HOSPITAL BASED CANCER REGISTRY

Malabar Cancer Centre, Thalassery, Kannur, Kerala

Dr Satheesan Balasubramanian, Director & Principal Investigator
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Malabar Cancer Centre is an autonomous institution under Health & Family Welfare Department of Govt. of Kerala. It has started with an aim to establish a much required comprehensive cancer centre for the population of northern region of Kerala and neighbouring parts Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry (Mahe). It is the second largest cancer centre in Kerala with 200 beds and has been recognised as 'Tertiary Cancer Centre' by Government of India in 2012. The main objective of the centre is not only to provide comprehensive cancer care but also to develop as a research and training centre of international standards. The main modalities of treatment offered by MCC presently include Radiotherapy, Chemotherapy, Onco-Surgery and Palliative Care. The centre also carries out Community Oncology activities including cancer awareness and early detection programmes. Currently it has 15 departments and 23 divisions to provide state-of-art cancer treatment including Bone Marrow Transplantation, Endoscopic Skull Base Surgery, Laser cancer surgery etc. It has research and academic collaboration with School of Health Sciences, Kannur University, Centre for Electronic Materials Technology, Thrissur, P.S. Vaidhyarathnam Ayurveda College, Kottakkal, HTIC-Chennai, which are expected to bring in revolutionary changes in the management of cancer. Malabar Cancer Centre has been recognized as a Research Institute by Kerala University of Health Science.

Department of Cancer Registry and Epidemiology was established in the year 2011 with just two staff. Dr Saina Sunilkumar took charge of the department along with a data entry operator and started Hospital Based Cancer Registry partially supported by National Cancer Registry Programme (ICMR), Bangalore. Now, it has already published four HBCR annual reports for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. Agreement with NCRP/ICMR has been done & grant of Rupees 1,10,000 has been sanctioned to MCC for the functioning of the project Patterns of Care & Survival Studies in Breast, Cervix and Head & Neck cancers.

Staff of Registry

Lecturer in Biostatistics	:	**Bindu T.**
Lecturer in Biostatistics	:	**Ratheesan K.**
Coding Clerk	:	**Nithya C. V.**
Data Entry Operators	:	**Rincy K.**
	:	**Sheena E.**

Table C.1 gives the total number of new cancers registered in hospital during the period of three years from 1st January 2012 to 31st December 2014. Accordingly, there were 7444 new cancers registered (3934 males and 3510 females).

Table C.2 indicates the number and proportion of specific sites of cancer associated with use of tobacco relative to all cancers.

The basis of diagnosis of cancers registered is shown in Table C.3. The proportion of microscopic confirmation was around 86% in males and 91% in females.

Table C.4 shows the details of microscopically verified cancers. The proportion of patients who were diagnosed by primary histology was around 85% in males and around 94% in females.

Table C.5 gives the number and relative proportion of cancer patients in diverse clinical extent of disease before treatment at the time of registering at the RI.

Table C.6 gives the number and relative proportion of cancer patients according to different treatment modality.

Table C.1: Number (#) and Proportion (%) according to Sex and Sex Ratio Percent

Males		Females		Sex Ratio	Total Cases
#	%	#	%		
3934	52.8	3510	47.2	112	7444

Table C.2: Number (#) and Proportion (%) of Tobacco Related Cancers (TRC) Relative to All Sites of Cancer

Sites of Cancer	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Lip	8	0.2	15	0.4
Tongue	203	5.2	105	3.0
Mouth	286	7.3	220	6.3
Oropharynx	116	2.9	6	0.2
Hypopharynx	119	3.0	33	0.9
Pharynx	3	0.1	-	-
Oesophagus	172	4.4	92	2.6
Larynx	190	4.8	10	0.3
Lung	900	22.9	154	4.4
Urinary Bladder	101	2.6	21	0.6
TRC	**2098**	**53.3**	**656**	**18.7**
All Sites	**3934**	**100.0**	**3510**	**100.0**

Table C.3: Number (#) and Relative Proportion (%) of Cancers Based on Different Methods of Diagnosis

Method of Diagnosis	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Microscopic	3392	86.2	3190	90.9
All Imaging Techniques	411	10.4	202	5.8
Clinical	29	0.7	32	0.9
Others	99	2.5	85	2.4
Unknown	3	0.1	1	0.0
Total	**3934**	**100.0**	**3510**	**100.0**

Table C.4: Number(#) and Relative Proportion (%) of Cancers Based on Different Types of Microscopic Diagnosis

Types of Microscopic Diagnosis	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Primary Histology	2891	85.2	2988	93.7
Secondary Histology	485	14.3	188	5.9
Primary Cytology	5	0.1	5	0.2
Secondary Cytology	11	0.3	8	0.3
Blood Film	-	-	-	-
Bone Marrow	-	-	-	-
All Microscopic*	**3392**	**100.0**	**3189**	**100.0**

** Excludes few cases diagnosed by autopsy*

Table C.5: Number (#) and Relative Proportion (%) of Cancer Patients according to Clinical Extent of Disease (Excluding Patients Previously Treated)

Clinical Extent	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Localised (L)	85	2.7	106	4.1
Regional (R)	1259	40.4	1328	51.5
L+R	1344	43.1	1434	55.6
Distant	1275	40.9	743	28.8
Others	497	15.9	400	15.5
Unknown	2	0.1	4	0.2
All Stages	**3118**	**100.0**	**2581**	**100.0**

Table C.6: Number (#) and Relative Proportion (%) of Cancer Patients according to Any Specific Treatment relative to all Treatment Procedures (Treatment Only at RI)

Treatments	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Any Surgery	468	18.1	938	27.4
Any Radiotherapy	1219	47.0	1038	30.4
Any Chemotherapy	841	32.4	1122	32.8
Any Hormone Therapy	58	2.2	321	9.4
Any Others	4	0.2	1	0.0
Unknown	2	0.1	-	-
Total	**2592**	**100.0**	**3420**	**100.0**