

# Chapter **15**

## Summary

- The highest incidence of cancer in India was observed in the north eastern region.
- Cancer of lung, mouth, stomach and oesophagus were the most common cancers in men.
- Cancer of breast and cervix uteri were the most common cancers in women.
- The highest burden of cancer breast was observed in metro cities.
- The highest burden of cancer in the north east were seen in the cancers of the oropharynx, nasopharynx, hypopharynx, oesophagus, stomach, liver, gall bladder, larynx, lung and cervix uteri.
- Cancer thyroid incidence rate is on the rise and it was most common in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam in Kerala.
- The highest incidence rate of childhood cancer was seen in Delhi.
- Leukaemias and Lymphomas were the most common types of childhood cancers.
- Mouth cancer incidence rate was high in the PBCRs in western and central India.
- There is a rise in the trend of incidence of cancer breast, while cancer cervix uteri is on the decline.
- Majority of cancer breast and cervix uteri were diagnosed at locoregional stage.
- Chemo radiation was the most common type of treatment for cancer cervix uteri.
- Multimodality was the most common treatment given for cancer breast and head & neck cancers.
- Less than 1/5<sup>th</sup> of lung and stomach cancers were diagnosed as localised only.
- Systemic therapy was the most common type of treatment given for cancer lung and stomach.

- Aizawl district in males and Papumpare district in females had the highest incidence rate of cancer stomach when compared with Non-Asian countries.
- In Asia, Aizawl district had the highest incidence rate of cancer lung in females.
- Cancer burden is estimated to increase to 1.57 million by 2025 in India from 1.39 in 2020.
- Tobacco related cancers are estimated to constitute 27% of all cancers in India.