

Chapter 2

LEADING SITES OF CANCER

The leading sites of cancer for each gender were decided on the basis of proportion relative to all sites of cancer or in other words based on crude incidence rates. Figures 2.1 to 2.25 show the ten leading sites of cancer for both males and females in all registries.

In the description given below, the relative proportions (%) of leading sites are given in parentheses after the name of each leading site. Likewise, the respective Crude Rate (CR) and Age Adjusted Rate (AAR) per 100,000 population are also shown in parentheses after the name of each site.

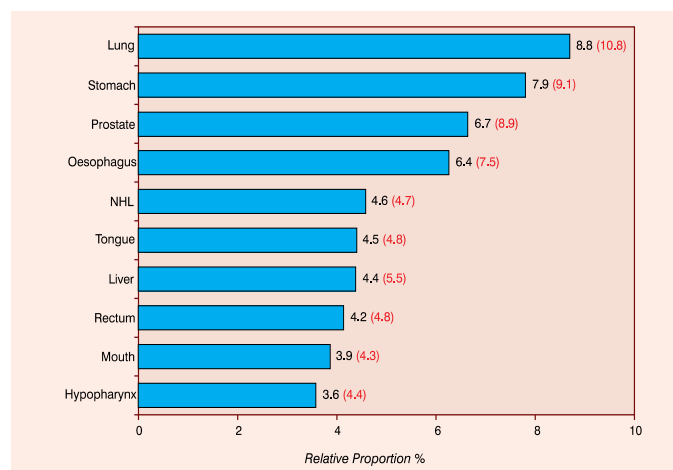
BANGALORE

Males: The leading sites of cancer (with relative proportions (%) in parentheses) in Bangalore were lung (8.8%), stomach (7.9%), prostate (6.7%), oesophagus (6.4%), NHL (4.6%) followed by others. The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for above sites (given in parentheses) were: lung (6.9 and 10.8), stomach (6.2 and 9.1), prostate (5.3 and 8.9), oesophagus (5.0 and 7.5) and NHL (3.6 and 4.7).

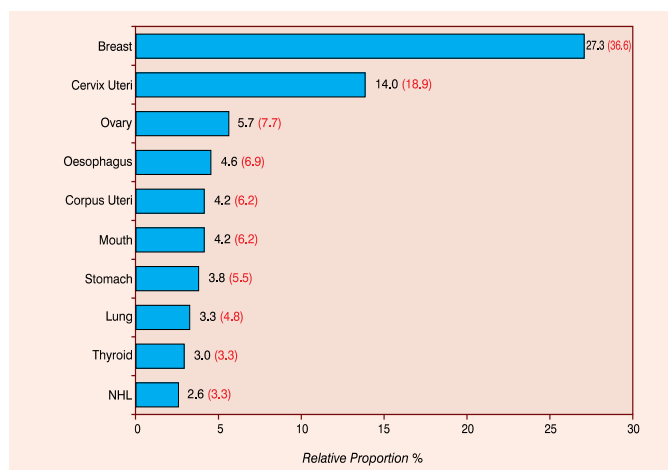
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were breast (27.3%) followed by cervix uteri (14.0%), ovary (5.7%), oesophagus (4.6%), corpus uteri (4.2%) and mouth (4.2%) followed by others. The two leading sites breast and cervix constituted 41.3% of all cancers in females. The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the above sites were: breast (28.8 and 36.6), cervix uteri (14.8 and 18.9), ovary (6.0 and 7.7), oesophagus (4.8 and 6.9), corpus uteri (4.4 and 6.2) and mouth (4.4 and 6.2).

Fig. 2.1: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2008-2009)
Age Adjusted Incidence Rates given in parentheses

Males



Females

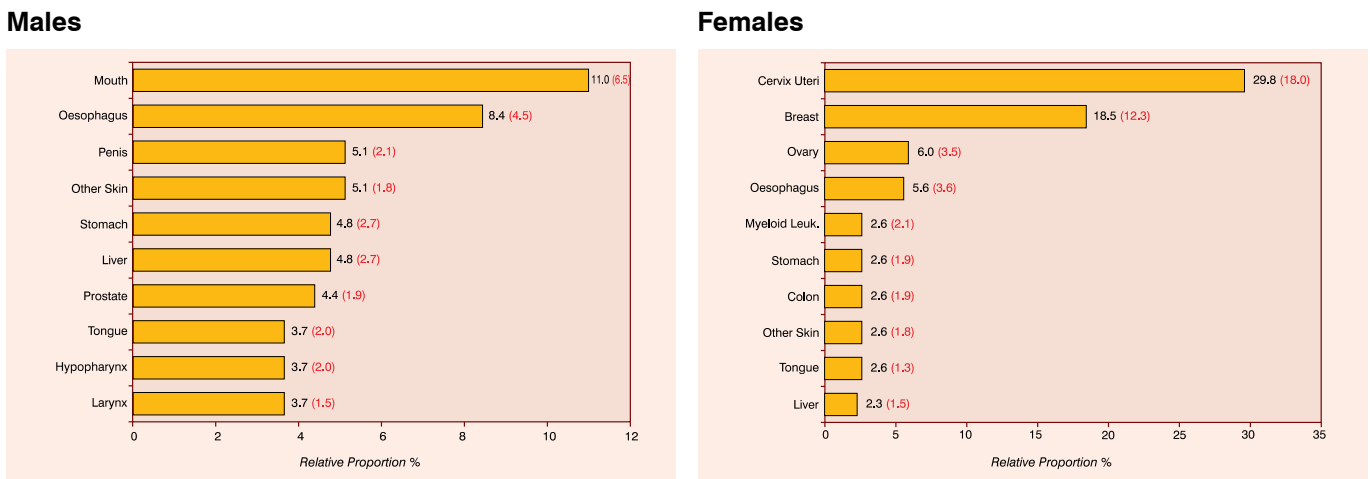


BARSHI RURAL

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (11.0%), oesophagus (8.4%), penis (5.1%), other skin (5.1%), stomach (4.8%) and liver (4.8%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for these sites were: mouth (5.3 and 6.5), oesophagus (4.1 and 4.5), penis (2.5 and 2.1), other skin (2.5 and 1.8), stomach (2.3 and 2.7) and liver (2.3 and 2.7).

Females: Cervix uteri (29.8%) was the leading site of cancer in Barshi Rural registry area. The other leading sites were breast (18.5%), ovary (6.0%), oesophagus (5.6%) and myeloid leukaemia (2.6%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: cervix uteri (17.6 and 18.0), breast (10.9 and 12.3), ovary (3.5 and 3.5), oesophagus (3.3 and 3.6) and myeloid leukaemia (1.6 and 2.1).

Fig. 2.2: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

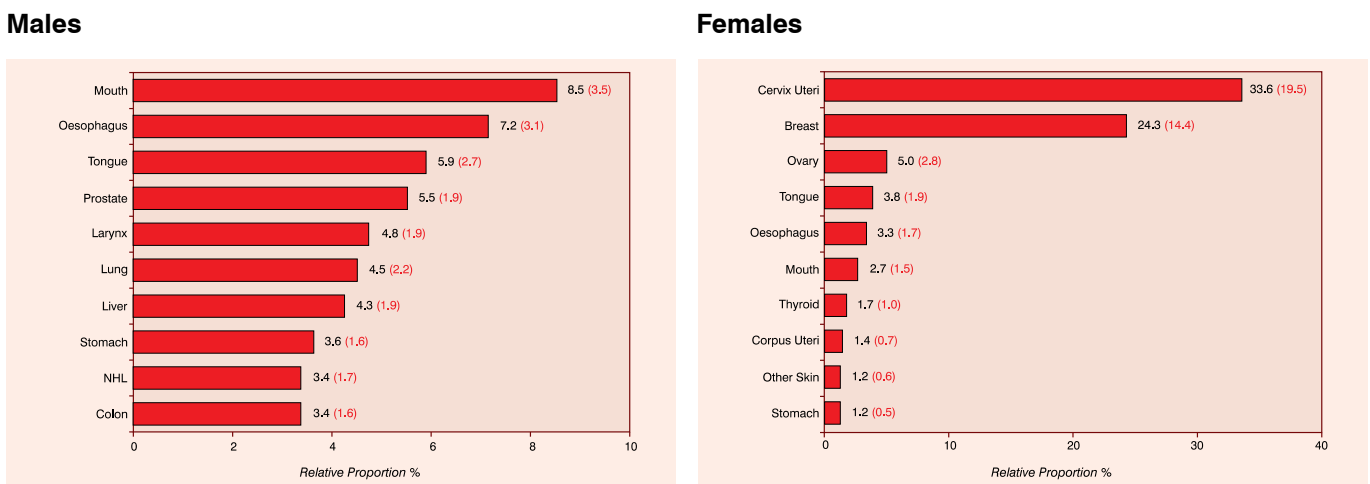


BARSHI EXPANDED#

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (8.5%), oesophagus (7.2%), tongue (5.9%), prostate (5.5%) and larynx (4.8%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for these sites were: mouth (3.1 and 3.5), oesophagus (2.6 and 3.1), tongue (2.2 and 2.7), prostate (2.0 and 1.9) and larynx (1.8 and 1.9).

Females: Cervix uteri (33.6%) was the leading site of cancer in Barshi Expanded registry area. The other leading sites were breast (24.3%), ovary (5.0%), tongue (3.8%) and oesophagus (3.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: cervix uteri (16.1 and 19.5), breast (11.7 and 14.4), ovary (2.4 and 2.8), tongue (1.8 and 1.9) and oesophagus (1.6 and 1.7).

Fig. 2.3: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009) (AARs given in parentheses)



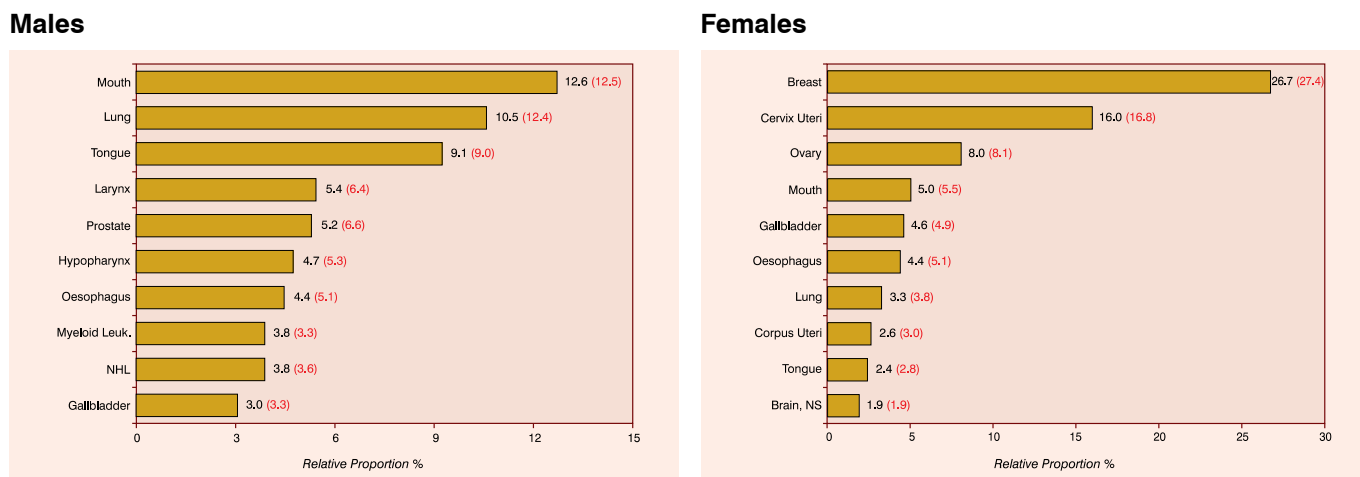
see note at the end of this chapter.

BHOPAL

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (12.6%), lung (10.5%), tongue (9.1%), larynx (5.4%) and prostate (5.2%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: mouth (9.1 and 12.5), lung (7.6 and 12.4), tongue (6.6 and 9.0), larynx (3.9 and 6.4) and prostate (3.8 and 6.6).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (26.7%) followed by cervix uteri (16.0%), ovary (8.0%), mouth (5.0%) and gallbladder (4.6%). The CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (20.7 and 27.4) followed by cervix uteri (12.4 and 16.8), ovary (6.2 and 8.1), mouth (3.9 and 5.5) and gallbladder (3.6 and 4.9). The two major sites of cancer namely breast and cervix constituted 42.7% of all cancers.

Fig. 2.4: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

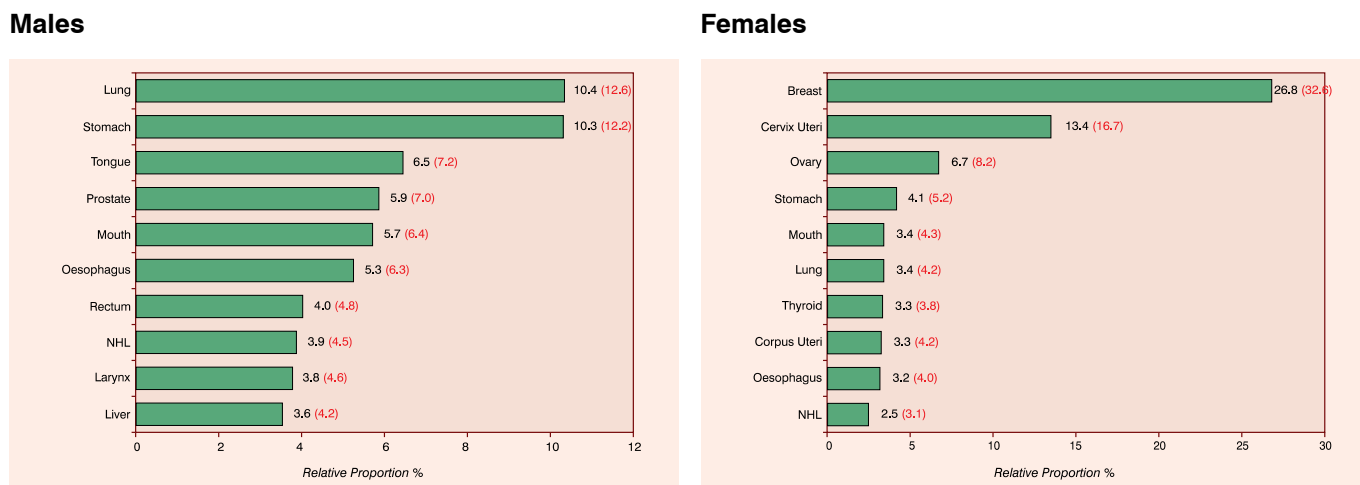


CHENNAI

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (10.4%), stomach (10.3%), tongue (6.5%), prostate (5.9%) and mouth (5.7%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (11.2 and 12.6), stomach (11.1 and 12.2), tongue (6.9 and 7.2), prostate (6.3 and 7.0) and mouth (6.2 and 6.4).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (26.8%) followed by cervix uteri (13.4%), ovary (6.7%), stomach (4.1%) and mouth (3.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (31.5 and 32.6), cervix uteri (15.8 and 16.7), ovary (7.9 and 8.2), stomach (4.9 and 5.2) and mouth (4.0 and 4.3). The two major sites of cancer namely breast and cervix constituted 40.2% of all cancers.

Fig. 2.5: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009) (AARs given in parentheses)

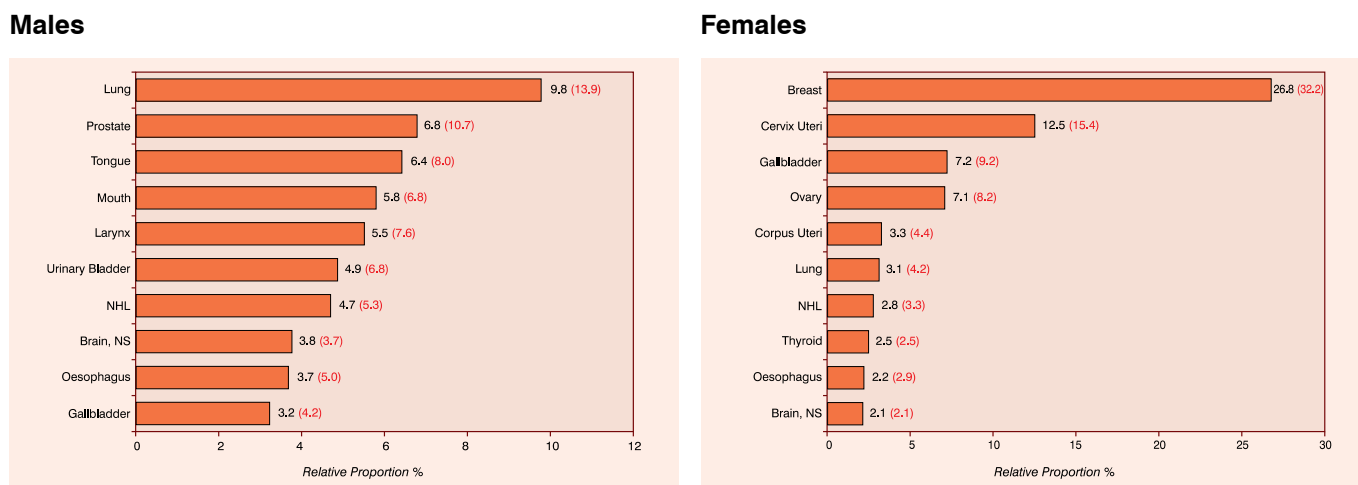


DELHI

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (9.8%), prostate (6.8%), tongue (6.4%), mouth (5.8%) and larynx (5.5%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 for the sites were: lung (7.5 and 13.9), prostate (5.2 and 10.7), tongue (4.9 and 8.0), mouth (4.4 and 6.8) and larynx (4.2 and 7.6).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (26.8%) followed by cervix uteri (12.5%), gallbladder (7.2%), ovary (7.1%) and corpus uteri (3.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (23.0 and 32.2), cervix uteri (10.7 and 15.4), gallbladder (6.2 and 9.2), ovary (6.1 and 8.2) and corpus uteri (2.8 and 4.4).

Fig. 2.6: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2008-2009) (AARs given in parentheses)

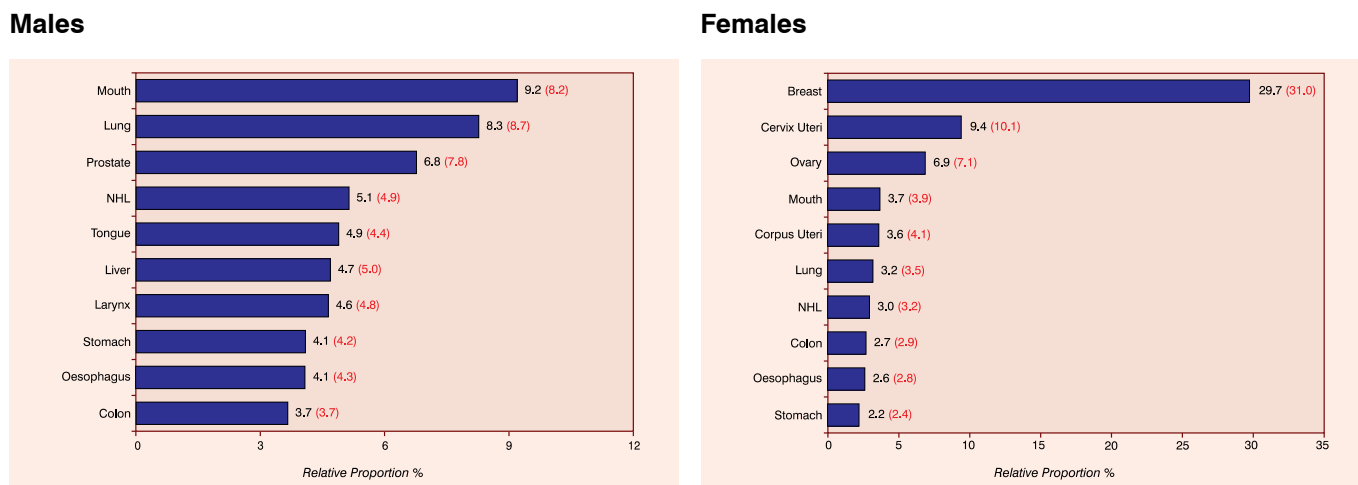


MUMBAI

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (9.2%), lung (8.3%), prostate (6.8%), NHL (5.1%) and tongue (4.9%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: mouth (6.5 and 8.2), lung (5.8 and 8.7), prostate (4.8 and 7.8), NHL (3.6 and 4.9) and tongue (3.5 and 4.4).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (29.7%) followed by cervix uteri (9.4%), ovary (6.9%), mouth (3.7%) and corpus uteri (3.6%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (27.8 and 31.0), cervix uteri (8.8 and 10.1), ovary (6.4 and 7.1), mouth (3.4 and 3.9) and corpus uteri (3.4 and 4.1).

Fig. 2.7: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)



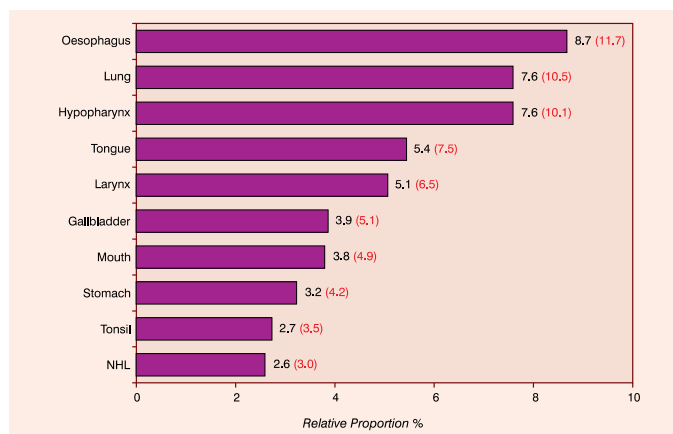
CACHAR DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: oesophagus (8.7%), lung (7.6%), hypopharynx (7.6%), tongue (5.4%) and larynx (5.1%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (8.0 and 11.7), lung (7.0 and 10.5), hypopharynx (7.0 and 10.1), tongue (5.0 and 7.5) and larynx (4.6 and 6.5).

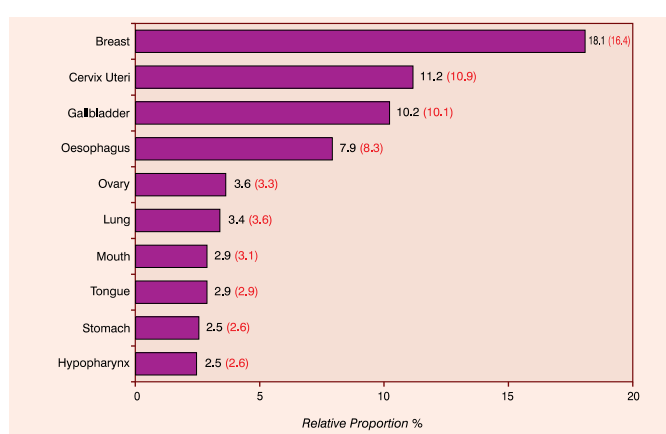
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (18.1%) followed by cervix uteri (11.2%), gallbladder (10.2%), oesophagus (7.9%) and ovary (3.6%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (13.9 and 16.4), cervix uteri (8.6 and 10.9), gallbladder (7.8 and 10.1), oesophagus (6.1 and 8.3) and ovary (2.8 and 3.3).

Fig. 2.8: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



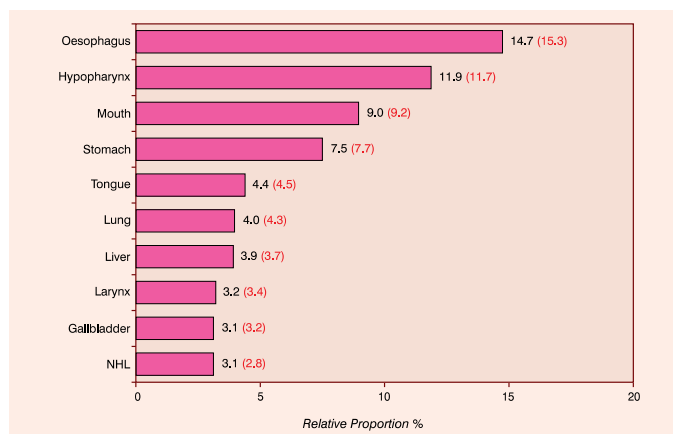
DIBRUGARH DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: oesophagus (14.7%), hypopharynx (11.9%), mouth (9.0%), stomach (7.5%) and tongue (4.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (10.4 and 15.3), hypopharynx (8.3 and 11.7), mouth (6.3 and 9.2), stomach (5.3 and 7.7) and tongue (3.1 and 4.5).

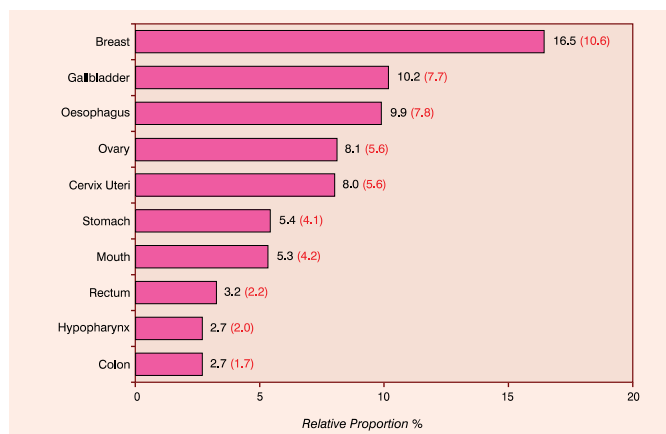
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (16.5%), gallbladder (10.2%), oesophagus (9.9%), ovary (8.1%) and cervix uteri (8.0%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (8.8 and 10.6), gallbladder (5.5 and 7.7), oesophagus (5.3 and 7.8), ovary (4.3 and 5.6) and cervix uteri (4.3 and 5.6).

Fig. 2.9: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2011) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



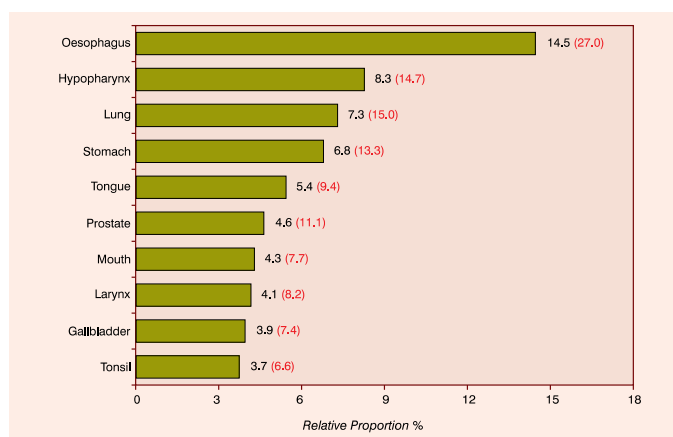
KAMRUP URBAN DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: oesophagus (14.5%), hypopharynx (8.3%), lung (7.3%), stomach (6.8%) and tongue (5.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (18.5 and 27.0), hypopharynx (10.6 and 14.7), lung (9.3 and 15.0), stomach (8.7 and 13.3) and tongue (6.9 and 9.4).

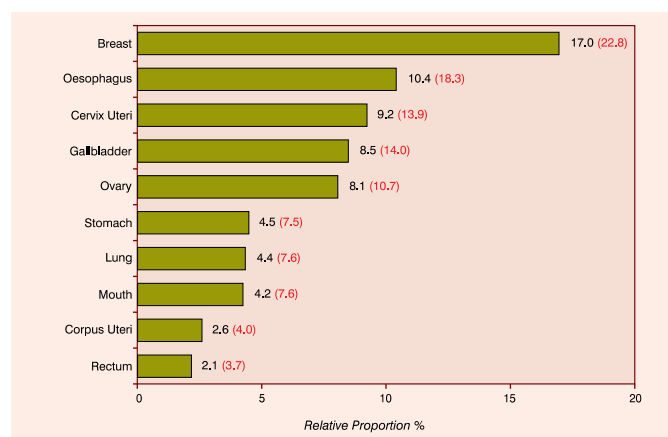
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (17.0%) followed by oesophagus (10.4%), cervix uteri (9.2%), gallbladder (8.5%) and ovary (8.1%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (18.6 and 22.8), oesophagus (11.4 and 18.3), cervix uteri (10.1 and 13.9), gallbladder (9.3 and 14.0) and ovary (8.8 and 10.7).

Fig. 2.10: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2011) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



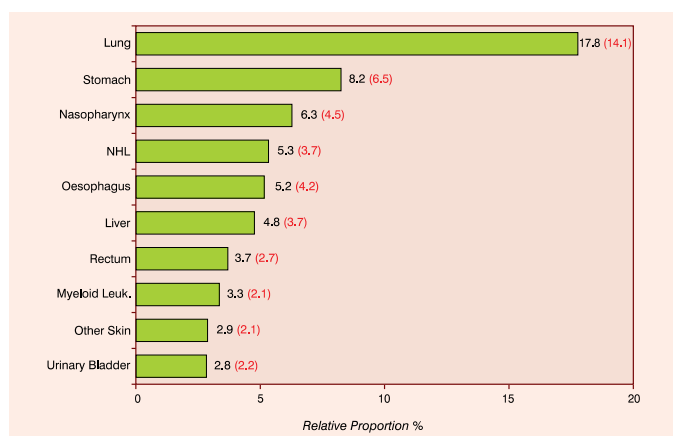
MANIPUR STATE

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (17.8%), stomach (8.2%), nasopharynx (6.3%), NHL (5.3%) and oesophagus (5.2%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (9.7 and 14.1), stomach (4.5 and 6.5), nasopharynx (3.4 and 4.5), NHL (2.9 and 3.7) and oesophagus (2.9 and 4.2).

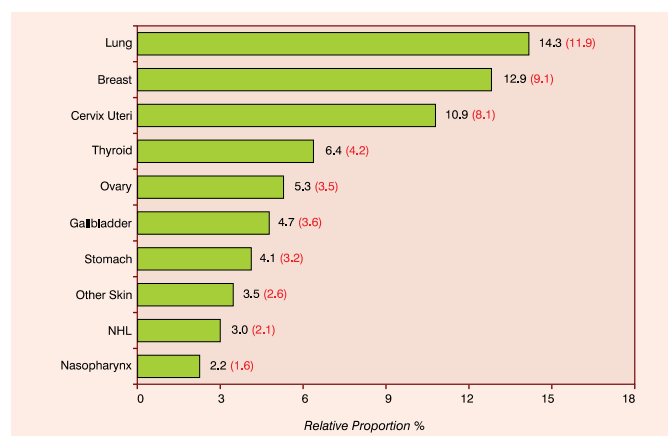
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: lung (14.3%) followed by breast (12.9%), cervix uteri (10.9%), thyroid (6.4%) and ovary (5.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (8.3 and 11.9), breast (7.5 and 9.1), cervix uteri (6.3 and 8.1), thyroid (3.7 and 4.2) and ovary (3.1 and 3.5).

Fig. 2.11(a): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



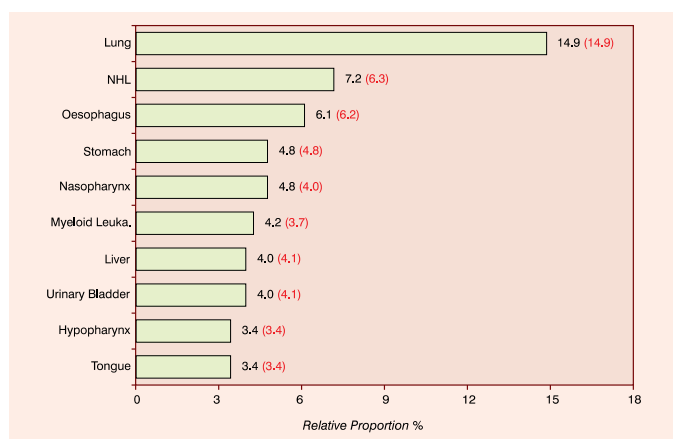
IMPHAL WEST DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (14.9%), NHL (7.2%), oesophagus (6.1%), stomach (4.8%) and nasopharynx (4.8%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (11.1 and 14.9), NHL (5.3 and 6.3), oesophagus (4.6 and 6.2), stomach (3.6 and 4.8) and nasopharynx (3.6 and 4.0).

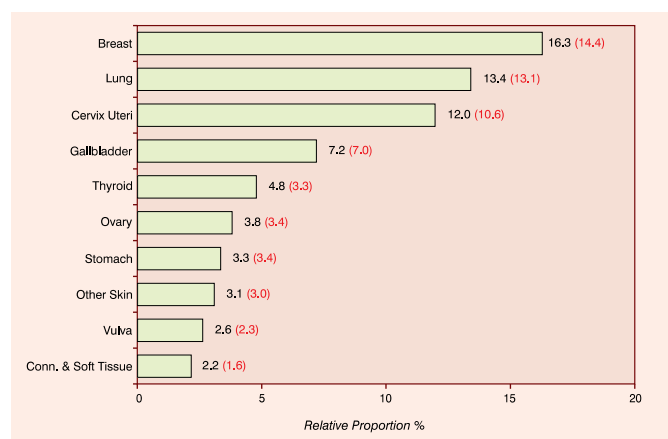
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (16.3%) followed by lung (13.4%), cervix uteri (12.0%), gallbladder (7.2%) and thyroid (4.8%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (13.1 and 14.4), lung (10.8 and 13.1), cervix uteri (9.7 and 10.6), gallbladder (5.8 and 7.0) and thyroid (3.9 and 3.3).

Fig. 2.11(b): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



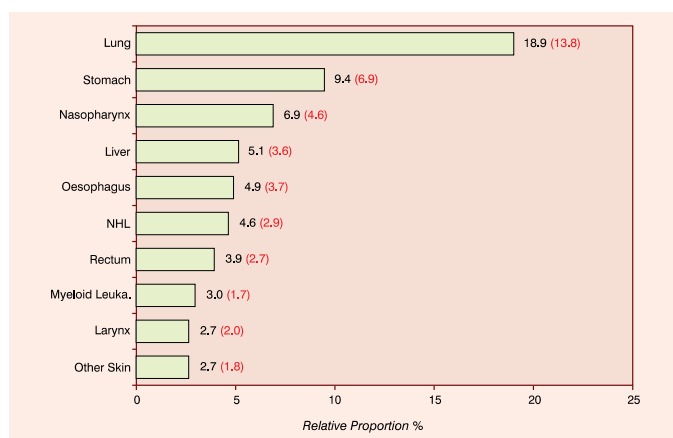
MANIPUR STATE EXCLUDING IMPHAL WEST DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (18.9%), stomach (9.4%), nasopharynx (6.9%), liver (5.1%) and oesophagus (4.9%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (9.3 and 13.8), stomach (4.7 and 6.9), nasopharynx (3.4 and 4.6), liver (2.5 and 3.6) and oesophagus (2.4 and 3.7).

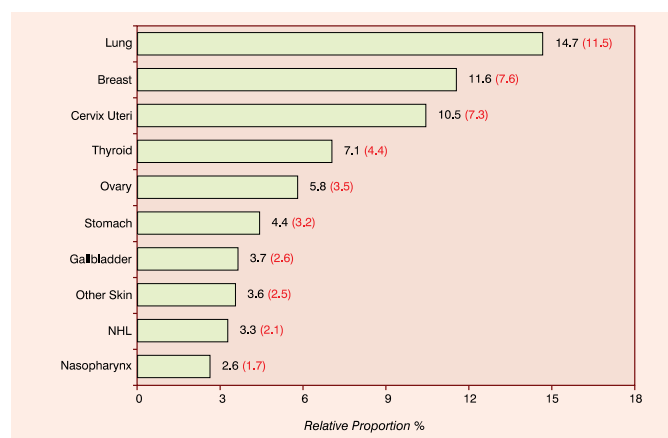
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: lung (14.7%) followed by breast (11.6%), cervix uteri (10.5%), thyroid (7.1%) and ovary (5.8%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (7.7 and 11.5) followed by breast (6.0 and 7.6), cervix uteri (5.5 and 7.3), thyroid (3.7 and 4.4) and ovary (3.0 and 3.5).

Fig. 2.11(c): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer - (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



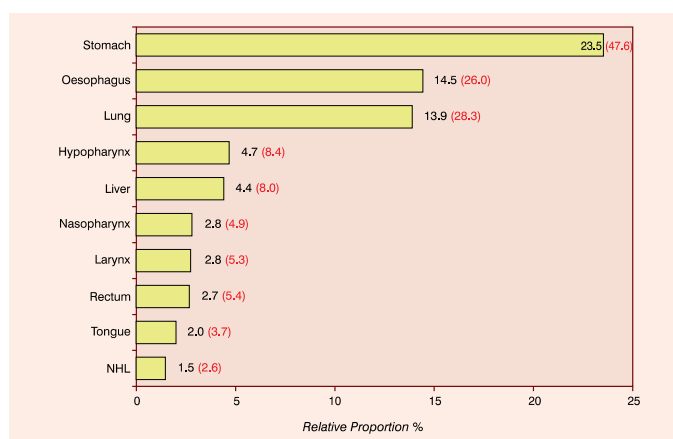
MIZORAM STATE

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: stomach (23.5%), oesophagus (14.5%), lung (13.9%), hypopharynx (4.7%) and liver (4.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (28.4 and 47.6), oesophagus (17.4 and 26.0), lung (16.7 and 28.3), hypopharynx (5.6 and 8.4) and liver (5.3 and 8.0).

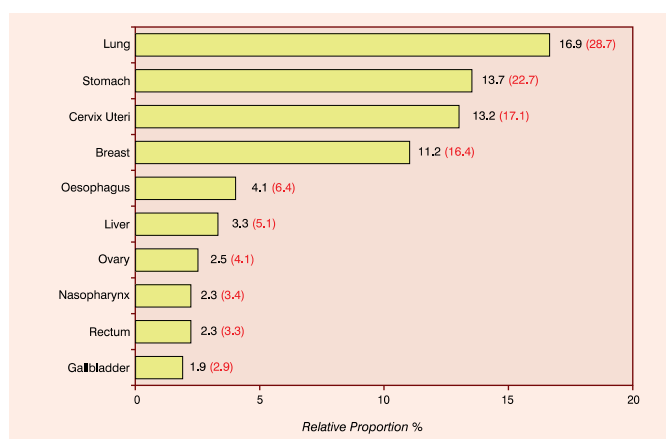
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: lung (16.9%), stomach (13.7%), cervix uteri (13.2%), breast (11.2%) and oesophagus (4.1%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (17.3 and 28.7), stomach (14.0 and 22.7), cervix uteri (13.5 and 17.1), breast (11.5 and 16.4) and oesophagus (4.2 and 6.4).

Fig. 2.12(a): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



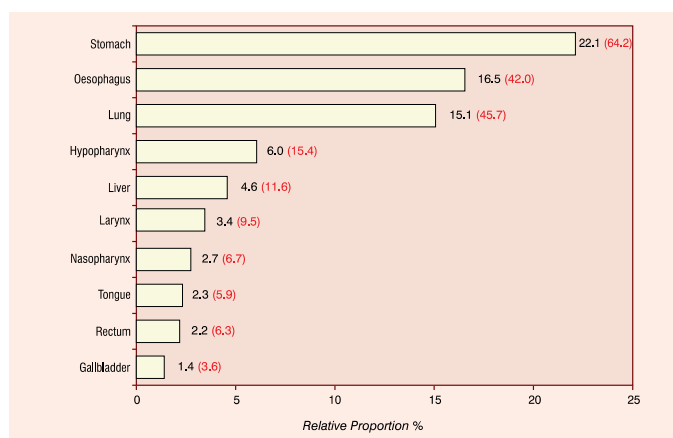
AIZAWL DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: stomach (22.1%), oesophagus (16.5%), lung (15.1%), hypopharynx (6.0%) and liver (4.6%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (37.2 and 64.2), oesophagus (27.8 and 42.0), lung (25.4 and 45.7), hypopharynx (10.1 and 15.4) and liver (7.7 and 11.6).

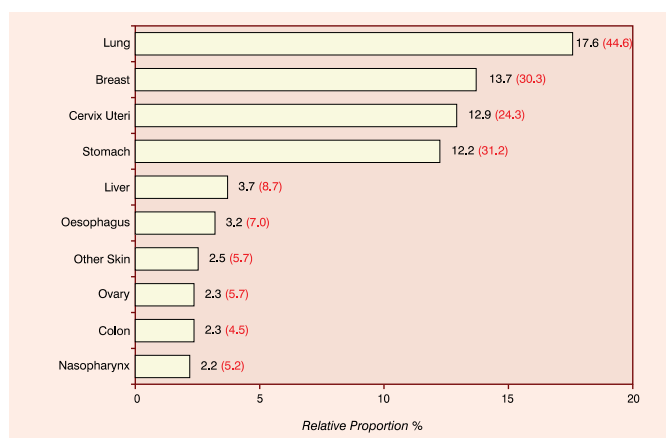
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: lung (17.6%), breast (13.7%), cervix uteri (12.9%), stomach (12.2%) and liver (3.7%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (26.3 and 44.6), breast (20.6 and 30.3), cervix uteri (19.3 and 24.3), stomach (18.3 and 31.2) and liver (5.5 and 8.7).

Fig. 2.12(b): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



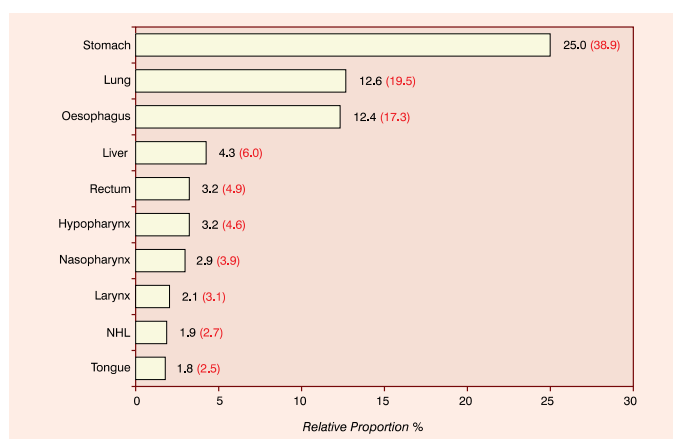
MIZORAM STATE EXCLUDING AIZAWL DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: stomach (25.0%), lung (12.6%), oesophagus (12.4%), liver (4.3%) and rectum (3.2%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (23.4 and 38.9), lung (11.8 and 19.5), oesophagus (11.5 and 17.3), liver (4.0 and 6.0) and rectum (3.0 and 4.9).

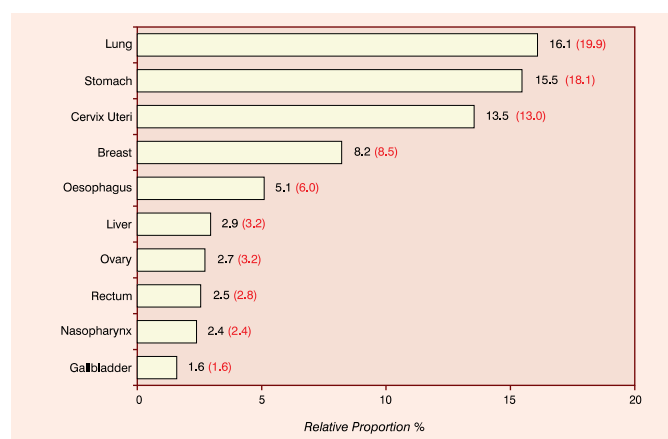
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: lung (16.1%), stomach (15.5%), cervix uteri (13.5%), breast (8.2%) and oesophagus (5.1%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (12.0 and 19.9), stomach (11.6 and 18.1), cervix uteri (10.1 and 13.0), breast (6.1 and 8.5) and oesophagus (3.8 and 6.0).

Fig. 2.12(c): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



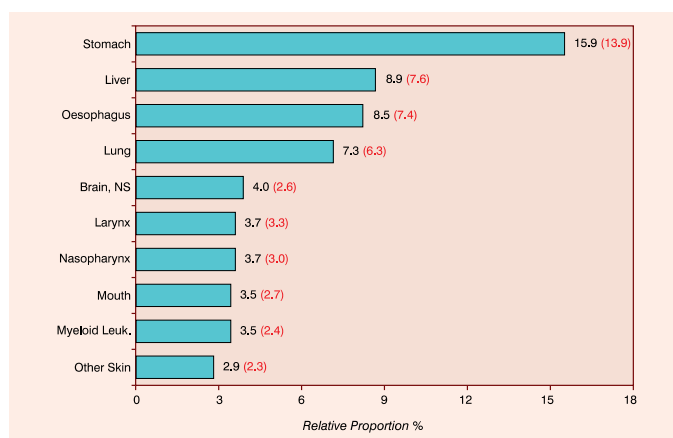
SIKKIM STATE

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: stomach (15.9%), liver (8.9%), oesophagus (8.5%), lung (7.3%) and brain, NS (4.0%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (8.8 and 13.9), liver (4.9 and 7.6), oesophagus (4.7 and 7.4), lung (4.1 and 6.3) and brain, NS (2.2 and 2.6).

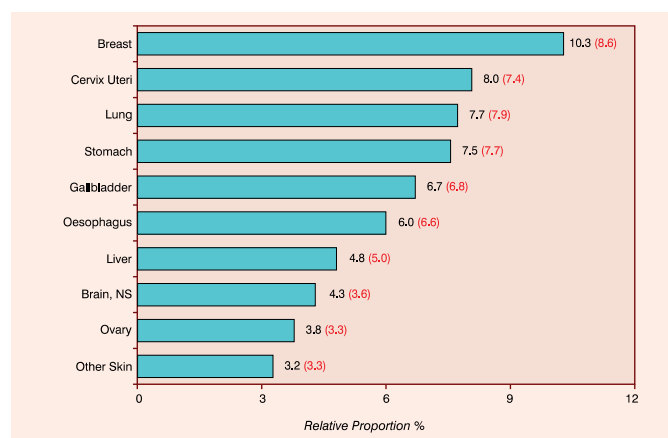
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (10.3%), cervix uteri (8.0%), lung (7.7%), stomach (7.5%) and gallbladder (6.7%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (6.1 and 8.6), cervix uteri (4.8 and 7.4), lung (4.6 and 7.9), stomach (4.5 and 7.7) and gallbladder (4.0 and 6.8).

Fig. 2.13: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2011) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



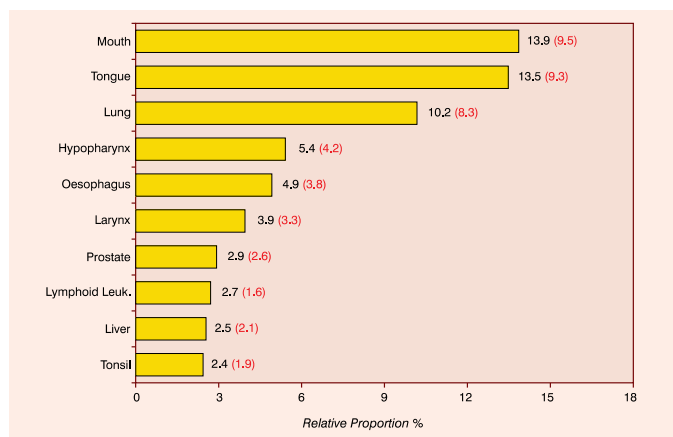
AHMEDABAD RURAL DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (13.9%), tongue (13.5%) followed by lung (10.2%), hypopharynx (5.4%) and oesophagus (4.9%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: mouth (7.9 and 9.5), tongue (7.6 and 9.3) followed by lung (5.8 and 8.3), hypopharynx (3.1 and 4.2) and oesophagus (2.8 and 3.8).

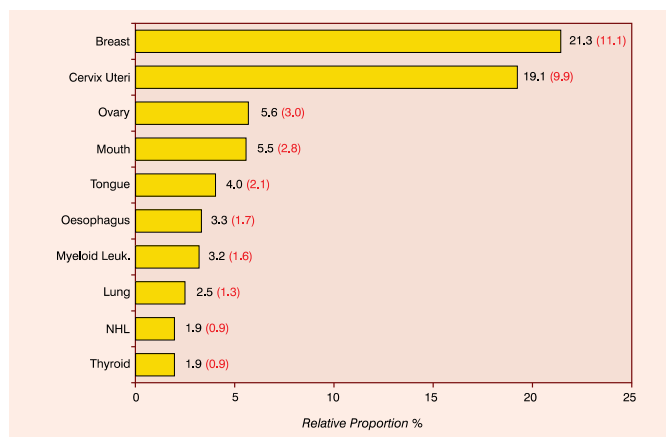
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (21.3%) followed by cervix uteri (19.1%), ovary (5.6%), mouth (5.5%) and tongue (4.0%). The two leading sites breast and cervix constituted 40.4% of the total cancers. The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (9.8 and 11.1) followed by cervix uteri (8.8 and 9.9), ovary (2.6 and 3.0), mouth (2.5 and 2.8) and tongue (1.8 and 2.1).

Fig. 2.14: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



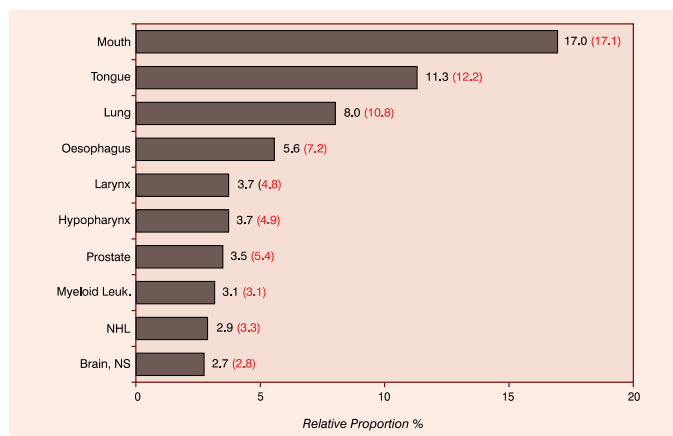
AHMEDABAD URBAN DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer among males were: mouth (17.0%), tongue (11.3%), lung (8.0%), oesophagus (5.6%) and larynx (3.7%). The relative CR and AAR of the sites per 100,000 population for the sites were: mouth (14.9 and 17.1), tongue (9.9 and 12.2), lung (7.0 and 10.8), oesophagus (4.9 and 7.2) and larynx (3.3 and 4.8).

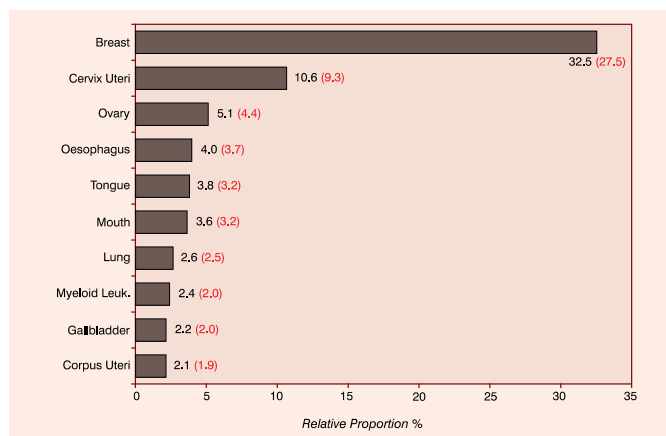
Females: Breast (32.5%) was the leading site followed by cervix uteri (10.6%) in Ahmedabad Urban area. The other leading sites were: ovary (5.1%), oesophagus (4.0%) and tongue (3.8%). The relative CR and AAR per 100,000 population were: breast (24.7 and 27.5), cervix uteri (8.1 and 9.3), ovary (3.9 and 4.4), oesophagus (3.0 and 3.7) and tongue (2.9 and 3.2). Breast and cervix uteri constituted 43.1% of all cancers among females.

Fig. 2.15: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females

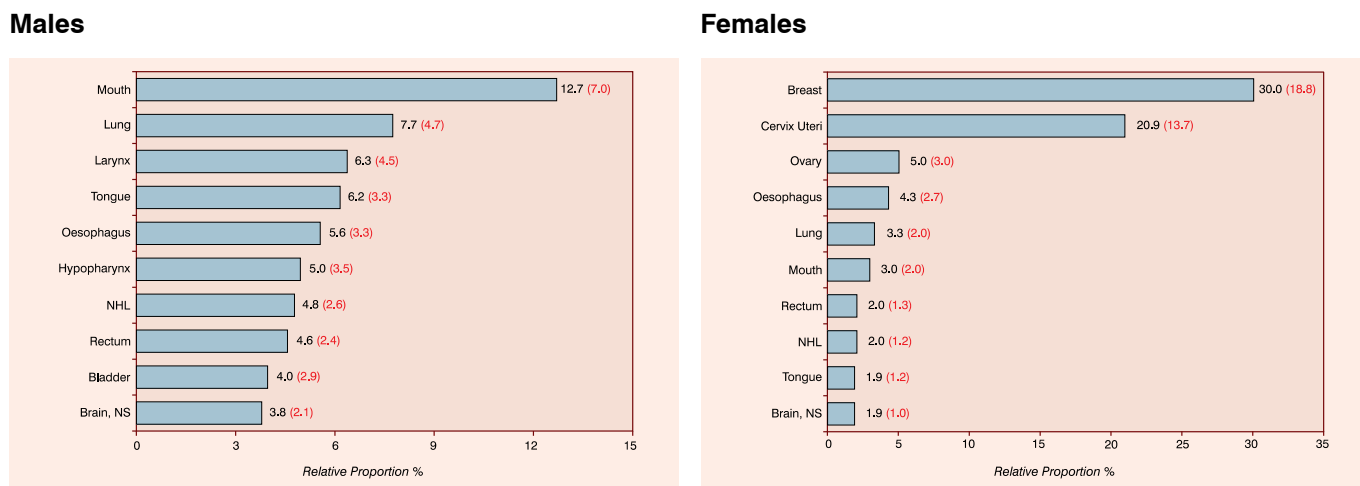


AURANGABAD

Males: The leading sites of cancer among males were: mouth (12.7%), lung (7.7%), larynx (6.3%), tongue (6.2%) and oesophagus (5.6%). The relative CR and AAR of the sites per 100,000 population for the sites were: mouth (4.8 and 7.0), lung (2.9 and 4.7), larynx (2.4 and 4.5), tongue (2.3 and 3.3) and oesophagus (2.1 and 3.3).

Females: The leading sites of cancer among females were: breast (30.0%) followed by cervix uteri (20.9%), ovary (5.0%), oesophagus (4.3%) and lung (3.3%). The relative CR and AAR per 100,000 population were: breast (13.3 and 18.8), cervix uteri (9.3 and 13.7), ovary (2.2 and 3.0), oesophagus (1.9 and 2.7) and lung (1.5 and 2.0).

Fig. 2.16: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

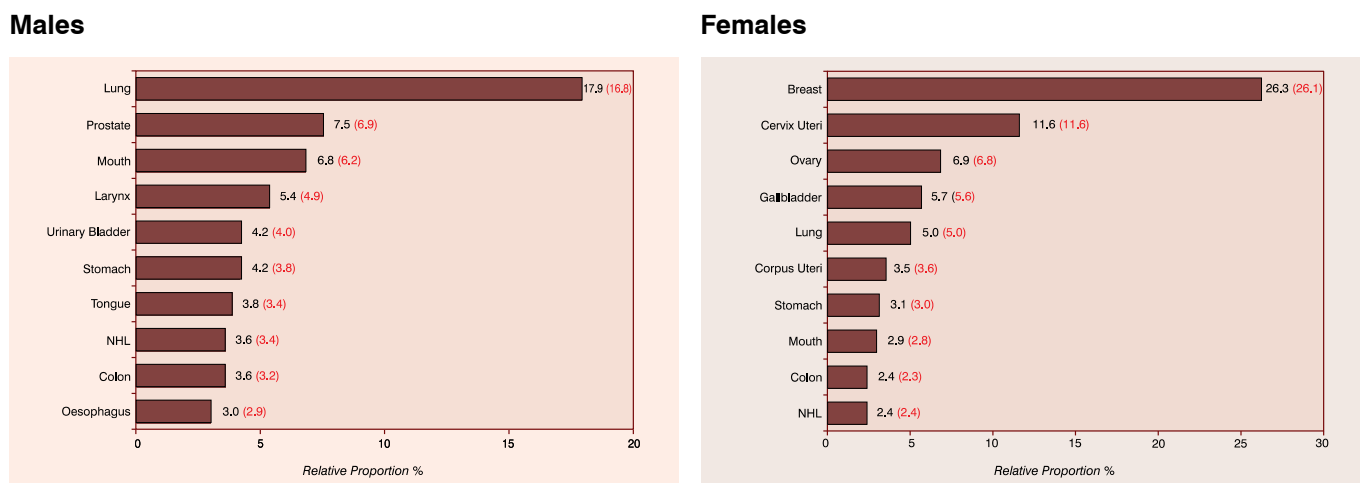


KOLKATA

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (17.9%), prostate (7.5%), mouth (6.8%), larynx (5.4%) and urinary bladder (4.2%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (18.1 and 16.8), prostate (7.6 and 6.9), mouth (6.9 and 6.2), larynx (5.4 and 4.9) and urinary bladder (4.3 and 4.0).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (26.3%) followed by cervix uteri (11.6%), ovary (6.9%), gallbladder (5.7%) and lung (5.0%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (29.0 and 26.1), cervix uteri (12.8 and 11.6), ovary (7.6 and 6.8), gallbladder (6.3 and 5.6) and lung (5.5 and 5.0).

Fig. 2.17: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2008-2009) (AARs given in parentheses)

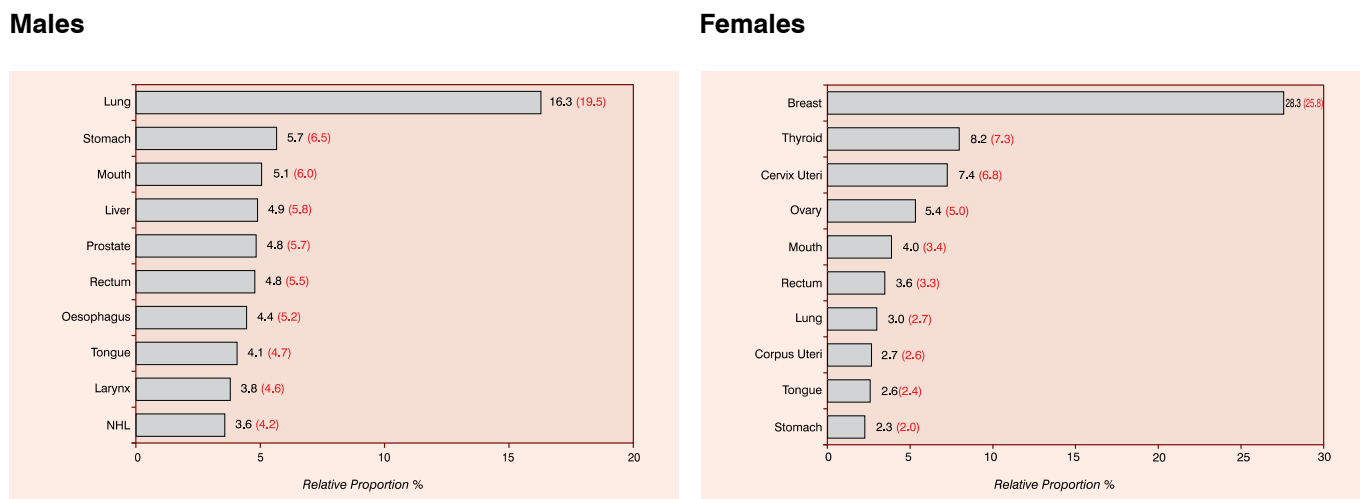


KOLLAM

Males: The leading sites of cancer among males were: lung (16.3%), stomach (5.7%), mouth (5.1%), liver (4.9%) and prostate (4.8%). The relative CR and AAR of the sites per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (21.0 and 19.5), stomach (7.3 and 6.5), mouth (6.5 and 6.0), liver (6.3 and 5.8) and prostate (6.2 and 5.7).

Females: The leading sites of cancer among females were: breast (28.3%) followed by thyroid (8.2%), cervix uteri (7.4%), ovary (5.4%) and mouth (4.0%). The relative CR and AAR per 100,000 population were: breast (30.7 and 25.8), thyroid (8.9 and 7.3), cervix uteri (8.1 and 6.8), ovary (5.9 and 5.0) and mouth (4.3 and 3.4).

Fig. 2.18: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

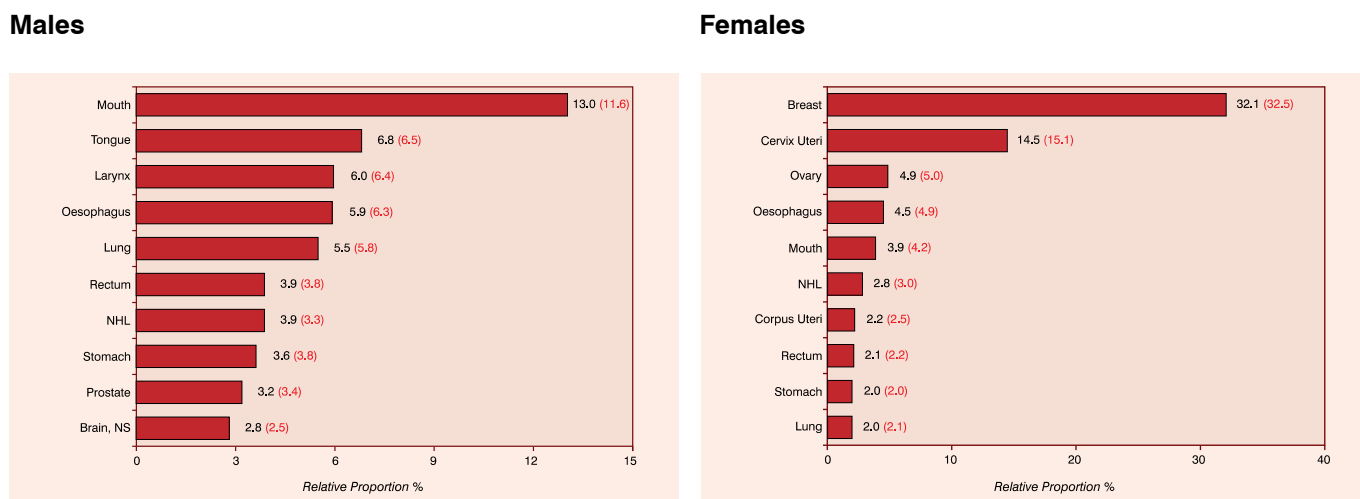


NAGPUR

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (13.0%), tongue (6.8%), larynx (6.0%), oesophagus (5.9%) and lung (5.5%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: mouth (10.6 and 11.6), tongue (5.5 and 6.5), larynx (4.8 and 6.4), oesophagus (4.8 and 6.3) and lung (4.4 and 5.8).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (32.1%) followed by cervix uteri (14.5%), ovary (4.9%), oesophagus (4.5%) and mouth (3.9%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (30.2 and 32.5), cervix uteri (13.6 and 15.1), ovary (4.6 and 5.0), oesophagus (4.2 and 4.9) and mouth (3.7 and 4.2). The two leading sites of breast and cervix constituted 46.6% of the total cancers.

Fig. 2.19: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2008-2009) (AARs given in parentheses)



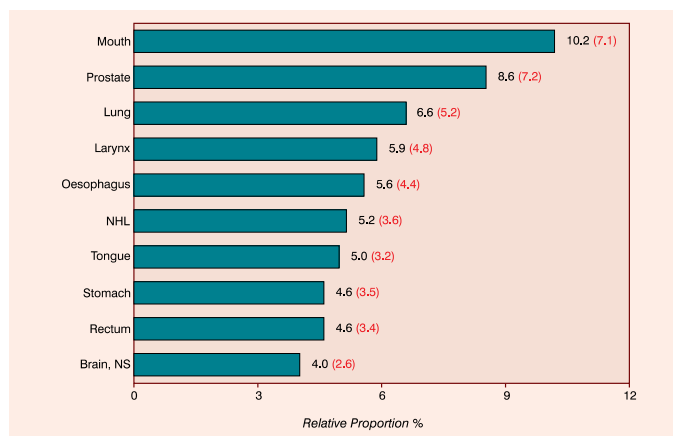
PUNE

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (10.2%), prostate (8.6%), lung (6.6%), larynx (5.9%) and oesophagus (5.6%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: mouth (5.4 and 7.1), prostate (4.5 and 7.2), lung (3.5 and 5.2), larynx (3.1 and 4.8) and oesophagus (2.9 and 4.4).

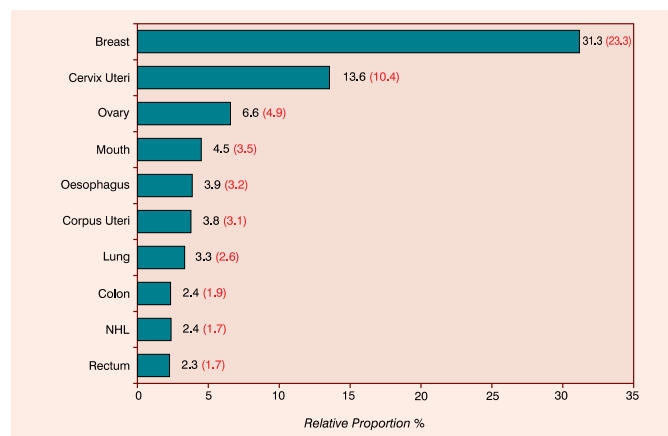
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (31.3%) followed by cervix uteri (13.6%), ovary (6.6%), mouth (4.5%) and oesophagus (3.9%). The two leading sites breast and cervix constituted 44.9% of the total cancers. The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (19.4 and 23.3), cervix uteri (8.4 and 10.4), ovary (4.1 and 4.9), mouth (2.8 and 3.5) and oesophagus (2.4 and 3.2).

Fig. 2.20: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



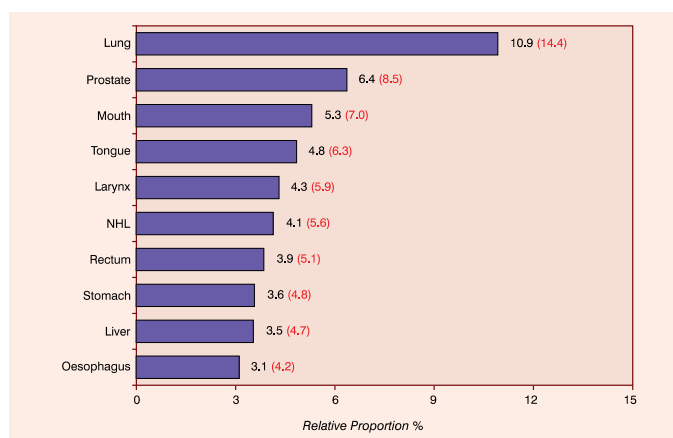
THIRUVANANTHAPURM

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (10.9%), prostate (6.4%), mouth (5.3%), tongue (4.8%) and larynx (4.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (15.7 and 14.4), prostate (9.1 and 8.5), mouth (7.6 and 7.0), tongue (6.9 and 6.3) and larynx (6.2 and 5.9).

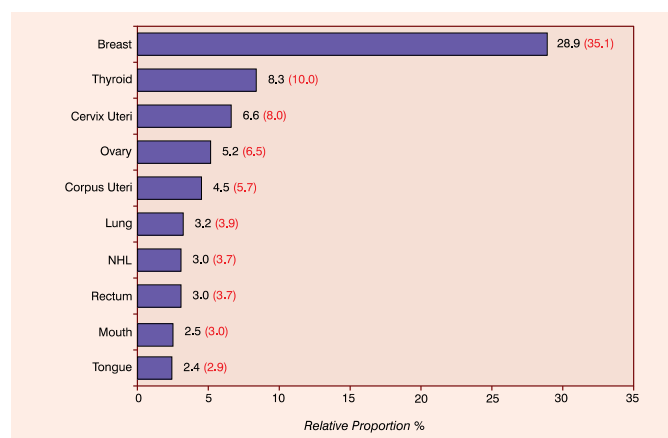
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (28.9%) followed by thyroid (8.3%), cervix uteri (6.6%), ovary (5.2%) and corpus uteri (4.5%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (41.7 and 35.1), thyroid (12.0 and 10.0), cervix uteri (9.5 and 8.0), ovary (7.52 and 6.5) and corpus uteri (6.5 and 5.7).

Fig. 2.21: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2009-2011) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



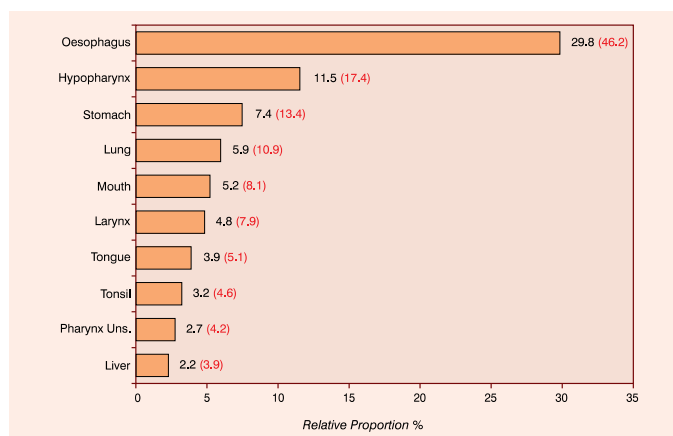
MEGHALAYA

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: oesophagus (29.8%), hypopharynx (11.5%), stomach (7.4%), lung (5.9%) and mouth (5.2%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (24.0 and 46.2), hypopharynx (9.3 and 17.4), stomach (6.0 and 13.4), lung (4.8 and 10.9) and mouth (4.2 and 8.1).

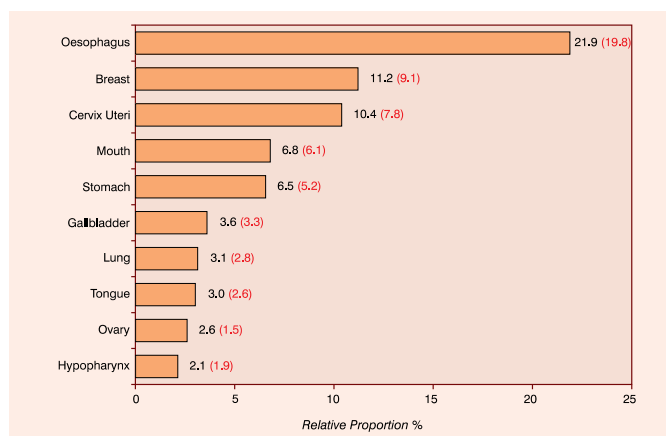
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: oesophagus (21.9%) followed by breast (11.2%), cervix uteri (10.4%), mouth (6.8%) and stomach (6.5%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (9.9 and 19.8), breast (5.1 and 9.1), cervix uteri (4.7 and 7.8), mouth (3.1 and 6.1) and stomach (3.0 and 5.2).

Fig. 2.22(a): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2010-2011) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



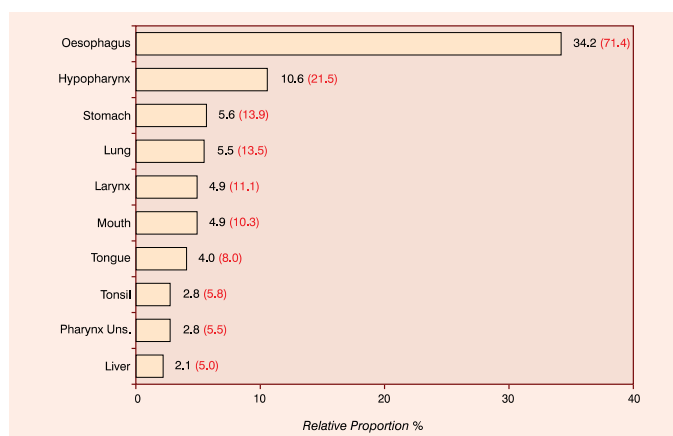
EAST KHASI HILLS

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: oesophagus (34.2%), hypopharynx (10.6%), stomach (5.6%), lung (5.5%) and larynx (4.9%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (40.2 and 71.4), hypopharynx (12.4 and 21.5), stomach (6.6 and 13.9), lung (6.5 and 13.5) and larynx (5.7 and 11.1).

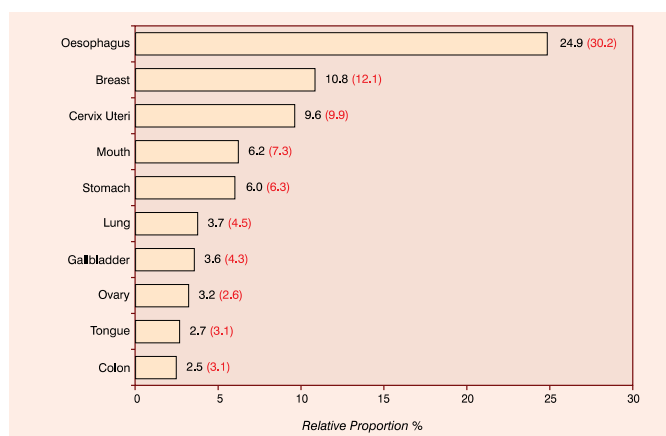
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: oesophagus (24.9%) followed by breast (10.8%), cervix uteri (9.6%), mouth (6.2%) and stomach (6.0%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (17.2 and 30.2), breast (7.5 and 12.1), cervix uteri (6.6 and 9.9), mouth (4.3 and 7.3) and stomach (4.2 and 6.3).

Fig. 2.22(b): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2010-2011) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



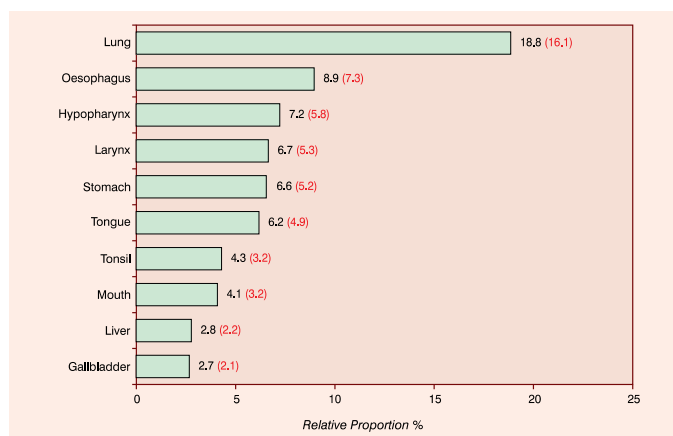
TRIPURA STATE

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (18.8%), oesophagus (8.9%), hypopharynx (7.2%), larynx (6.7%) and stomach (6.6%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (10.5 and 16.1), oesophagus (5.0 and 7.3), hypopharynx (4.0 and 5.8), larynx (3.7 and 5.3) and stomach (3.7 and 5.2).

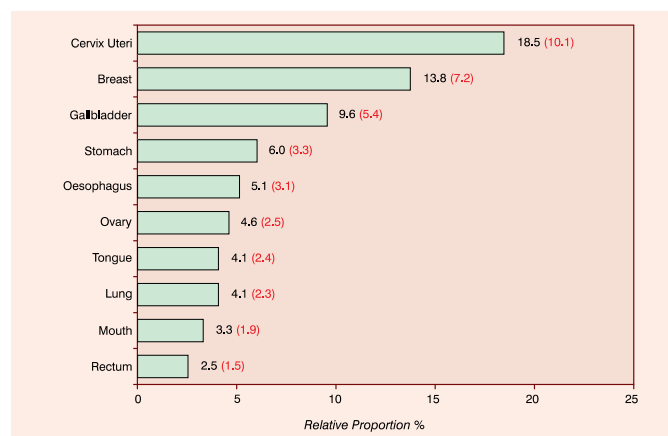
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: cervix uteri (18.5%) followed by breast (13.8%), gallbladder (9.6%), stomach (6.0%) and oesophagus (5.1%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: cervix uteri (8.1 and 10.1), breast (6.0 and 7.2), gallbladder (4.2 and 5.4), stomach (2.6 and 3.3) and oesophagus (2.2 and 3.1).

Fig. 2.23: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



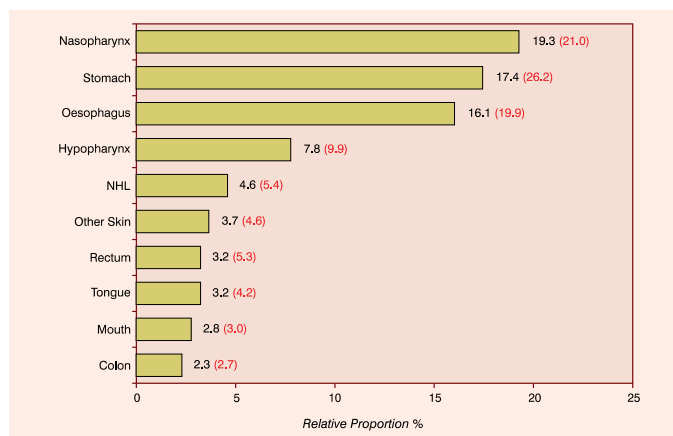
NAGALAND

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: nasopharynx (19.3%), stomach (17.4%), oesophagus (16.1%), hypopharynx (7.8%) and NHL (4.6%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: nasopharynx (12.6 and 21.0), stomach (11.4 and 26.2), oesophagus (10.5 and 19.9), hypopharynx (5.1 and 9.9) and NHL (3.0 and 5.4).

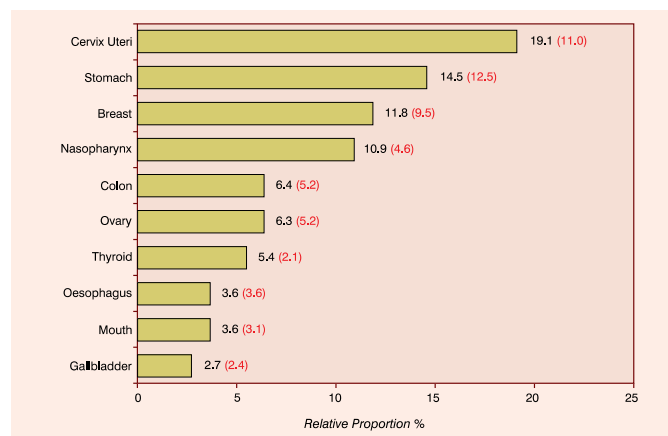
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: cervix uteri (19.1%) followed by stomach (14.5%), breast (11.8%), nasopharynx (10.9%) and colon (6.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: cervix uteri (6.9 and 11.0), stomach (5.2 and 12.5), breast (4.3 and 9.5), nasopharynx (3.9 and 4.6) and colon (2.3 and 5.2).

Fig. 2.24: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2010) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



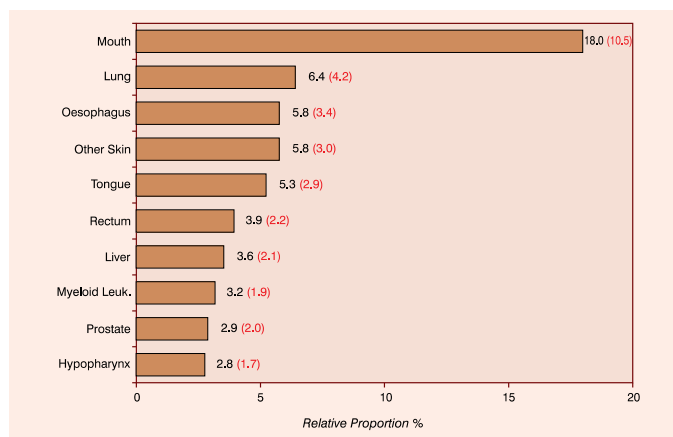
WARDHA

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (18.0%), lung (6.4%), oesophagus (5.8%), other skin (5.8%) and tongue (5.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: mouth (9.3 and 10.5), lung (3.3 and 4.2), oesophagus (3.0 and 3.4), other skin (3.0 and 3.0) and tongue (2.7 and 2.9).

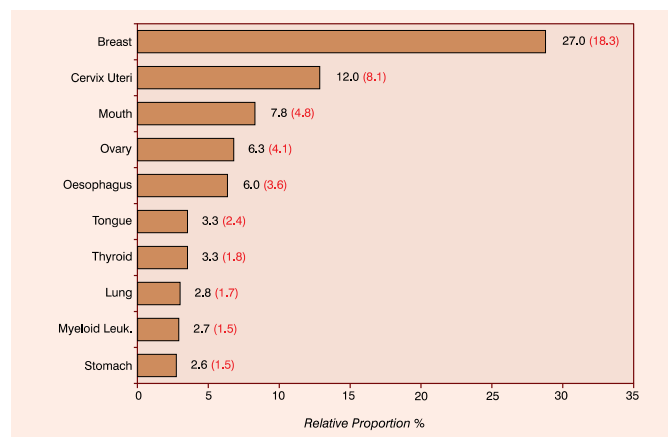
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (27.0%) followed by cervix uteri (12.0%), mouth (7.8%), ovary (6.3%) and oesophagus (6.0%). The two leading sites breast and cervix constituted 39.0% of the total cancers. The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (16.1 and 18.3), cervix uteri (7.2 and 8.1), mouth (4.6 and 4.8), ovary (3.8 and 4.1) and oesophagus (3.6 and 3.6).

Fig. 2.25: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2010-2011)
(AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



** This report for the years 2009-2011 is printed as per the recommendations of the combined meeting of the Research Area Panel (RAP) on Cancer under NCDIR and Steering Committee of NCRP held on 27 April 2012. Keeping in mind the above recommendations, the coordination team at NCDIR, planned and made efforts to help as many PBCRs as possible to meet the 2011 mark with the use of Information Technology. Majority of the PBCRs were provided with the PBCRDM 2.1 application so that cancer registration and processing of data can be expedited with little more effort from the registries during scrutiny and abstraction of cases. The use of the application as expected helped in reduction of the time taken to enter and report the data. Several PBCRs followed suit and sent in the data for 2011 in time for printing and their data of 2011 is included in this report. As and when the other PBCRs send in the 2011 data (and for some 2010 data as well), the tables etc of the respective PBCRs will be updated and the same will be incorporated in the web-version of the report.*

Bearing in mind the need for reducing the gap between the calendar year of data and year of report publication, the report of 2012-13 is planned to be got ready during the latter half of 2014. All PBCRs are encouraged to perform real-time (see Chapter 9) data abstraction and entry of both incident and mortality cases so as to enjoy the full power and potential of the software in cleaning and finalizing the data and thereby facilitating early release of the 2012-13 report.

The PBCR entitled "Barshi Expanded" has been shown as a separate entity in this report as this registry covers the population of the districts of Osmanabad & Beed. The portion of Bhum and Paranda Talukas of Osmanabad district is a common area for this PBCR and Barshi Rural but that is a minor portion and unlikely to change the overall picture of leading sites of cancer or any other, in either of the two PBCRs.