

HOSPITAL BASED CANCER REGISTRY

Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Bangalore

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Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre is a 1680 bedded hospital situated in Whitefield, Bangalore. It is one of the leading medical institutes providing education and health care services to a large population of Bangalore, other districts of Karnataka & West Bengal.

The Department of Oncology was established in the year 2007. It is a 300 bedded dedicated centre providing comprehensive cancer care (Radiation, Surgical, Medical, Preventive and Palliative Oncology). The centre is well supported by the multispeciality units of the Medical College Hospital. Cancer patients hail from different parts of the country. Patients from Karnataka constitute 56% of all cases & 36% of patients are from West Bengal.

Dept. of Radiation Oncology provides advanced & tertiary care services with the facilities like IGRT, IMRT, Rapid Arc, HDR Brachytherapy and Dedicated 16 Slice CT. Department of Radiotherapy is well supported by a well-established Department of Radiophysics.

Dept. of Surgical Oncology offers complete range of radical surgeries, limb salvage surgery programme for bone & connective tissue tumours, micro vascular reconstructive facilities, minimally invasive cancer surgeries, Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy (HIPEC) backed up by a dedicated ICU and other support systems.

Dept. of Medical Oncology provides services for solid and hematological malignancies in both adult and paediatric cases with full-fledged chemotherapy, day care centres & a bone marrow/stem cell transplant unit. The paediatric medical oncology is a multi-disciplinary unit with special emphasis on rehabilitation. The department is recognised for free GLIVEC programme for CML patients & many other support programmes.

The Department runs a dedicated Preventive & Palliative Care Unit for cancer education, detection and care of terminally ill patients.

Academic Courses: Vydehi Institute of Oncology offers post graduate courses in Radiation Oncology, Radiation Physics and super speciality courses in Surgical and Medical Oncology which are recognised by the Medical Council of India.

Schemes: The centre offers free treatment to patients Below Poverty Line (BPL Card Holders) under various Government schemes.

Hospital Based Cancer Registry was established in December 2012. Extraction of data for the year 2012 started from January 2013 as per NCRP Guidelines. Since then data is being transmitted online on regular basis. From 2013 the department is also contributing data for the project entitled "Patterns of Care & Survival Studies" for Cervical, Breast & Head & Neck Cancers.

Staff of Registry

Research Officer & Genetic Counsellor	:	Ms Jahnavi Hatti
Data Entry Operators	:	Smt Shilpa & Mr Hemanth
MRD Clerk	:	Ms Kavitha

Table E.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 4054 new cancers registered (2090 males and 1964 females).

Table E.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 E.3. The proportion of microscopic confirmation was around 92% in both sexes.

Table E.4 shows the details of microscopically verified cancers. The proportion of patients who were diagnosed by primary histology was around 82% in males and around 88% in females.

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

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

Males		Females		Sex Ratio	Total Cases
#	%	#	%		
2090	51.6	1964	48.4	106	4054

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

Sites of Cancer	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Lip	3	0.1	6	0.3
Tongue	125	6.0	28	1.4
Mouth	168	8.0	171	8.7
Oropharynx	12	0.6	2	0.1
Hypopharynx	94	4.5	28	1.4
Pharynx	2	0.1	1	0.1
Oesophagus	131	6.3	101	5.1
Larynx	111	5.3	15	0.8
Lung	226	10.8	64	3.3
Urinary Bladder	50	2.4	4	0.2
TRC	922	44.1	420	21.4
All Sites	2090	100.0	1964	100.0

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

Method of Diagnosis	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Microscopic	1930	92.3	1819	92.6
All Imaging Techniques	112	5.4	86	4.4
Clinical	24	1.1	38	1.9
Others	22	1.1	16	0.8
Unknown	2	0.1	5	0.3
Total	2090	100.0	1964	100.0

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

Types of Microscopic Diagnosis	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Primary Histology	1571	81.5	1592	87.5
Secondary Histology	69	3.6	37	2.0
Primary Cytology	112	5.8	112	6.2
Secondary Cytology	62	3.2	31	1.7
Blood Film	37	1.9	16	0.9
Bone Marrow	77	4.0	31	1.7
All Microscopic*	1928	100.0	1819	100.0

* Excludes few cases diagnosed by autopsy

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

Clinical Extent	Males		Females	
	#	%	#	%
Localised (L)	102	5.7	103	6.6
Regional (R)	1058	59.5	1060	67.7
L+R	1160	65.2	1163	74.3
Distant	365	20.5	283	18.1
Others	243	13.7	112	7.2
Unknown	11	0.6	8	0.5
All Stages	1779	100.0	1566	100.0

Table E.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	345	29.9	336	24.9
Any Radiotherapy	374	32.5	480	35.6
Any Chemotherapy	424	36.8	509	37.8
Any Hormone Therapy	8	0.7	21	1.6
Any Others	-	-	1	0.1
Unknown	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	1152	100.0	1348	100.0