Chapter 4

Cancers in Childhood

Cancer incidence rates for childhood cancers are generally expressed per million (pm) children and not as per hundred thousand that is followed for cancers in all ages or in adults (IARC - 1996).

The relative proportion of all types of childhood cancers, comparison of Age Adjusted Rates per million (AARpm) across all the Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) under NCRP and across international registries have been provided.

The results have been presented in two age groups: 0-14 years and 0-19 years for national and international comparison.

For international comparison of all types of childhood cancers, AARpm of Indian registries (2012-2016) have been compared with registries of Asian and Non-Asian countries. The reference manual is Volume XI (2008-2012) of Cancer Incidence in Five Continents (Bray F et al, 2017) which has published the data of cancer registries from all over the world. For Asian comparison, the highest AARpm observed from five Asian countries was compared with the top five AARpm from India. For Non-Asian comparison, the highest AARpm from two different countries within each non-Asian continent have been compared with top two AARpm in India.

AARpm drawn for races (White, Black, Hispanic etc) in CI5 VOL XI and small numbers (< 5 cases) in both Indian and CI5 datasets have been excluded from comparison in all the graphs.

The childhood cancers for the 0-14 years age group have been reported for the period 2012-2016. The proportion of childhood cancers relative to cancers in all age groups varied between 0.7%-3.7%. The relative proportion was highest in Delhi PBCR (boys-4.7% and girls-2.6%) in north, Hyderabad district (boys-3.2% and girls-1.8%) in south, Aurangabad (4.2%) for boys and Barshi rural (2.3%) for girls in west. The registries in north east showed lower proportions compared to other regions. These proportions were lowest in East Khasi Hills district (boys - 0.8% and girls - 0.5%).

Childhood cancers for the 0-19 age group have also been reported for the period 2012-2016. The proportion of childhood cancers relative to all cancers in all age groups varied between 1.0%-4.9%. The relative proportion was highest in Delhi PBCR (boys-6.2% and girls-3.5%) in North, Hyderabad district (boys-4.4% and girls-2.7%) in south, Aurangabad (boys-5.7% and girls- 3.1%) and Barshi rural (3.1%) for girls in west. The proportion was lowest in East Khasi Hills district (boys-1.1% and girls-0.9%) in the north east states compared to other regions.

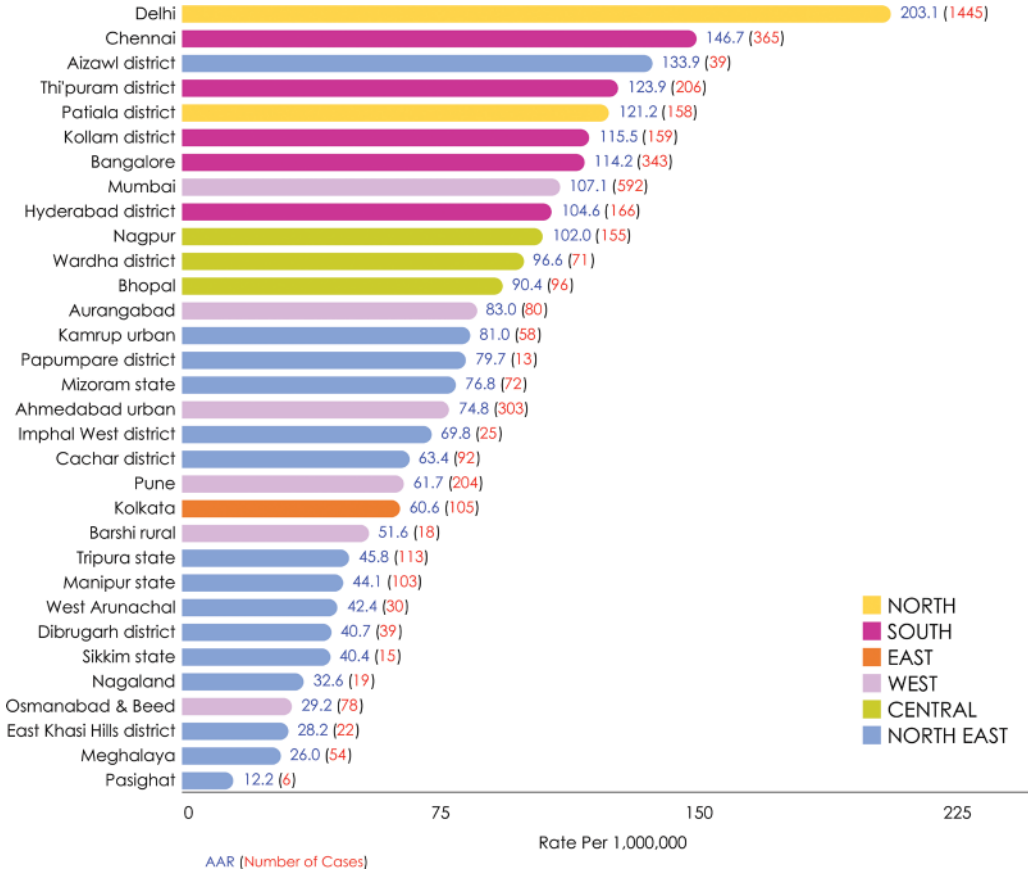
Table 4.1 Number (n) and Relative Proportion (%) of Cancers in Childhood Relative to All Cancers (N) in 28 PBCRs (0-14 Age Group) under NCRP

Sl No	Registry	Boys			Girls			Both Sexes		
		N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%
	NORTH									
1	Delhi	31032	1445	4.7	29065	766	2.6	60097	2211	3.7
2	Patiala district	5394	158	2.9	6077	78	1.3	11471	236	2.1
	SOUTH									
3	Hyderabad district	5143	166	3.2	6453	117	1.8	11596	283	2.4
4	Kollam district	9930	159	1.6	9780	129	1.3	19710	288	1.5
5	Thi'puram district	13506	206	1.5	14327	177	1.2	27833	383	1.4
6	Bangalore	13221	343	2.6	15828	234	1.5	29049	577	2.0
7	Chennai	14468	365	2.5	16803	234	1.4	31271	599	1.9
	EAST									
8	Kolkata	10186	105	1.0	9151	80	0.9	19337	185	1.0
	WEST									
9	Ahmedabad urban	14579	303	2.1	11025	165	1.5	25604	468	1.8
10	Aurangabad	1923	80	4.2	2001	43	2.1	3924	123	3.1
11	Osmanabad & Beed	3635	78	2.1	4467	64	1.4	8102	142	1.8
12	Barshi rural	726	18	2.5	813	19	2.3	1539	37	2.4
13	Mumbai	26256	592	2.3	27458	371	1.4	53714	963	1.8
14	Pune	9687	204	2.1	10818	128	1.2	20505	332	1.6
	CENTRAL									
15	Wardha district	2389	71	3.0	2537	40	1.6	4926	111	2.3
16	Bhopal	3567	96	2.7	3589	59	1.6	7156	155	2.2
17	Nagpur	5952	155	2.6	6047	99	1.6	11999	254	2.1
	NORTH EAST									
18	Manipur state	3702	103	2.8	4500	90	2.0	8202	193	2.4
	Imphal West district	1137	25	2.2	1500	30	2.0	2637s	55	2.1
19	Mizoram state	4323	72	1.7	3736	58	1.6	8059	130	1.6
	Aizawl district	2180	39	1.8	1900	27	1.4	4080	66	1.6
20	Sikkim state	1172	15	1.3	1131	21	1.9	2303	36	1.6
21	Tripura state	6559	113	1.7	4914	77	1.6	11473	190	1.7
22	West Arunachal	1222	30	2.5	1171	23	2.0	2393	53	2.2
	Papumpare district	472	13	2.8	528	5	0.9	1000	18	1.8
23	Meghalaya	4688	54	1.2	2832	25	0.9	7520	79	1.1
	East Khasi Hills district	2884	22	0.8	1729	9	0.5	4613	31	0.7
24	Nagaland	1403	19	1.4	992	12	1.2	2395	31	1.3
25	Pasighat	321	6	1.9	303	2	0.7	624	8	1.3
26	Cachar district	4663	92	2.0	3943	42	1.1	8606	134	1.6
27	Dibrugarh district	2535	39	1.5	2238	17	0.8	4773	56	1.2
28	Kamrup urban	6223	58	0.9	4790	42	0.9	11013	100	0.9

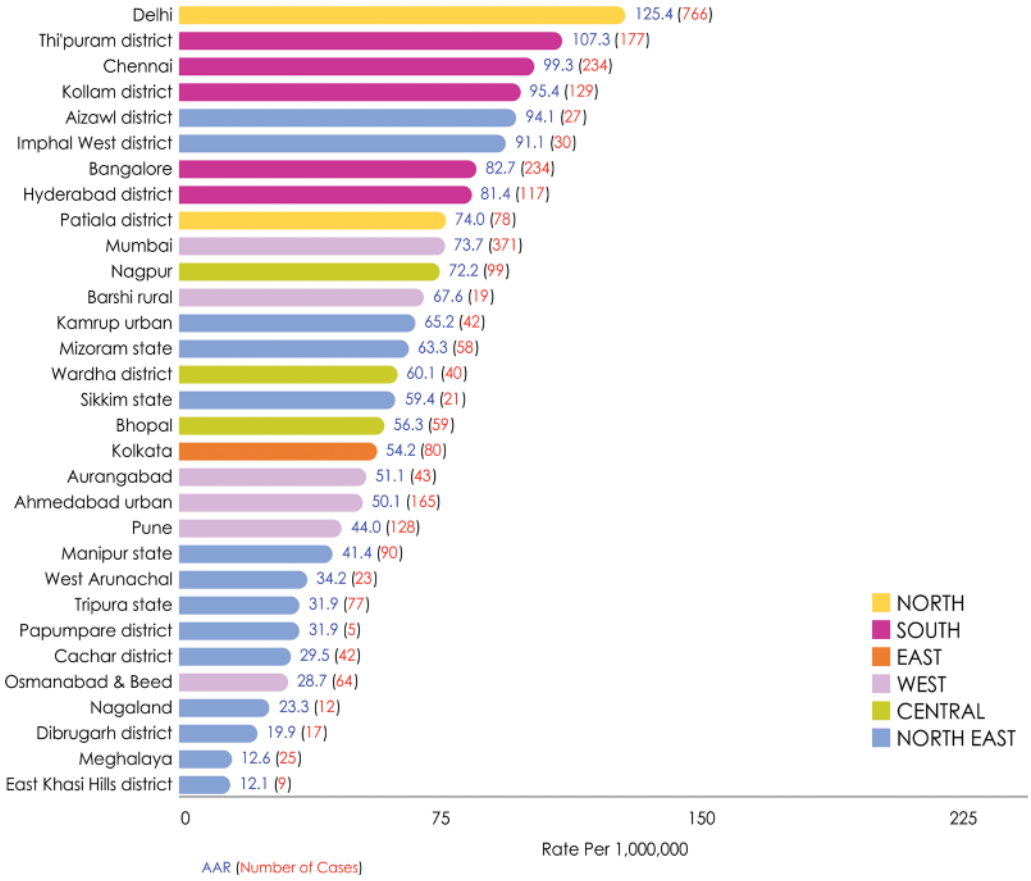
Reporting year of data for all registries is mentioned in Table 1.2

Fig. 4.1 All Types - Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAR Per Million) of Broad Types of Cancers in Childhood (0-14 Age Group)

Boys



Girls

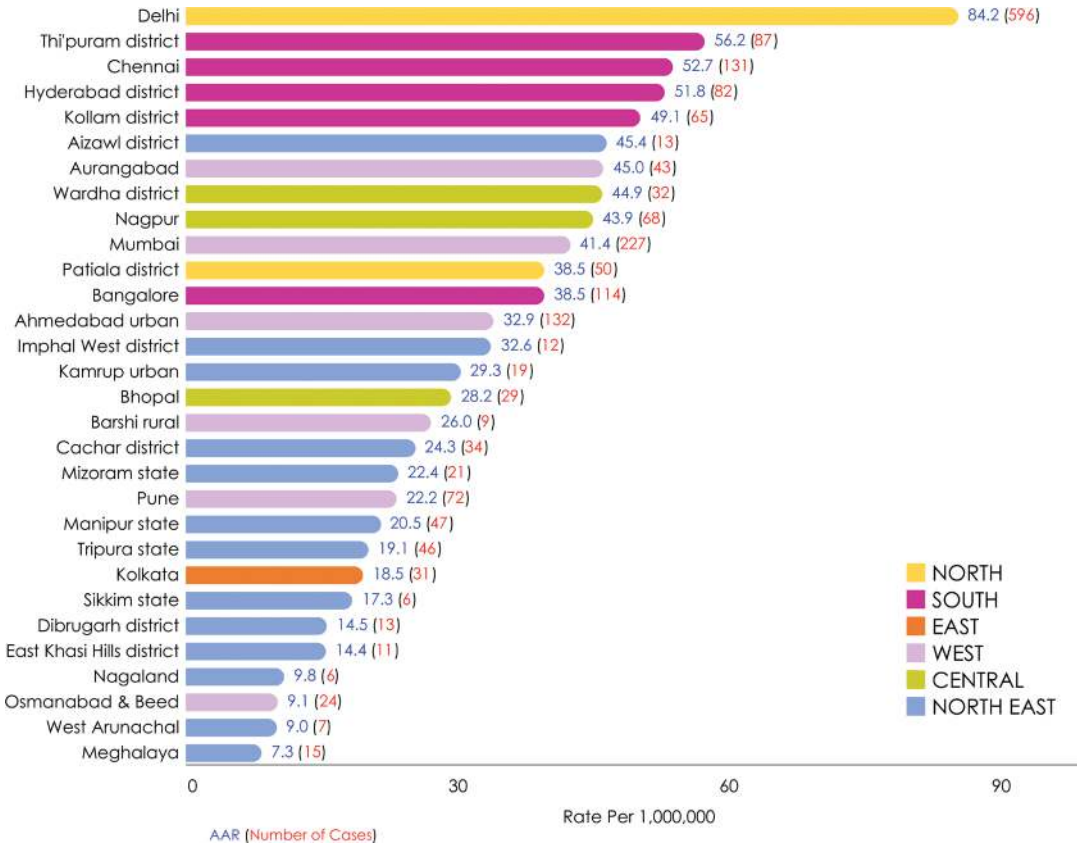


Delhi had the highest AARpm for all types of childhood cancers among both boys and girls in the age group 0-14 years (203.1 and 125.4, respectively).

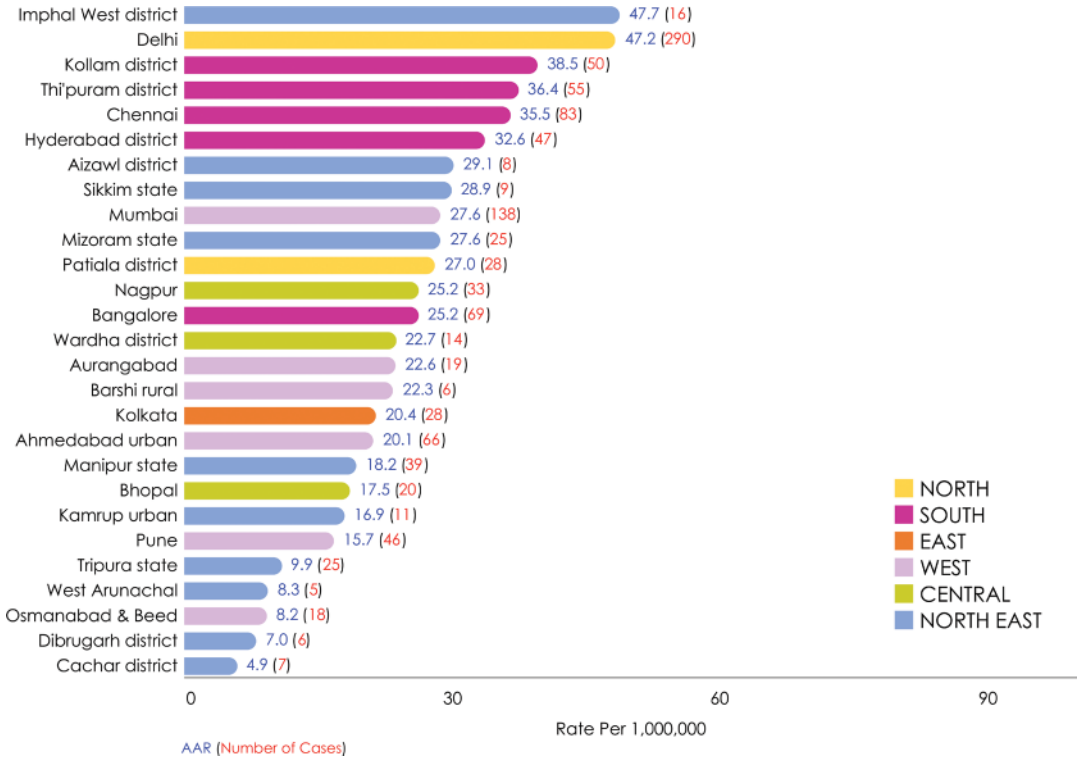
Among boys, Chennai had the highest AARpm (146.7) from south and Aizawl district (133.9) from the north east. Among girls, Thiruvananthapuram district (107.3), Chennai (99.3) and Kollam district (95.4) had higher AARpm from the south.

Fig. 4.2 Leukaemias - Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAR Per Million) of Broad Types of Cancers in Childhood (0-14 Age Group)

Boys

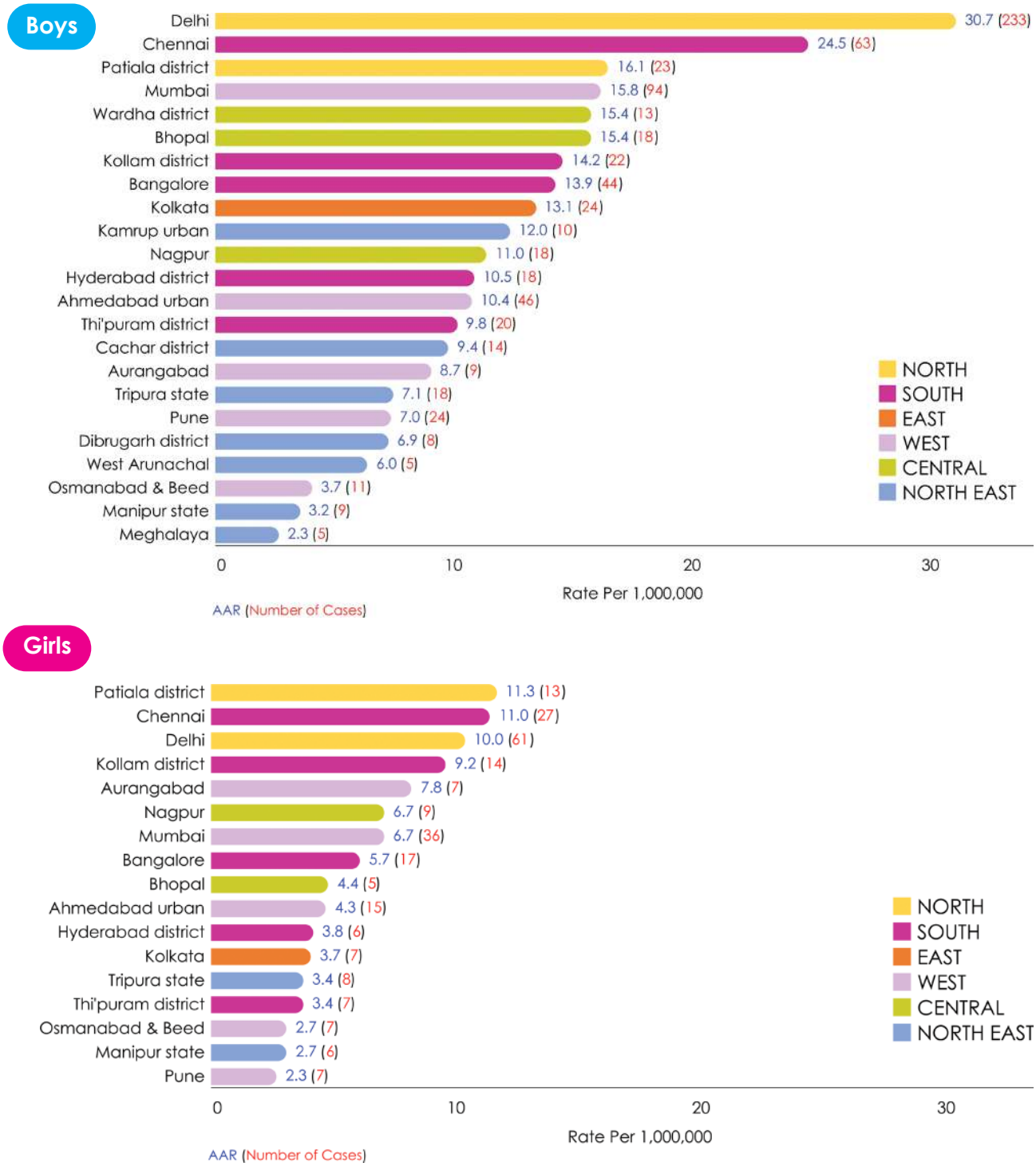


Girls



Among boys aged 0-14 years, Delhi (84.2) had the highest AARpm for leukaemia (Fig 4.2) followed by registries from the south, Thiruvananthapuram district (56.2), Chennai (52.7), Hyderabad district (51.8) and Kollam district (49.1). Among girls, Imphal West district (47.7) had highest AARpm followed by Delhi (47.2) and Kollam district (38.5).

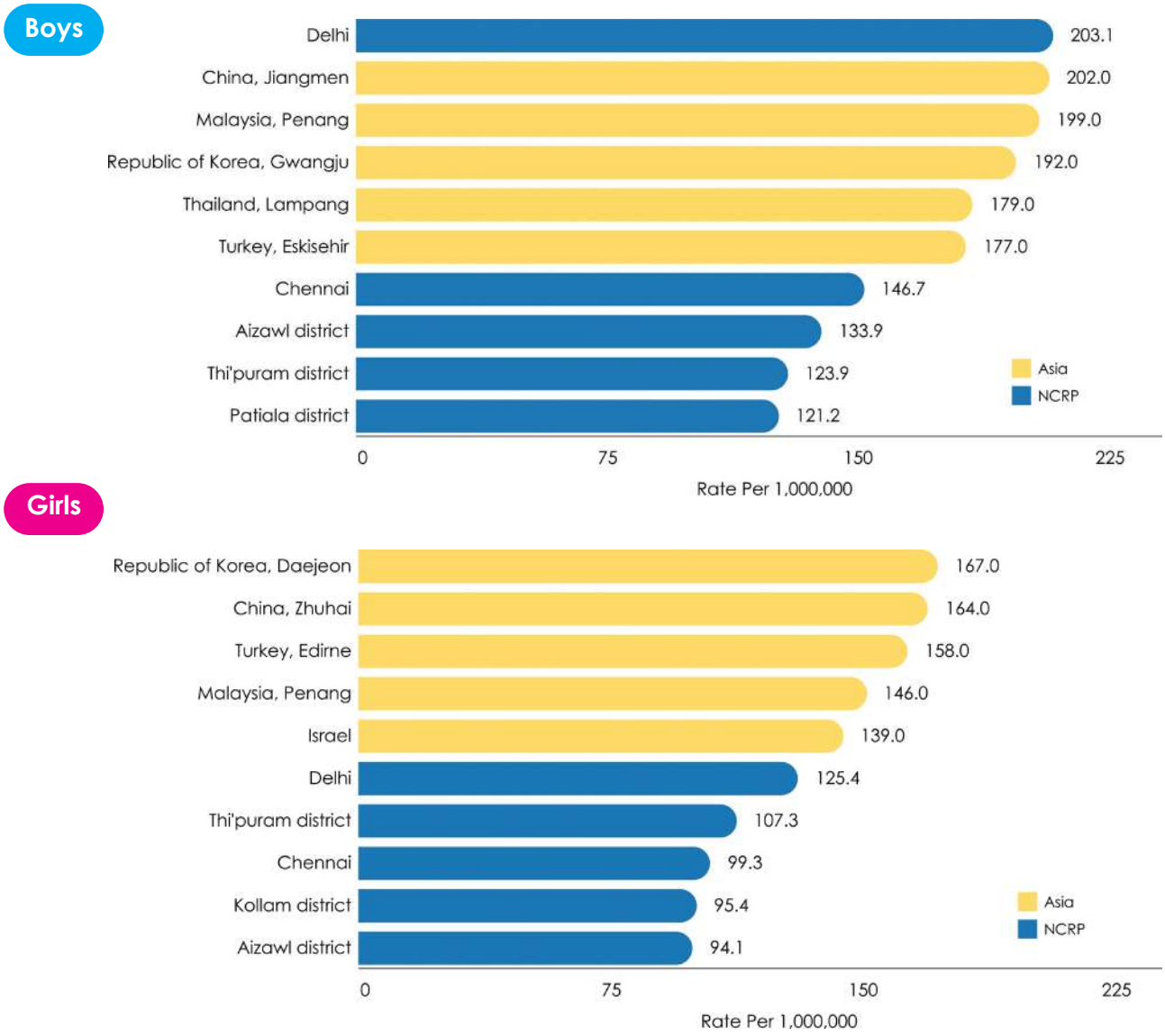
Fig. 4.3 Lymphomas - Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAR per Million) of Broad Types of Cancers in Childhood (0-14 Age Group)



Among boys aged 0-14 years, Delhi (30.7) had the highest AARpm for lymphoma (Fig 4.3) followed by registries from Chennai (24.5), Patiala district (16.1) and Mumbai (15.8).

Among girls, Patiala district (11.3) had highest AARpm followed by Chennai (11.0) and Delhi (10.0).

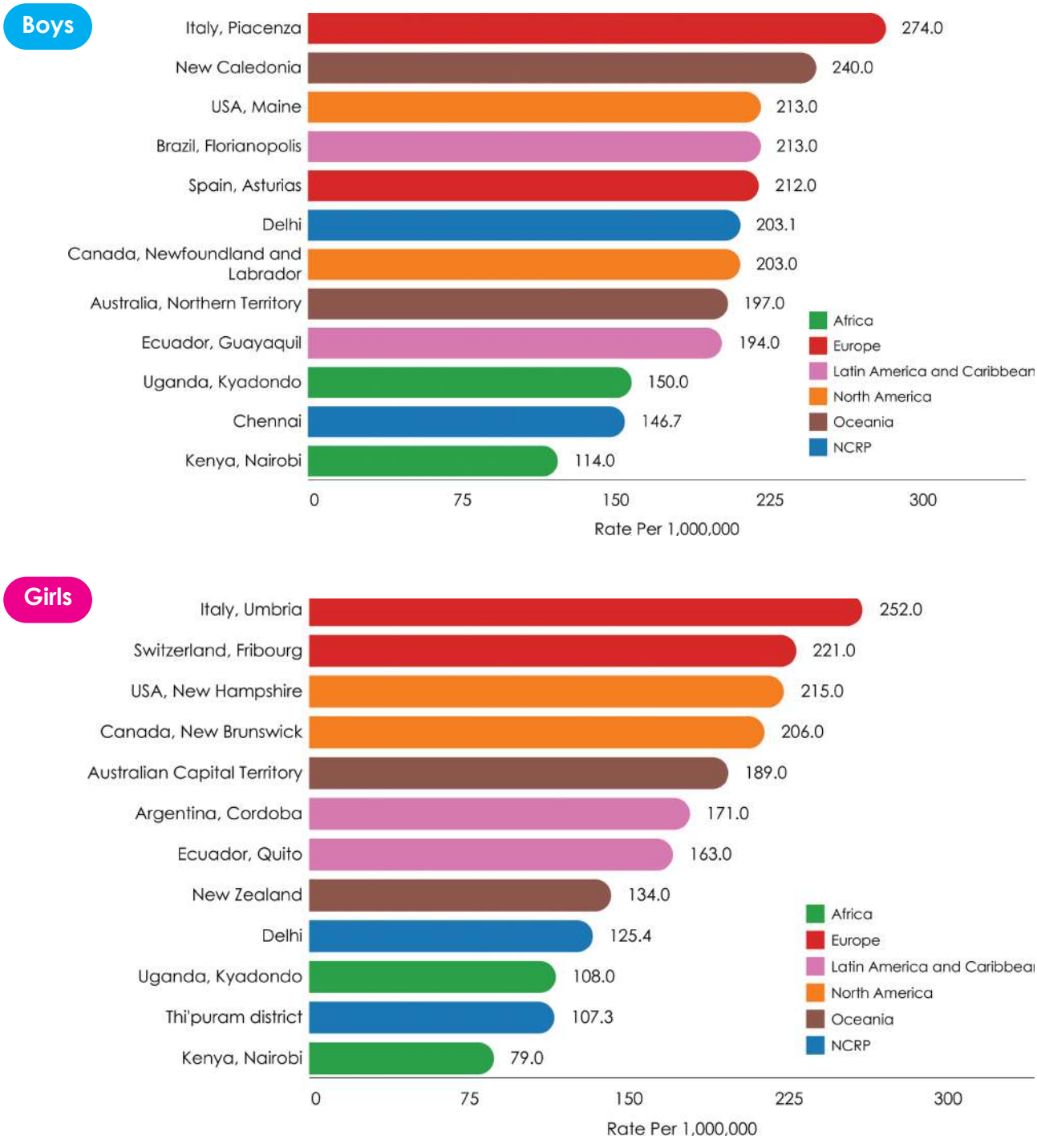
Fig. 4.4 Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rate of Childhood Cancers between Asian Countries (AAR per Million) and PBCRs under NCRP (0-14 Age Group)



Among boys, Delhi (203.1) PBCR had the highest AARpm in Asia trailed by Jiangmen in China (202.0).

Among girls, Daejeon in Republic of Korea (167.0) had the highest AARpm in Asia.

Fig. 4.5 Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rate of Childhood Cancers between Non-Asian Countries (AAR per Million) and PBCRs under NCRP (0-14 Age Group)



Among the boys, Placenza in Italy (274.0), New Caledonia (240.0) showed highest AARpm of cancer in childhood. For girls, Umbria in Italy (252.0), Fribourg in Switzerland (221.0), New Hampshire in USA (215.0) and New Brunswick in Canada (206.0) showed highest AARpm of cancers in childhood among the Non-Asian countries. Delhi (125.4) among Indian PBCRs showed had higher AARpm of cancers in childhood.

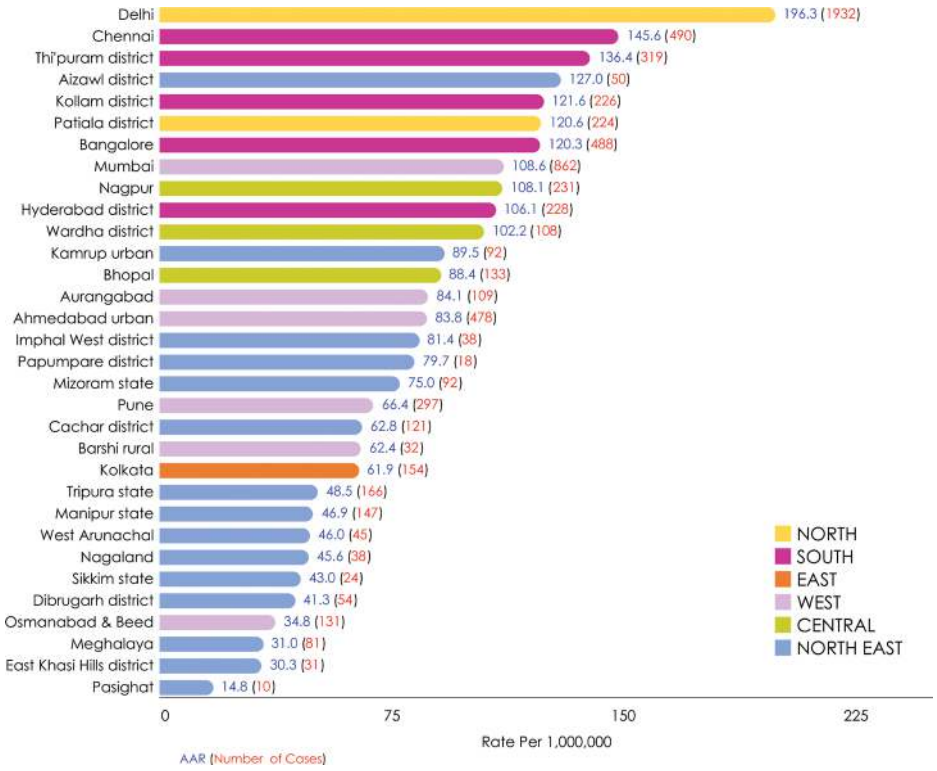
Table 4.2 Number (n) and Relative Proportion (%) of Cancers in Childhood Relative to All Cancers (N) in 28 PBCRs (0-19 Age Group) under NCRP

Sl No	Registry	Boys			Girls			Both Sexes		
		N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%
	NORTH									
1	Delhi	31032	1932	6.2	29065	1018	3.5	60097	2950	4.9
2	Patiala district	5394	224	4.2	6077	107	1.8	11471	331	2.9
	SOUTH									
3	Hyderabad district	5143	228	4.4	6453	173	2.7	11596	401	3.5
4	Kollam district	9930	226	2.3	9780	214	2.2	19710	440	2.2
5	Thi'puram district	13506	319	2.4	14327	287	2.0	27833	606	2.2
6	Bangalore	13221	488	3.7	15828	328	2.1	29049	816	2.8
7	Chennai	14468	490	3.4	16803	333	2.0	31271	823	2.6
	EAST									
8	Kolkata	10186	154	1.5	9151	126	1.4	19337	280	1.4
	WEST									
9	Ahmedabad urban	14579	478	3.3	11025	243	2.2	25604	721	2.8
10	Aurangabad	1923	109	5.7	2001	63	3.1	3924	172	4.4
11	Osmanabad & Beed	3635	131	3.6	4467	99	2.2	8102	230	2.8
12	Barshi rural	726	32	4.4	813	25	3.1	1539	57	3.7
13	Mumbai	26256	862	3.3	27458	540	2.0	53714	1402	2.6
14	Pune	9687	297	3.1	10818	187	1.7	20505	484	2.4
	CENTRAL									
15	Wardha district	2389	108	4.5	2537	68	2.7	4926	176	3.6
16	Bhopal	3567	133	3.7	3589	86	2.4	7156	219	3.1
17	Nagpur	5952	231	3.9	6047	170	2.8	11999	401	3.3
	NORTH EAST									
18	Manipur state	3702	147	4.0	4500	136	3.0	8202	283	3.5
	Imphal West district	1137	38	3.3	1500	46	3.1	2637	84	3.2
19	Mizoram state	4323	92	2.1	3736	80	2.1	8059	172	2.1
	Aizawl district	2180	50	2.3	1900	34	1.8	4080	84	2.1
20	Sikkim state	1172	24	2.0	1131	30	2.7	2303	54	2.3
21	Tripura state	6559	166	2.5	4914	118	2.4	11473	284	2.5
22	West Arunachal	1222	45	3.7	1171	36	3.1	2393	81	3.4
	Papumpare district	472	18	3.8	528	9	1.7	1000	27	2.7
23	Meghalaya	4688	81	1.7	2832	40	1.4	7520	121	1.6
	East Khasi Hills district	2884	31	1.1	1729	16	0.9	4613	47	1.0
24	Nagaland	1403	38	2.7	992	21	2.1	2395	59	2.5
25	Pasighat	321	10	3.1	303	4	1.3	624	14	2.2
26	Cachar district	4663	121	2.6	3943	60	1.5	8606	181	2.1
27	Dibrugarh district	2535	54	2.1	2238	26	1.2	4773	80	1.7
28	Kamrup urban	6223	92	1.5	4790	84	1.8	11013	176	1.6

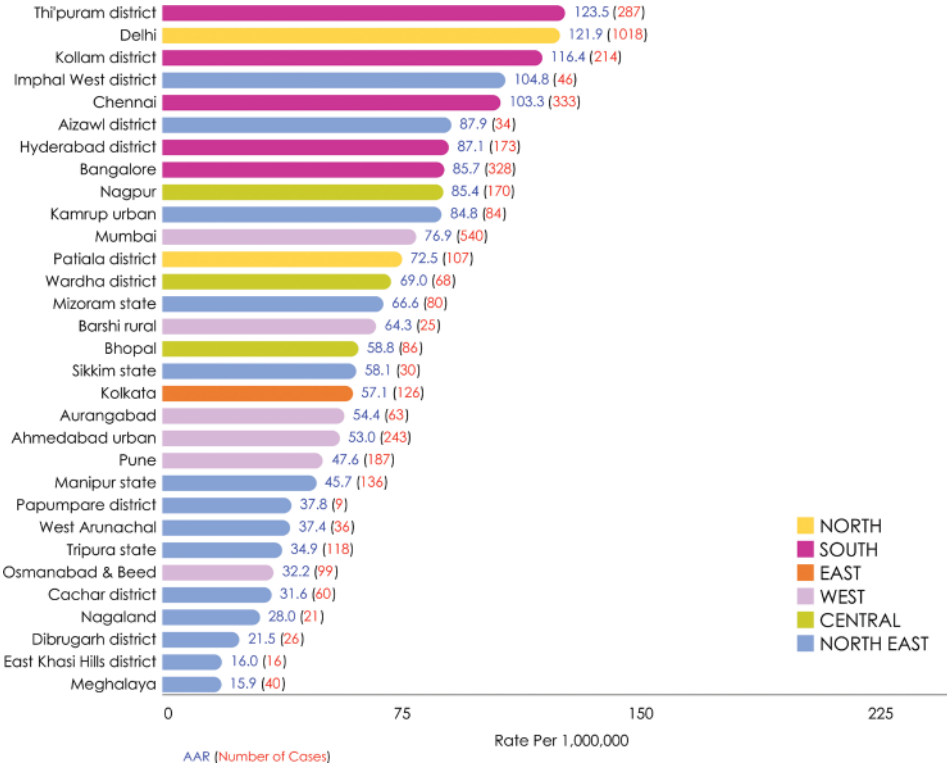
Reporting year of data for all registries is mentioned in Table 1.2

Fig. 4.6 All Types - Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAR Per Million) of Broad Types of Cancers in Childhood (0-19 Age Group)

Boys

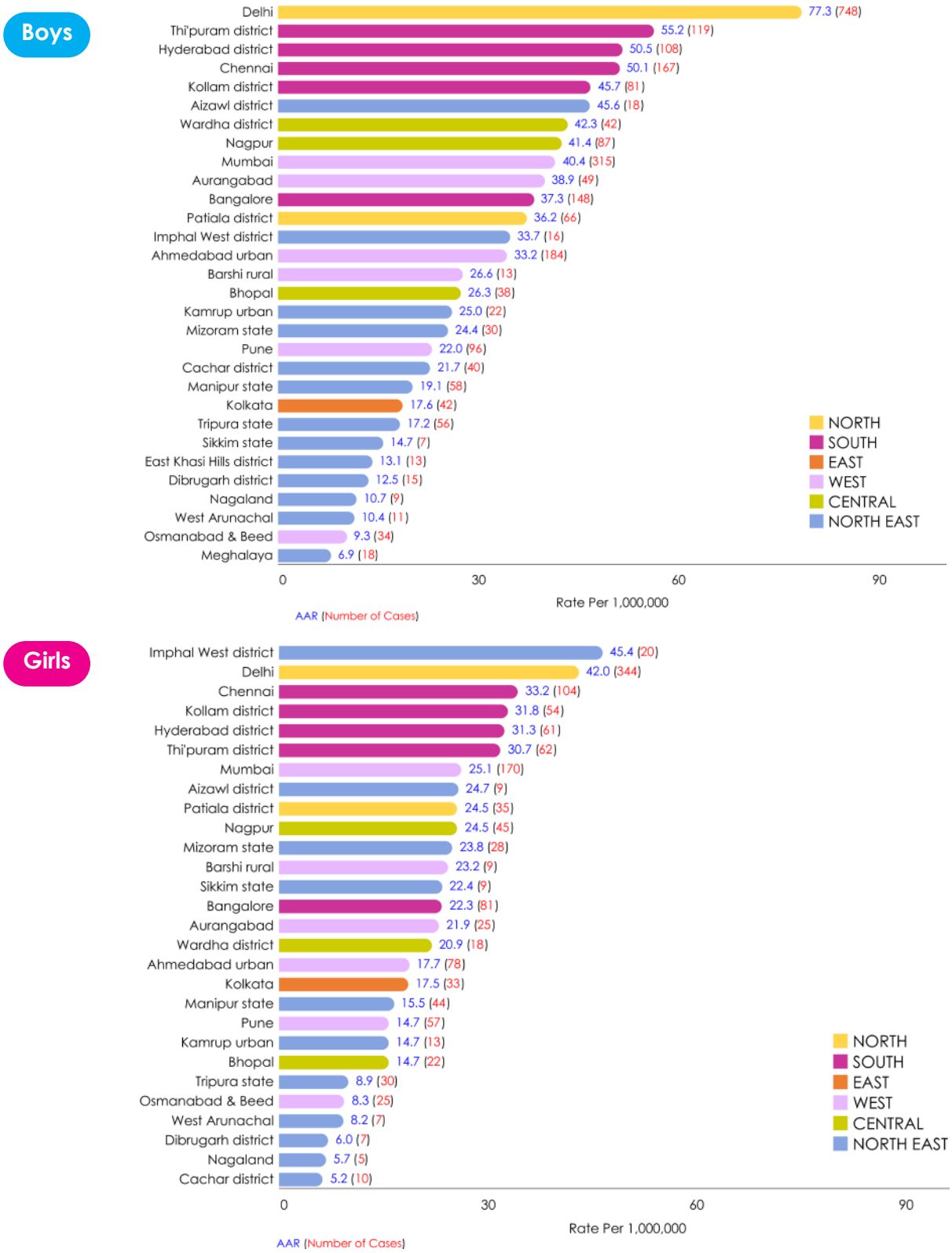


Girls



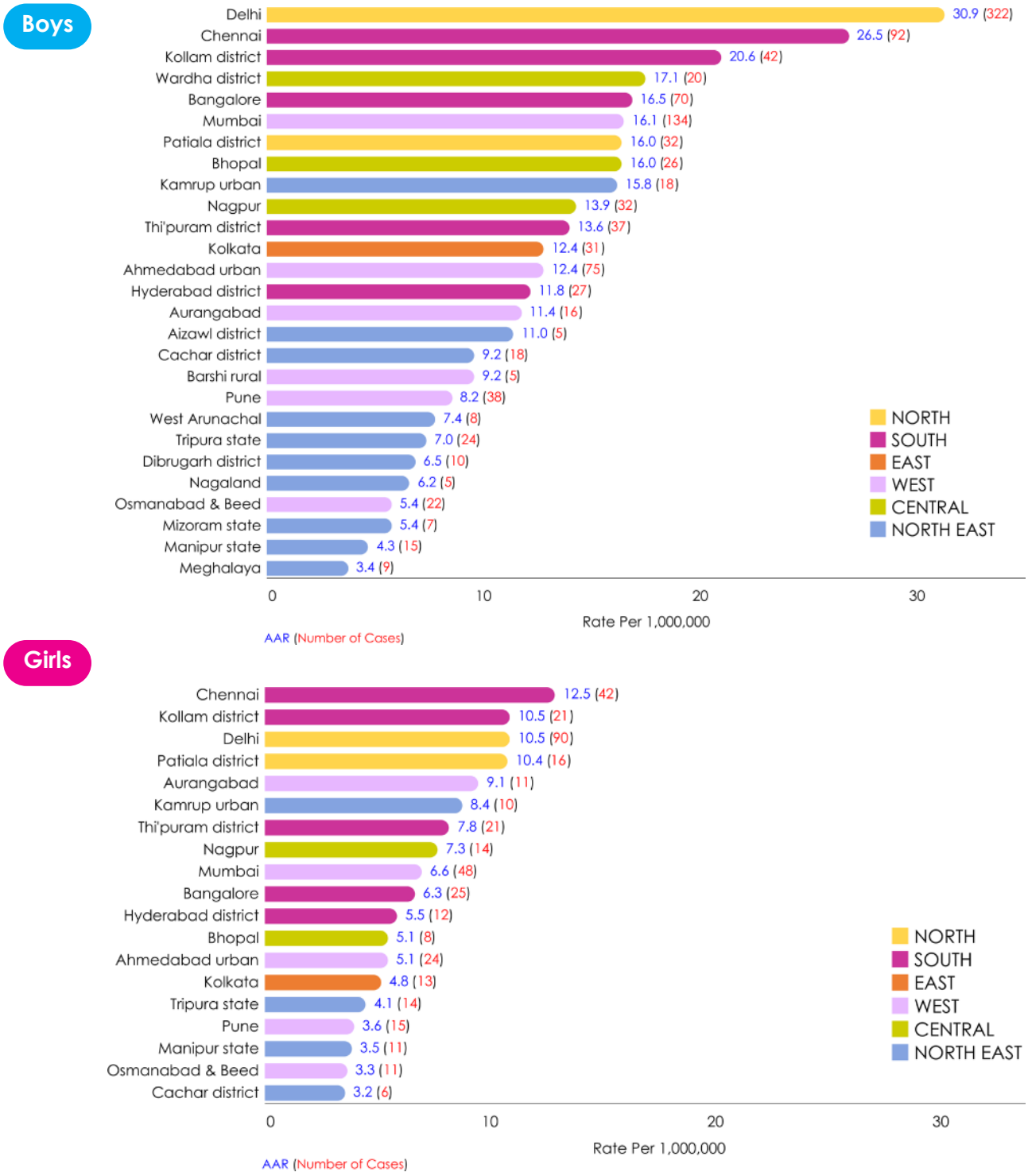
Registries contributing greater than or equal to 5 cases under each type were considered for representation in the graph. Fig. 4.6 depicts that a registry from the northern region i.e. Delhi (196.3) had the highest AARpm for all types of childhood cancers among boys aged 0-19 years followed by registries from the southern region i.e. Chennai (145.6) and Thiruvananthapuram district (136.4). Among girls, Thiruvananthapuram district (123.5) had highest AARpm followed by Delhi (121.9) and Kollam district (116.4).

Fig. 4.7 Leukaemias - Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAR Per Million) of Broad Types of Cancers in Childhood (0-19 Age Group)



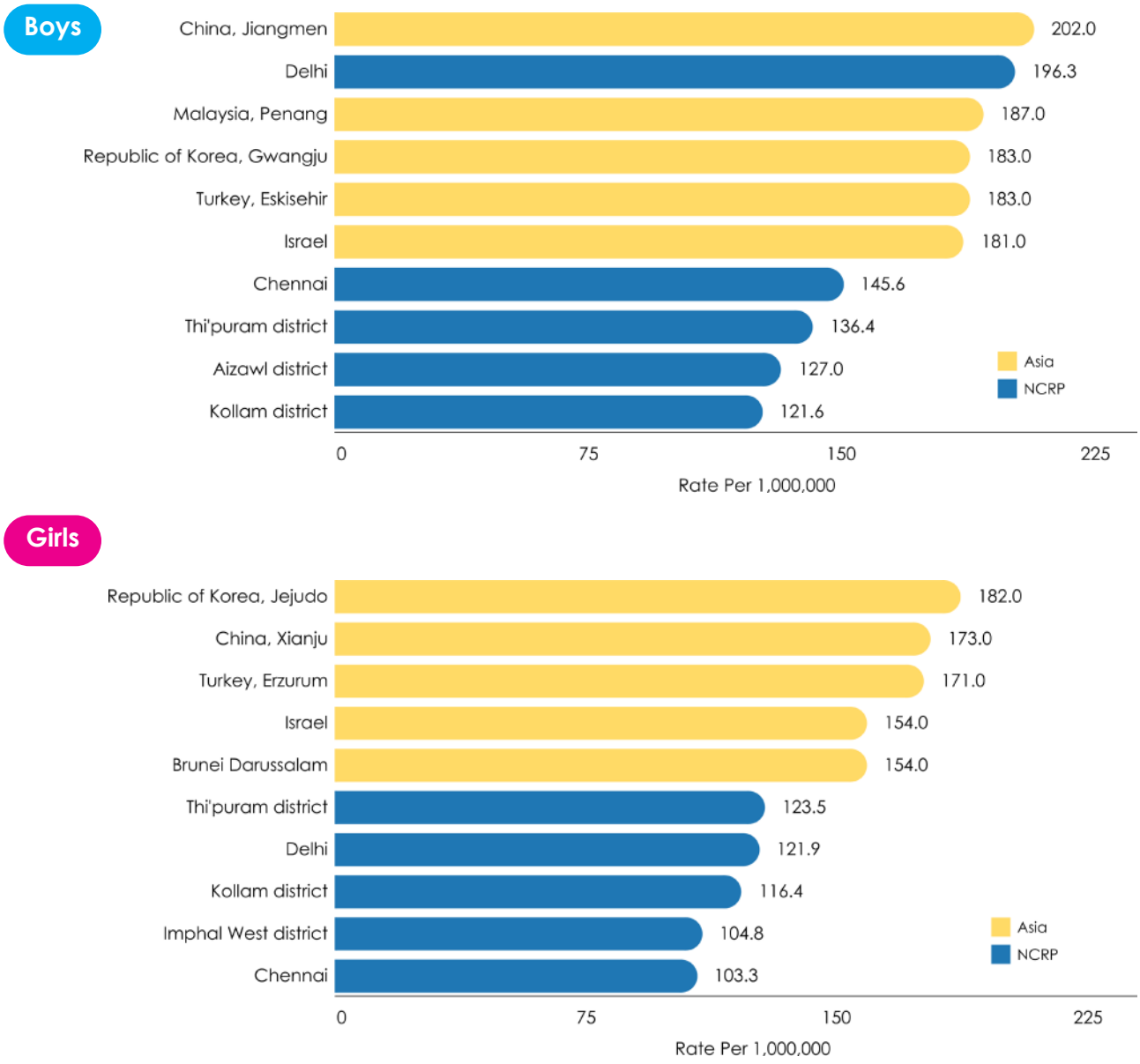
Among boys aged 0-19 years, registry from the northern region i.e. Delhi (77.3) had the highest AARpm for leukaemias in cancers of childhood (Fig 4.7) followed by south (Thiruvananthapuram district (55.2), Hyderabad district (50.5), Chennai (50.1) and Kollam district (45.7)). Among girls, registry from the north east region i.e. Imphal West district (45.4) had highest AARpm followed by Delhi (42.0) and (Chennai (33.2), Kollam district (31.8), Hyderabad district (31.3) and Thiruvananthapuram district (30.7)).

Fig. 4.8 Lymphomas - Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAR per Million) of Broad Types of Cancers in Childhood (0-19 Age Group)



Among boys aged 0-19 years, registry from the northern region i.e. Delhi (30.9) had the highest AARpm for lymphomas in cancers of childhood (Fig 4.8) followed by registries from south - Chennai (26.5) and Kollam district (20.6). Among girls, registry from south i.e. Chennai (12.5) had highest AARpm followed by Delhi (10.5) and Kollam district (10.5).

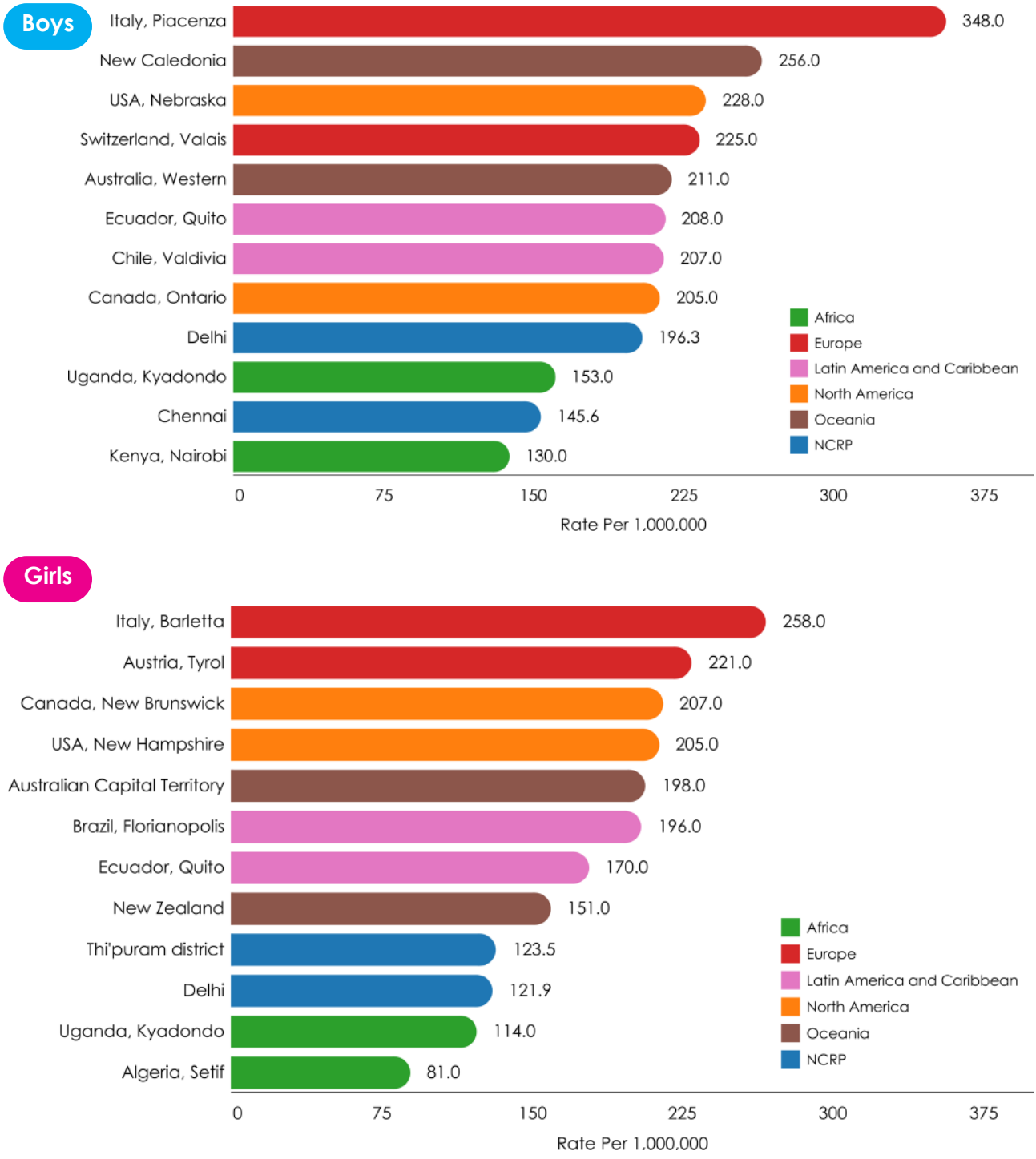
Fig. 4.9 Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rate of Childhood Cancers between Asian Countries (AAR per Million) and PBCRs under NCRP (0-19 Age Group)



Among boys aged 0-19 years, Jiangmen in China (202.0) PBCR had the highest AARpm followed by Delhi in India (196.3), Penang in Malaysia (187.0) and Gwangju, Republic of Korea (183.0).

For girls, Jejudo, Republic of Korea (182.0), Xianju in China (173.0), Erzurum in Turkey (171.0), Brunei Darussalam (154.0) and Israel (154.0) showed highest AARpm of cancers of childhood. Among Indian PBCRs, Thiruvananthapuram district (123.5), Delhi (121.9), Kollam district (116.4) and Imphal West district (104.8) showed highest AARpm of cancers in childhood.

Fig. 4.10 Comparison of Age Adjusted Incidence Rate of Childhood Cancers between Non-Asian Countries (AAR per Million) and PBCRs under NCRP (0-19 Age Group)



Among the boys aged 0-19 years, Placenza in Italy (348.0), New Caledonia (256.0), Nebraska in USA (228.0), Valais in Switzerland (225.0), Australia (211.0), Ecuador (208.0), Chile (207.0) and Delhi in India (196.3) showed highest AARpm of cancers in childhood.

For girls, Barletta in Italy (258.0), Tyrol in Austria (221.0), New Brunswick in Canada (207.0) and New Hampshire in USA (205.0) were the top four registries that showed highest AARpm of cancers in childhood. Among the Indian PBCRs, Thiruvananthapuram district (123.5) and Delhi (121.9) had higher AARpm of cancers in childhood.

Table 4.3 (a) Number (n) and Relative Proportion (%) of Specific Types of Cancer in Childhood (0-14 years) (Treated only at 58 Reporting HBCRs under NCRP)

Specific Types of Cancers in Childhood	Boys		Girls	
	n	%	n	%
LEUKAEMIAS	**3877**	**46.4**	**2070**	**44.3**
Lymphoid Leukaemias	3038	36.3	1576	33.7
Acute Non-Lymphocytic Leukaemias	540	6.5	334	7.2
Chronic Myeloid Leukaemias	97	1.2	60	1.3
Other Specified Leukaemias	11	0.1	2	0.0
Unsp. Leukaemias	191	2.3	98	2.1
LYMPHOMAS & RETICULOENDOTHELIAL NEOP.	**1367**	**16.4**	**353**	**7.6**
Hodgkins Disease	676	8.1	163	3.5
Non-Hodgkins Disease	445	5.3	126	2.7
Burkitts Lymphoma	181	2.2	29	0.6
Misc. LymphoreticularNeop.	31	0.4	24	0.5
Unsp. Lymphomas	34	0.4	11	0.2
C.N.S. & MISC. INTRACRANIAL & INTRASPINAL NEOP.	**532**	**6.4**	**330**	**7.1**
Ependymoma	72	0.9	44	0.9
Astrocytoma	104	1.2	72	1.5
Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumours	216	2.6	103	2.2
Other Gliomas	102	1.2	71	1.5
Other Specified Intracranial and Intraspinal Neop.	12	0.1	11	0.2
Unsp. Intracranial and Intraspinal Neop.	26	0.3	29	0.6
SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM TUMOURS	**273**	**3.3**	**190**	**4.1**
Neuroblastoma and Ganglioneuroblastoma	262	3.1	190	4.1
Other S.N.S. Tumours	11	0.1	-	-
RETINOBLASTOMA	**257**	**3.1**	**190**	**4.1**
RENAL TUMOURS	**302**	**3.6**	**226**	**4.8**
Wilms Tumour, Rhabdoid and Clear Cell Sarcoma	298	3.6	216	4.6
Renal Carcinoma	4	0.0	10	0.2
HEPATIC TUMOURS	**104**	**1.2**	**77**	**1.6**
Hepatoblastoma	89	1.1	68	1.5
Hepatic Carcinoma	13	0.2	4	0.1
Unsp. Malignant Hepatic Tumours	2	0.0	5	0.1
MALIGNANT BONE TUMOURS	**537**	**6.4**	**414**	**8.9**
Osteosarcoma	283	3.4	209	4.5
Chondrosarcoma	10	0.1	5	0.1
Ewings Sarcoma	223	2.7	182	3.9
Other Specified Malignant Bone Tumours	4	0.0	3	0.1
Unsp. Malignant Bone Tumours	17	0.2	15	0.3
SOFT-TISSUE(S-T) SARCOMAS(S)	**467**	**5.6**	**312**	**6.7**
Rhabdomyosarcoma and Embryonal Sarcoma	223	2.7	144	3.1
Fibros. Neurofibros. and Other Fibromatous Neop.	19	0.2	24	0.5
Kaposis Sarcoma	-	-	1	0.0
Other Specified Soft Tissue Sarcoma	177	2.1	112	2.4
Unsp. Soft Tissue Sarcoma	48	0.6	31	0.7
GERM-CELL TROPHOBLASTIC & OTH. GONADAL NEOP.	**109**	**1.3**	**58**	**1.2**
Intracranial and Intraspinal GC Tumours	11	0.1	9	0.2
Other and Unsp. Non-Gonadal GC Tumours	33	0.4	41	0.9
Gonadal Germ Cell Tumours	61	0.7	-	-
Gonadal Carcinomas	2	0.0	4	0.1
Other and Unsp. Gonadal Tumours	2	0.0	4	0.1

Specific Types of Cancers in Childhood	Boys		Girls	
	n	%	n	%
CARCINOMA & OTH. MALIGNANT EPITHELIAL NEOP.	**176**	**2.1**	**97**	**2.1**
Adrenocortical Carcinoma	8	0.1	4	0.1
Thyroid Carcinoma	5	0.1	8	0.2
Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma	67	0.8	15	0.3
Malignant Melanoma	4	0.0	2	0.0
Skin Carcinoma	11	0.1	5	0.1
Other and Unsp. Carcinoma	81	1.0	63	1.3
OTHER & UNSP. MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	**118**	**1.4**	**66**	**1.4**
Other Specified Malignant Tumours	9	0.1	3	0.1
Other Unsp. Malignant Tumours	109	1.3	63	1.3
OTHERS (Not Classified)	**239**	**2.9**	**288**	**6.2**
All Types	**8358**	**100.0**	**4671**	**100.0**

Leukaemia was the most common diagnosis among both boys and girls aged 0-14 years with a percentage of 46.4% and 44.3%, respectively. In boys, lymphoma was the second most common type of cancer (16.4%). The prominent types of cancer in girls were malignant bone tumors (8.9%), lymphomas and reticuloendothelial neoplasm (7.6%) and intracranial and intraspinal neoplasms (7.1%).

Table 4.3 (b) Number (n) and Relative Proportion (%) of Specific Types of Cancer in Childhood (0-19 years) (Treated only at 58 reporting HBCRs under NCRP)

Specific Types of Cancers in Childhood	Boys		Girls	
	n	%	n	%
LEUKAEMIAS	**5069**	**43.2**	**2508**	**39.2**
Lymphoid Leukaemias	3781	32.2	1795	28.0
Acute Non-Lymphocytic Leukaemias	782	6.7	473	7.4
Chronic Myeloid Leukaemias	230	2.0	112	1.7
Other Specified Leukaemias	17	0.1	5	0.1
Unsp. Leukaemias	259	2.2	123	1.9
LYMPHOMAS & RETICULOENDOTHELIAL NEOP.	**1944**	**16.6**	**584**	**9.1**
Hodgkins Disease	978	8.3	289	4.5
Non-Hodgkins Disease	681	5.8	216	3.4
Burkitts Lymphoma	197	1.7	33	0.5
Misc. Lymphoreticular Neop.	39	0.3	27	0.4
Unsp. Lymphomas	49	0.4	19	0.3
C.N.S. & MISC. INTRACRANIAL & INTRASPINAL NEOP.	**691**	**5.9**	**404**	**6.3**
Ependymoma	83	0.7	58	0.9
Astrocytoma	157	1.3	105	1.6
Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumours	263	2.2	119	1.9
Other Gliomas	138	1.2	77	1.2
Other Specified Intracranial and Intraspinal Neop.	17	0.1	13	0.2
Unsp. Intracranial and Intraspinal Neop.	33	0.3	32	0.5
SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM TUMOURS	**281**	**2.4**	**195**	**3.0**
Neuroblastoma and Ganglioneuroblastoma	268	2.3	192	3.0
Other S.N.S. Tumours	13	0.1	3	0.0
RETINOBLASTOMA	**257**	**2.2**	**190**	**3.0**
RENAL TUMOURS	**313**	**2.7**	**236**	**3.7**
Wilms Tumour, Rhabdoid and Clear Cell Sarcoma	303	2.6	219	3.4
Renal Carcinoma	10	0.1	17	0.3

Specific Types of Cancers in Childhood	Boys		Girls	
	n	%	n	%
HEPATIC TUMOURS	**119**	**1.0**	**84**	**1.3**
Hepatoblastoma	89	0.8	68	1.1
Hepatic Carcinoma	27	0.2	9	0.1
Unsp. Malignant Hepatic Tumours	3	0.0	7	0.1
MALIGNANT BONE TUMOURS	**1193**	**10.2**	**701**	**10.9**
Osteosarcoma	746	6.4	385	6.0
Chondrosarcoma	22	0.2	10	0.2
Ewings Sarcoma	374	3.2	266	4.2
Other Specified Malignant Bone Tumours	22	0.2	14	0.2
Unsp. Malignant Bone Tumours	29	0.2	26	0.4
SOFT-TISSUE(S-T) SARCOMAS(S)	**694**	**5.9**	**451**	**7.0**
Rhabdomyosarcoma and Embryonal Sarcoma	261	2.2	172	2.7
Fibros. Neurofibros. and Other Fibromatous Neop.	38	0.3	38	0.6
Kaposis Sarcoma	-	-	1	0.0
Other Specified Soft Tissue Sarcoma	305	2.6	188	2.9
Unsp. Soft Tissue Sarcoma	90	0.8	52	0.8
GERM-CELL TROPHOBLASTIC & OTH. GONADAL NEOP.	**206**	**1.8**	**90**	**1.4**
Intracranial and Intraspinal GC Tumours	19	0.2	12	0.2
Other and Unsp. Non-Gonadal GC Tumours	61	0.5	52	0.8
Gonadal Germ Cell Tumours	118	1.0	-	-
Gonadal Carcinomas	4	0.0	17	0.3
Other and Unsp. Gonadal Tumours	4	0.0	9	0.1
CARCINOMA & OTH. MALIGNANT EPITHELIAL NEOP.	**453**	**3.9**	**286**	**4.5**
Adrenocortical Carcinoma	9	0.1	5	0.1
Thyroid Carcinoma	13	0.1	23	0.4
Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma	157	1.3	44	0.7
Malignant Melanoma	6	0.1	3	0.0
Skin Carcinoma	28	0.2	17	0.3
Other and Unsp. Carcinoma	240	2.0	194	3.0
OTHER & UNSP. MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	**165**	**1.4**	**91**	**1.4**
Other Specified Malignant Tumours	10	0.1	11	0.2
Other Unsp. Malignant Tumours	155	1.3	80	1.2
OTHERS (Not Classified)	**360**	**3.1**	**582**	**9.1**
All Types	**11745**	**100.0**	**6402**	**100.0**

Leukaemia was the most common diagnosis among both boys and girls aged 0-19 years with a higher percentage among boys (43.2%) compared to girls (39.2%). In boys, lymphoma was the second most type of cancer (16.6%). The prominent types in girls were malignant bone tumours (10.9%) and lymphomas and reticuloendothelial neoplasm (9.1%).

Summary comparisons between 0-14 years and 0-19 years

Similar ranking of cancers for childhood was observed in 0-14 years and 0-19 years. For all types of childhood cancers among girls, the highest AARpm was in Delhi (125.4) for age group 0-14 years while it was highest in Thiruvananthapuram district (123.5) for age group 0-19 years. On comparison of AARpm for lymphoma in childhood cancers among girls it was observed that Patiala district (11.3) had highest AARpm for age group 0-14 while it was Chennai (12.5) for age group 0-19 years.

On comparing the malignancies between the two age groups, a similar pattern of histology was observed in pooled data of HBCRs.