

HOSPITAL BASED CANCER REGISTRY

International Cancer Centre, Neyyoor

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The International Cancer Centre was started in 1963 by the effort of Dr Jenkins, a renowned surgeon from UK and later a Teletherapy Cobalt Unit was set up in 1965. Neyyoor Hospital has the distinction of being the first hospital to introduce radiation for cancer treatment in south India. Later in 1985 a new telecobalt unit Theratron-80 was installed. Dr Somervel an eminent surgeon from UK also rendered service to this centre and contributed the development of Kanyakumari Medical Mission Hospital. Today this centre caters to the needs of all patients in South Tamilnadu with well equipped dual energy Linear Accelerator for providing modern and full fledged treatment to cancer patients. In addition, day care chemotherapy, brachytherapy, cececium manual after loading system, x-ray and ultrasound scan specialties are available at nominal cost.

Various treatment schemes including Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme, Pallathakkin Leeli Charitable Trust provide free treatment and food. Kanyakumari Medical Mission Hospital is having full fledged multispeciality facilities and hence is working in Neyyoor with General Medicine and Allied Specialties, General Surgery with Allied Specialties, Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department, Paediatric Department with Neonatal Care Service. All these specialties contribute to the treatment of cancer patients.

The tumour registry performance is yet to reach up to accepted standards due to lack of trained staff, necessary infrastructure and equipments. HBCR data are also not up-to-date. Mrs D. Gracelin Sujjila is the sole tumour registry staff and she has to carry out HBCR works in addition to her duty in routine tumour registry. So it is highly necessary to strengthen the tumour registry department particularly the human resource.

Table G.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 1341 new cancers registered (606 males and 735 females).

Table G.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 G.3. The proportion of microscopic confirmation was around 100% in both sexes.

Table G.4 shows the details of microscopically verified cancers. The proportion of patients who were diagnosed by primary histology was around 97% in males and around 99% in females.

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

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

Males		Females		Sex Ratio	Total Cases
#	%	#	%		
606	45.2	735	54.8	82	1341

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

Sites of Cancer	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Lip	1	0.2	1	0.1
Tongue	77	12.7	20	2.7
Mouth	37	6.1	9	1.2
Oropharynx	19	3.1	1	0.1
Hypopharynx	20	3.3	3	0.4
Pharynx	1	0.2	-	-
Oesophagus	29	4.8	18	2.4
Larynx	44	7.3	2	0.3
Lung	37	6.1	18	2.4
Urinary Bladder	16	2.6	3	0.4
TRC	281	46.4	75	10.2
All Sites	606	100.0	735	100.0

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

Method of Diagnosis	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Microscopic	606	100.0	734	99.9
All Imaging Techniques	-	-	-	-
Clinical	-	-	1	0.1
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	606	100.0	735	100.0

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

Types of Microscopic Diagnosis	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Primary Histology	589	97.2	724	98.8
Secondary Histology	3	0.5	-	-
Primary Cytology	9	1.5	4	0.5
Secondary Cytology	-	-	1	0.1
Blood Film	-	-	1	0.1
Bone Marrow	5	0.8	3	0.4
All Microscopic*	606	100.0	733	100.0

* Excludes few cases diagnosed by autopsy

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

Clinical Extent	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Localised (L)	17	3.4	13	2.3
Regional (R)	465	93.0	545	94.6
L+R	482	96.4	558	96.9
Distant	10	2.0	4	0.7
Others	8	1.6	14	2.4
All Stages	500	100.0	576	100.0

Table G.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	26	5.6	50	8.1
Any Radiotherapy	237	50.6	322	51.9
Any Chemotherapy	205	43.8	246	39.6
Any Hormone Therapy	-	-	3	0.5
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	468	100.0	621	100.0