

Chapter 5

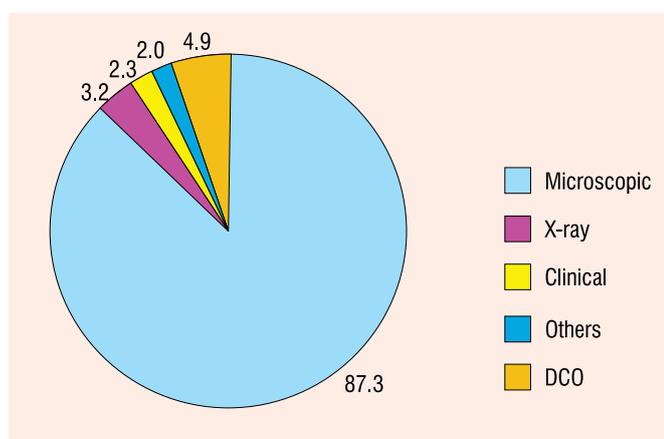
BASIS OF DIAGNOSIS

The relative proportion (%) of cancers based on different methods of diagnosis are represented in Figure 5.1 for the pooled data of all the 25 registries.

Figure 5.2 gives the number and relative proportion of cancers based on different methods of diagnosis. The proportion of microscopic verification in males varied from 61.8% in Mizoram excluding Aizawl District to 100% in Nagaland state. Among males, X-ray and Imaging as a form of diagnosis was highest in Chennai (16.5%). Among females, the microscopic proportion varied from 62.0% in Mizoram excluding Aizawl District to 100% in Nagaland state. X-ray and Imaging as a form of diagnosis was higher in Chennai among females with a relative proportion of 15.2%. The Death Certified Only cases showed variation in relative proportion. Among males, it was the lowest in Nagaland state (0%) followed by Barshi Expanded, Manipur excluding Imphal West district and Tripura state, each recording 0.3%. Among females, it was the lowest in Nagaland state (0%) followed by Barshi Expanded (0.1). Mizoram excluding Aizawl District had the highest relative proportion of DCOs of 18.2% and 17.6% for both among males and females respectively.

Fig. 5.1: Relative Proportion (%) of cancers based on different methods of diagnosis - All PBCRs (Pooled Data)

Males



Females

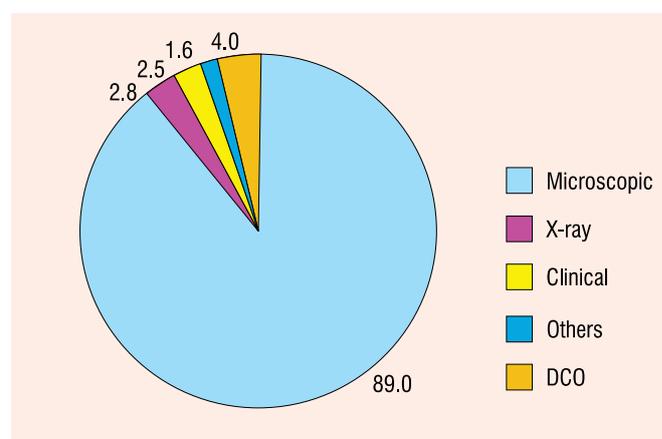
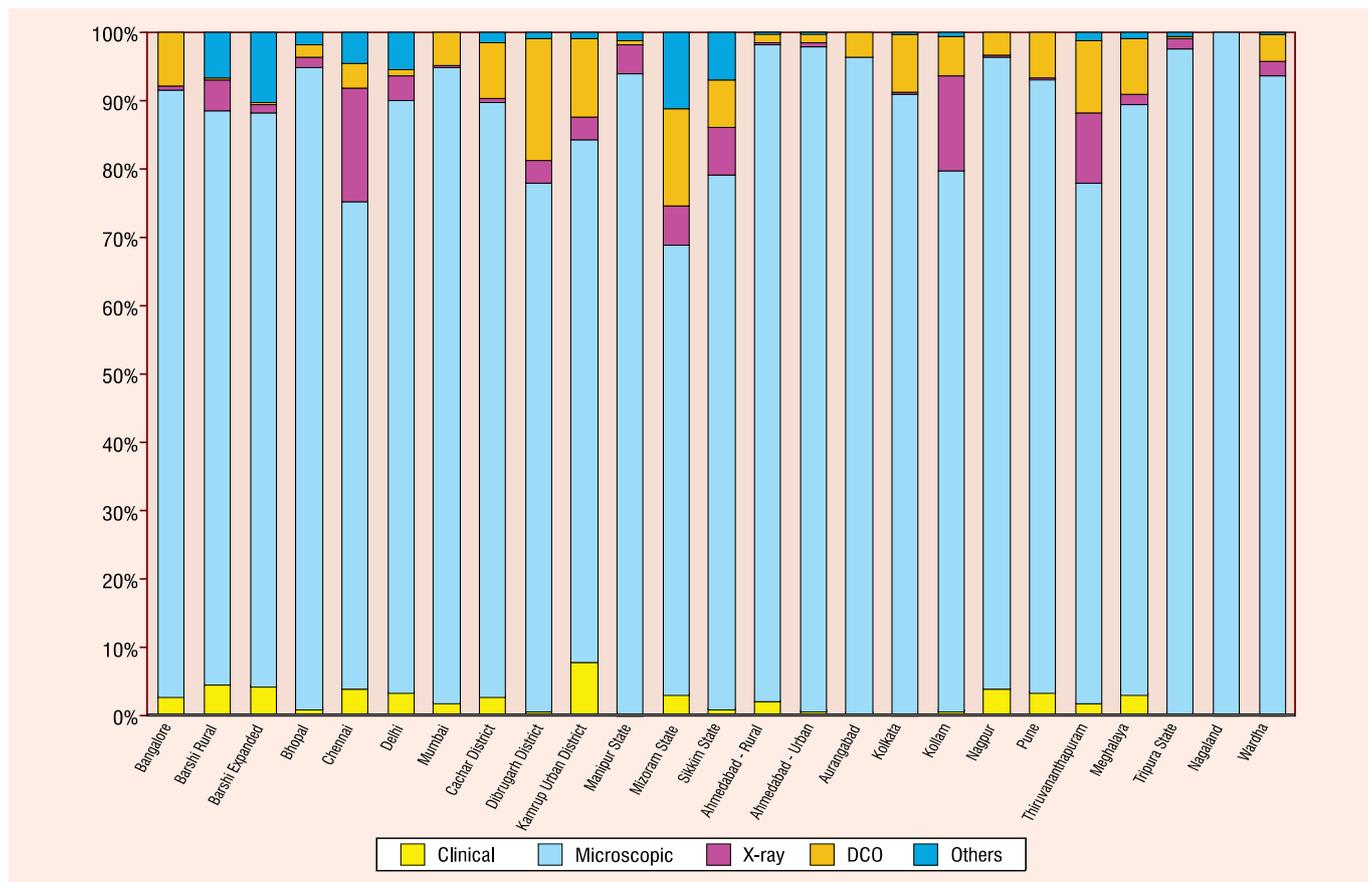


Fig. 5.2: Proportion (%) of Cancers based on Different Methods of Diagnosis - All PBCRs

Males



Females

