

Chapter 2

LEADING SITES OF CANCER

This chapter depicts the leading sites of cancer in the different PBCRs using Figure 2.1 to Figure 2.27. 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.

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.

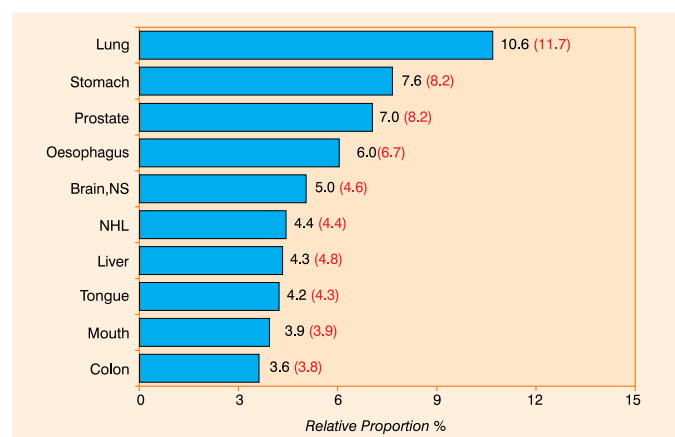
BANGALORE

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (10.6%), stomach (7.6%), prostate (7.0%), oesophagus (6.0%) and brain, NS (5.0%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for these sites were: lung (8.8 and 11.7), stomach (6.3 and 8.2), prostate (5.8 and 8.2), oesophagus (5.0 and 6.7) and brain, NS (4.1 and 4.6).

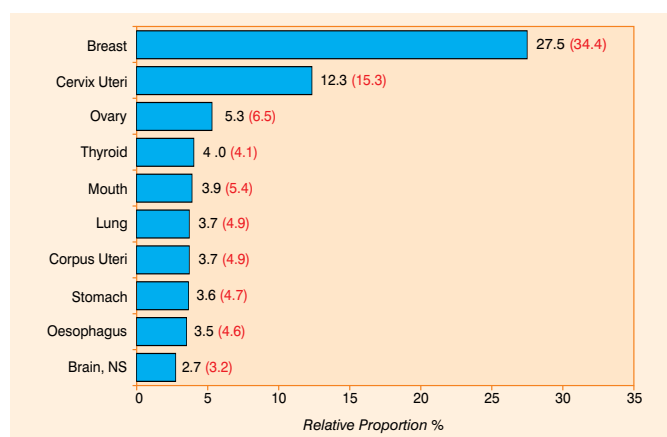
Females: Breast (27.5%) was the leading site of cancer in Bangalore registry area. The other leading sites were cervix uteri (12.3%), ovary (5.3%), thyroid (4.0%) and mouth (3.9%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (29.3 and 34.4), cervix uteri (13.1 and 15.3), ovary (5.6 and 6.5), thyroid (4.3 and 4.1) and mouth (4.2 and 5.4).

Fig. 2.1: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012)
Age Adjusted Incidence Rates given in parentheses

Males



Females



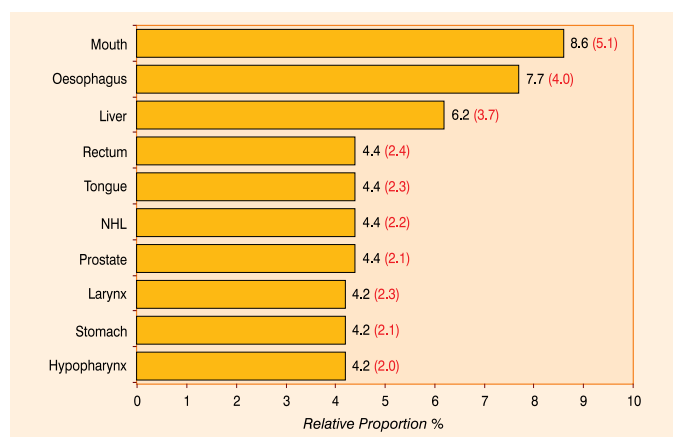
BARSHI RURAL

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (8.6%), oesophagus (7.7%), liver (6.2%), rectum (4.4%), tongue (4.4%), NHL (4.4%) and prostate (4.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for these sites were: mouth (4.9 and 5.1), oesophagus (4.4 and 4.0), liver (3.5 and 3.7), rectum (2.5 and 2.4), tongue (2.5 and 2.3), NHL (2.5 and 2.2) and prostate (2.5 and 2.1).

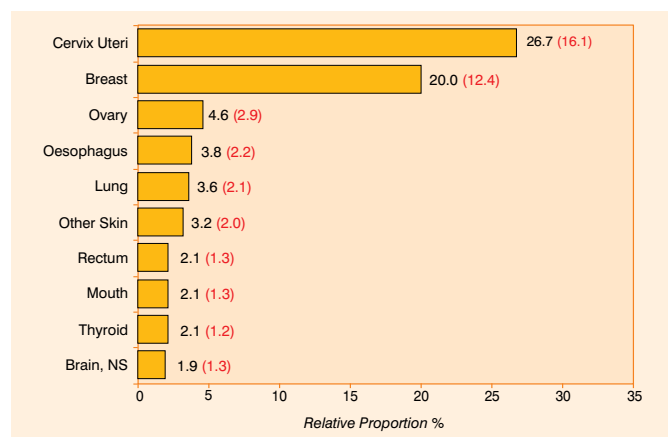
Females: Cervix uteri (26.7%) was the leading site of cancer in Barshi Rural registry area. The other leading sites were breast (20.0%), ovary (4.6%), oesophagus (3.8%) and lung (3.6%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: cervix uteri (17.7 and 16.1), breast (13.2 and 12.4), ovary (3.1 and 2.9), oesophagus (2.5 and 2.2) and lung (2.4 and 2.1).

Fig. 2.2: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



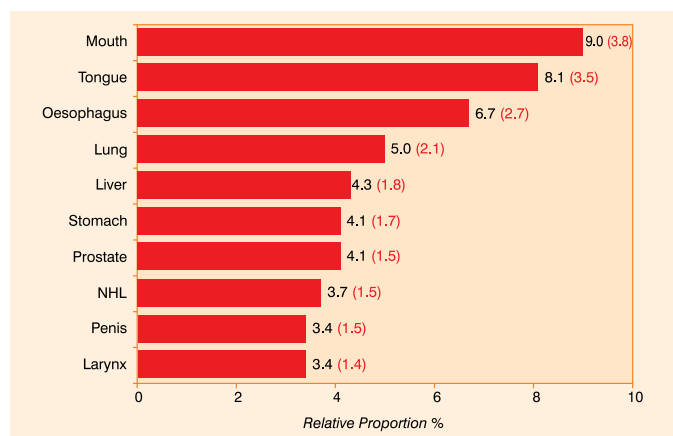
BARSHI EXPANDED#

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (9.0%), tongue (8.1%), oesophagus (6.7%), lung (5.0%) and liver (4.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for these sites were: mouth (3.6 and 3.8), tongue (3.2 and 3.5), oesophagus (2.7 and 2.7), lung (2.0 and 2.1) and liver (1.7 and 1.8).

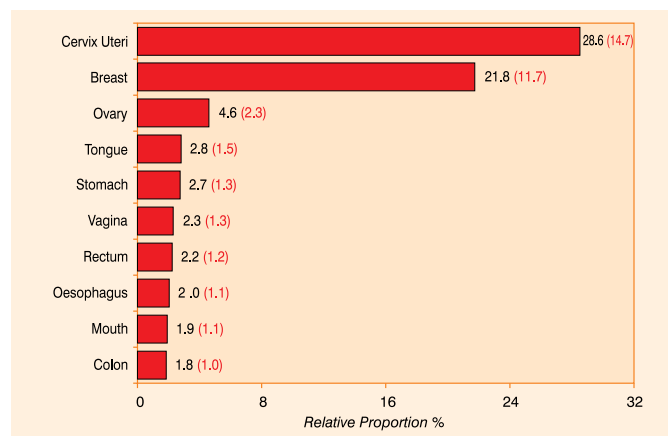
Females: Cervix uteri (28.6%) was the leading site of cancer in Barshi Expanded registry area. The other leading sites were breast (21.8%), ovary (4.6%), tongue (2.8%) and stomach (2.7%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: cervix uteri (15.6 and 14.7), breast (11.9 and 11.7), ovary (2.5 and 2.3), tongue (1.5 and 1.5) and stomach (1.4 and 1.3).

Fig. 2.3: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



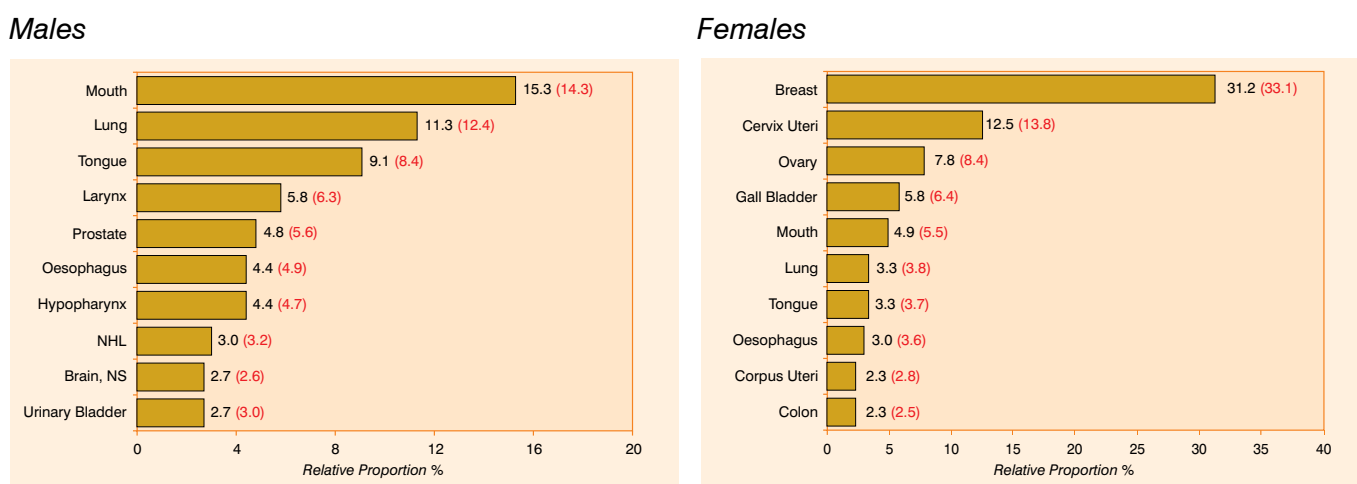
see note at the end of this chapter.

BHOPAL

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (15.3%), lung (11.3%), tongue (9.1%), larynx (5.8%) and prostate (4.8%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for these sites were: mouth (12.6 and 14.3), lung (9.3 and 12.4), tongue (7.5 and 8.4), larynx (4.8 and 6.3) and prostate (4.0 and 5.6).

Females: Breast (31.2%) was the leading site of cancer in Bhopal registry area. The other leading sites were cervix uteri (12.5%), ovary (7.8%), gall bladder (5.8%) and mouth (4.9%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (28.2 and 33.1), cervix uteri (11.3 and 13.8), ovary (7.0 and 8.4), gall bladder (5.2 and 6.4) and mouth (4.4 and 5.5).

Fig. 2.4: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2013) (AARs given in parentheses)

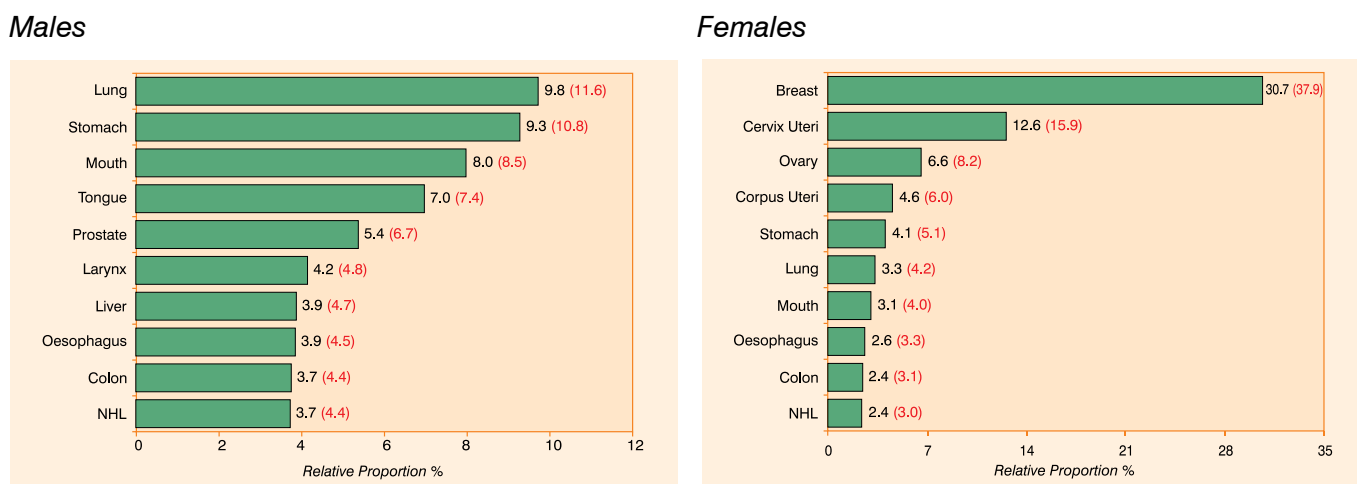


CHENNAI

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (9.8%), stomach (9.3%), mouth (8.0%), tongue (7.0%) and prostate (5.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (11.3 and 11.6), stomach (10.8 and 10.8), mouth (9.2 and 8.5), tongue (8.1 and 7.4) and prostate (6.2 and 6.7).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (30.7%) followed by cervix uteri (12.6%), ovary (6.6%), corpus uteri (4.6%) and stomach (4.1%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (40.6 and 37.9), cervix uteri (16.7 and 15.9), ovary (8.7 and 8.2), corpus uteri (6.0 and 6.0) and stomach (5.4 and 5.1).

Fig. 2.5: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2013) (AARs given in parentheses)



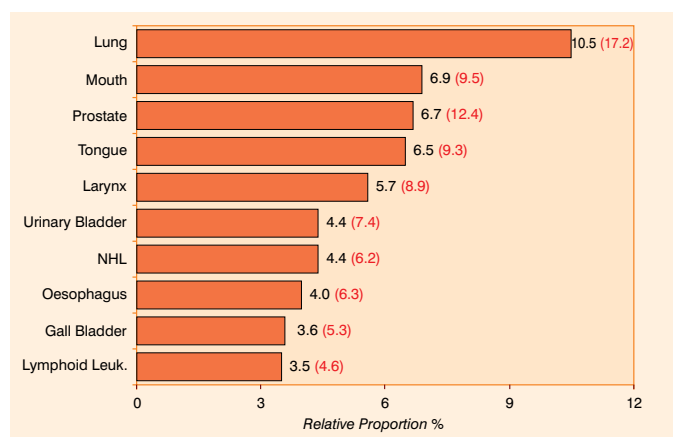
DELHI

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (10.5%), mouth (6.9%), prostate (6.7%), tongue (6.5%) and larynx (5.7%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 for the sites were: lung (11.8 and 17.2), mouth (7.8 and 9.5), prostate (7.6 and 12.4), tongue (7.3 and 9.3) and larynx (6.4 and 8.9).

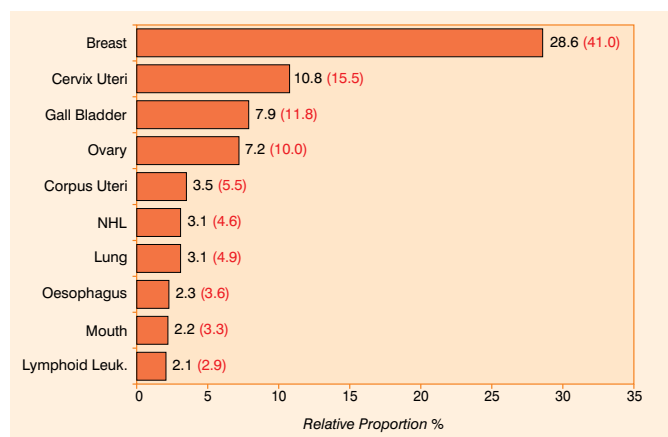
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (28.6%) followed by cervix uteri (10.8%), gall bladder (7.9%), ovary (7.2%) and corpus uteri (3.5%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (34.8 and 41.0), cervix uteri (13.2 and 15.5), gall bladder (9.6 and 11.8), ovary (8.7 and 10.0) and corpus uteri (4.3 and 5.5).

Fig. 2.6: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



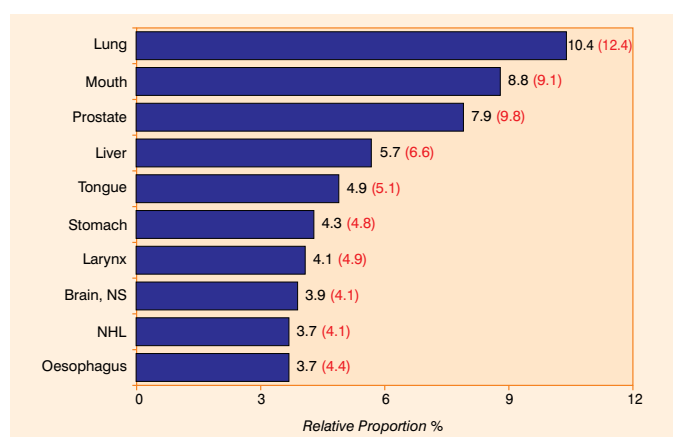
MUMBAI

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (10.4%), mouth (8.8%), prostate (7.9%), liver (5.7%) and tongue (4.9%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (10.2 and 12.4), mouth (8.6 and 9.1), prostate (7.7 and 9.8), liver (5.6 and 6.6) and tongue (4.8 and 5.1).

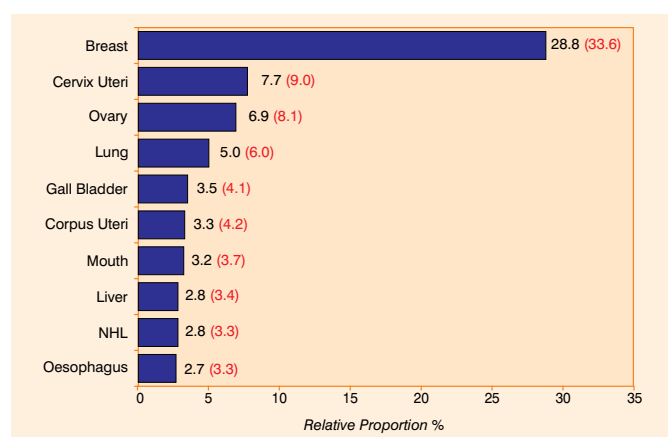
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (28.8%) followed by cervix uteri (7.7%), ovary (6.9%), lung (5.0%) and gall bladder (3.5%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (33.6 and 33.6), cervix uteri (9.0 and 9.0), ovary (8.1 and 8.1), lung (5.8 and 6.0) and gall bladder (4.1 and 4.1).

Fig. 2.7: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females

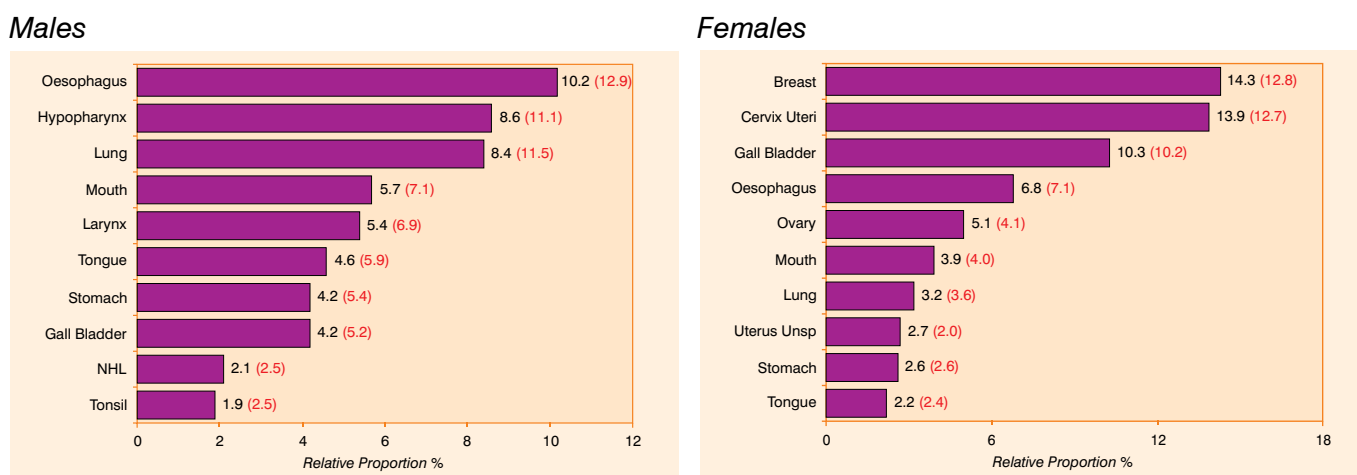


CACHAR DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: oesophagus (10.2%), hypopharynx (8.6%), lung (8.4%), mouth (5.7%) and larynx (5.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (9.9 and 12.9), hypopharynx (8.3 and 11.1), lung (8.1 and 11.5), mouth (5.5 and 7.1) and larynx (5.2 and 6.9).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (14.3%) followed by cervix uteri (13.9%), gall bladder (10.3%), oesophagus (6.8%) and ovary (5.1%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (11.3 and 12.8), cervix uteri (10.9 and 12.7), gall bladder (8.1 and 10.2), oesophagus (5.3 and 7.1) and ovary (4.0 and 4.1).

Fig. 2.8: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

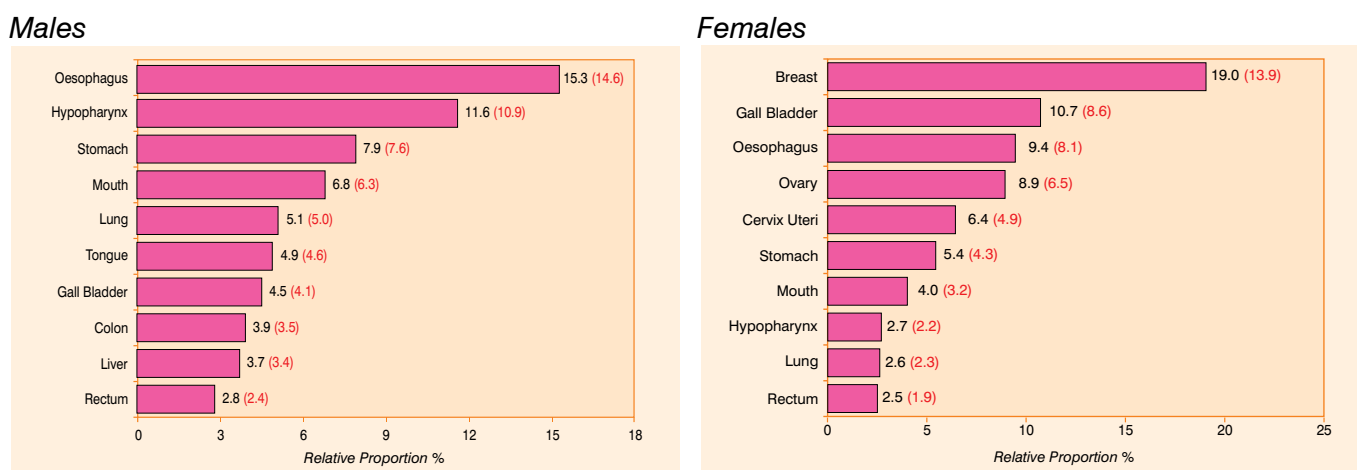


DIBRUGARH DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: oesophagus (15.3%), hypopharynx (11.6%), stomach (7.9%), mouth (6.8%) and lung (5.1%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (11.0 and 14.6), hypopharynx (8.4 and 10.9), stomach (5.7 and 7.6), mouth (4.9 and 6.3) and lung (3.7 and 5.0).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (19.0%), gall bladder (10.7%), oesophagus (9.4%), ovary (8.9%) and cervix uteri (6.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (12.7 and 13.9), gall bladder (7.2 and 8.6), oesophagus (6.3 and 8.1), ovary (6.0 and 6.5) and cervix uteri (4.3 and 4.9).

Fig. 2.9: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)



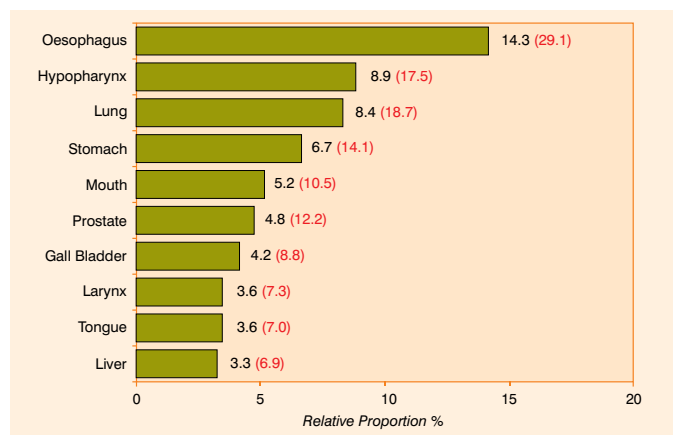
KAMRUP URBAN DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: oesophagus (14.3%), hypopharynx (8.9%), lung (8.4%), stomach (6.7%) and mouth (5.2%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (20.5 and 29.1), hypopharynx (12.7 and 17.5), lung (12.0 and 18.7), stomach (9.6 and 14.1) and mouth (7.5 and 10.5).

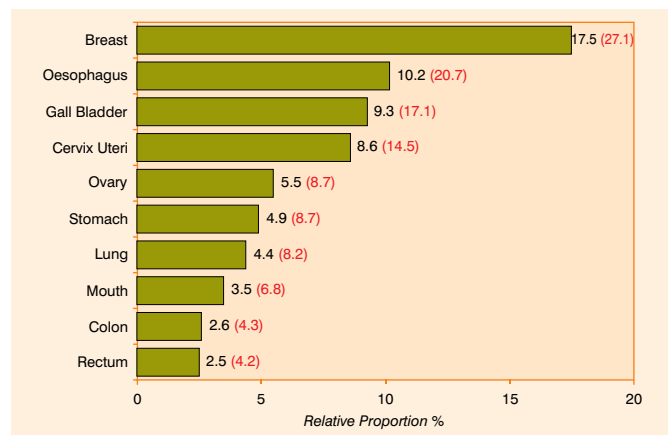
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (17.5%) followed by oesophagus (10.2%), gall bladder (9.3%), cervix uteri (8.6%) and ovary (5.5%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (21.5 and 27.1), oesophagus (12.6 and 20.7), gall bladder (11.4 and 17.1), cervix uteri (10.6 and 14.5) and ovary (6.8 and 8.7).

Fig. 2.10: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



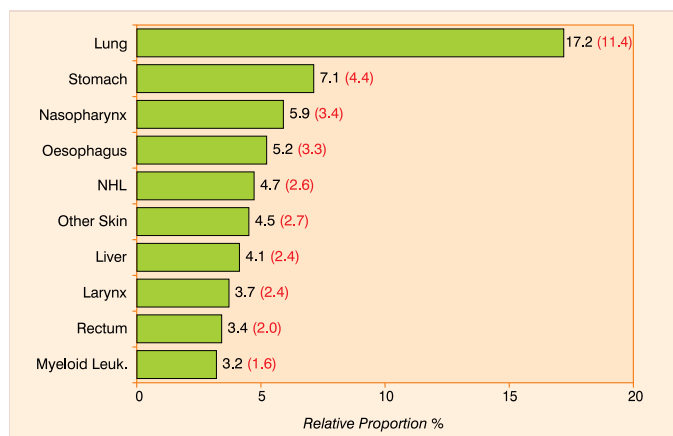
MANIPUR STATE

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (17.2%), stomach (7.1%), nasopharynx (5.9%), oesophagus (5.2%) and NHL (4.7%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (7.8 and 11.4), stomach (3.2 and 4.4), nasopharynx (2.7 and 3.4), oesophagus (2.4 and 3.3) and NHL (2.1 and 2.6).

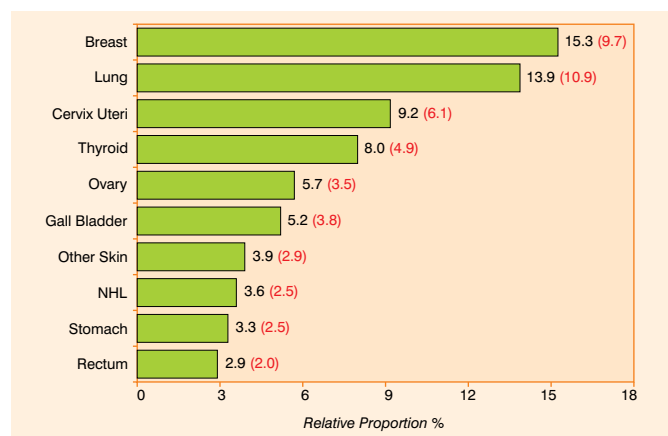
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (15.3%) followed by lung (13.9%), cervix uteri (9.2%), thyroid (8.0%) and ovary (5.7%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (8.6 and 9.7), lung (7.8 and 10.9), cervix uteri (5.1 and 6.1), thyroid (4.5 and 4.9) and ovary (3.2 and 3.5).

Fig. 2.11(a): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females

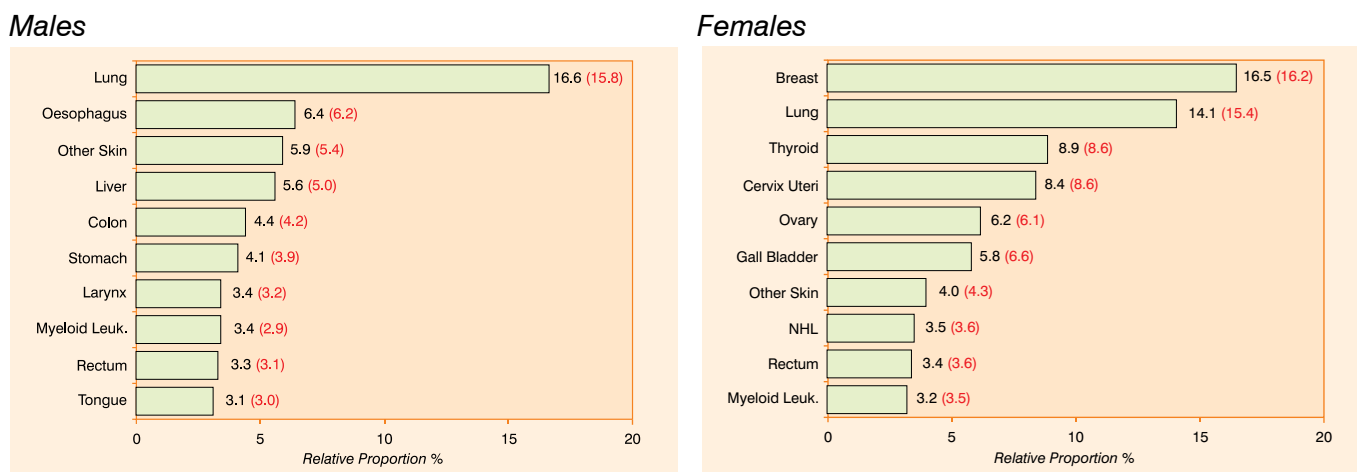


IMPHAL WEST DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (16.6%), oesophagus (6.4%), other skin (5.9%), liver (5.6%) and colon (4.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (13.4 and 15.8), oesophagus (5.2 and 6.2), other skin (4.8 and 5.4), liver (4.6 and 5.0) and colon (3.5 and 4.2).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (16.5%) followed by lung (14.1%), thyroid (8.9%), cervix uteri (8.4%) and ovary (6.2%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (16.6 and 16.2), lung (14.1 and 15.4), thyroid (8.9 and 8.6), cervix uteri (8.4 and 8.6) and ovary (6.2 and 6.1).

Fig. 2.11 (b): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

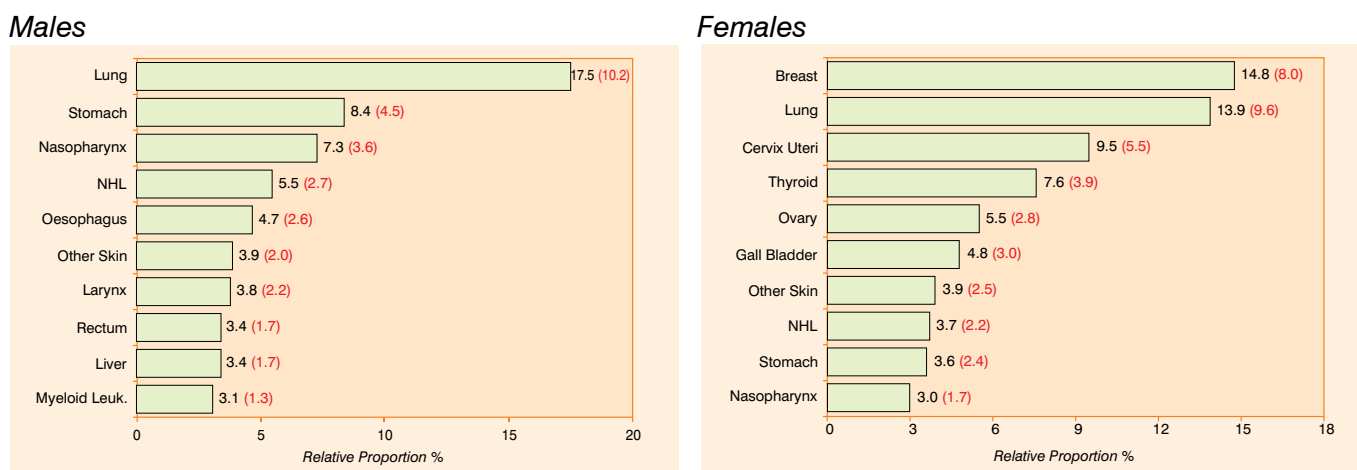


MANIPUR STATE EXCLUDING IMPHAL WEST DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (17.5%), stomach (8.4%), nasopharynx (7.3%), NHL (5.5%) and oesophagus (4.7%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (6.6 and 10.2), stomach (3.2 and 4.5), nasopharynx (2.8 and 3.6), NHL (2.1 and 2.7) and oesophagus (1.8 and 2.6).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (14.8%) followed by lung (13.9%), cervix uteri (9.5%), thyroid (7.6%) and ovary (5.5%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (6.8 and 8.0) followed by lung (6.4 and 9.6), cervix uteri (4.4 and 5.5), thyroid (3.5 and 3.9) and ovary (2.5 and 2.8).

Fig. 2.11 (c): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer – (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

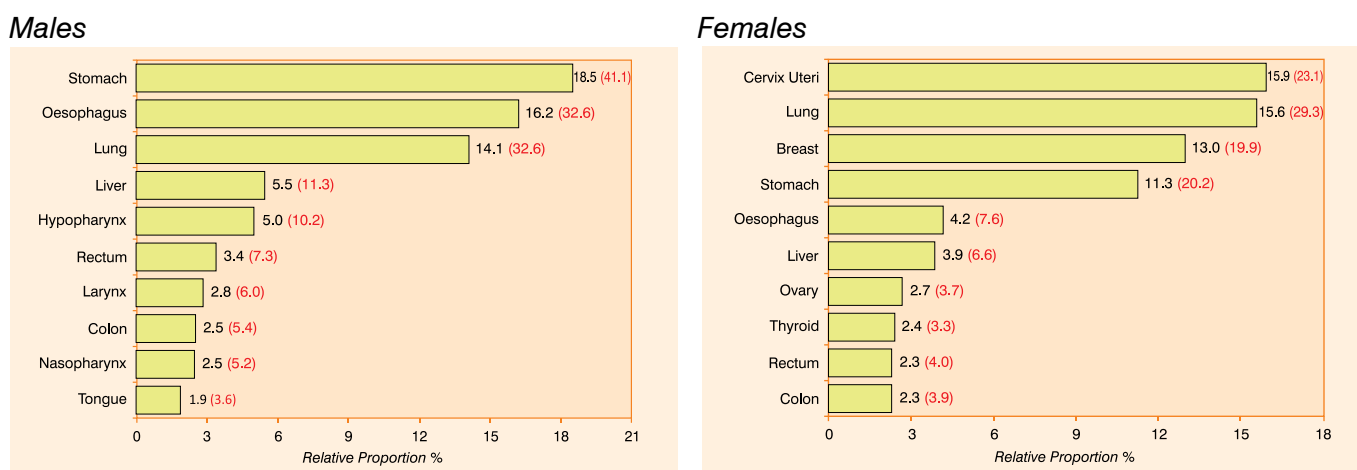


MIZORAM STATE

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: stomach (18.5%), oesophagus (16.2%), lung (14.1%), liver (5.5%) and hypopharynx (5.0%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (27.3 and 41.1), oesophagus (23.9 and 32.6), lung (20.8 and 32.6), liver (8.0 and 11.3) and hypopharynx (7.4 and 10.2).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: cervix uteri (15.9%), lung (15.6%), breast (13.0%), stomach (11.3%) and oesophagus (4.2%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: cervix uteri (19.4 and 23.1), lung (19.0 and 29.3), breast (15.8 and 19.9), stomach (13.7 and 20.2) and oesophagus (5.1 and 7.6).

Fig. 2.12(a): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

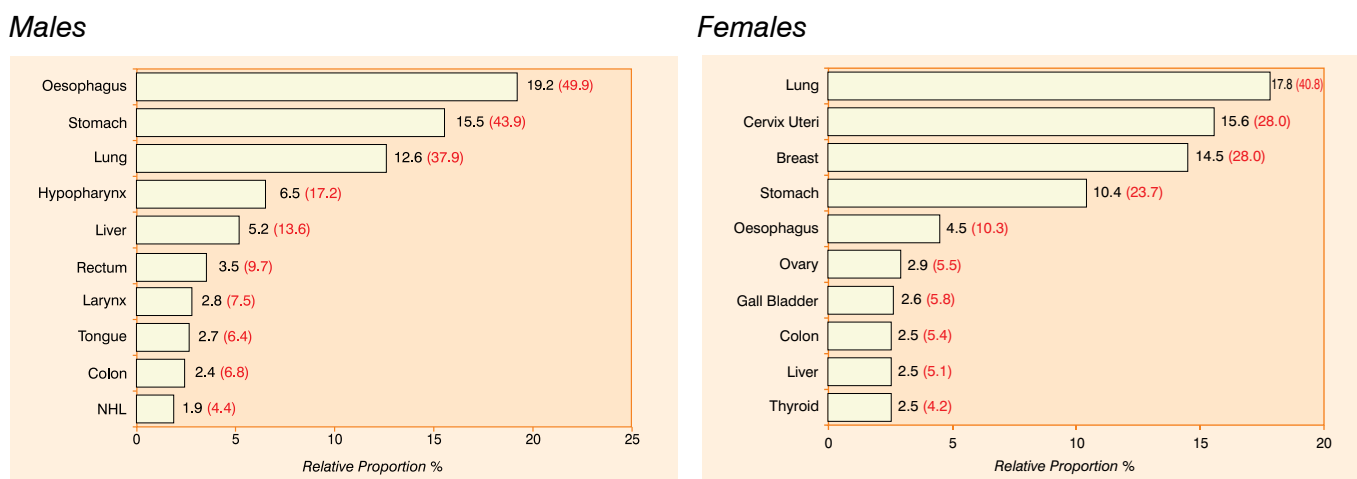


AIZAWL DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: oesophagus (19.2%), stomach (15.5%), lung (12.6%), hypopharynx (6.5%) and liver (5.2%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (39.3 and 49.9), stomach (31.8 and 43.9), lung (25.8 and 37.9), hypopharynx (13.3 and 17.2) and liver (10.6 and 13.6).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: lung (17.8%), cervix uteri (15.6%), breast (14.5%), stomach (10.4%) and oesophagus (4.5%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (29.8 and 40.8), cervix uteri (26.0 and 28.0), breast (24.3 and 28.0), stomach (17.4 and 23.7) and oesophagus (7.5 and 10.3).

Fig. 2.12(b): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)



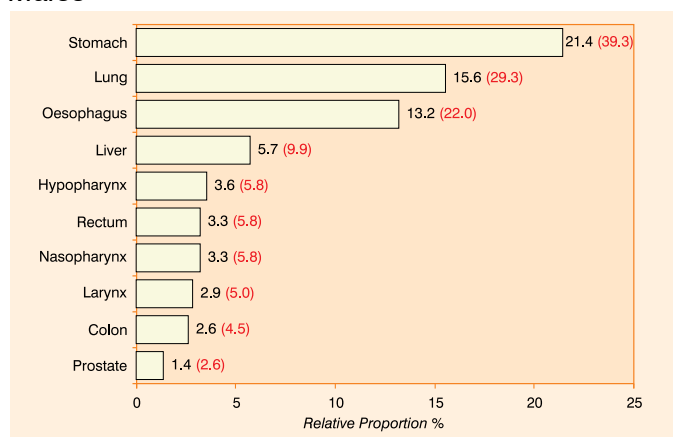
MIZORAM STATE EXCLUDING AIZAWL DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: stomach (21.4%), lung (15.6%), oesophagus (13.2%), liver (5.7%) and hypopharynx (3.6%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (24.8 and 39.3), lung (18.0 and 29.3), oesophagus (15.3 and 22.0), liver (6.6 and 9.9) and hypopharynx (4.1 and 5.8).

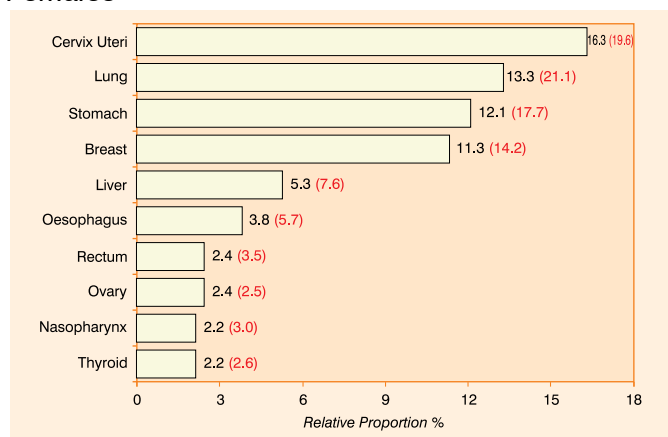
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: cervix uteri (16.3%), lung (13.3%), stomach (12.1%), breast (11.3%) and liver (5.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: cervix uteri (15.5 and 19.6), lung (12.6 and 21.1), stomach (11.5 and 17.7), breast (10.7 and 14.2) and liver (5.0 and 7.6).

Fig. 2.12(c): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



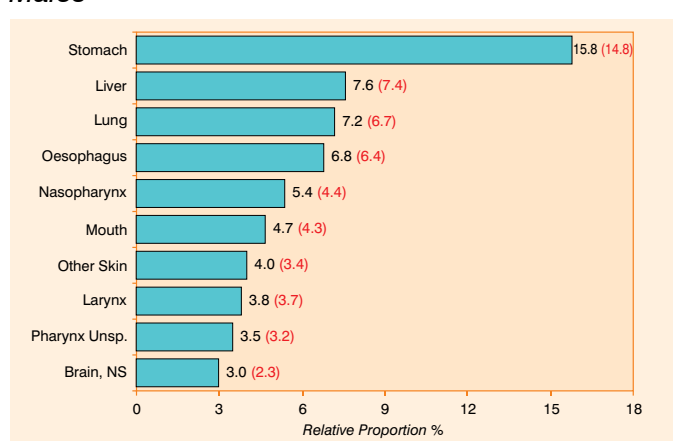
SIKKIM STATE

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: stomach (15.8%), liver (7.6%), lung (7.2%), oesophagus (6.8%) and nasopharynx (5.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (11.3 and 14.8), liver (5.4 and 7.4), lung (5.1 and 6.7), oesophagus (4.8 and 6.4) and nasopharynx (3.8 and 4.4).

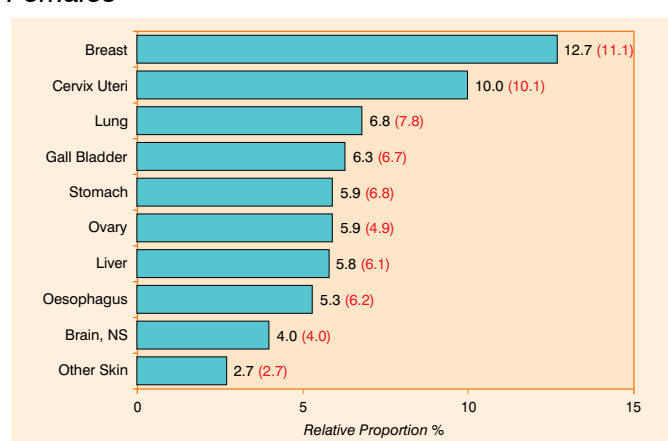
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (12.7%), cervix uteri (10.0%), lung (6.8%), gall bladder (6.3%), stomach (5.9%) and ovary (5.9%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (9.7 and 11.1), cervix uteri (7.6 and 10.1), lung (5.2 and 7.8), gall bladder (4.8 and 6.7), stomach (4.5 and 6.8) and ovary (4.5 and 4.9).

Fig. 2.13: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



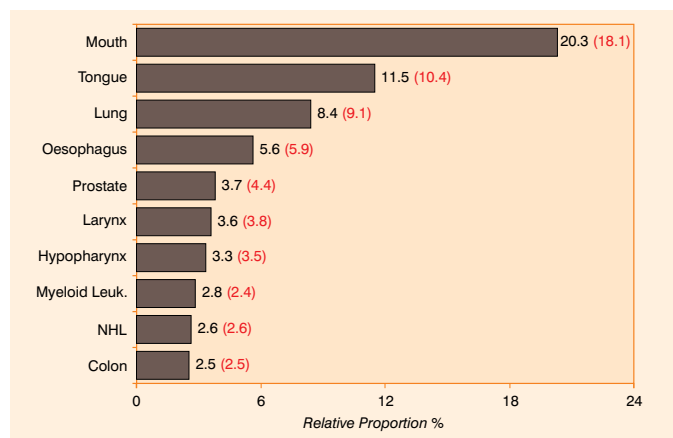
AHMEDABAD URBAN

Males: The leading sites of cancer among males were: mouth (20.3%), tongue (11.5%), lung (8.4%), oesophagus (5.6%) and prostate (3.7%). The respective CR and AAR of the sites per 100,000 population for the sites were: mouth (17.8 and 18.1), tongue (10.0 and 10.4), lung (7.3 and 9.1), oesophagus (4.9 and 5.9) and prostate (3.3 and 4.4).

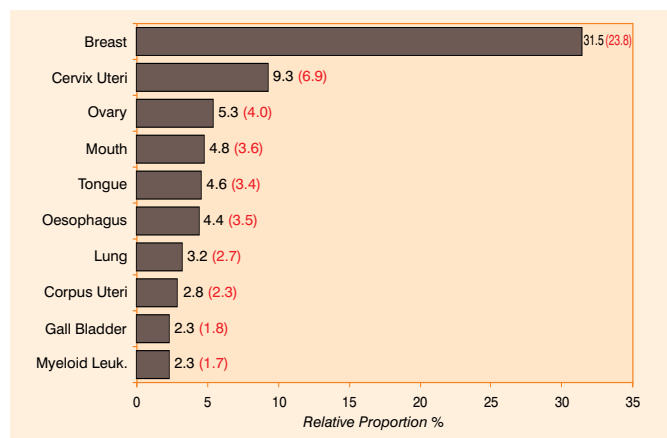
Females: Breast (31.5%) was the leading site followed by cervix uteri (9.3%) in Ahmedabad Urban area. The other leading sites were: ovary (5.3%), mouth (4.8%) and tongue (4.6%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population were: breast (23.0 and 23.8), cervix uteri (6.8 and 6.9), ovary (3.9 and 4.0), mouth (3.5 and 3.6) and tongue (3.3 and 3.4).

Fig. 2.14: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2013) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



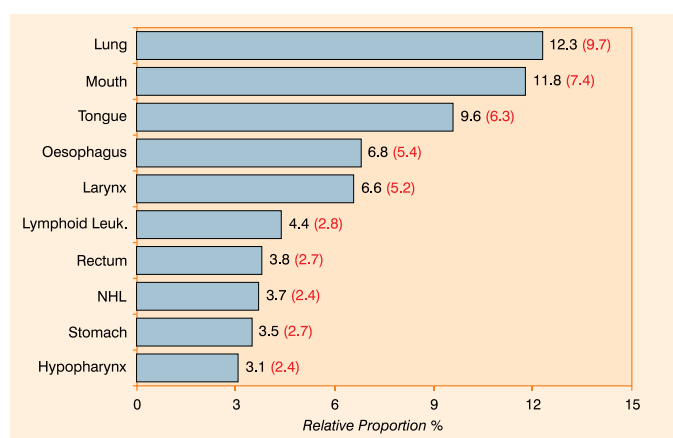
AURANGABAD

Males: The leading sites of cancer among males were: lung (12.3%), mouth (11.8%), tongue (9.6%), oesophagus (6.8%) and larynx (6.6%). The respective CR and AAR of the sites per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (7.0 and 9.7), mouth (6.7 and 7.4), tongue (5.5 and 6.3), oesophagus (3.8 and 5.4) and larynx (3.7 and 5.2).

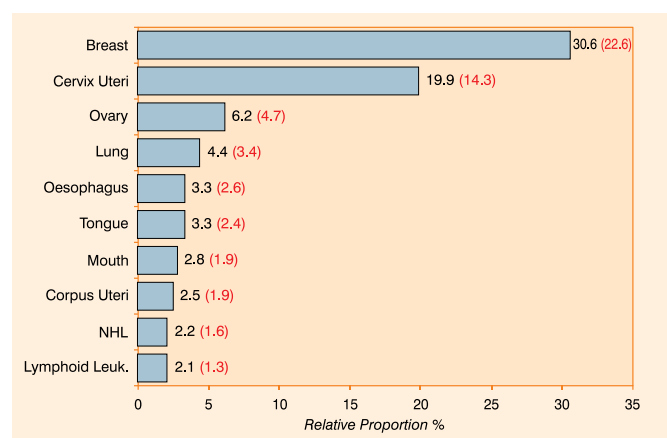
Females: The leading sites of cancer among females were: breast (30.6%) followed by cervix uteri (19.9%), ovary (6.2%), lung (4.4%), oesophagus (3.3%) and tongue (3.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population were: breast (18.5 and 22.6), cervix uteri (12.0 and 14.3), ovary (3.7 and 4.7), lung (2.6 and 3.4), oesophagus (2.0 and 2.6) and tongue (2.0 and 2.4).

Fig. 2.15: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females

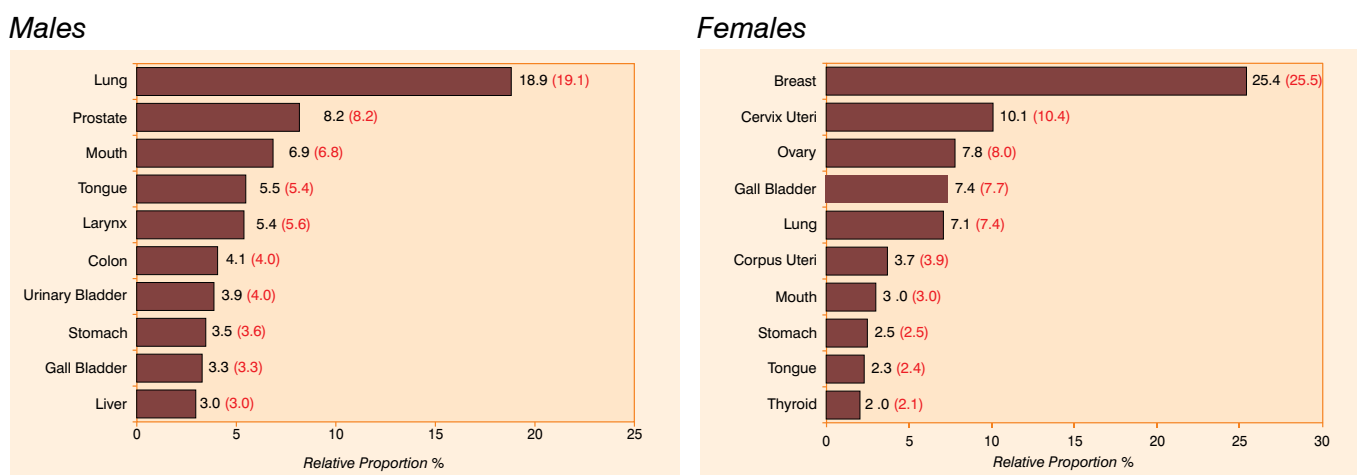


KOLKATA

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (18.9%), prostate (8.2%), mouth (6.9%), tongue (5.5%) and larynx (5.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (22.4 and 19.1), prostate (9.8 and 8.2), mouth (8.2 and 6.8), tongue (6.5 and 5.4) and larynx (6.4 and 5.6).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (25.4%) followed by cervix uteri (10.1%), ovary (7.8%), gall bladder (7.4%) and lung (7.1%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (30.7 and 25.5), cervix uteri (12.2 and 10.4), ovary (9.4 and 8.0), gall bladder (8.9 and 7.7) and lung (8.6 and 7.4).

Fig. 2.16: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012) (AARs given in parentheses)

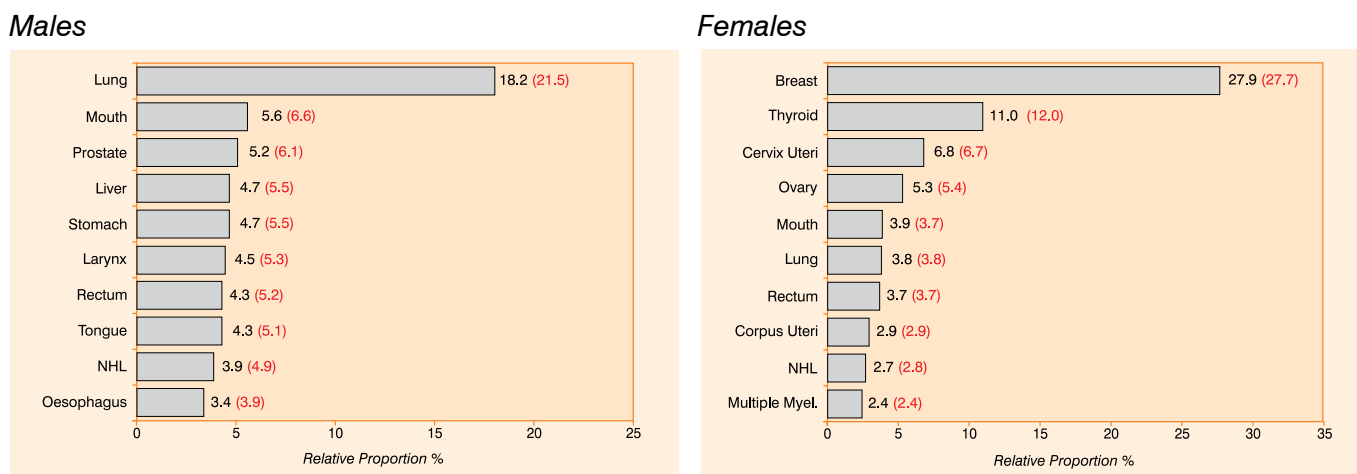


KOLLAM DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer among males were: lung (18.2%), mouth (5.6%), prostate (5.2%), liver (4.7%), stomach (4.7%) and larynx (4.5%). The respective CR and AAR of the sites per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (26.9 and 21.5), mouth (8.3 and 6.6), prostate (7.6 and 6.1), liver (7.0 and 5.5), stomach (6.9 and 5.5) and larynx (6.7 and 5.3).

Females: The leading sites of cancer among females were: breast (27.9%) followed by thyroid (11.0%), cervix uteri (6.8%), ovary (5.3%), mouth (3.9%) and lung (3.9%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population were: breast (36.3 and 27.7), thyroid (14.3 and 12.0), cervix uteri (8.9 and 6.7), ovary (6.9 and 5.4), mouth (5.1 and 3.7) and lung (5.0 and 3.8).

Fig. 2.17: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

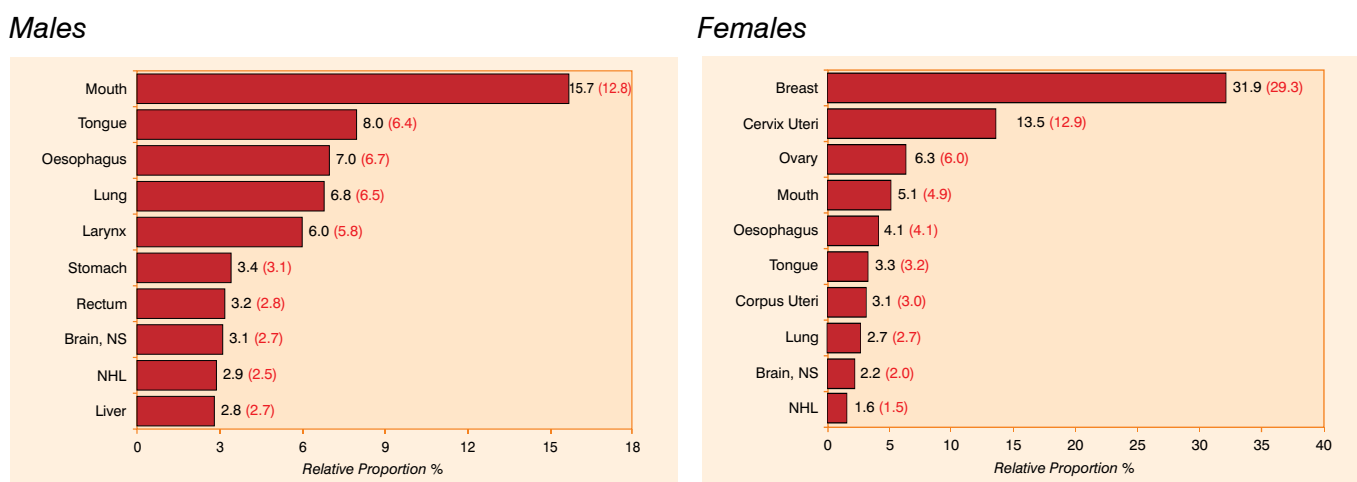


NAGPUR

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (15.7%), tongue (8.0%), oesophagus (7.0%), lung (6.8%) and larynx (6.0%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: mouth (13.4 and 12.8), tongue (6.8 and 6.4), oesophagus (6.0 and 6.7), lung (5.8 and 6.5) and larynx (5.1 and 5.8).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (31.9%) followed by cervix uteri (13.5%), ovary (6.3%), mouth (5.1%) and oesophagus (4.1%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (30.4 and 29.3), cervix uteri (12.9 and 12.9), ovary (6.0 and 6.0), mouth (4.9 and 4.9) and oesophagus (3.9 and 4.1).

Fig. 2.18: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2013) (AARs given in parentheses)

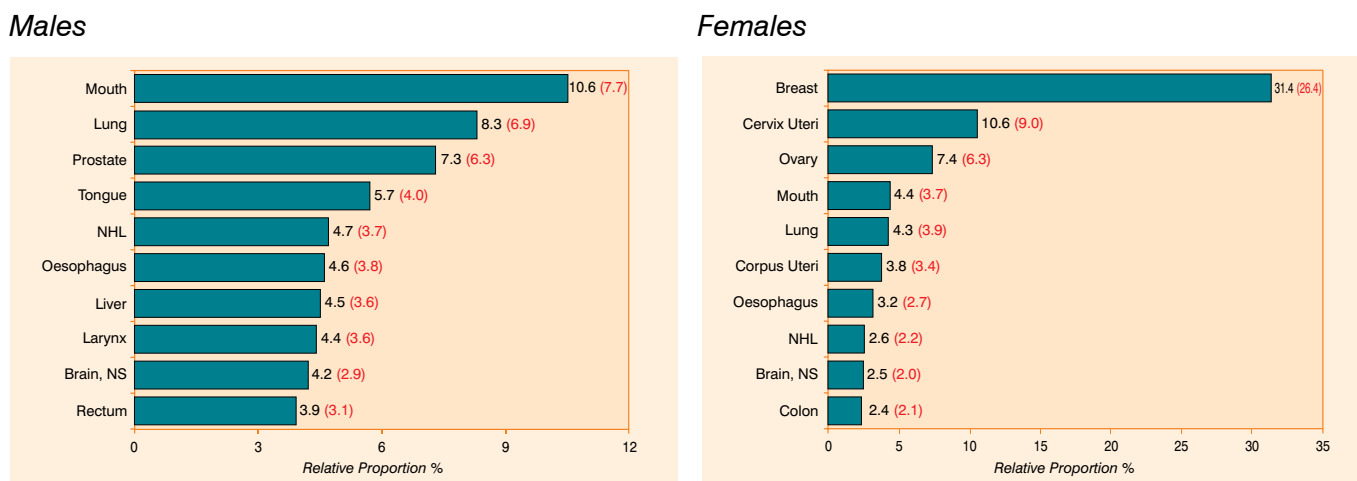


PUNE

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (10.6%), lung (8.3%), prostate (7.3%), tongue (5.7%) and NHL (4.7%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: mouth (6.6 and 7.7), lung (5.2 and 6.9), prostate (4.5 and 6.3), tongue (3.6 and 4.0) and NHL (2.9 and 3.7).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (31.4%) followed by cervix uteri (10.6%), ovary (7.4%), mouth (4.4%) and lung (4.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (23.4 and 26.4), cervix uteri (7.8 and 9.0), ovary (5.5 and 6.3), mouth (3.3 and 3.7) and lung (3.2 and 3.9).

Fig. 2.19: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2013) (AARs given in parentheses)



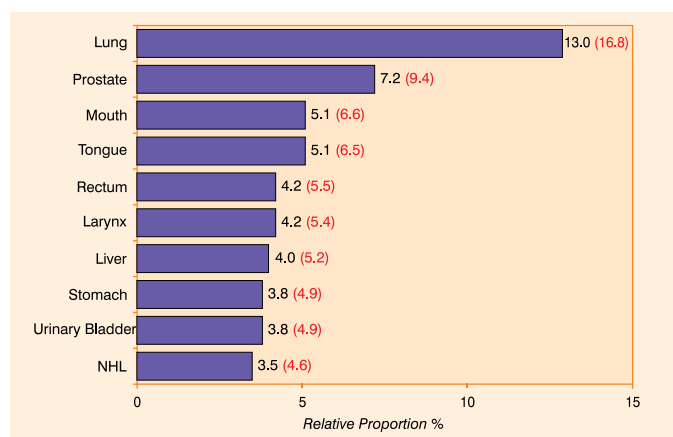
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (13.0%), prostate (7.2%), mouth (5.1%), tongue (5.1%), rectum (4.2%) and larynx (4.2%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (20.8 and 16.8), prostate (11.5 and 9.4), mouth (8.2 and 6.6), tongue (8.1 and 6.5), rectum (6.8 and 5.5) and larynx (6.7 and 5.4).

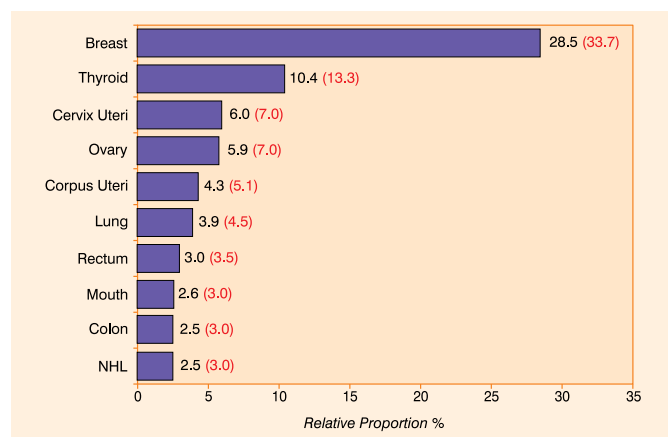
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (28.5%) followed by thyroid (10.4%), cervix uteri (6.0%), ovary (5.9%) and corpus uteri (4.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (43.9 and 33.7), thyroid (16.0 and 13.3), cervix uteri (9.3 and 7.0), ovary (9.0 and 7.0) and corpus uteri (6.6 and 5.1).

Fig. 2.20: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



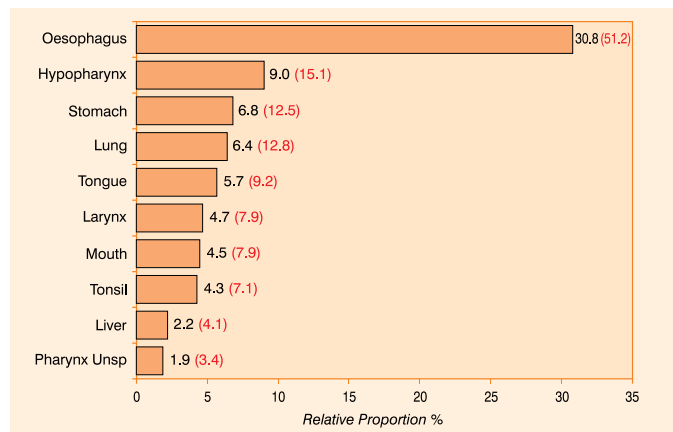
MEGHALAYA

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: oesophagus (30.8%), hypopharynx (9.0%), stomach (6.8%), lung (6.4%) and tongue (5.7%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (27.3 and 51.2), hypopharynx (8.0 and 15.1), stomach (6.1 and 12.5), lung (5.7 and 12.8) and tongue (5.1 and 9.2).

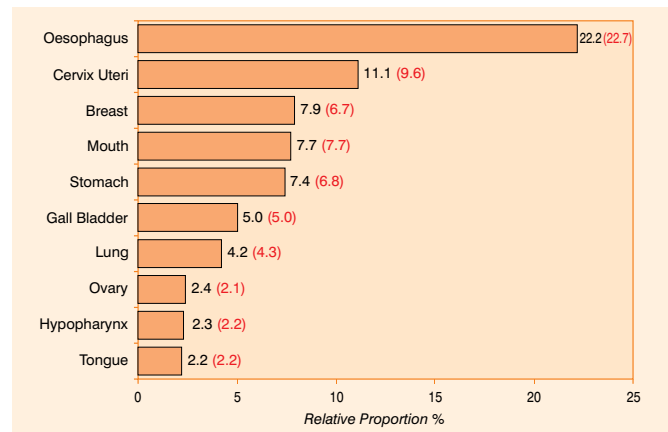
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: oesophagus (22.2%) followed by cervix uteri (11.1%), breast (7.9%), mouth (7.7%) and stomach (7.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (12.1 and 22.7), cervix uteri (6.0 and 9.6), breast (4.3 and 6.7), mouth (4.2 and 7.7) and stomach (4.0 and 6.8).

Fig. 2.21 (a): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



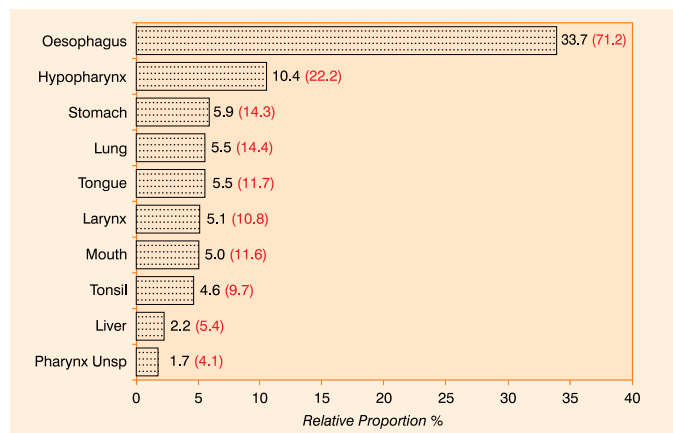
EAST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: oesophagus (33.7%), hypopharynx (10.4%), stomach (5.9%), lung (5.5%), tongue (5.5%) and larynx (5.1%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (42.4 and 71.2), hypopharynx (13.1 and 22.2), stomach (7.3 and 14.3), lung (7.0 and 14.4), tongue (7.0 and 11.7) and larynx (6.4 and 10.8).

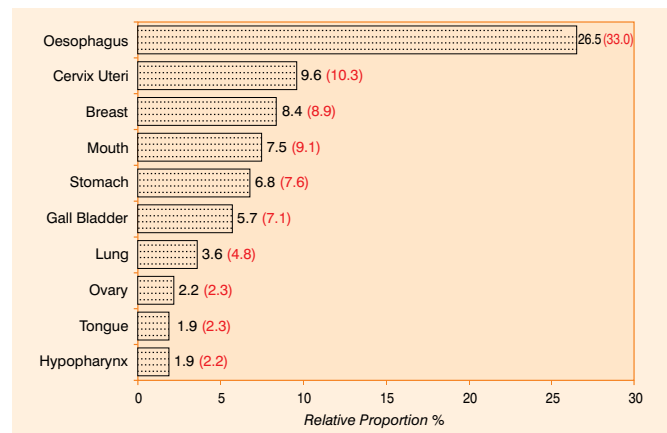
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: oesophagus (26.5%) followed by cervix uteri (9.6%), breast (8.4%), mouth (7.5%) and stomach (6.8%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (19.9 and 33.0), cervix uteri (7.2 and 10.3), breast (6.3 and 8.9), mouth (5.6 and 9.1) and stomach (5.1 and 7.6).

Fig. 2.21(b): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



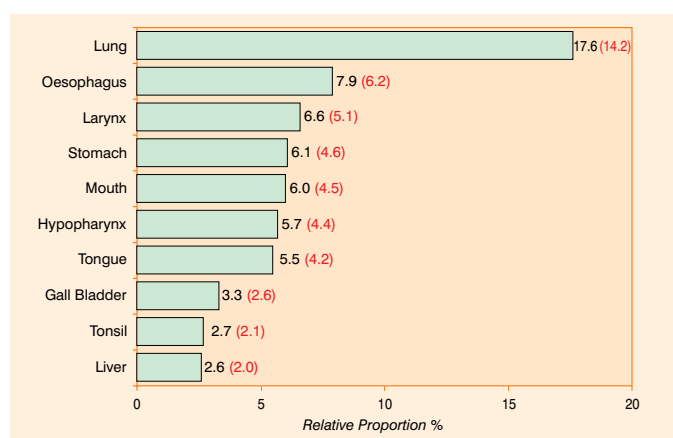
TRIPURA STATE

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: lung (17.6%), oesophagus (7.9%), larynx (6.6%), stomach (6.1%) and mouth (6.0%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: lung (11.0 and 14.2), oesophagus (5.0 and 6.2), larynx (4.1 and 5.1), stomach (3.8 and 4.6) and mouth (3.7 and 4.5).

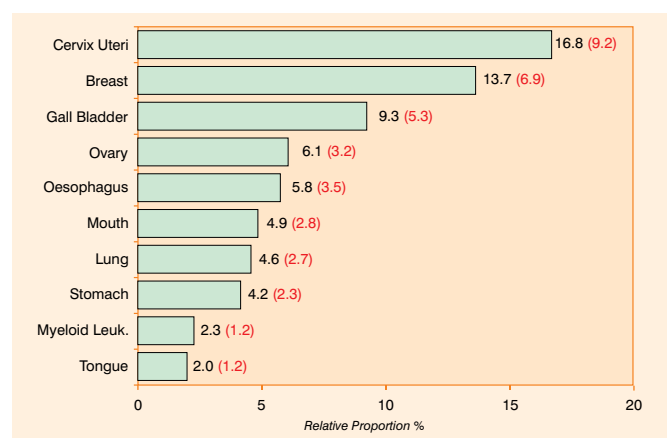
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: cervix uteri (16.8%) followed by breast (13.7%), gall bladder (9.3%), ovary (6.1%) and oesophagus (5.8%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: cervix uteri (8.1 and 9.2), breast (6.6 and 6.9), gall bladder (4.5 and 5.3), ovary (2.9 and 3.2) and oesophagus (2.8 and 3.5).

Fig. 2.22: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



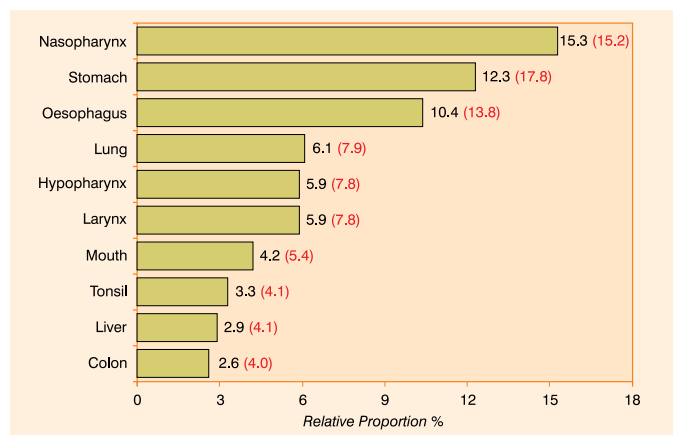
NAGALAND

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: nasopharynx (15.3%), stomach (12.3%), oesophagus (10.4%), lung (6.1%), hypopharynx (5.9%) and larynx (5.9%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: nasopharynx (11.5 and 15.2), stomach (9.2 and 17.8), oesophagus (7.8 and 13.8), lung (4.6 and 7.9), hypopharynx (4.4 and 7.8) and larynx (4.4 and 7.8).

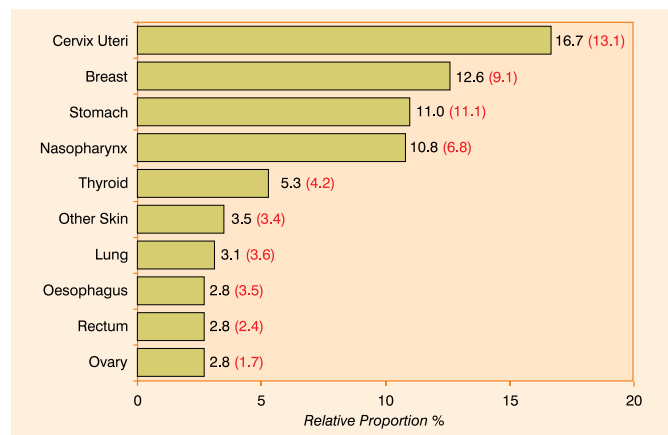
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: cervix uteri (16.7%) followed by breast (12.6%), stomach (11.0%), nasopharynx (10.8%) and thyroid (5.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: cervix uteri (8.9 and 13.1), breast (6.8 and 9.1), stomach (5.9 and 11.1), nasopharynx (5.8 and 6.8) and thyroid (2.9 and 4.2).

Fig. 2.23: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



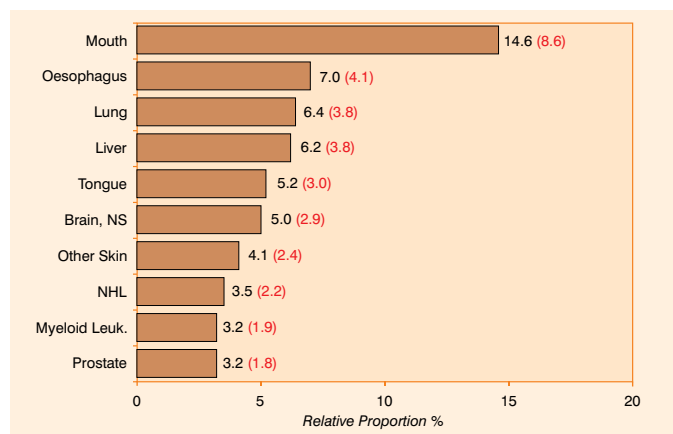
WARDHA DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: mouth (14.6%), oesophagus (7.0%), lung (6.4%), liver (6.2%) and tongue (5.2%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: mouth (9.4 and 8.6), oesophagus (4.5 and 4.1), lung (4.1 and 3.8), liver (4.0 and 3.8) and tongue (3.4 and 3.0).

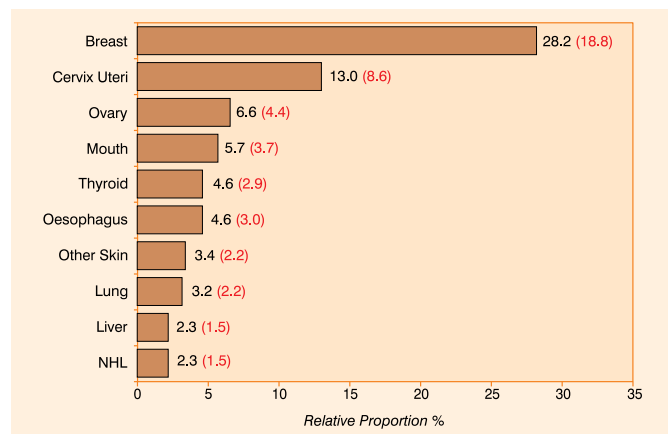
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (28.2%) followed by cervix uteri (13.0%), ovary (6.6%), mouth (5.7%), oesophagus (4.6%) and thyroid (4.6%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (20.8 and 18.8), cervix uteri (9.6 and 8.6), ovary (4.9 and 4.4), mouth (4.3 and 3.7), oesophagus (3.4 and 3.0) and thyroid (3.4 and 2.9).

Fig. 2.24: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females

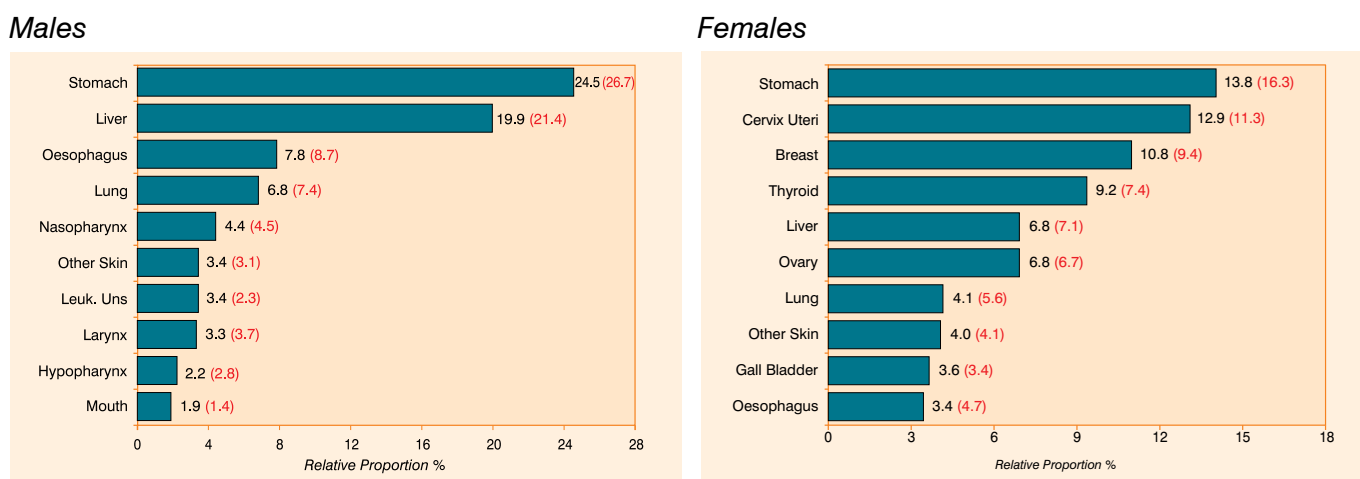


NAHARLAGUN

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: stomach (24.5%), liver (19.9%), oesophagus (7.8%), lung (6.8%) and nasopharynx (4.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (14.3 and 26.7), liver (11.6 and 21.4), oesophagus (4.5 and 8.7), lung (4.0 and 7.4) and nasopharynx (2.5 and 4.5).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: stomach (13.8%) followed by cervix uteri (12.9%), breast (10.8%), thyroid (9.2%), liver (6.8%) and ovary (6.8%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (8.1 and 16.3), cervix uteri (7.6 and 11.3), breast (6.3 and 9.4), thyroid (5.4 and 7.4), liver (4.0 and 7.1) and ovary (4.0 and 6.7).

Fig. 2.25(a): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

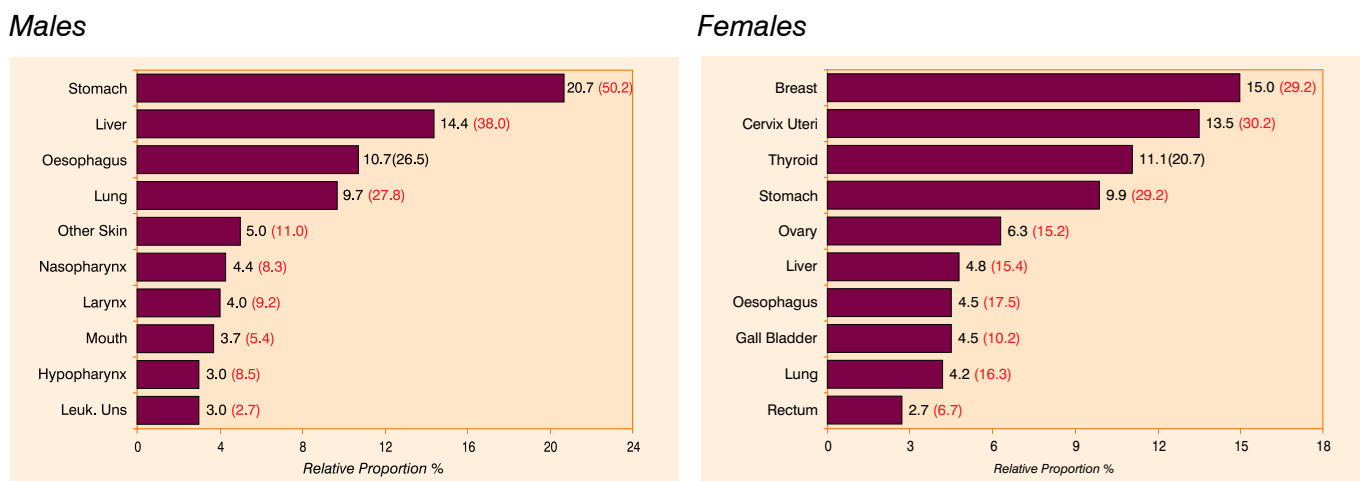


PAPUMPARE DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: stomach (20.7%), liver (14.4%), oesophagus (10.7%), lung (9.7%) and other skin (5.0%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (21.5 and 50.2), liver (14.9 and 38.0), oesophagus (11.1 and 26.5), lung (10.0 and 27.8) and other skin (5.2 and 11.0).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (15.0%) followed by cervix uteri (13.5%), thyroid (11.1%), stomach (9.9%) and ovary (6.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (17.3 and 29.2), cervix uteri (15.6 and 30.2), thyroid (12.8 and 20.7), stomach (11.4 and 29.2) and ovary (7.3 and 15.2).

Fig. 2.25(b): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

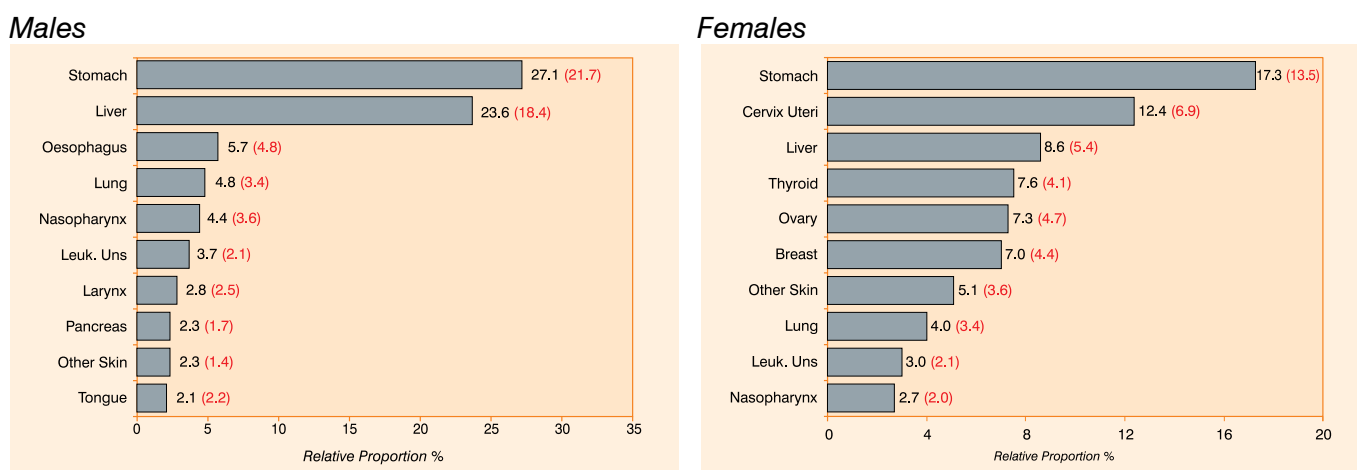


NAHARLAGUN EXCLUDING PAPUMPARE DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: stomach (27.1%), liver (23.6%), oesophagus (5.7%), lung (4.8%) and nasopharynx (4.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (12.2 and 21.7), liver (10.7 and 18.4), oesophagus (2.6 and 4.8), lung (2.2 and 3.4) and nasopharynx (2.0 and 3.6).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: stomach (17.3%) followed by cervix uteri (12.4%), liver (8.6%), thyroid (7.6%) and ovary (7.3%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (7.0 and 13.5), cervix uteri (5.0 and 6.9), liver (3.5 and 5.4), thyroid (3.1 and 4.1) and ovary (3.0 and 4.7).

Fig. 2.25(c): Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

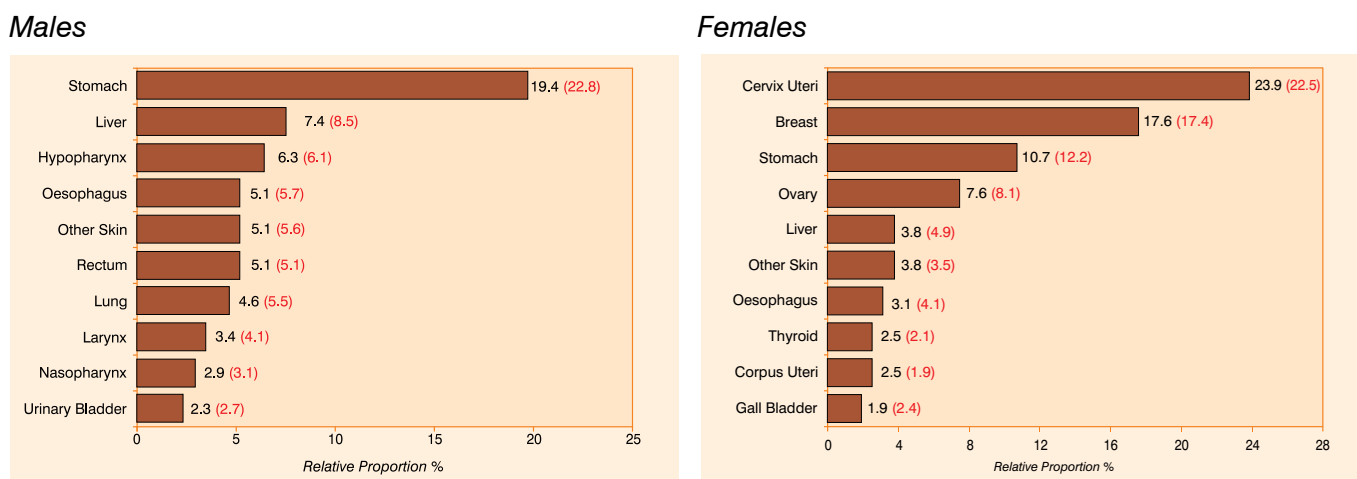


PASIGHAT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: stomach (19.4%), liver (7.4%), hypopharynx (6.3%), oesophagus (5.1%), other skin (5.1%), rectum (5.1%) and lung (4.6%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: stomach (16.2 and 22.8), liver (6.2 and 8.5), hypopharynx (5.2 and 6.1), oesophagus (4.3 and 5.7), other skin (4.3 and 5.6), rectum (4.3 and 5.1) and lung (3.8 and 5.5).

Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: cervix uteri (23.9%) followed by breast (17.6%), stomach (10.7%), ovary (7.6%), liver (3.8%) and other skin (3.8%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: cervix uteri (18.7 and 22.5), breast (13.8 and 17.4), stomach (8.4 and 12.2), ovary (5.9 and 8.1), liver (2.9 and 4.9) and other skin (2.9 and 3.5).

Fig. 2.26: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)



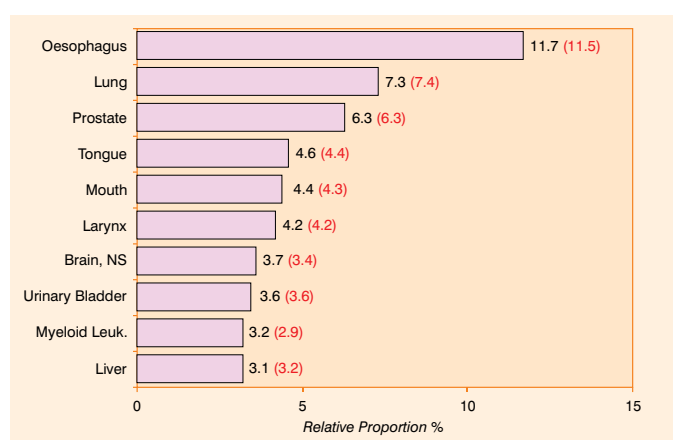
PATIALA DISTRICT

Males: The leading sites of cancer were: oesophagus (11.7%), lung (7.3%), prostate (6.3%), tongue (4.6%) and mouth (4.4%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: oesophagus (10.6 and 11.5), lung (6.7 and 7.4), prostate (5.8 and 6.3), tongue (4.2 and 4.4) and mouth (4.0 and 4.3).

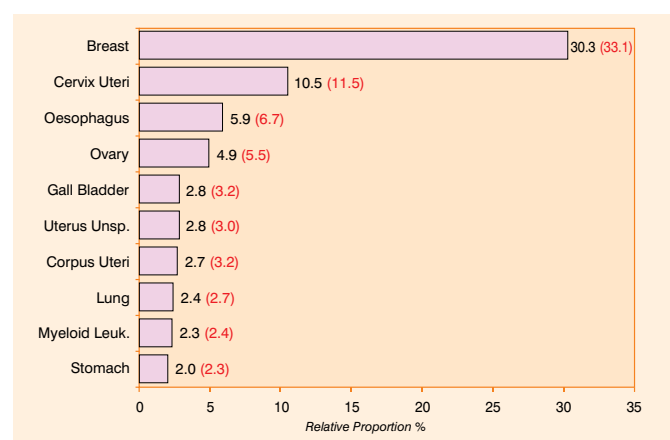
Females: The leading cancer sites among females were: breast (30.3%) followed by cervix uteri (10.5%), oesophagus (5.9%), ovary (4.9%), gall bladder (2.8%) and uterus unspecified (2.8%). The respective CR and AAR per 100,000 population for the sites were: breast (34.2 and 33.1), cervix uteri (11.8 and 11.5), oesophagus (6.6 and 6.7), ovary (5.5 and 5.5), gall bladder (3.2 and 3.2) and uterus unspecified (3.1 and 3.0).

Fig. 2.27: Ten Leading Sites of Cancer (2012-2014) (AARs given in parentheses)

Males



Females



** This report for the years 2012-2014 is printed as per the recommendations of the Research Area Panel (RAP) on Cancer under NCDIR held on 16 February 2016. 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 2014 mark with the use of Information Technology. Majority of the PBCRs were provided with the PBCRDM 2.1 application and few have been provided the online data entry application on www.pbcindia.org 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 2014 in time for printing and their data of 2014 is included in this report. As and when the other PBCRs send in the 2014 data (and for some 2013 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.*

All PBCRs are encouraged to perform real-time 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 next PBCR 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.