

Chapter 6

CLINICAL EXTENT OF DISEASE AT PRESENTATION

The clinical extent of disease provides an idea of the degree of spread of cancer when the patient presents himself or herself to the reporting institution (RI) without receiving any cancer directed treatment earlier. Table 6.1 gives the number and relative proportion of cancer patients in diverse clinical extent of disease at the time of registering at the RI. The proportion of patients with localised disease varied from lowest (2.3%) in CI (WIA) - Chennai and AMC - Dibrugarh to highest (61.0%) in BRAIRCH - New Delhi in males. The proportion of patients with localised disease varied from lowest (1.5%) to highest (64.3%) in females at AMC - Dibrugarh and BRAIRCH - New Delhi respectively. Among males, the proportion of patients with distant or advanced cancer was 8.0% in TMH - Mumbai and 9.1% to 20.0% in the other HBCRs. Correspondingly, among females, the proportion of patients with advanced cancer, was 8.1% in KMIO - Bangalore and varied between 9.7% to 28.9% in the other HBCRs. The proportion under the category stated as 'Others' mainly refers to Lymphomas and Leukaemias, which are generally not staged according to the above system.

Due to a number of reasons (which are beyond the scope of this report) there have been difficulties in abstracting and standardising this particular information (Clinical Extent of Disease) in a uniform way

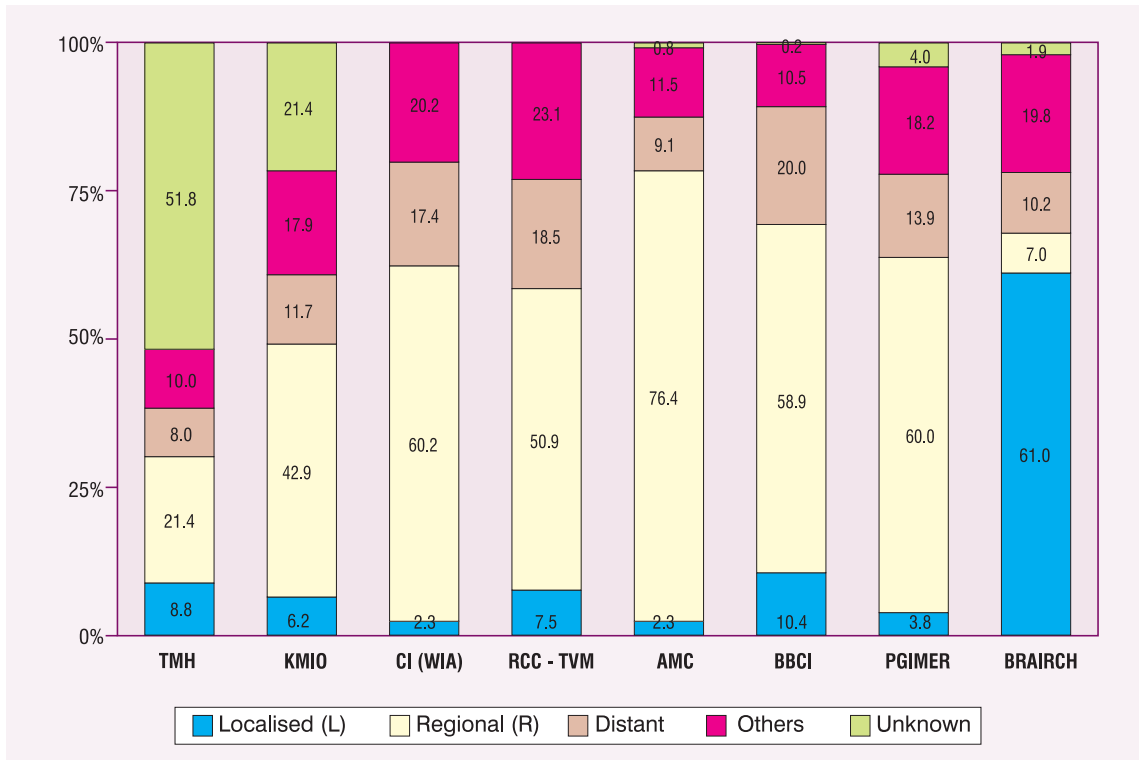
Table 6.1: Number (#) and Relative Proportion (%) of Patients according to Clinical Extent of Disease (Excludes Patients Previously Treated)

Registry	Localised (L)		Regional (R)		L+R		Distant		Others		Unknown		All Stages	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALES														
TMH	1023	8.8	2497	21.4	3520	30.1	938	8.0	1172	10.0	6054	51.8	11684	100.0
KMIO	212	6.2	1473	42.9	1685	49.0	402	11.7	615	17.9	734	21.4	3436	100.0
CI (WIA)	81	2.3	2156	60.2	2237	62.4	624	17.4	722	20.2	-	-	3583	100.0
RCC - TVM	707	7.5	4790	50.9	5497	58.4	1742	18.5	2177	23.1	-	-	9416	100.0
AMC	38	2.3	1285	76.4	1323	78.6	153	9.1	194	11.5	13	0.8	1683	100.0
BBCI	1202	10.4	6801	58.9	8003	69.3	2316	20.0	1209	10.5	24	0.2	11552	100.0
PGIMER	344	3.8	5436	60.0	5780	63.8	1263	13.9	1650	18.2	362	4.0	9055	100.0
BRAIRCH	2062	61.0	238	7.0	2300	68.1	346	10.2	669	19.8	63	1.9	3378	100.0
FEMALES														
TMH	842	10.2	1830	22.2	2672	32.4	797	9.7	479	5.8	4300	52.1	8248	100.0
KMIO	358	8.8	2006	49.4	2364	58.3	327	8.1	359	8.8	1007	24.8	4057	100.0
CI (WIA)	226	5.9	2736	71.2	2962	77.1	497	12.9	385	10.0	-	-	3844	100.0
RCC - TVM	1334	16.0	4491	54.0	5825	70.0	1057	12.7	1439	17.3	-	-	8321	100.0
AMC	25	1.5	1222	73.6	1247	75.1	299	18.0	104	6.3	11	0.7	1661	100.0
BBCI	968	12.6	3897	50.7	4865	63.3	2224	28.9	586	7.6	13	0.2	7688	100.0
PGIMER	1128	17.1	3310	50.2	4438	67.4	979	14.9	877	13.3	295	4.5	6589	100.0
BRAIRCH	1528	64.3	189	8.0	1717	72.3	306	12.9	319	13.4	34	1.4	2376	100.0

by all registries. Therefore, noticeable variations in relative proportions of clinical extent of disease are observed (as also in previous reports). The same problem is seen in individual site chapters as well. The study on “Patterns of Care and Survival” commenced by HBCRs, is expected to overcome this issue. The above may be kept in mind, while observing or comparing the relative proportion of clinical extent of disease among the HBCRs.

Fig. 6.1: Stack (100%) Diagram Showing Proportion (%) of Patients according to Clinical Extent of Disease

Males



Females

