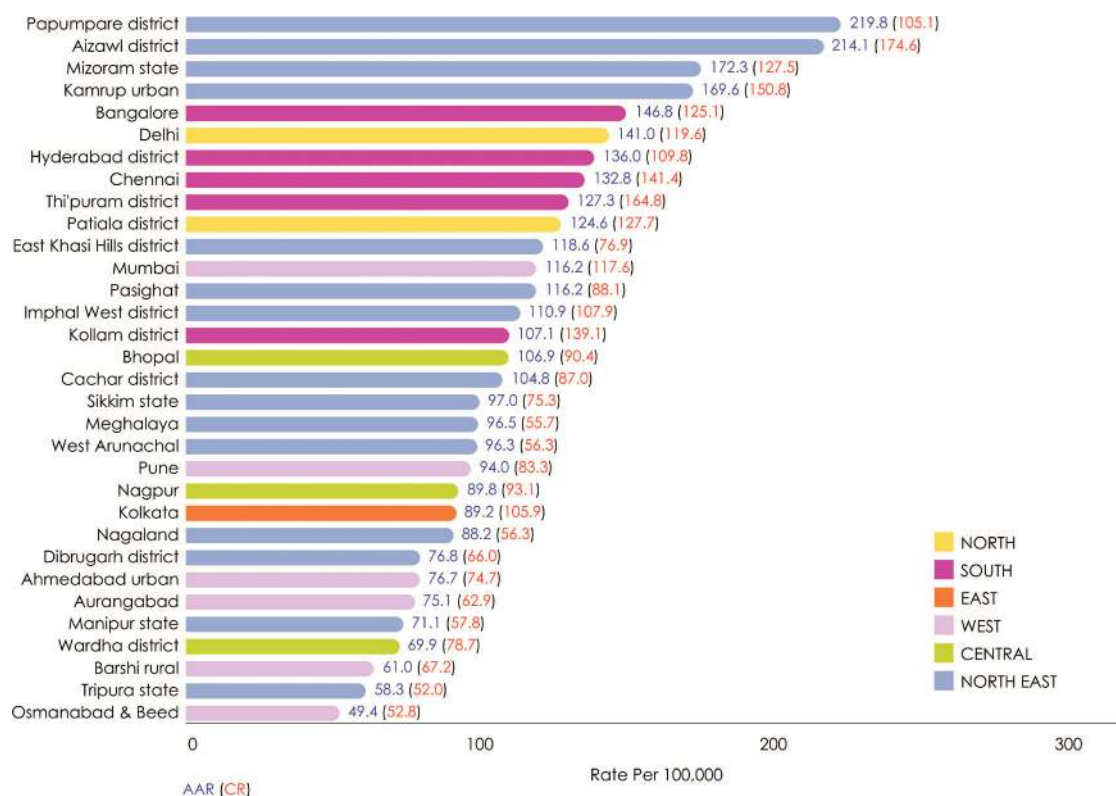


Comparison of cancer incidence and patterns of all Population Based Cancer Registries

This chapter compares the cancer incidence and its pattern among all the PBCRs. Figure 5.1 depicts the AARs for all sites of cancer (ICD-10: C00-C97) across 28 PBCRs. Figures 5.2 to 5.25 gives the comparison of AARs of selected leading sites of cancer.

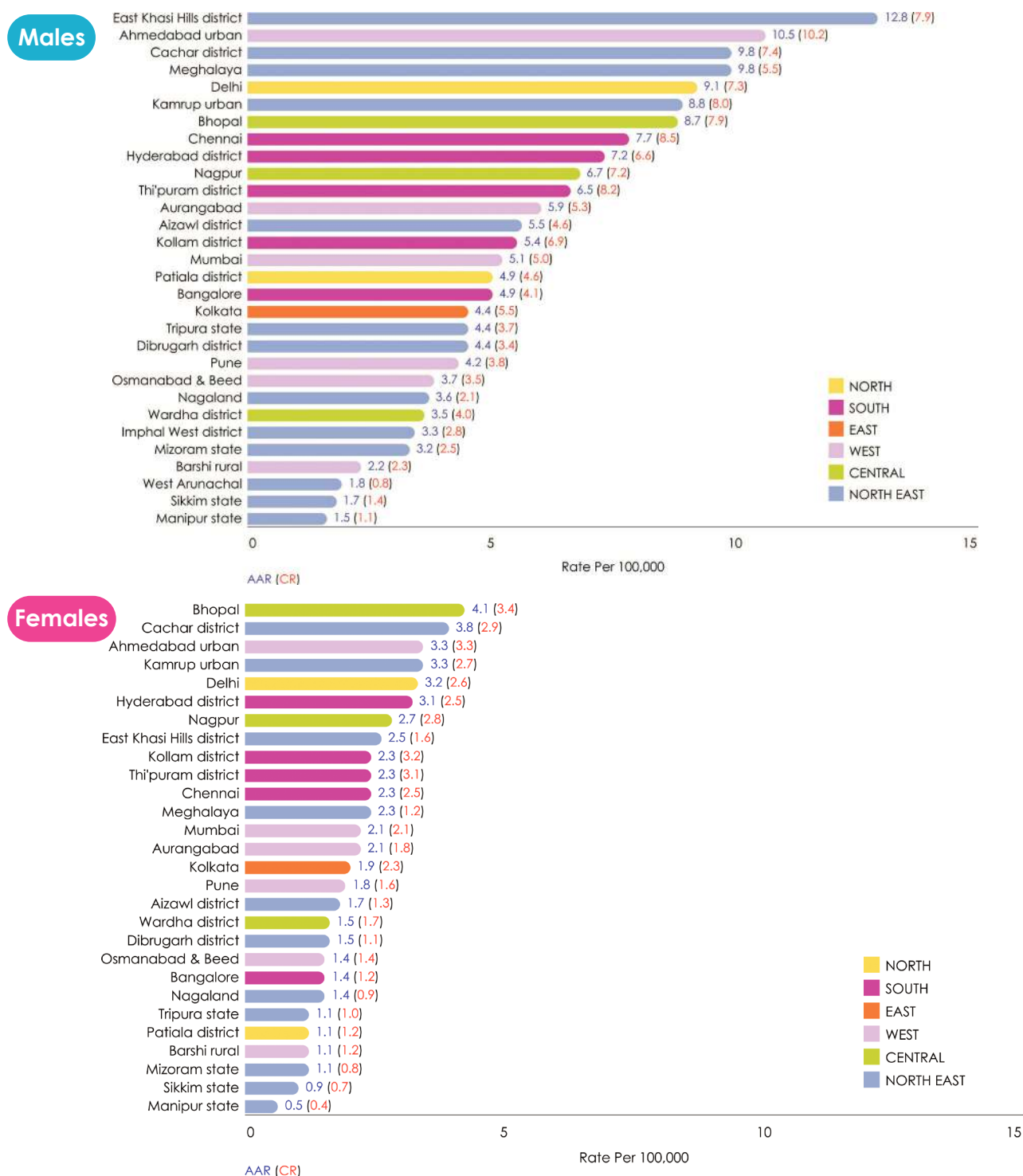
Registries with small numbers (Less than ten cases) for individual sites of cancer have been excluded from this analysis.

Fig. 5.1 ALL SITES (ICD-10: C00-C97) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP**Males****Females**

Males: Six north east registry areas occupied top six positions. Delhi PBCR had the highest AAR (147.0) among the other PBCRs. Thus, Aizawl district (269.4) had the highest AAR and was approximately twice the AAR of Delhi PBCR. East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya (227.9) had the second highest AAR followed by Kamrup urban (213.0) and Mizoram PBCR (207.0).

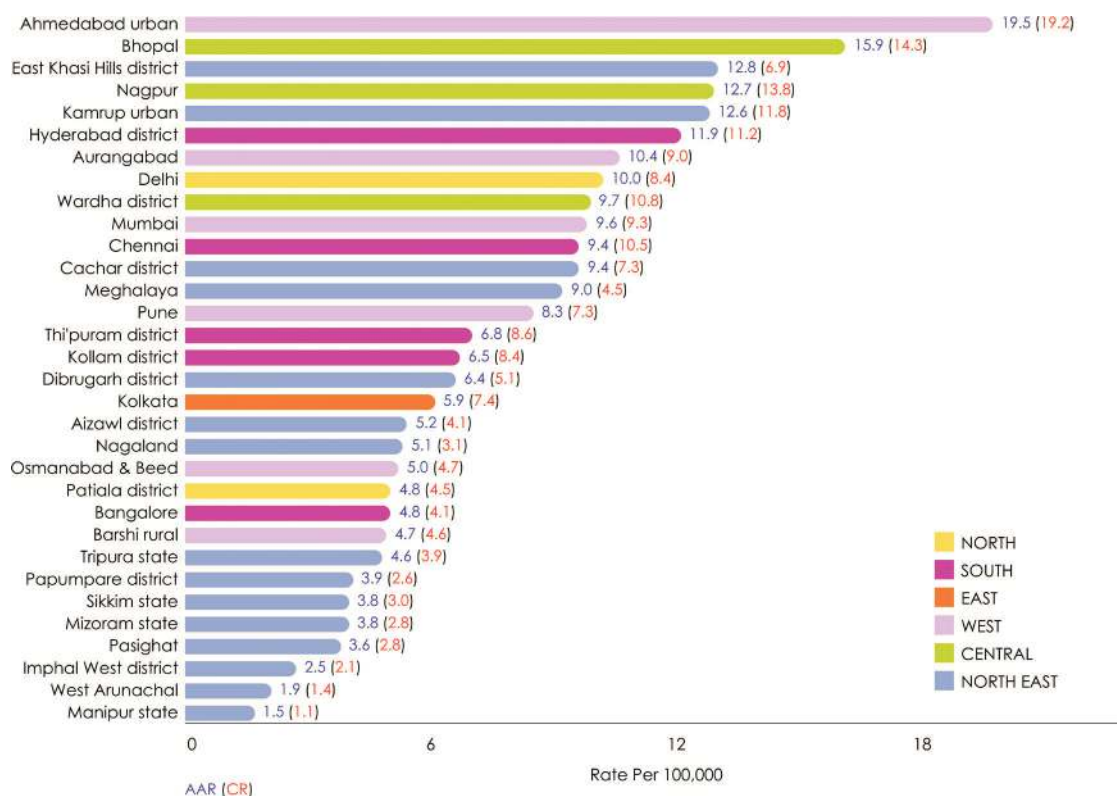
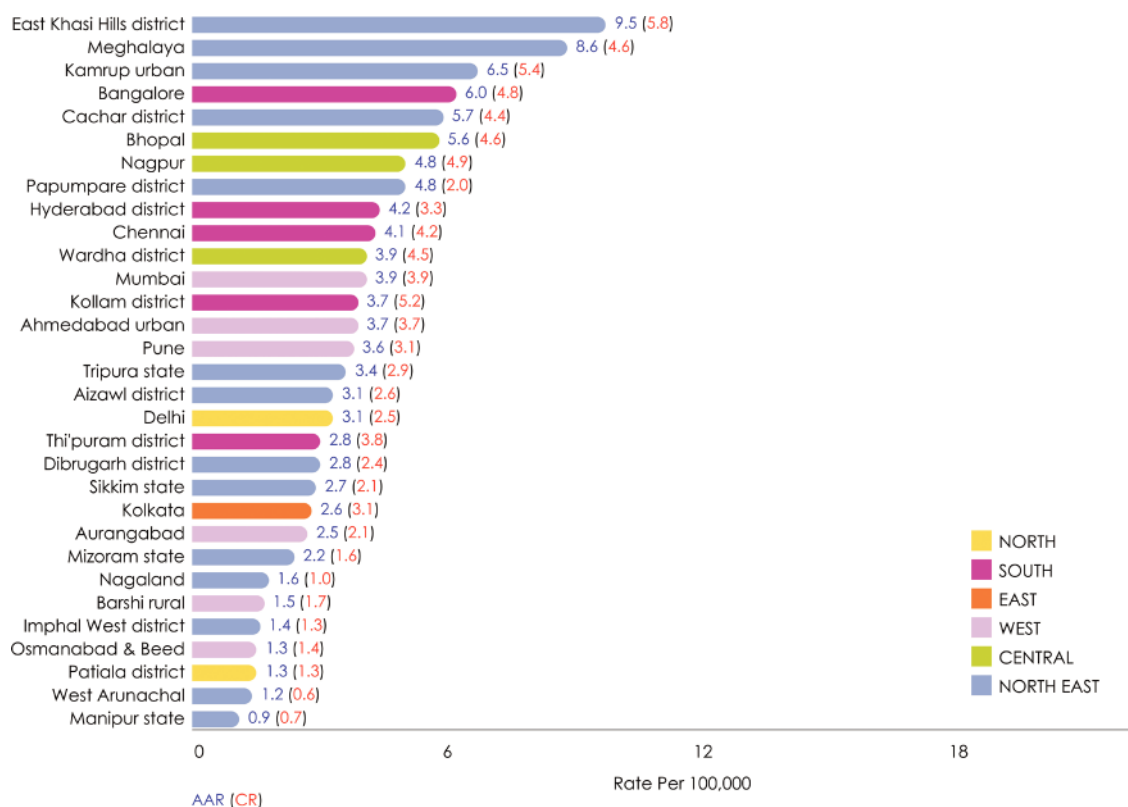
Females: Four registry areas from the north east remained at the top (Papumpare district: 219.8, Aizawl district: 214.1, Mizoram state: 172.3 and Kamrup urban (169.6) followed by Bangalore PBCR (146.8).

Fig. 5.2 TONGUE (ICD-10: C01-C02) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP



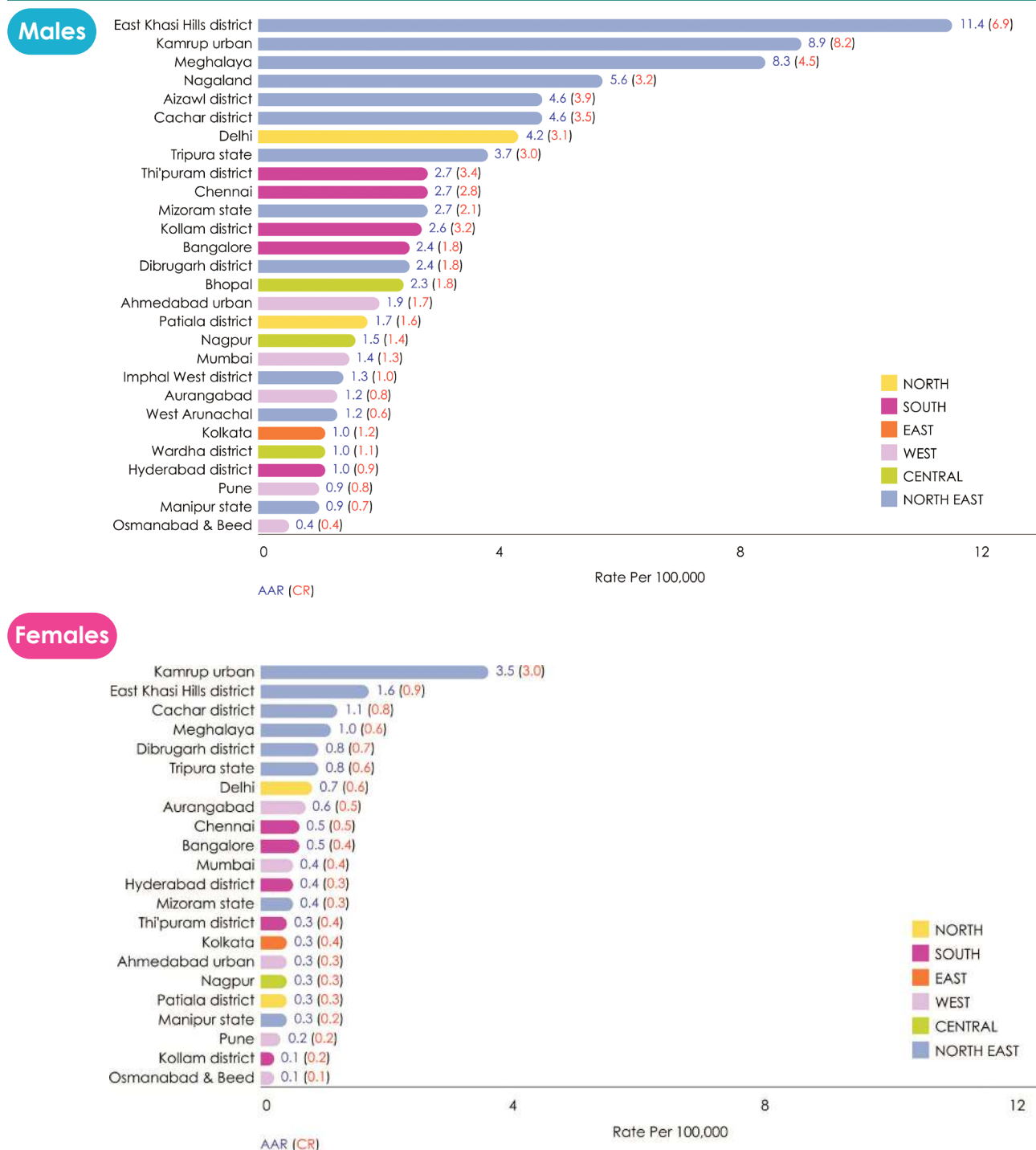
Males: East Khasi Hills district from Meghalaya had the highest AAR (12.8) followed by Ahmedabad urban PBCR (10.5).

Females: Bhopal PBCR had the highest AAR (4.1) followed by Cachar district PBCR (3.8). The registries of Kamrup urban and Ahmedabad urban shared the third place with an AAR of 3.3.

Fig. 5.3 MOUTH (ICD-10: C03-C06) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP**Males****Females**

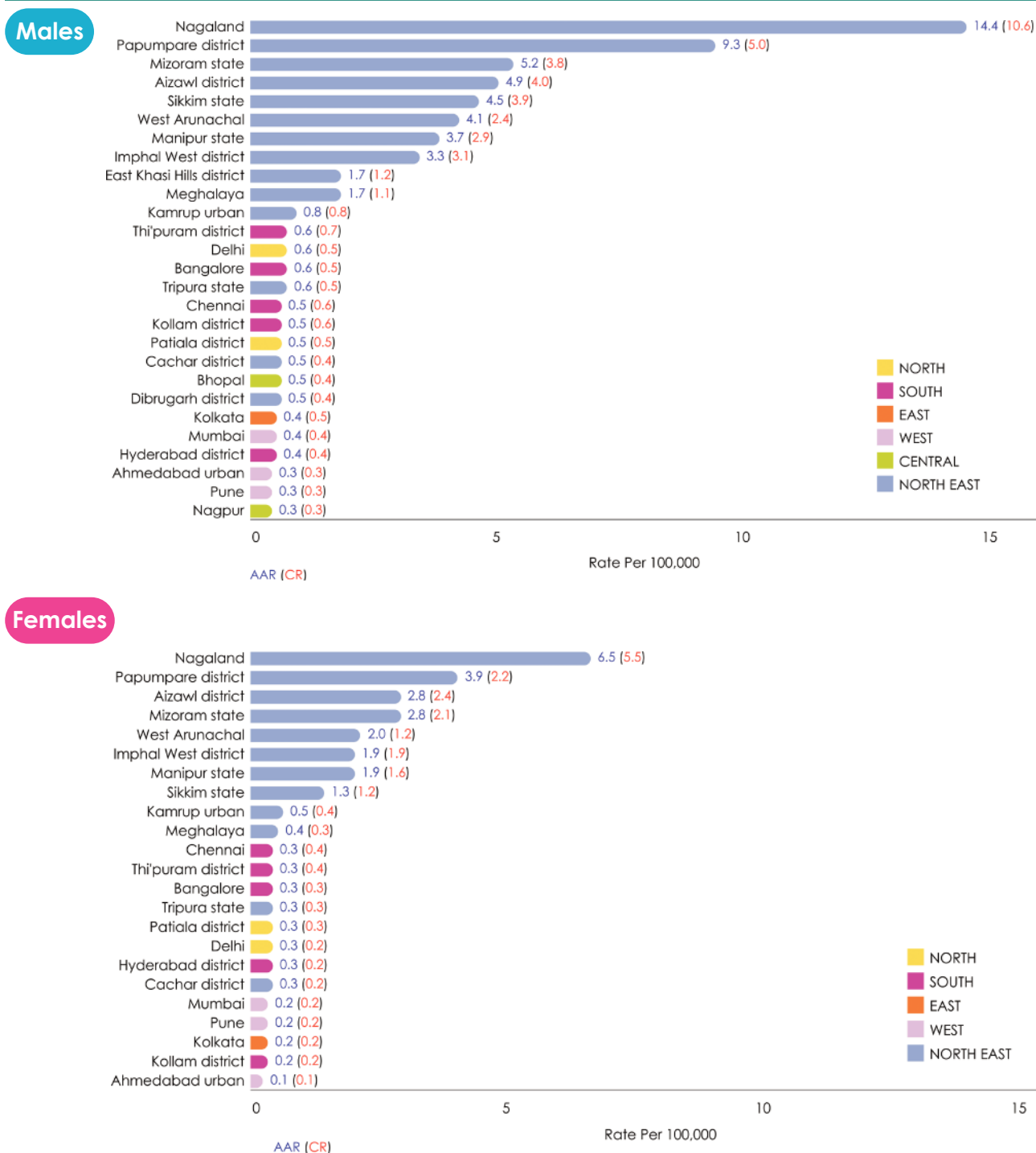
Males: Ahmedabad urban PBCR showed the highest AAR (19.5) followed by Bhopal PBCR (15.9).

Females: East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya had the highest AAR (9.5).

Fig. 5.4 OROPHARYNX (ICD-10: C09-C10) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

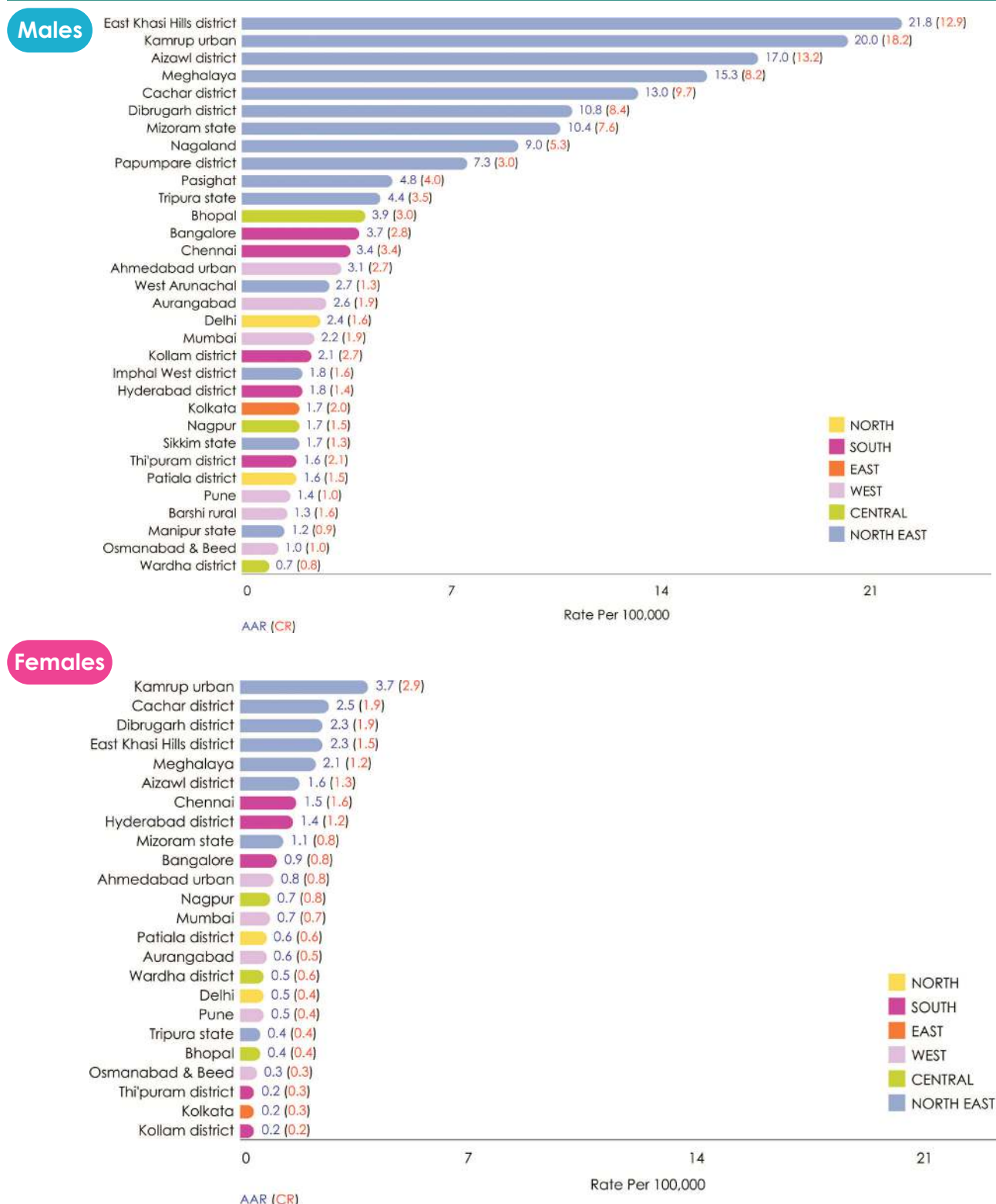
Males: Six north east registries had higher AARs, East Khasi Hills district PBCR being the highest (11.4) followed Delhi registry with an AAR of 4.2.

Females: Kamrup urban PBCR showed the highest AAR (3.5).

Fig. 5.5 NASOPHARYNX (ICD-10: C11) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

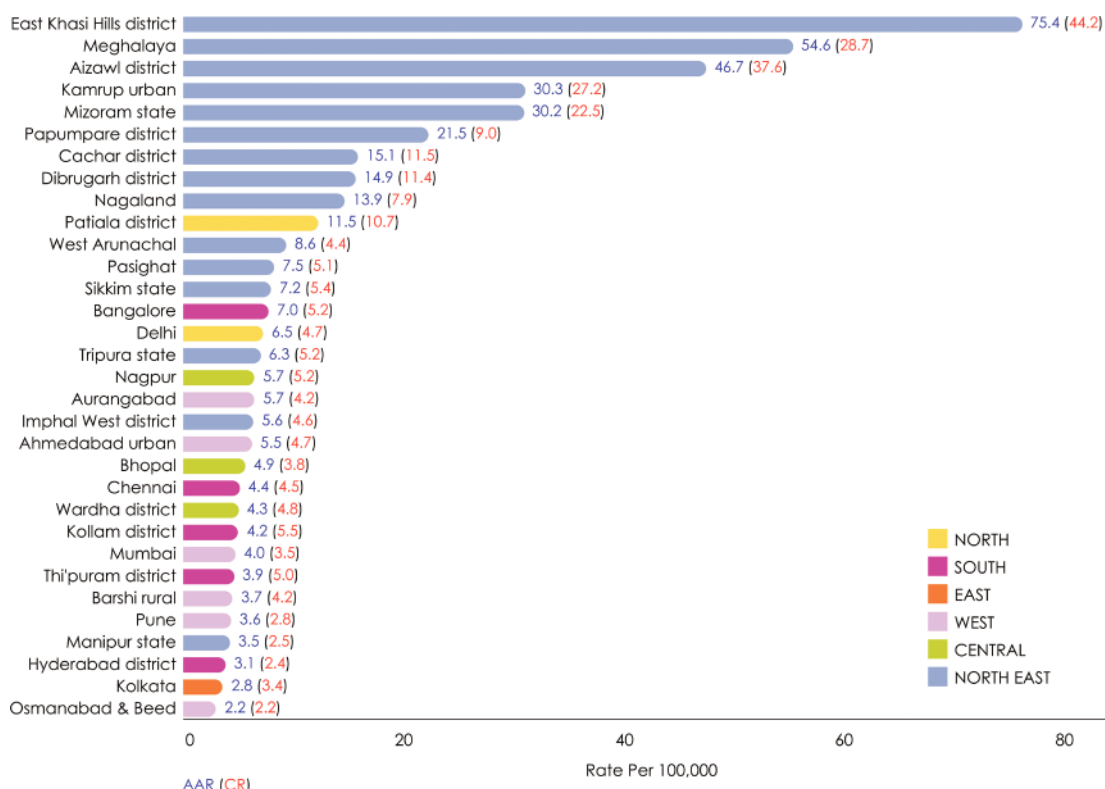
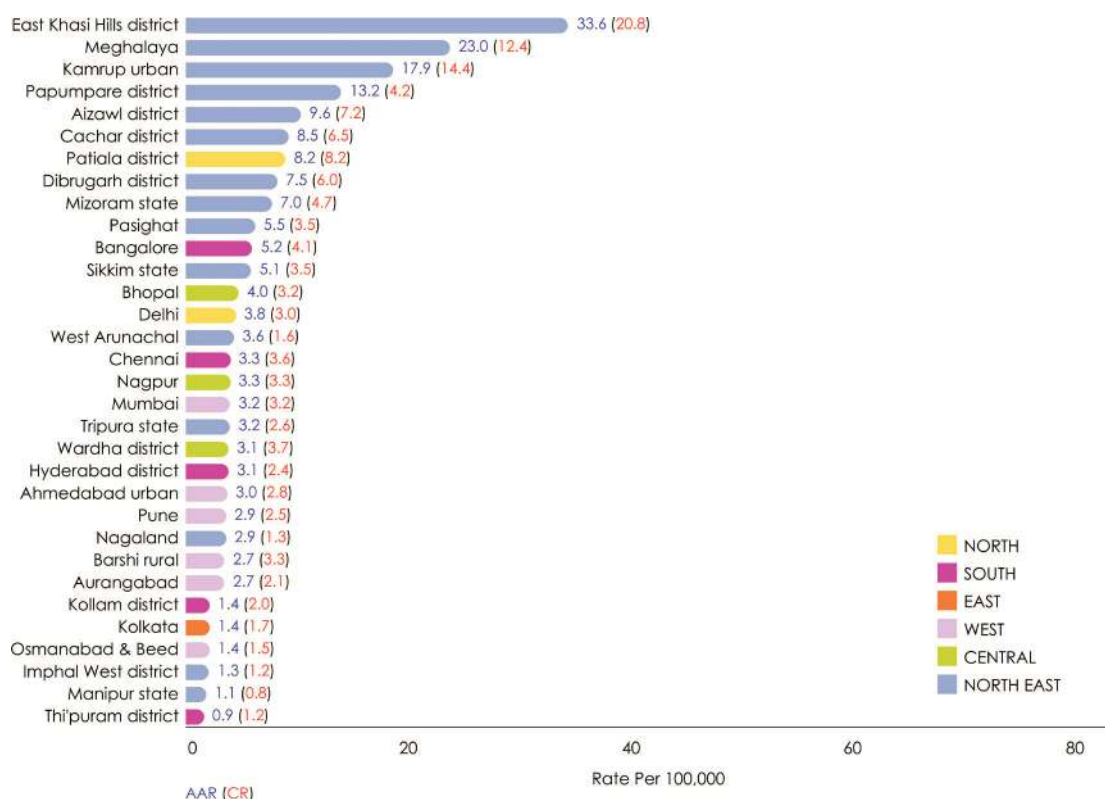
Males: Eleven north east registries had higher AARs, Nagaland PBCR being the highest (14.4).

Females: Ten north east registries had higher AARs and Nagaland PBCR led the list (6.5).

Fig. 5.6 HYPOPHARYNX (ICD-10: C12-C13) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

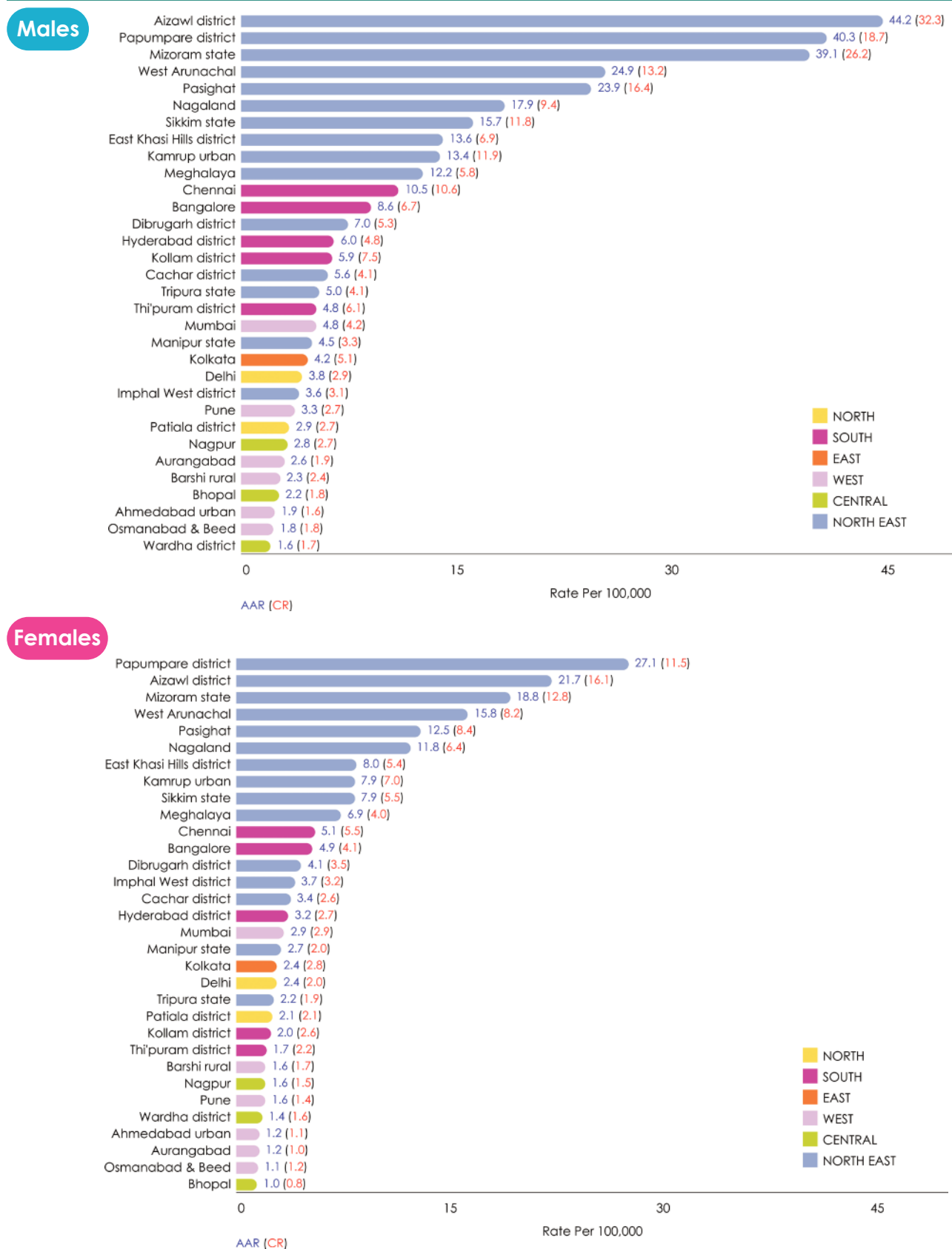
Males: East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya (21.8) had the highest AAR followed by Kamrup urban (20.0) and Aizawl district (17.0).

Females: Kamrup urban showed the highest AAR (3.7).

Fig. 5.7 OESOPHAGUS (ICD-10: C15) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP**Males****Females**

Males: East Khasi Hills district showed the highest AAR (75.4) followed by Meghalaya PBCR (54.6) and Aizawl district (46.7).

Females: East Khasi Hills district showed the highest AAR (33.6) followed by Meghalaya PBCR (23.0).

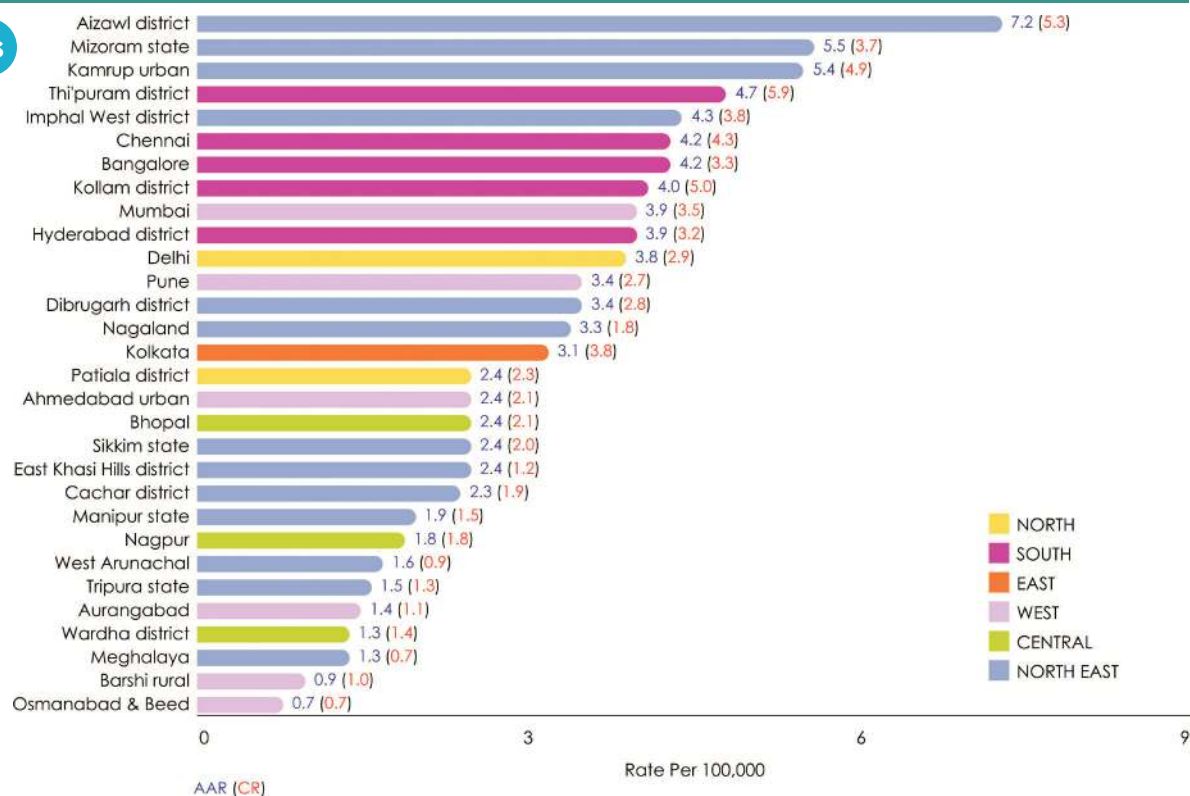
Fig. 5.8 STOMACH (ICD-10: C16) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

Males: Ten north eastern registry areas occupied the top positions. Aizawl district (44.2), Papumpare district (40.3), Mizoram state (39.1) and West Arunachal (24.9) were in the lead among all the PBCRs.

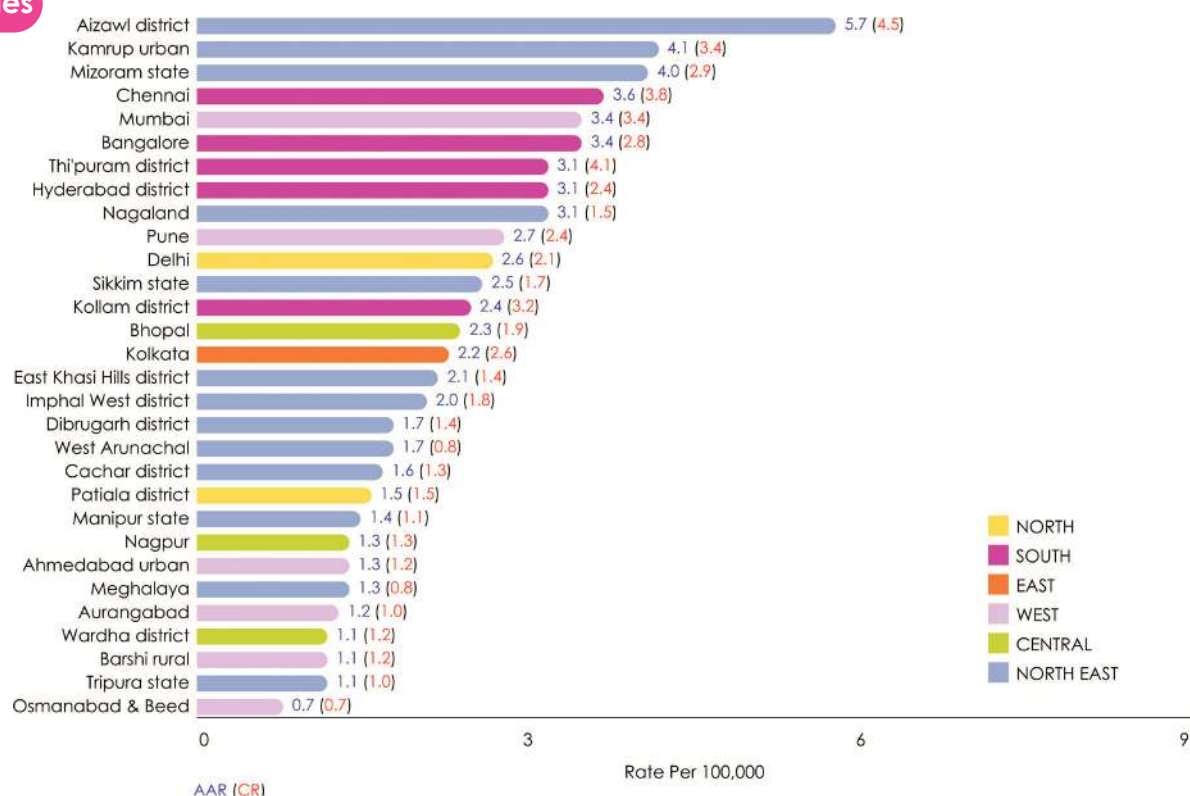
Females: Ten north eastern registry areas occupied the top positions. Papumpare district (27.1), Aizawl district (21.7), Mizoram state (18.8) and West Arunachal (15.8) were in the lead among all the PBCRs.

Fig. 5.9 COLON (ICD-10: C18) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

Males



Females

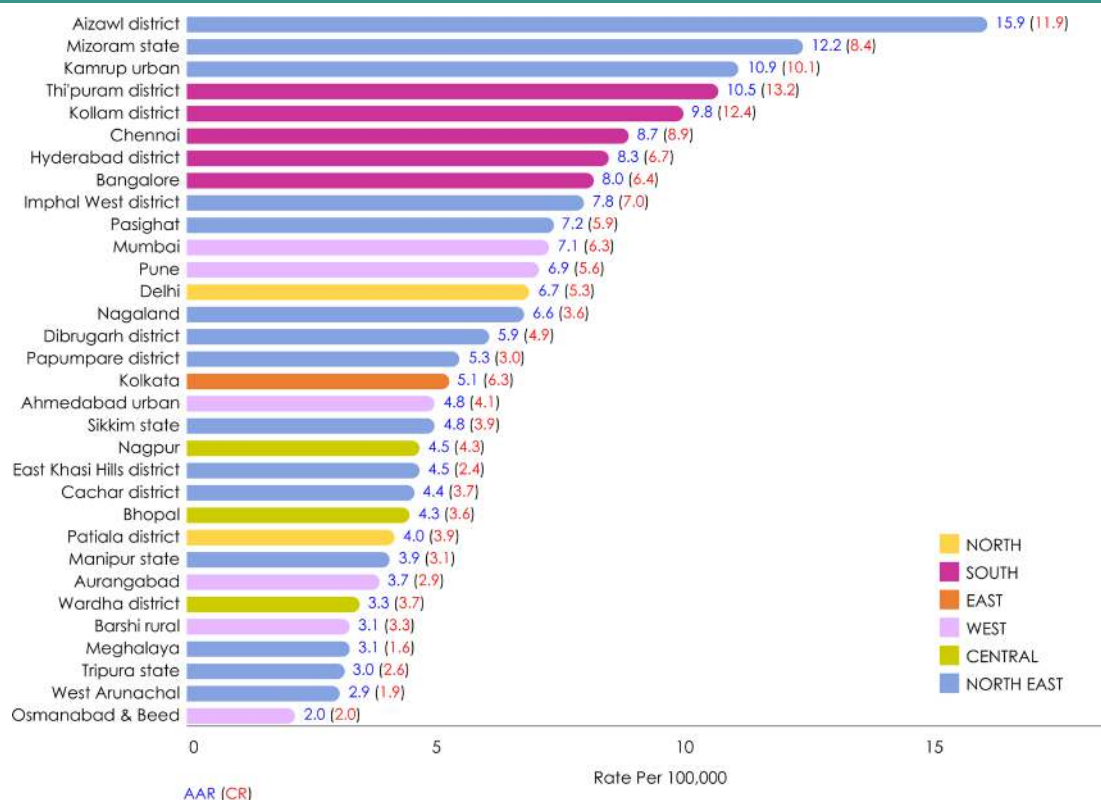


Males: Aizawl district had the highest AAR (7.2), followed by Mizoram state (5.5) and Kamrup urban (5.4).

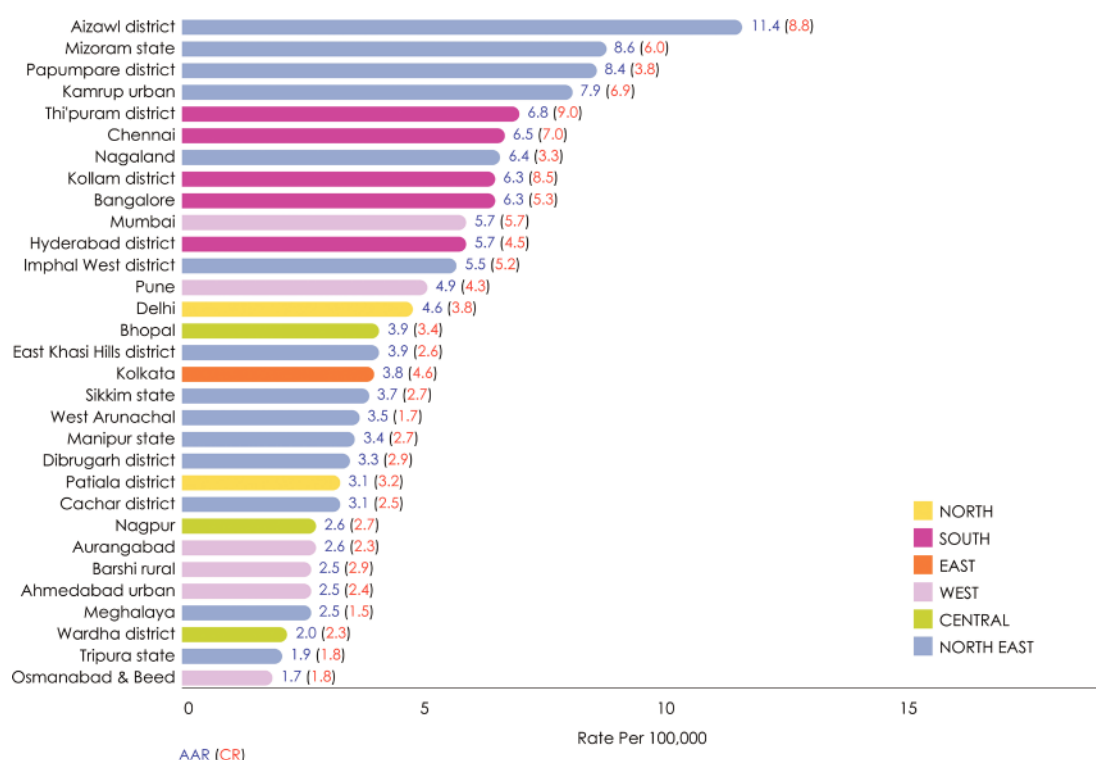
Females: Aizawl district had the highest AAR (5.7), followed by Kamrup urban (4.1) and Mizoram state (4.0).

Fig. 5.10 COLORECTAL (ICD-10: C18-C20) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

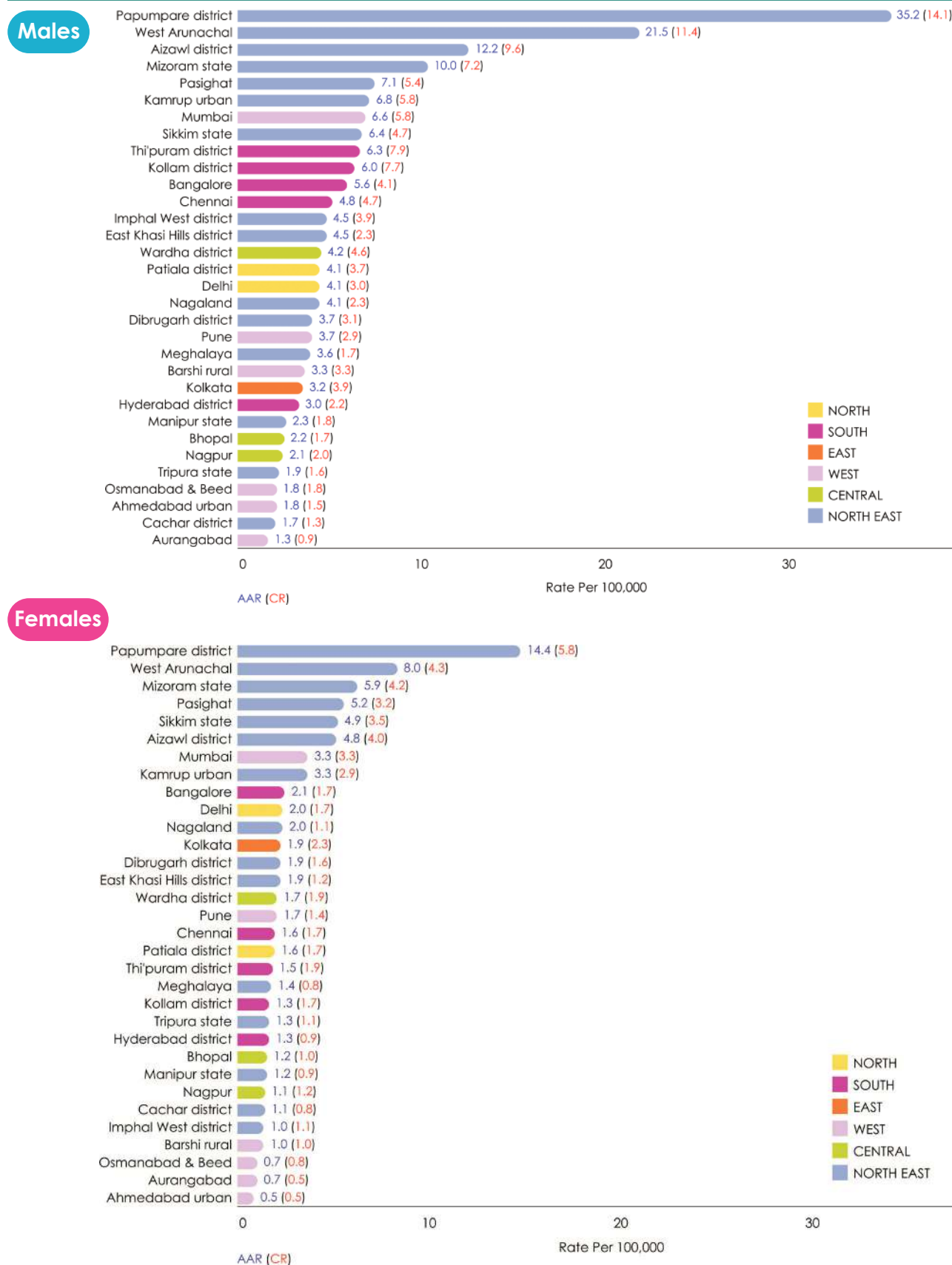
Males



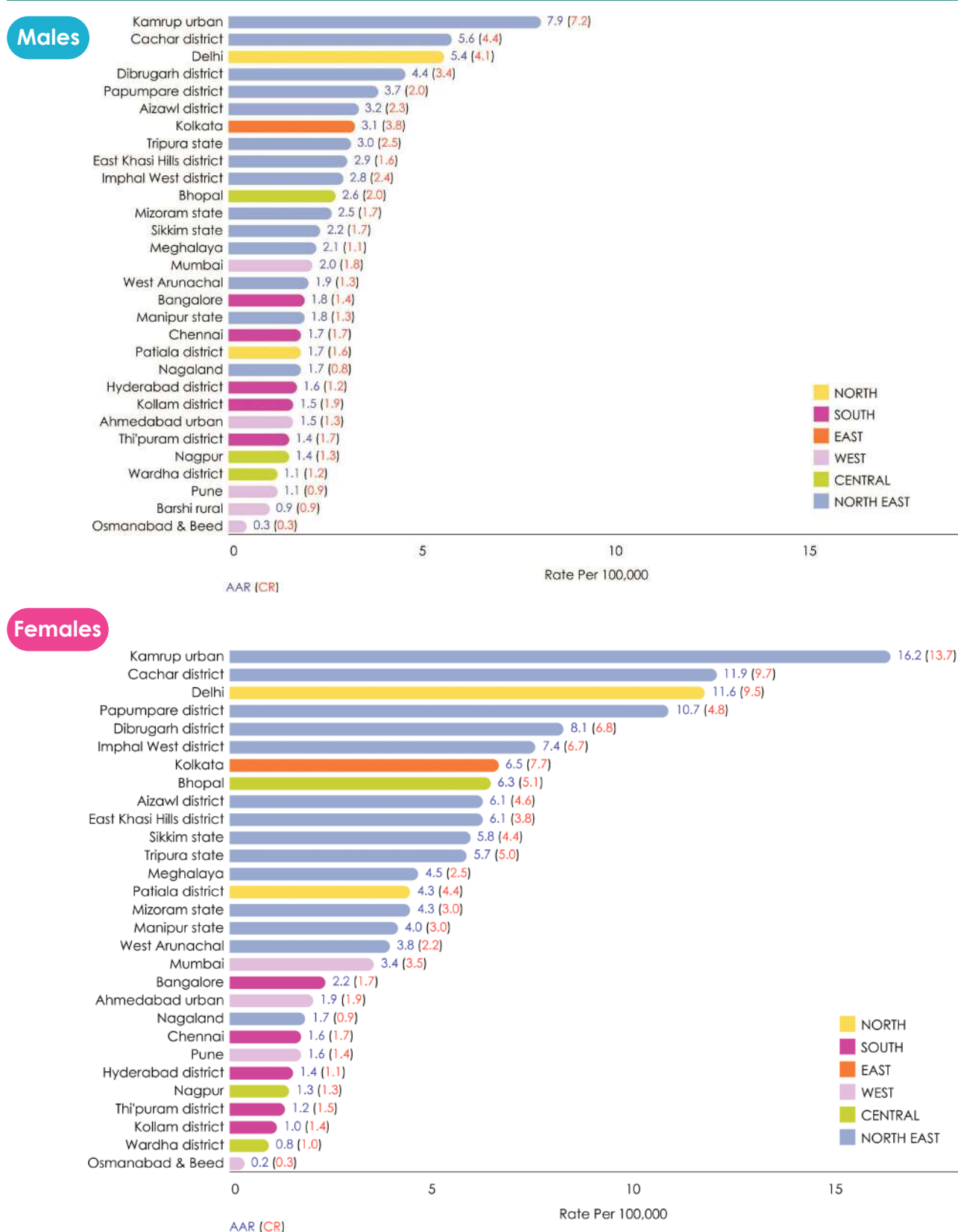
Females



Males and Females: Aizawl district led the list of PBCRs with an AAR of (Males: 15.9 and Females: 11.4). Mizoram state had the second highest AAR (Males: 12.2 and Females: 8.6).

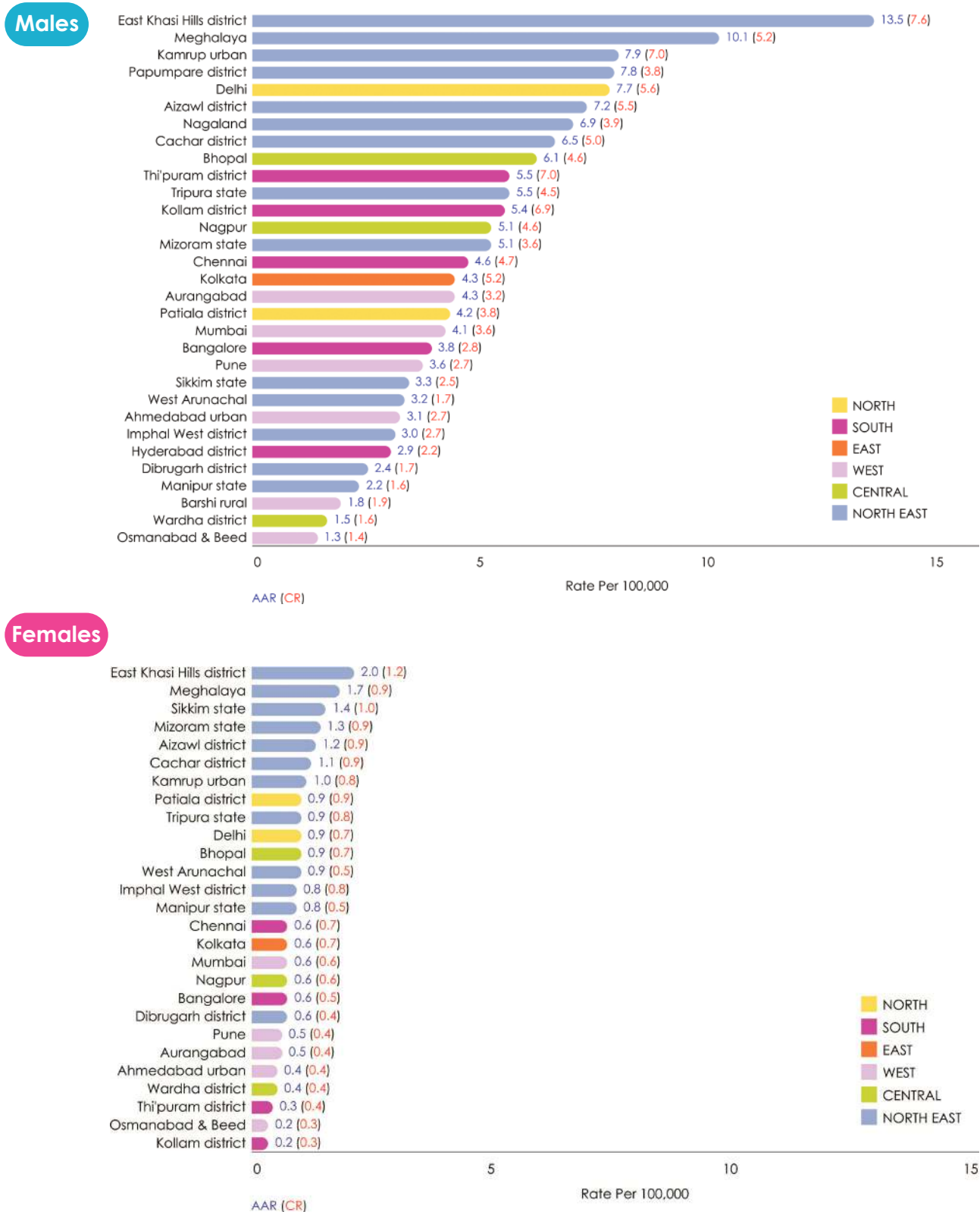
Fig. 5.11 LIVER (ICD-10: C22) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

Males and Females: All the areas covered by West Arunachal PBCR recorded higher AARs than any other PBCR. Papumpare district had the highest AAR both among males (35.2) and females (14.4) within West Arunachal PBCR.

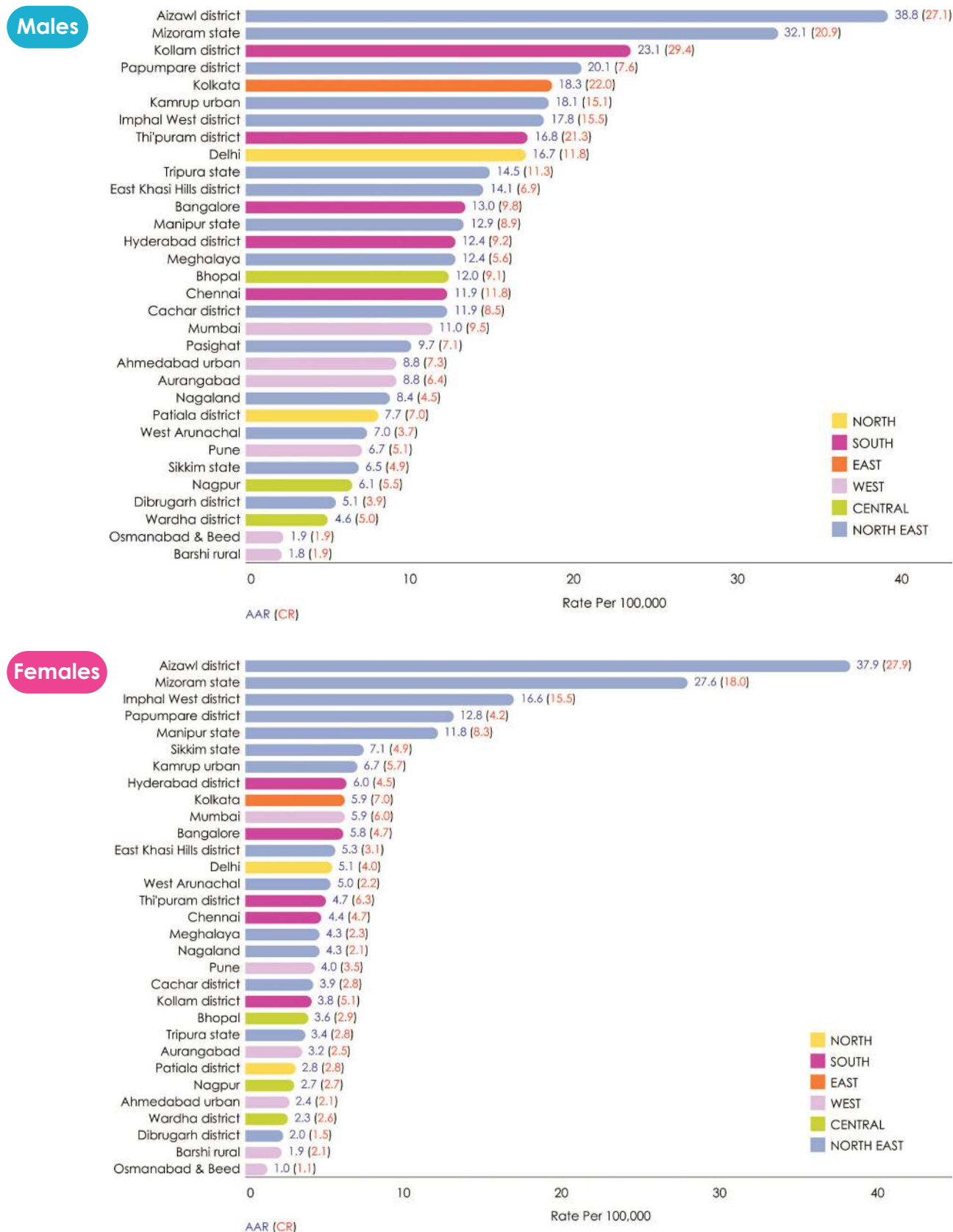
Fig. 5.12 GALL BLADDER (ICD-10: C23-C24) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

Males: Kamrup urban showed the highest AAR (7.9) followed by Cachar district (5.6) and Delhi (5.4).

Females: Kamrup urban showed the highest AAR (16.2) followed by Cachar district (11.9), Delhi (11.6) and Papumpare district (10.7).

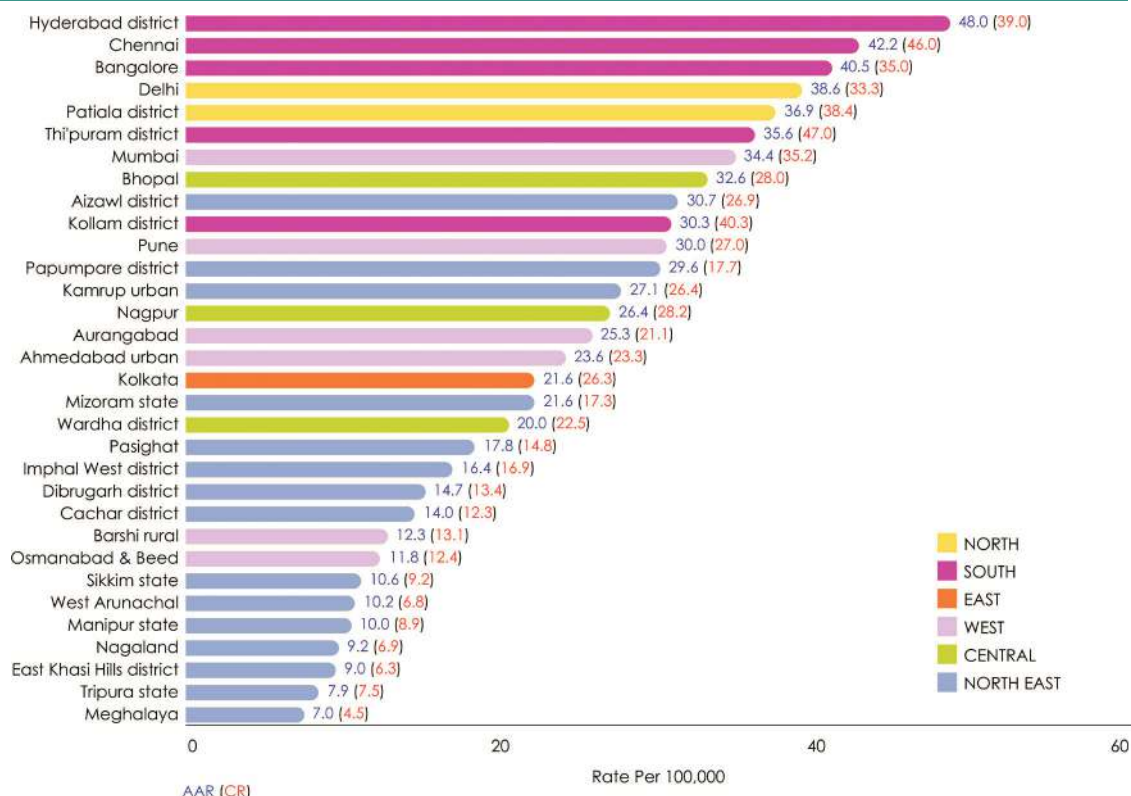
Fig. 5.13 LARYNX (ICD-10: C32) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

Males: East Khasi Hills district (13.5) had the highest AAR followed by Meghalaya (10.1).

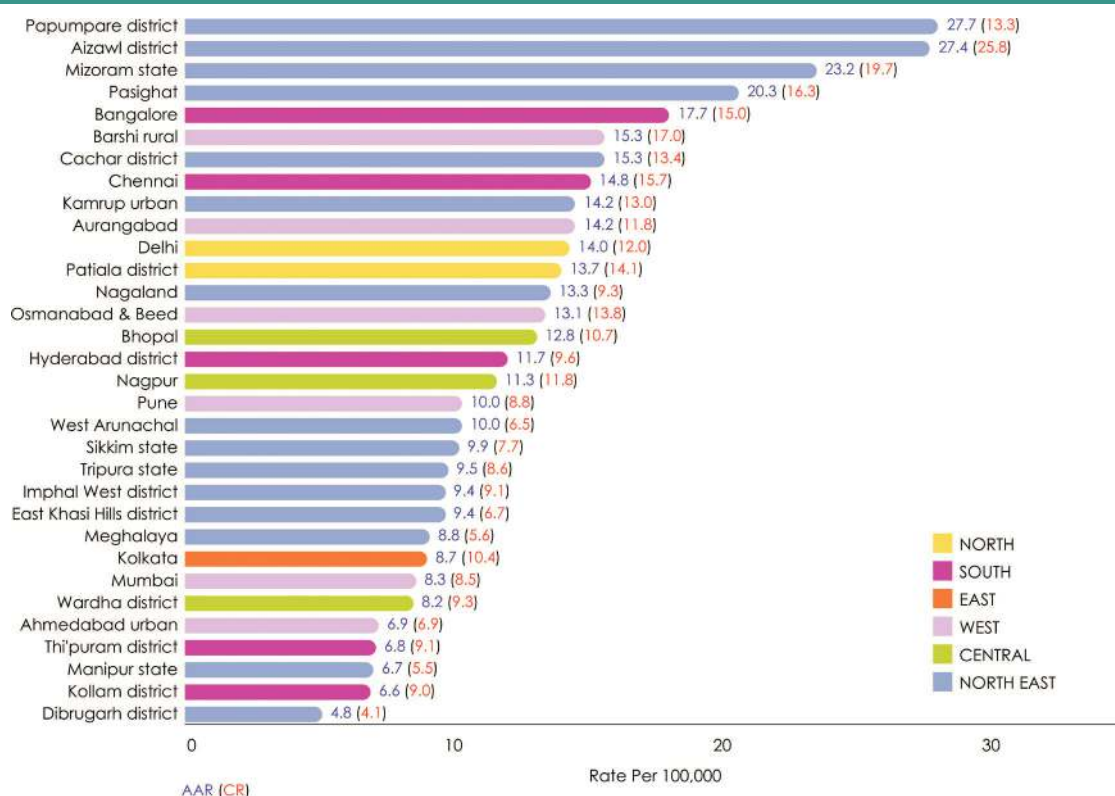
Fig. 5.14 LUNG (ICD-10: C33-C34) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

Males: Aizawl district (38.8), Mizoram state (32.1) and Kollam district (23.1) had higher AARs than any other PBCR.

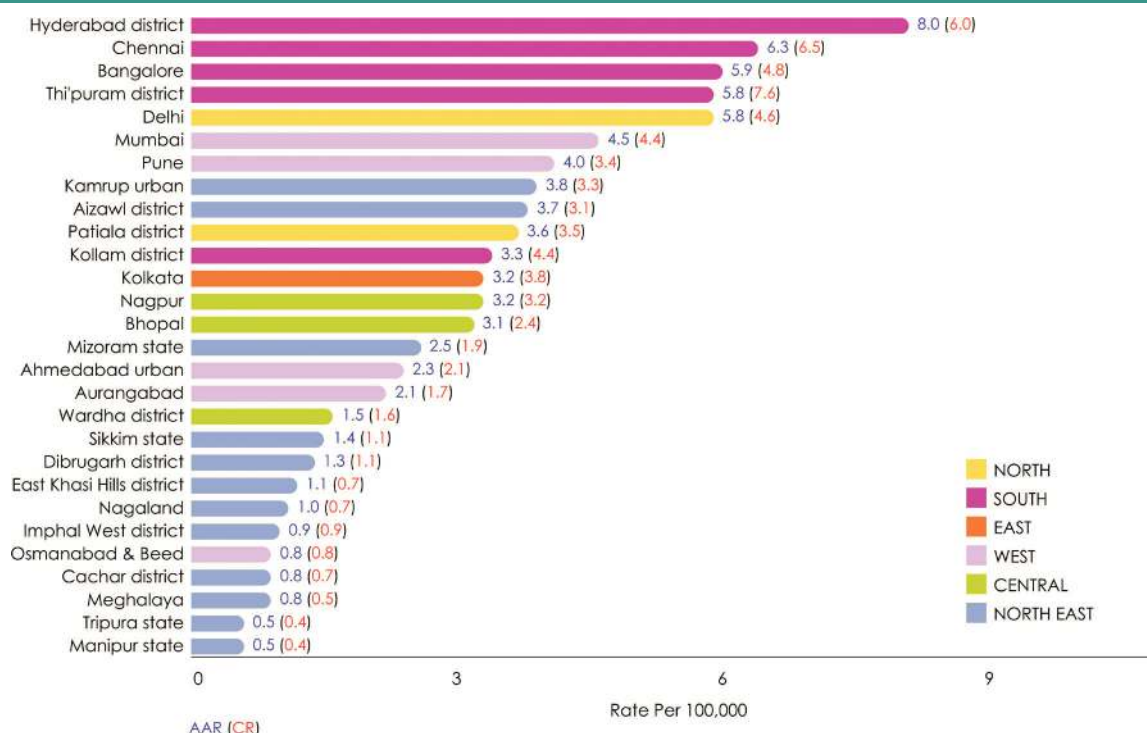
Females: The three areas of Aizawl district (37.9), Mizoram state (27.6) and Imphal West district (16.6) were at the top followed by Papumpare district (12.8).

Fig. 5.15 BREAST (ICD-10: C50) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP**Females**

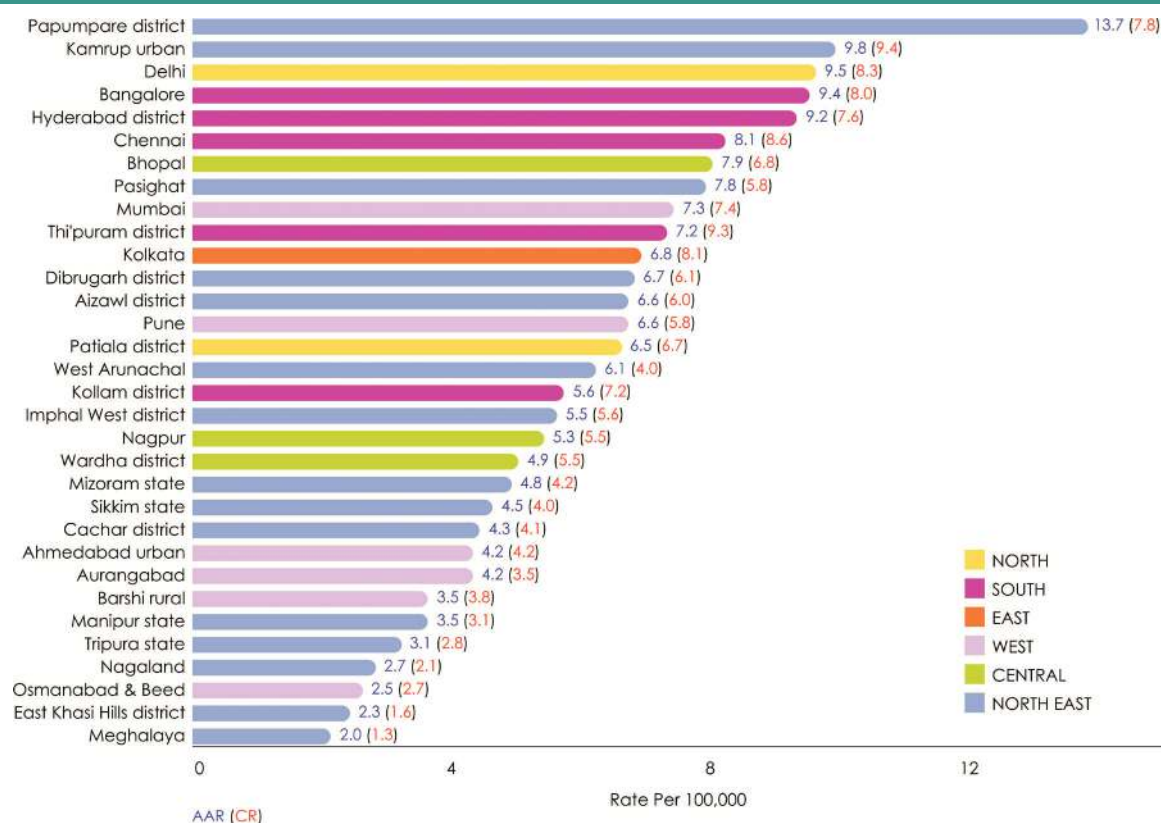
Hyderabad district (48.0), Chennai (42.2), Bangalore (40.5) and Delhi (38.6) occupied the top four places for cancer breast among all the PBCRs.

Fig. 5.16 CERVIX UTERI (ICD-10: C53) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

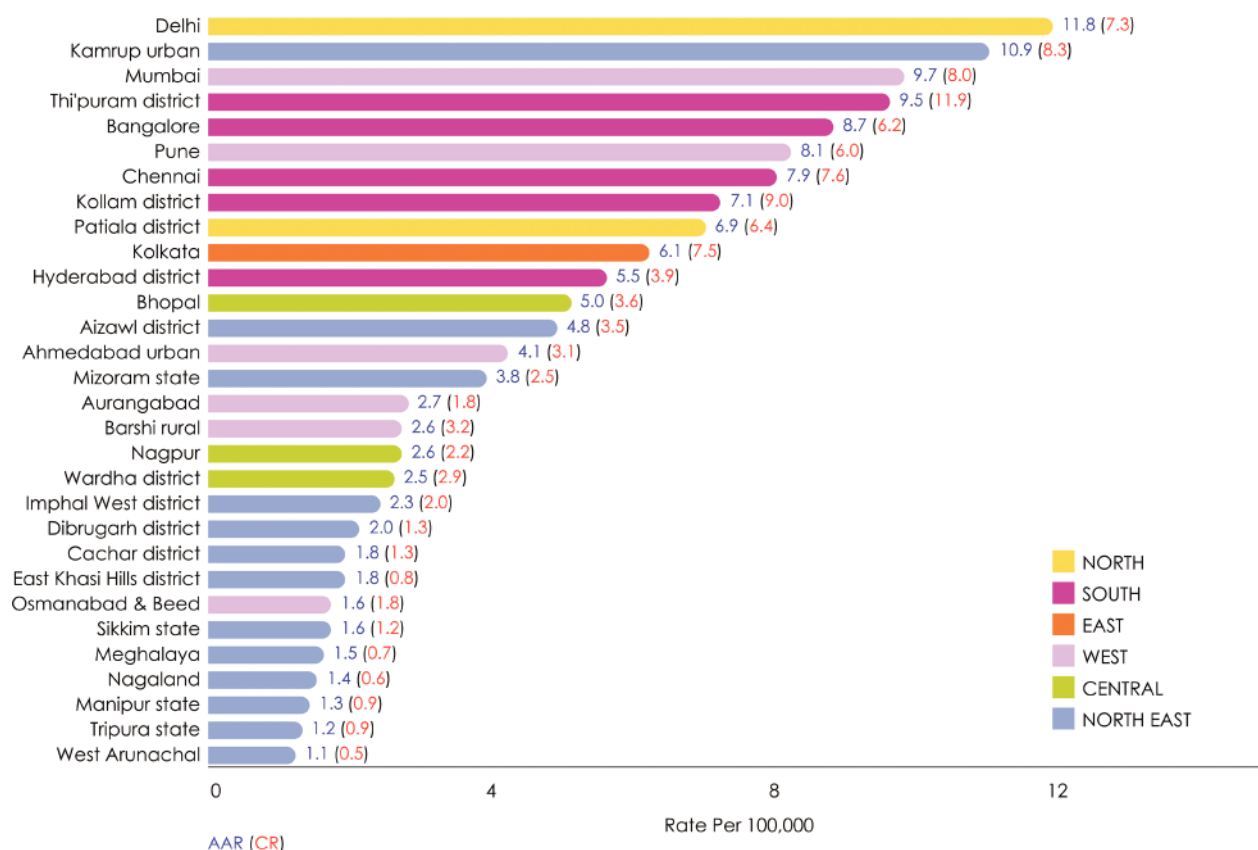
Papumpare district (27.7), Aizawl district (27.4), Mizoram state (23.2) and Pasighat PBCR (20.3) occupied the top four places for cancer cervix among all the PBCRs.

Fig. 5.17 CORPUS UTERI (ICD-10: C54) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

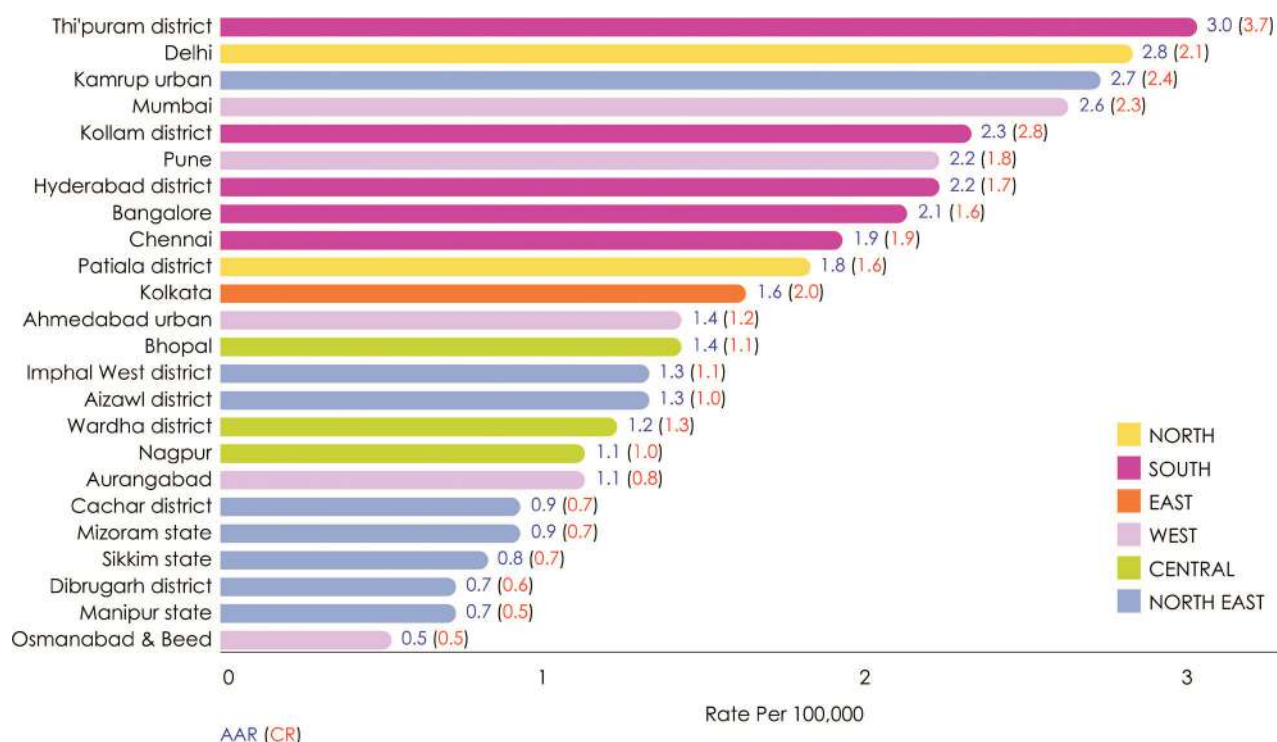
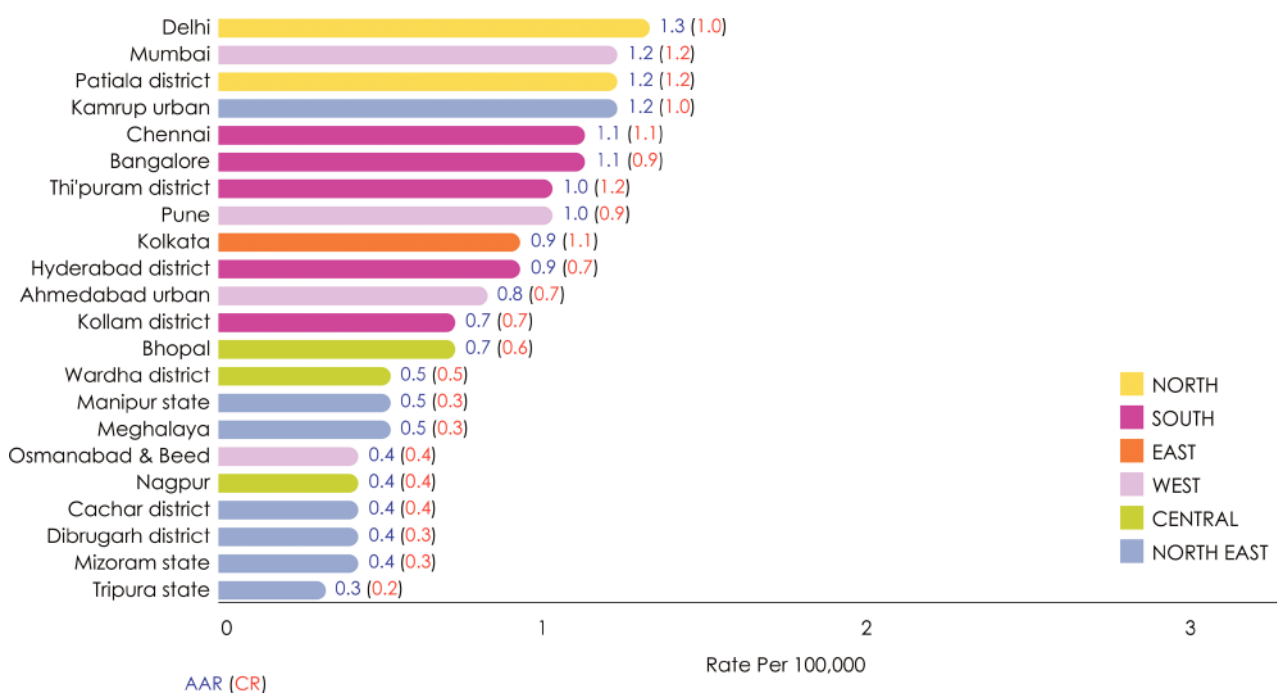
Hyderabad district (8.0), Chennai (6.3), Bangalore (5.9) and Thiruvananthapuram district (5.8) and Delhi (5.8) occupied the top five places for cancer corpus uteri among all the PBCRs.

Fig. 5.18 OVARY (ICD-10: C56) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

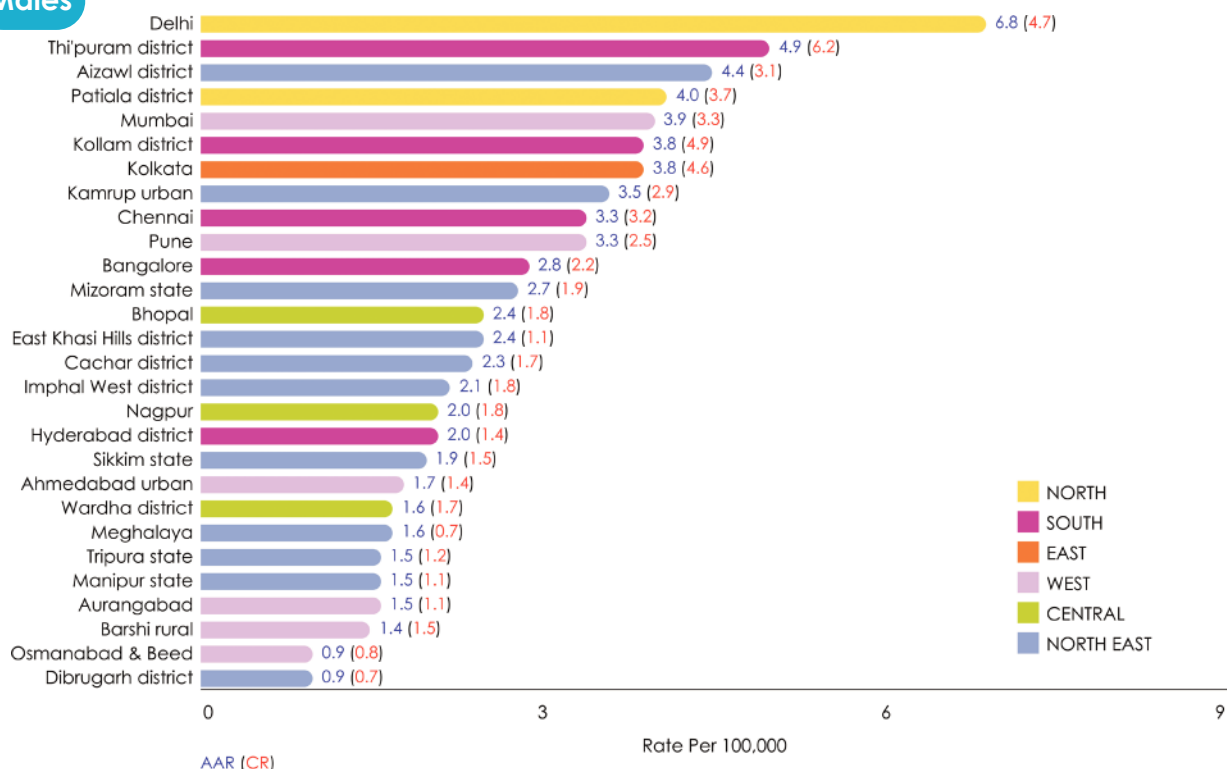
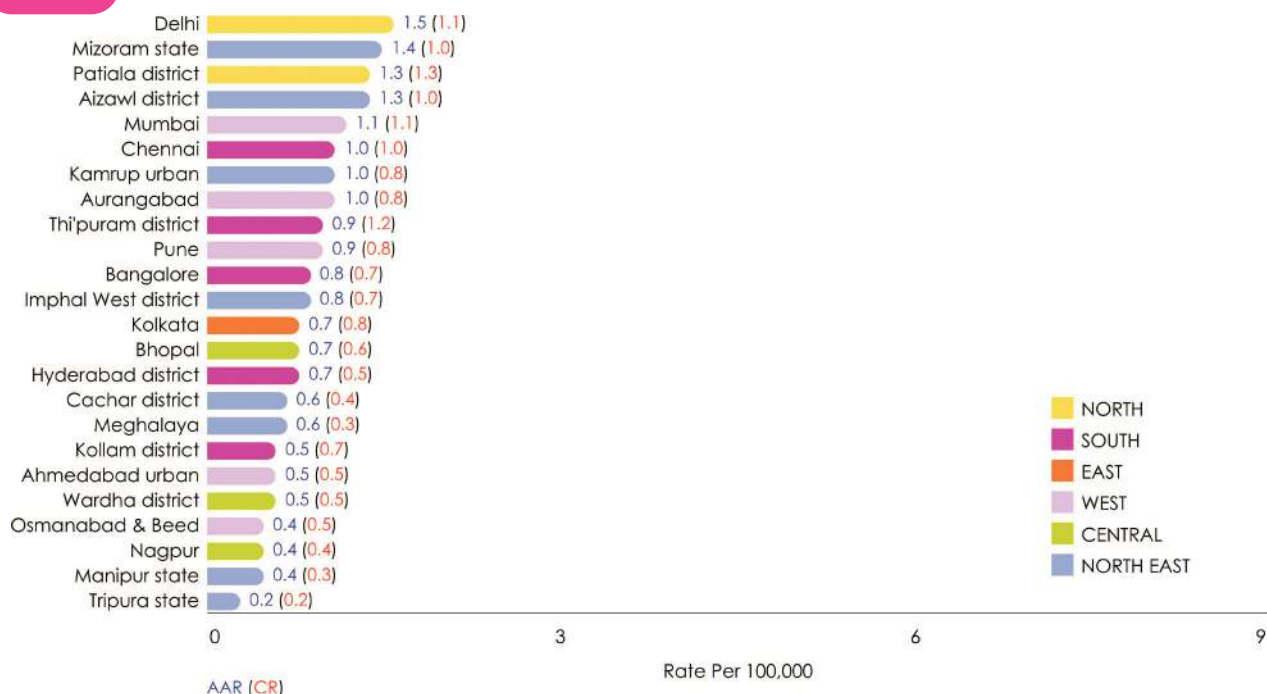
Papumpare district (13.7) had the highest AAR, followed by Kamrup urban (9.8) and Delhi PBCR (9.5) for cancer ovary.

Fig. 5.19 PROSTATE (ICD-10: C61) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP

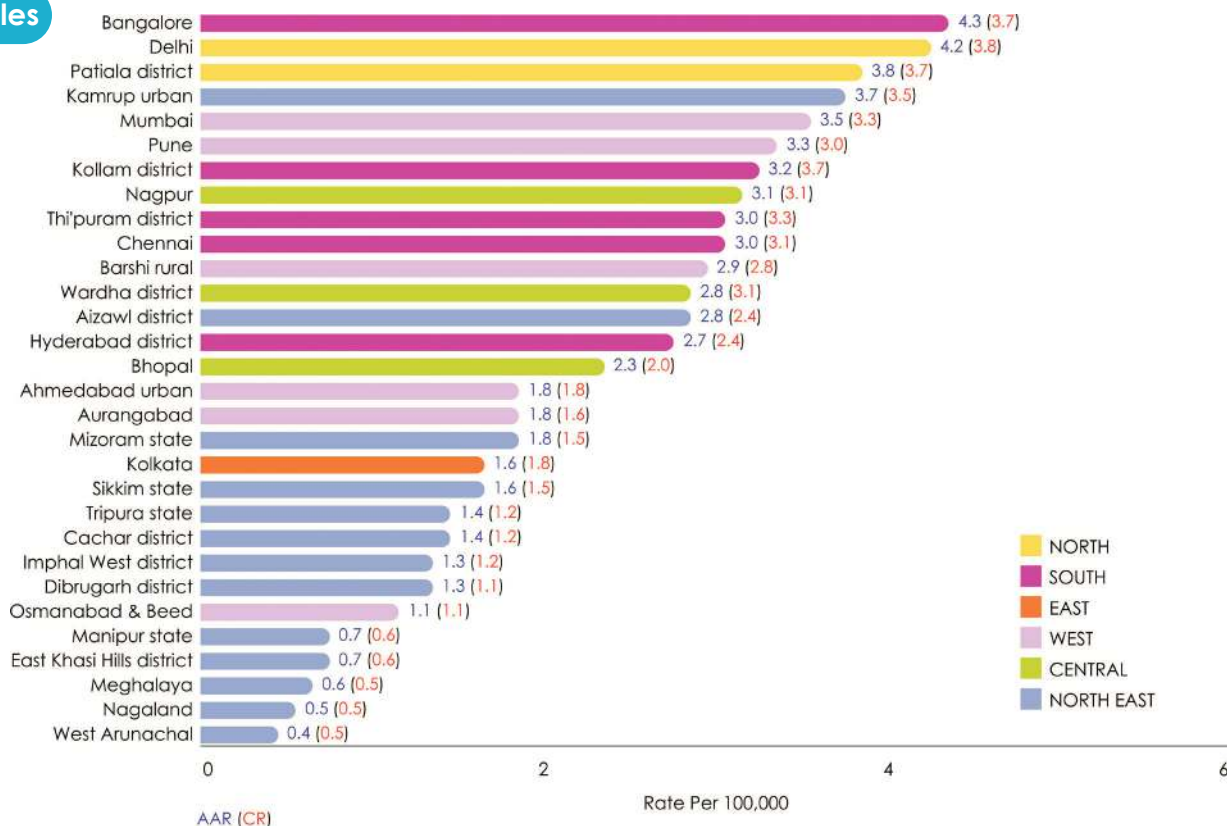
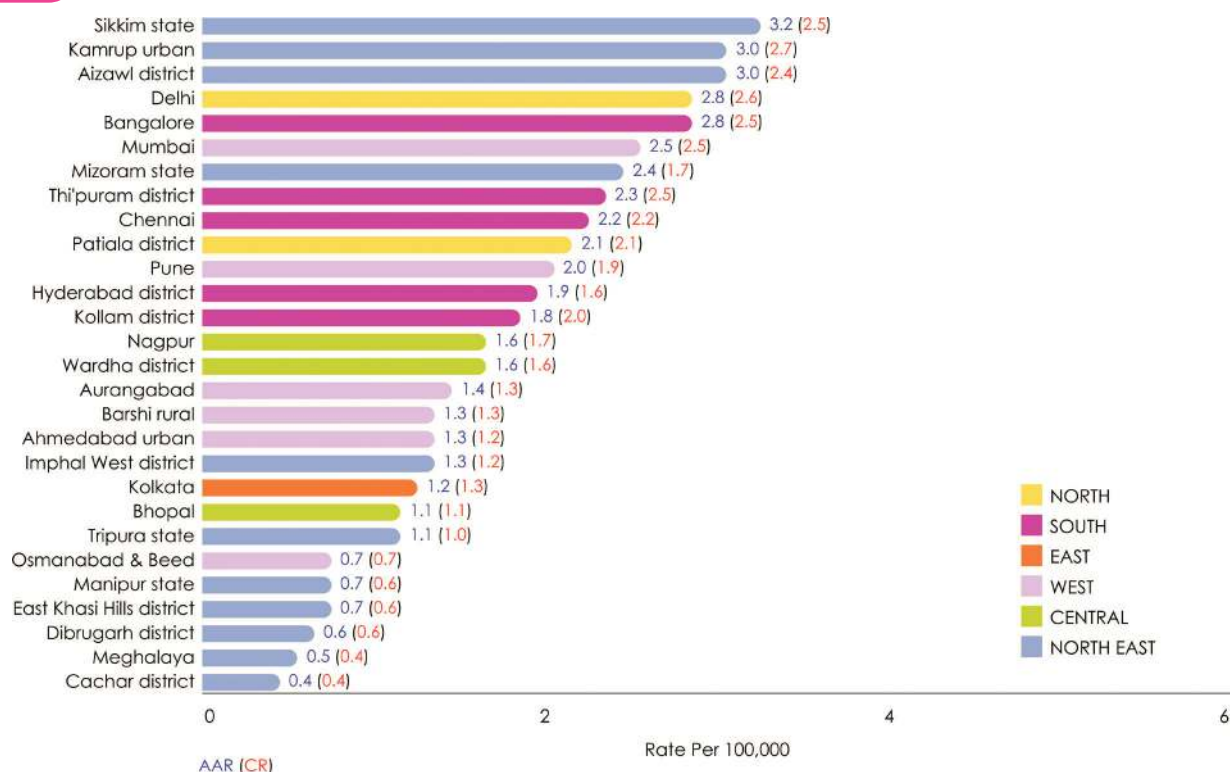
Delhi (11.8) recorded the highest AAR, followed by Kamrup urban (10.9) and Mumbai (9.7) for cancer prostate.

Fig. 5.20 KIDNEY (ICD-10: C64) Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP**Males****Females**

Males: Thiruvananthapuram district (3.0) recorded the highest AAR, followed by Delhi PBCR (2.8) and Kamrup urban PBCR (2.7).

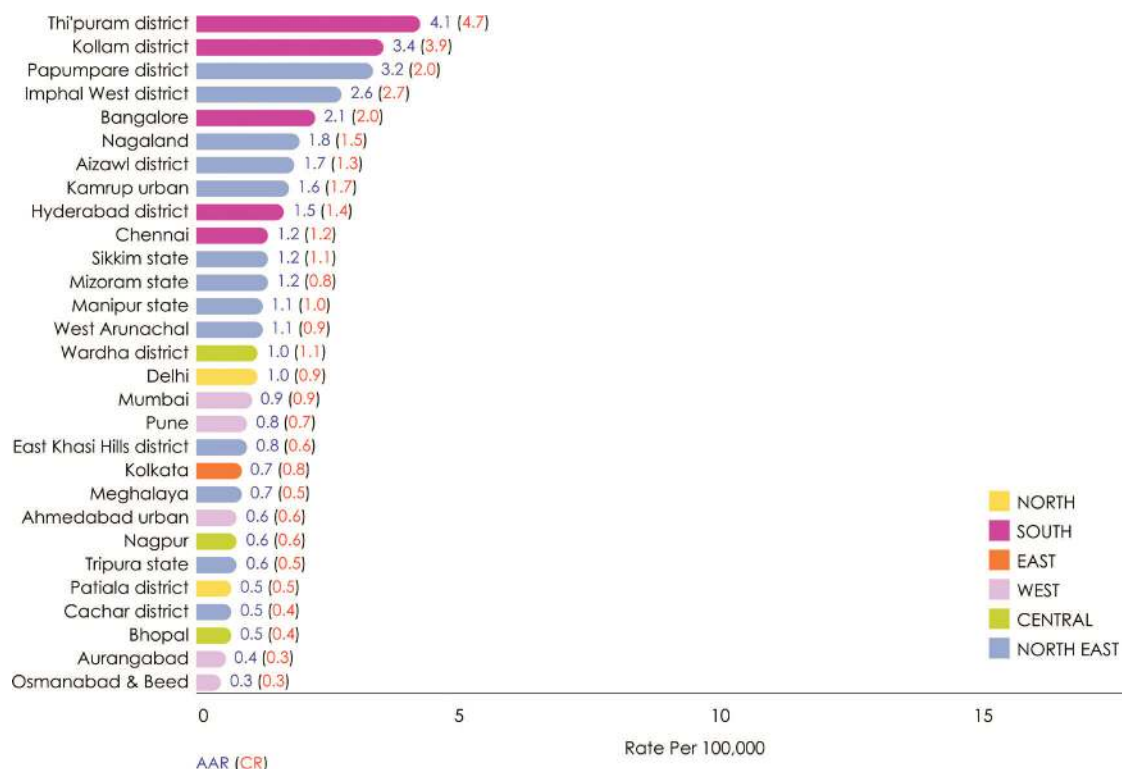
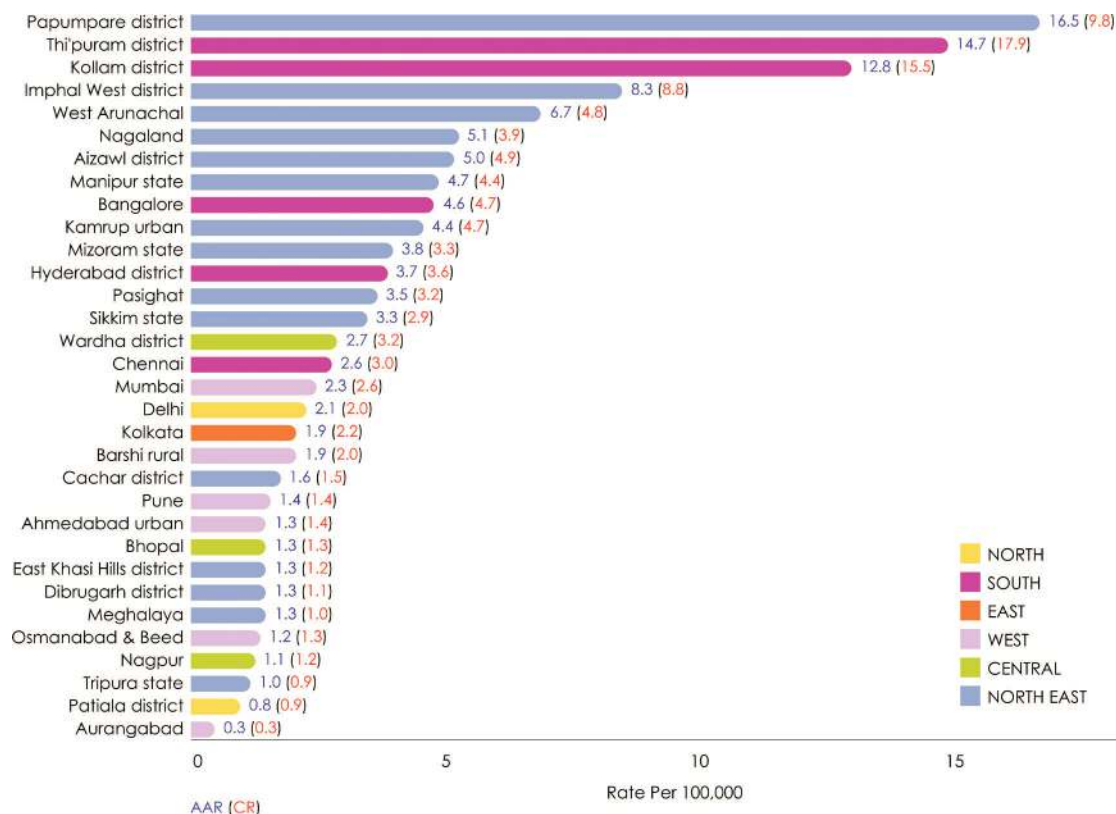
Fig. 5.21 URINARY BLADDER (ICD-10: C67) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP**Males****Females**

Males: Delhi had the highest AAR (6.8), followed by Thiruvananthapuram district (4.9).

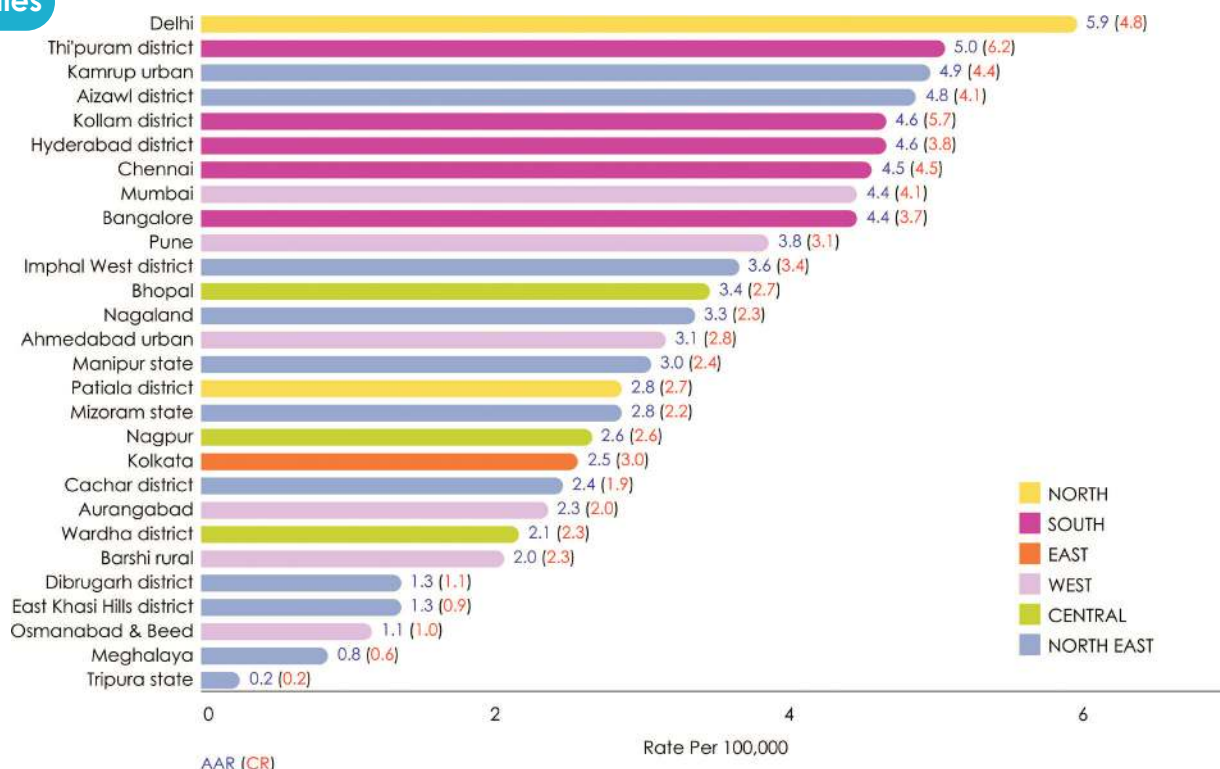
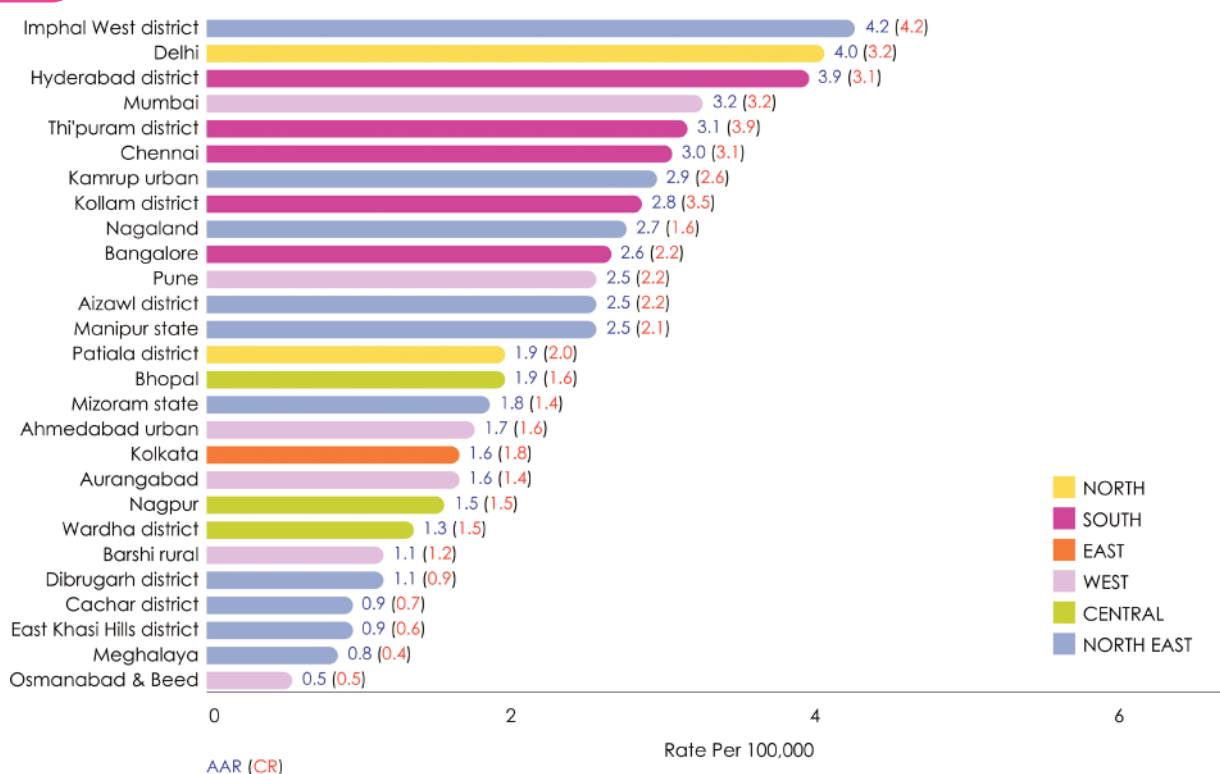
Fig. 5.22 BRAIN, NS (ICD-10: C70-C72) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP**Males****Females**

Males: Bangalore led the list of PBCRs with an AAR of 4.3 followed by Delhi (4.2).

Females: Sikkim state (3.2) had the highest AAR followed by Kamrup urban (3.0).

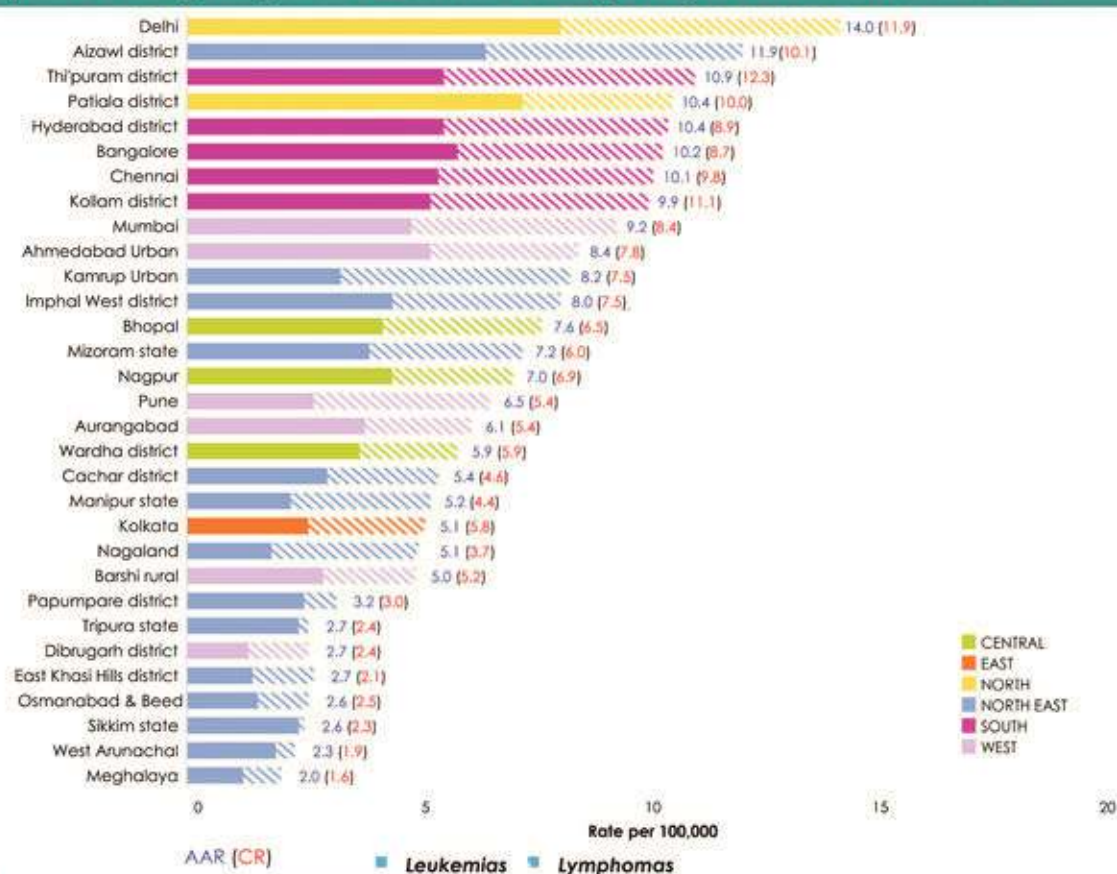
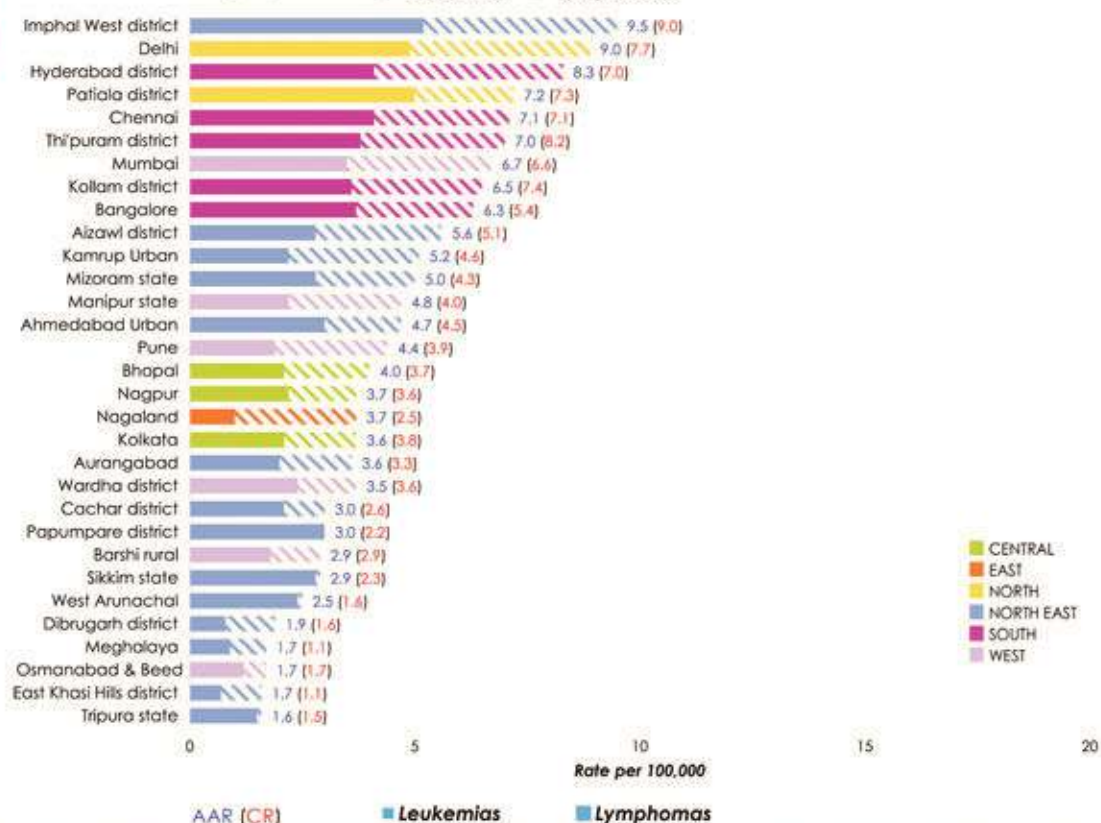
Fig. 5.23 THYROID (ICD-10: C73) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP**Males****Females**

Females: Papumpare district (16.5) topped the list of PBCRs. The two registries in Kerala namely, Thiruvananthapuram district (14.7) and Kollam district (12.8) followed next.

Fig. 5.24 NHL (ICD-10: C82-C85) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP**Males****Females**

Males: Delhi PBCR showed the highest AAR (5.9) followed by Thiruvananthapuram district (5.0) and Kamrup urban (4.9).

Females: Imphal West district PBCR showed the highest AAR (4.2).

Fig. 5.25 Leukaemias (ICD-10: C91-C95, C96) and Lymphomas (ICD-10: C82-C85, C96) - Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AARs) of 28 PBCRs under NCRP**Males****Females**

Males: Delhi (14.0), Aizawl district (11.9) and Thiruvananthapuram district (10.9) had higher AARs than any other PBCR.

Females: Imphal West district (9.5), Delhi (9.0) and Hyderabad district (8.3) were at the top followed by Patiala district (7.2).