Impacting NCD Public Health Actions and Policies
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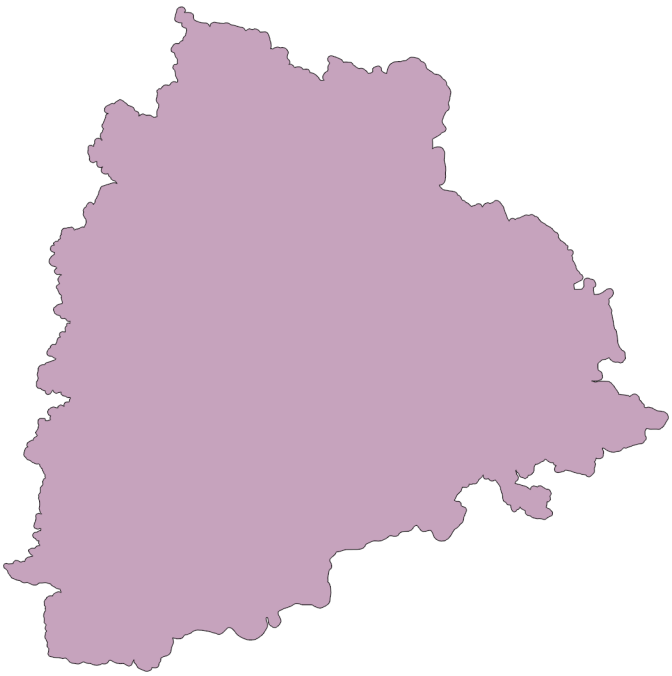
ICMR-National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research

Profile of Cancer and Related Factors - Telangana

2021



Telangana
Profile of Cancer and Related Factors

Background

Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) include cardiovascular disease (heart attack and stroke), diabetes, cancer, and chronic respiratory diseases. In India, NCDs' are responsible for 63% of the deaths, among which cancers account for 9% of deaths.[1] Cancer is a disease characterized by uncontrolled growth of the body cells in any part, which can spread to other parts of the body. The normal cells in the body are transformed into tumour cells, resulting from an interaction between an individual's genetic factors and exposure to external agents or 'carcinogens'. Many behavioural and environmental risk factors, such as tobacco use, alcohol use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, obesity, infections, air pollution, are associated with the risk of developing cancer. Close to half of the cancer deaths can be avoided by the prevention and control of risk factors.[2]

In India, the National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) has systematically collected data on cancer since 1981. The NCRP is implemented by National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR) of the Indian Council of Medical Research at Bengaluru. Cancer data is collected through a network of population-based cancer registries (PBCRs) and hospital-based cancer registries (HBCRs).

The Cancer Fact Sheet presents the epidemiological profile and pattern of cancer in Telangana, based on findings from the 'Report of National Cancer Registry Programme 2020'. [3] In addition, related information on the socio-demographic profile, health status indicators and health infrastructure is also presented. These have a significant bearing on the occurrence and outcome of cancer.

Methodology used in cancer profile description

The cancer statistics presented in Section I are described in terms of cancer incidence, cumulative risk, leading sites of cancer and proportion of cancers in sites associated with tobacco use. These indicators are based on data from 2014-16 and calculated for the Population Based Cancer Registry areas (as shown in Section I). Cancer incidence and cumulative risk are defined as-

(i) *Cancer incidence*

- Crude incidence rate: The number of new cancers per 100,000 persons
- Age adjusted incidence rate: The incidence rate a population would have if that population had a standard age structure. It is expressed as the number of new cancer cases per 100,000 population using world standard population.
- Age specific incidence rate: The number of new cancers per 100,000 persons in a specific age category.
- Cancer incidence rates for childhood cancers are expressed as per million.

(ii) *Cumulative risk* : Cumulative risk (probability that an individual will be diagnosed with cancer [0 to 74 year old age group] in the absence of any competing cause of death and assuming that the current trends prevail over time).

The Clinical Extent of Disease at presentation (%) for cancers of selected anatomical sites has been calculated from the HBCRs in the state . However, this may not be representative for the entire state.

Projected incidence of cancer cases is given for the state for the year 2020 and 2025 according to gender using incidence data from the composite period of 2012-2016 was used as a reference.

I. CANCER PROFILE

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL CANCER REGISTRY PROGRAMME IN TELANGANA

Population Based Cancer Registry- ***Reports on cancer incidence in a defined geographic area***

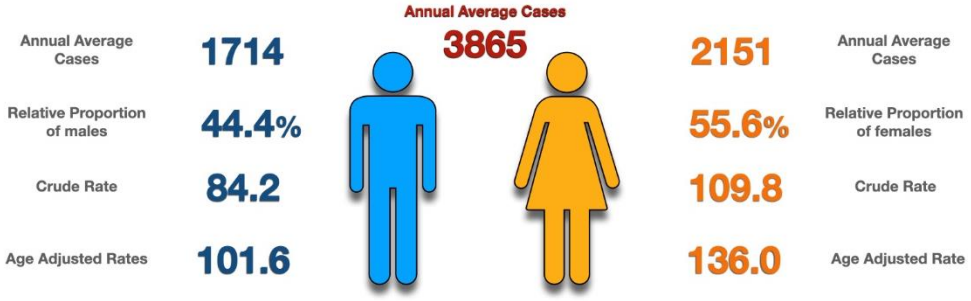
Location	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad
Establishment Year	2014
Coverage Area	Hyderabad District
Area (in Sq.km)	217
Urban & Rural (%)	100.0 & 0.0

Hospital Based Cancer Registry: ***Reports on the clinical profile of patients availing of care at a specific hospital***

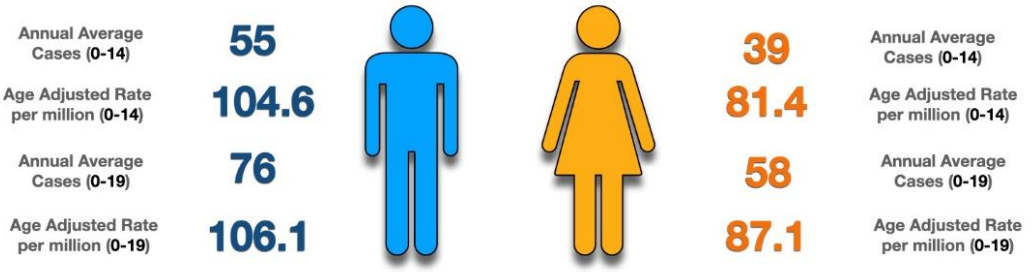
Number of Hospitals: 3	• Indo-American Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Hyderabad • MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad • Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad

B. CANCER INCIDENCE AND RISK

Average Annual number of Incidence and rates per 100,000 of all ages

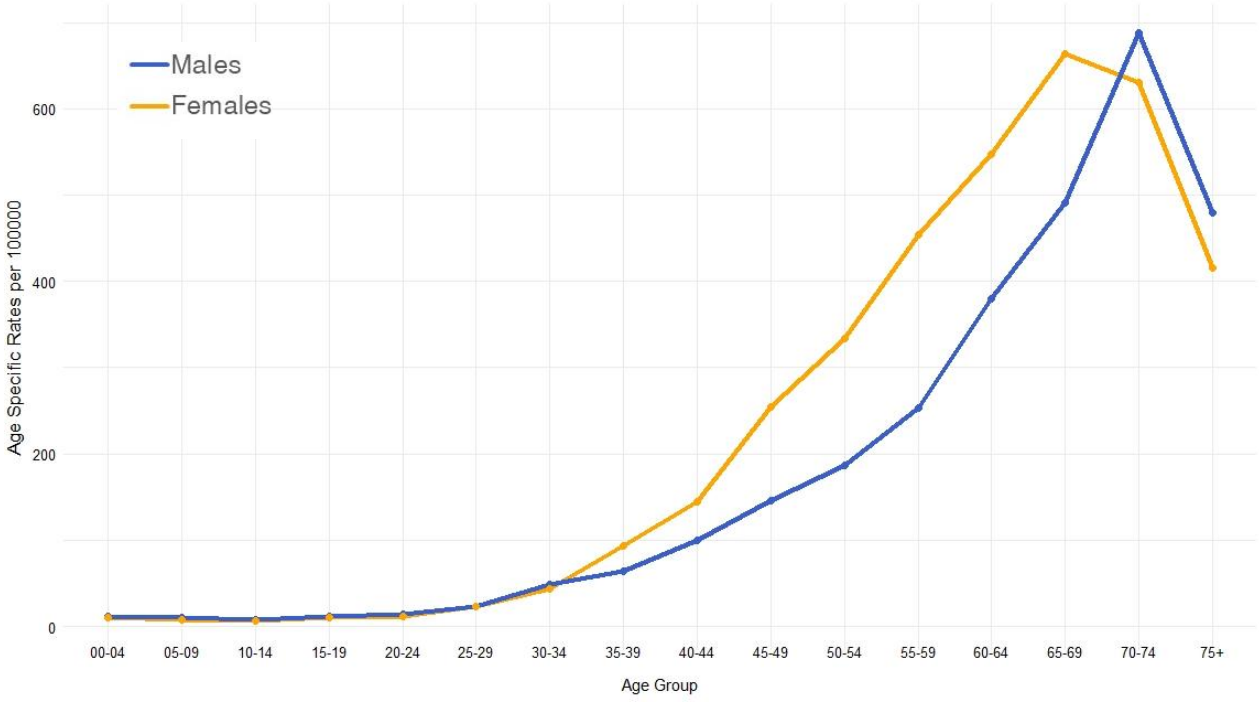


Age adjusted Incidence rates of childhood cancers per million



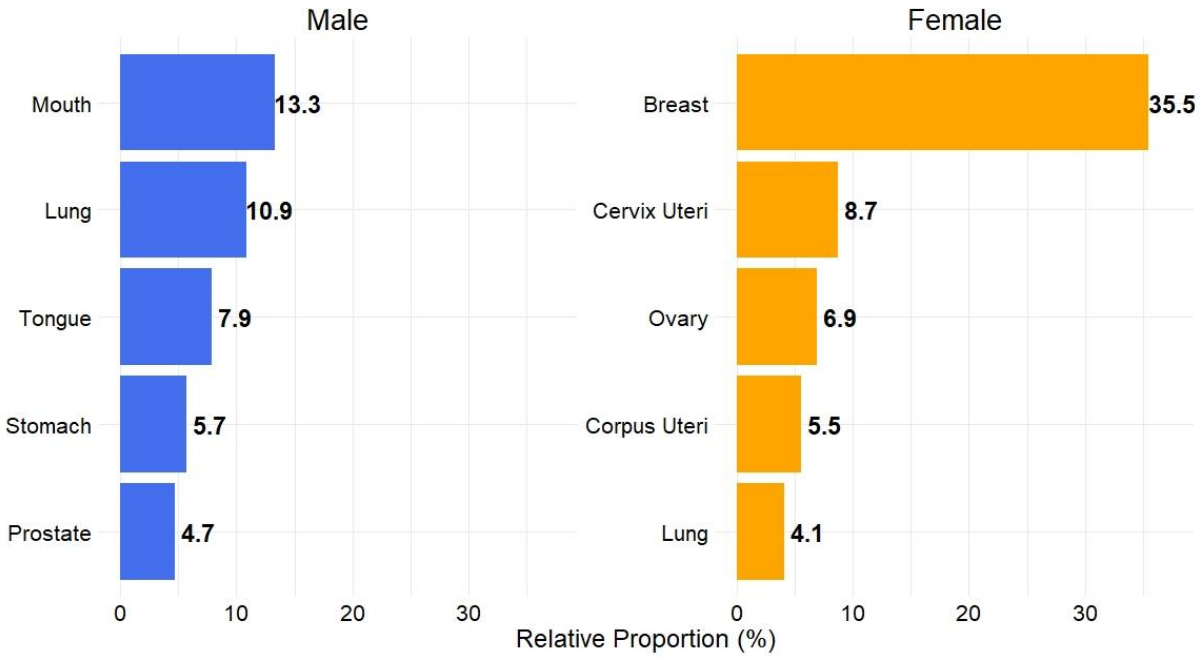
Cumulative risk of developing cancer of any site in 0-74 years of age group

Age Specific Incidence Rates (All sites of Cancer)

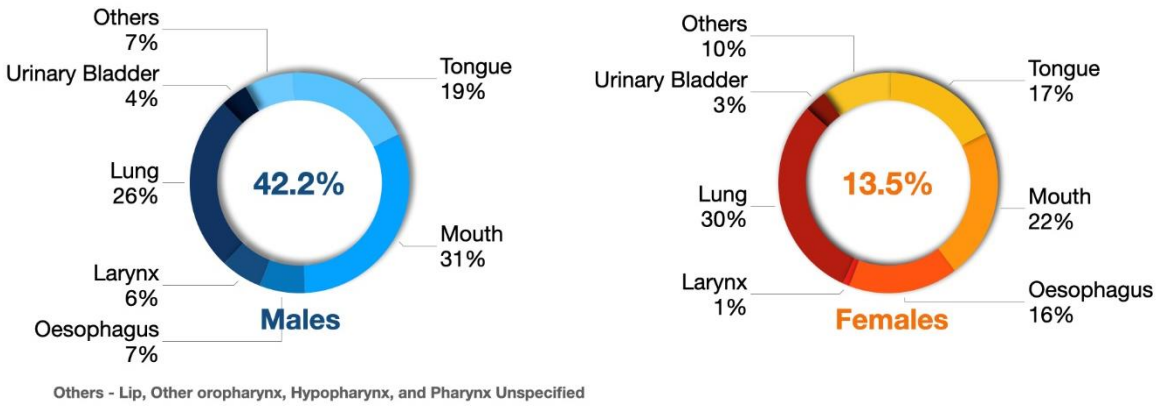


C. Leading Cancer Sites

Five Leading Sites of Cancers



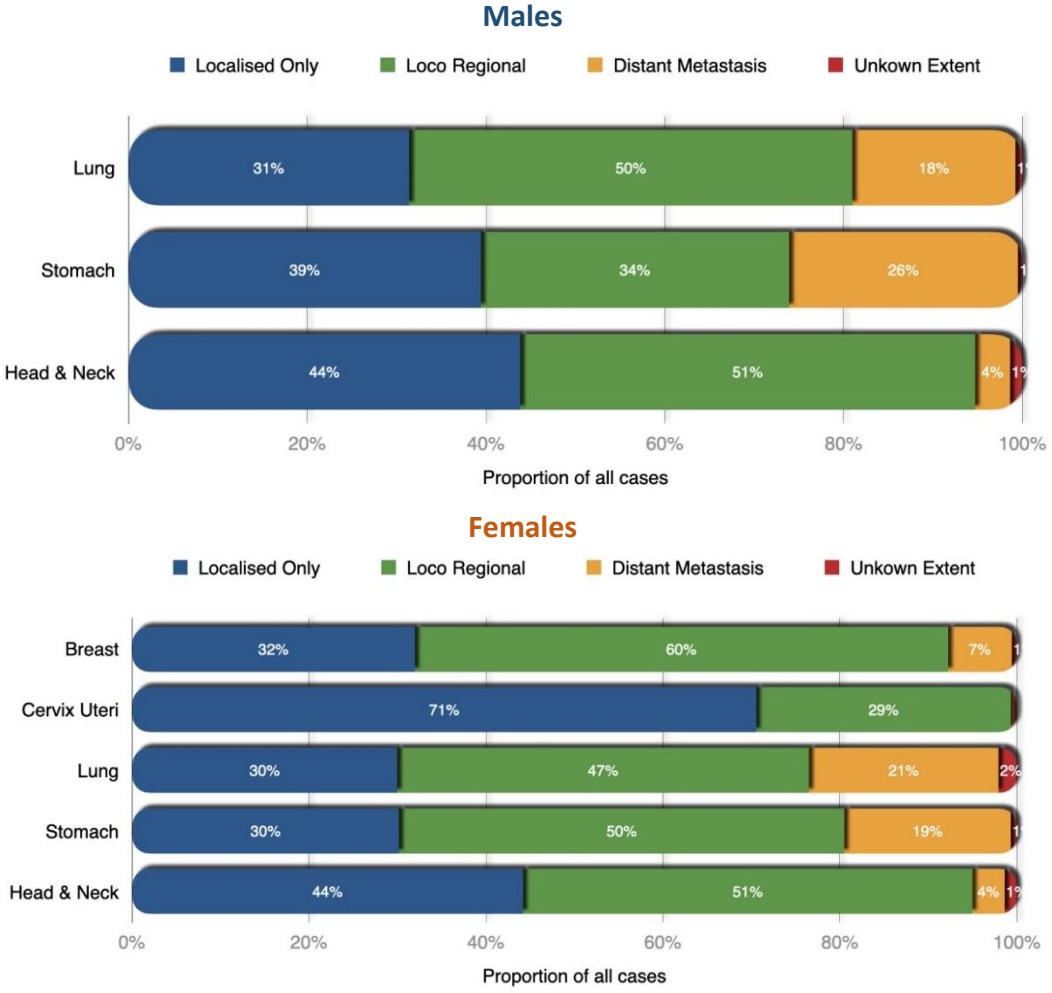
Proportion (%) of Cancer Sites associated with the use of tobacco



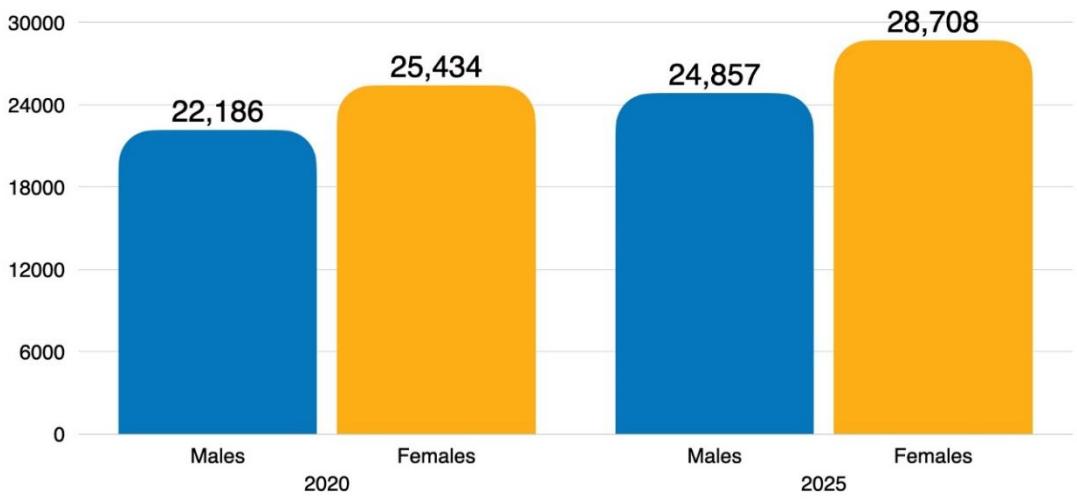
Others - Lip, Other oropharynx, Hypopharynx, and Pharynx Unspecified

D. Clinical Profile

Clinical Extent of Disease at presentation for cancers of selected anatomical sites



E. Projected Incidence of cancer cases for 2025



II. CANCER RELATED INFORMATION

A. Socio-demographic profile [4]

(a)	Population		
		Total	3,51,93,978
		Males	1,77,04,078
		Females	1,74,89,900
		Gender Ratio	988
(b)	Literacy Rate		
		Total	66.54 %
		Males	75.04 %
		Females	57.99 %

B. Health Indicators

(a)	Life Expectancy (2016)[5]		
		Males	69.4 years
		Females	73.2 years
(b)	Proportion of total disease burden from NCDs' [5]		59.2 %
(c)	Proportion of NCDs' Medically Certified Deaths – Neoplasms[6]		3.1 %
(d)	Prevalence of cancer related risk factors		
	Prevalence of current tobacco use (smoking and/or smokeless)-in adults over 15 years of age[7]		
		Total	17.8 %
		Males	25.9 %
		Females	9.8 %
	Prevalence of alcohol use in males and females (age 15-49 years) [8]		
		Males	43.3 %
		Females	6.7 %
	Proportion of consumption of dark green leafy vegetables at least once a week in males and females from 15 to 49 years of age [8]		
		Males	84.0 %
		Females	78.3 %
	Proportion of consumption of fruits at least once a week in males and females from 15 to 49 years of age [8]		
		Males	60.3 %
		Females	47.8 %
	Proportion of households using clean fuel for cooking [8]		91.8 %
	Proportion of households reporting exposure to second hand smoke [8]		33.6 %
	Proportion of overweight/obesity in males and females (age 15-49 years) [8]		
		Males	32.3 %
		Females	30.1 %
(e)	Prevalence of other NCDs' [8]		
	Hypertension (age 15-49 years)		

	Males	31.4 %
	Females	26.1 %
Raised random blood glucose level (age 15-49 years)		
	Males	18.1 %
	Females	14.7 %

C. Health Infrastructure

(a)	Government health facilities[9]	
	• Sub-centres + Health and Wellness Centres – Sub Centres (HWC-SCs)	4841
	• Primary Health Centres + Health and Wellness Centres - Primary Health Centres (HWC-PHCs)	885
	• Community Health Centres	95
	• District hospitals	06
(b)	Number of medical colleges[10]	34
(c)	Regional / Tertiary Cancer Care Centres [11],[12]	
	▪ MNJ Institute of Oncology & RCC, Hyderabad (RCC*/SCI**)	
(d)	State Government Health Schemes[13]	
	▪ Aarogyasri Scheme – covers Cancer treatment (Surgery, Chemo Therapy, Radio Therapy)	

**Regional Cancer Centre*
***State Cancer Institute*

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Suggested citation:

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