

# Chapter 6

## CLINICAL EXTENT OF DISEASE AT PRESENTATION

The clinical extent of disease provides an idea of the degree of spread of cancer when the patient presents himself or herself to the reporting institution (RI). Table 6.1 gives the number and relative proportion of cancer patients in diverse clinical extent of disease at the time of registering at the RI. The proportion of patients with localised disease varied from lowest (1.2%) to highest (24.7%) in females at Dibrugarh and Chandigarh respectively. Among males, the proportion of patients with distant or advanced cancer was 9.3% in Dibrugarh and 11.6% to 22.5% in the other HBCRs. Correspondingly, among females, the proportion of patients with advanced cancer, was 9.5% in Bangalore and varied between 10.9% to 31.6% in the other HBCRs. The proportion under the category stated as 'Others' mainly refers to Lymphomas and Leukaemias, which are generally not staged according to the above system.

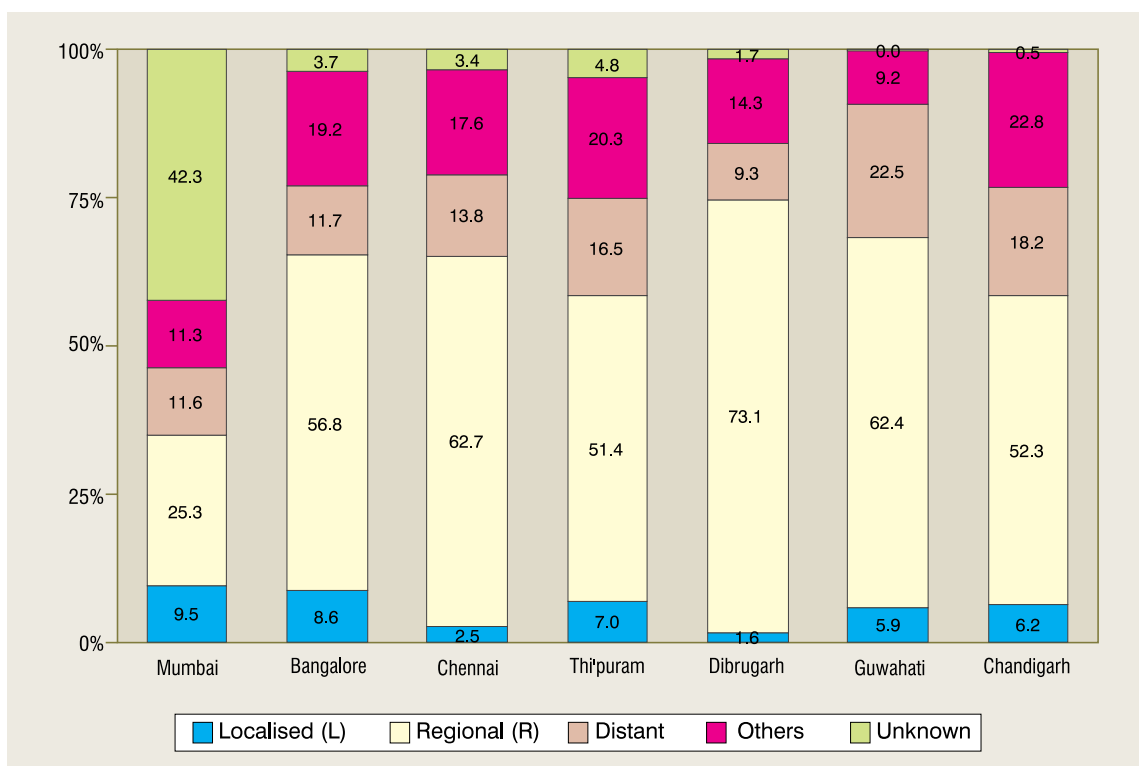
Due to a number of reasons (which are beyond the scope of this report) there have been difficulties in abstracting and standardising this particular information (Clinical Extent of Disease) in a uniform way by all registries. Therefore, noticeable variations in relative proportions of clinical extent of disease are

**Table 6.1: Number (#) and Relative Proportion (%) of Patients according to Clinical Extent of Disease (Excludes Patients Previously Treated) (2007-2011)**

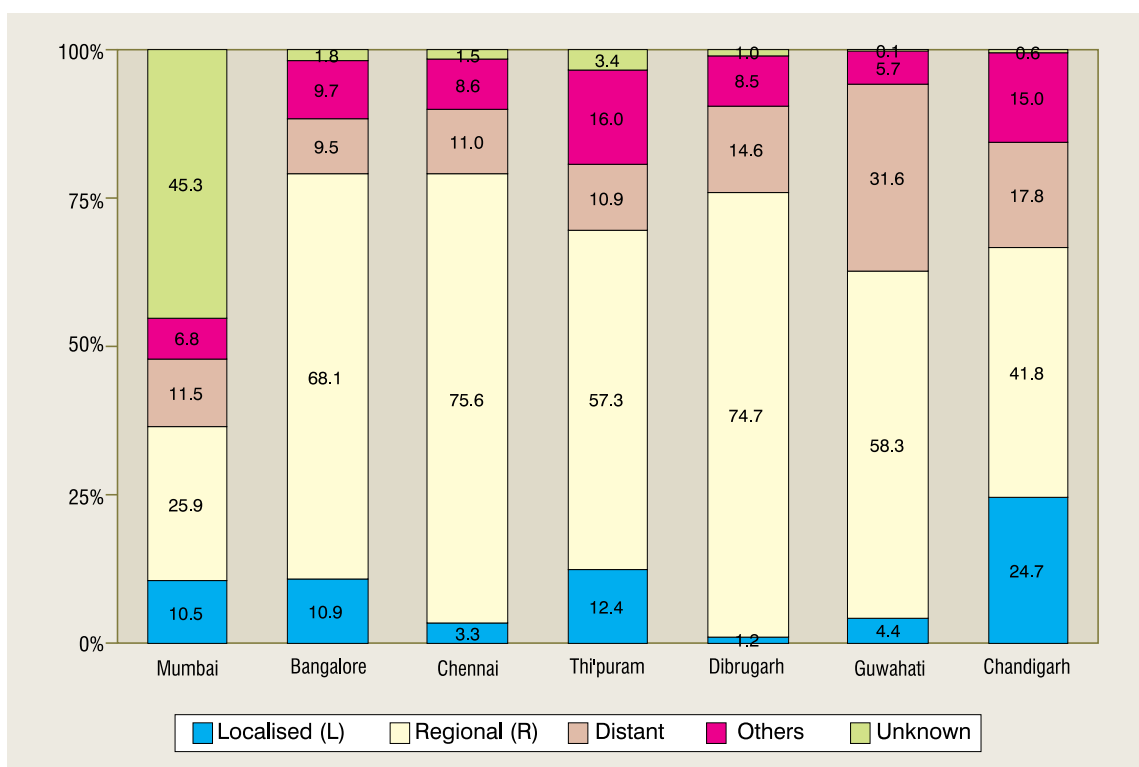
Registry	Localised (L)		Regional (R)		L+R		Distant		Others		Unknown		All Stages	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>MALES</b>														
Mumbai	1792	9.5	4746	25.3	6538	34.8	2172	11.6	2127	11.3	7941	42.3	18778	100.0
Bangalore	851	8.6	5601	56.8	6452	65.4	1151	11.7	1889	19.2	368	3.7	9860	100.0
Chennai	341	2.5	8388	62.7	8729	65.2	1842	13.8	2357	17.6	460	3.4	13388	100.0
Thi'puram	1084	7.0	7954	51.4	9038	58.4	2552	16.5	3145	20.3	739	4.8	15474	100.0
Dibrugarh	45	1.6	2039	73.1	2084	74.7	260	9.3	398	14.3	47	1.7	2789	100.0
Guwahati	345	5.9	3670	62.4	4015	68.3	1324	22.5	541	9.2	2	0.0	5882	100.0
Chandigarh	147	6.2	1231	52.3	1378	58.5	428	18.2	536	22.8	12	0.5	2354	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>														
Mumbai	1519	10.5	3741	25.9	5260	36.5	1656	11.5	982	6.8	6529	45.3	14427	100.0
Bangalore	1161	10.9	7275	68.1	8436	79.0	1013	9.5	1033	9.7	196	1.8	10678	100.0
Chennai	501	3.3	11365	75.6	11866	79.0	1647	11.0	1286	8.6	227	1.5	15026	100.0
Thi'puram	1523	12.4	7021	57.3	8544	69.7	1334	10.9	1965	16.0	415	3.4	12258	100.0
Dibrugarh	25	1.2	1618	74.7	1643	75.9	317	14.6	185	8.5	21	1.0	2166	100.0
Guwahati	161	4.4	2155	58.3	2316	62.6	1170	31.6	210	5.7	2	0.1	3698	100.0
Chandigarh	394	24.7	667	41.8	1061	66.6	284	17.8	239	15.0	10	0.6	1594	100.0

**Fig. 6.1: Stack (100%) Diagram Showing Proportion (%) of Patients according to Clinical Extent of Disease (2007-2011)**

**Males**



**Females**



observed (as also in previous reports). The same problem is seen in individual site chapters as well. The study on “Patterns of Care and Survival” commenced by HBCRs, is expected to overcome this issue. The above may be kept in mind, while observing or comparing the relative proportion of clinical extent of disease among the HBCRs.