Chapter - 3

Lung Cancer (C33 –C34)

CHAPTER 3

LUNG CANCER

Table 3.0: Site classification according to ICD-10

Site of Cancer	ICD-10 Code
Trachea	C33
Bronchus and Lung	C34

3.1 Number and relative proportion of lung cancer

Table 3.1: Number (n) and relative proportion (%) of luncg cancer relative to all sites of cancer

Site of Cancer	Males		Females		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Lung Cancer	34395	10.8	10833	3.7	45228	7.4

3.2 Distribution of lung cancer according to five-year age groups

Table 3.2: Number (n) and proportion (%) of lung cancer according to five-year age groups

Age Groups	Males			Females		
	n	Col %	Row %	n	Col %	Row %
<20	47	0.1	62.7	28	0.3	37.3
20-24	77	0.2	58.3	55	0.5	41.7
25-29	182	0.5	59.5	124	1.1	40.5
30-34	319	0.9	55.4	257	2.4	44.6
35-39	590	1.7	55.8	468	4.3	44.2
40-44	1203	3.5	61.0	768	7.1	39.0
45-49	2387	6.9	67.0	1174	10.8	33.0
50-54	4021	11.7	73.0	1485	13.7	27.0
55-59	5420	15.8	77.1	1610	14.9	22.9
60-64	7059	20.5	79.8	1783	16.5	20.2
65-69	6021	17.5	80.5	1458	13.5	19.5
70-74	4105	11.9	81.4	937	8.6	18.6
75-79	1952	5.7	82.6	411	3.8	17.4
80-84	748	2.2	79.0	199	1.8	21.0
85+	261	0.9	77.4	76	0.7	22.6
All ages*	**34395**	**100.0**	**76.0**	**10833**	**100.0**	**24.0**
Mean (SD) Years	60 (11)			56 (12)		

**Includes cases with unknown age*

3.3 Broad methods of diagnosis

Table 3.3: Number (n) and proportion (%) of lung cancer according to most valid method of diagnosis

Method of Diagnosis	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Microscopic	33624	97.8	10594	97.8
Imaging Techniques	680	2.0	205	1.9
Clinical Only	36	0.1	17	0.2
Total*	**34395**	**100.0**	**10833**	**100.0**

**Cases with unknown and other methods of diagnosis are included.*

3.4 Types of microscopic diagnosis

Table 3.4: Number (n) and proportion (%) of lung cancer according to specific type of microscopic diagnosis

Type of microscopic diagnosis	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Primary Histology	23489	69.9	7168	67.7
Histology of metastasis	2245	6.7	828	7.8
Cytology of Primary	5458	16.2	1888	17.8
Cytology of Metastasis	2432	7.2	710	6.7
All microscopic	**33624**	**100.0**	**10594**	**100.0**

3.5 Major histological types

Table 3.5: Number (n) and proportion (%) of lung cancer according to broad histological classification

Broad histological classification	Males		Females		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Epithelial tumours						
Adenocarcinomas	11801	35.1	5745	54.2	17546	39.7
Squamous cell carcinoma	7844	23.3	1192	11.3	9036	20.4
Non-small cell carcinoma, NOS	5280	15.7	1229	11.6	6509	14.7
Small cell carcinoma	3342	9.9	618	5.8	3960	9.0
Other neuroendocrine tumours	434	1.3	171	1.6	605	1.4
Carcinoma, NOS	1848	5.5	530	5.0	2378	5.4
Mesenchymal Tumours	91	0.3	58	0.6	149	0.3
Tumours of ectopic origin						
Germ cell tumours	5	<0.1	1	<0.1	6	<0.1
Others	2979	8.9	1050	9.9	4029	9.1
Total	**33624**	**100.0**	**10594**	**100.0**	**44218**	**100.0**

3.6 Clinical extent of disease

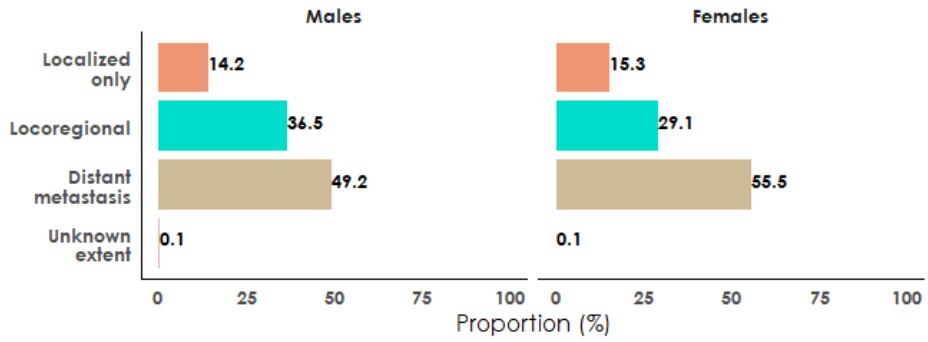

Figure 3.6: Clinical extent of disease (%): lung cancer in males and females

3.7 Intention to Treat

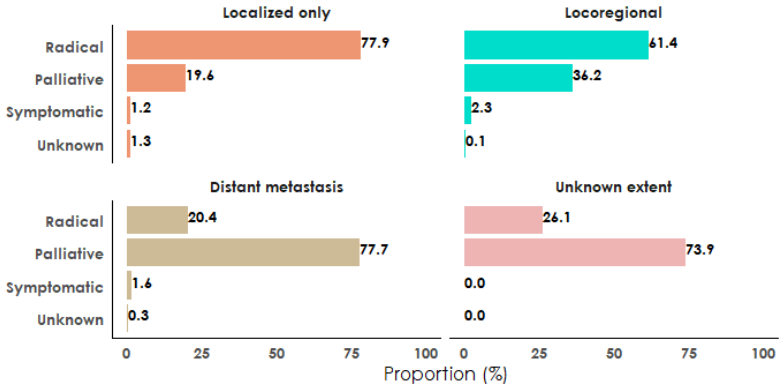

Figure 3.7: Intention to treat of lung cancer according to clinical extent of disease (%) – (Both Sexes)

3.8 Treatment modalities according to clinical extent of disease

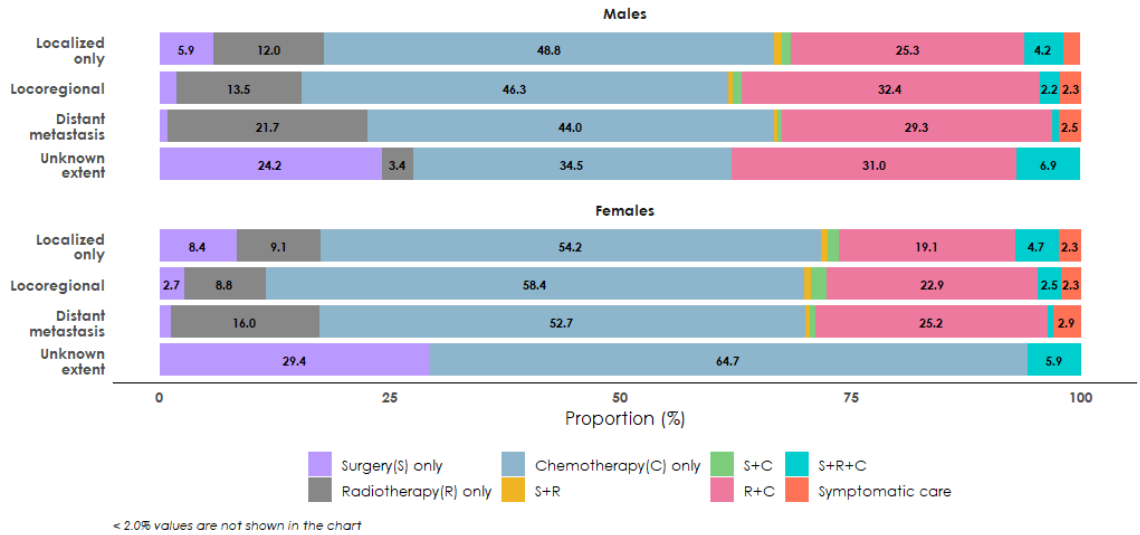

Figure 3.8.1: Type of treatment of lung cancer according to clinical extent of disease (%) – (Both Sexes)

3.9 Waiting time between registration and commencement of cancer directed treatment

3.9.1 Patients of lung cancer earlier diagnosed at another health facility and referred for cancer directed treatment to the reporting institution

(a) Time between diagnosis and first attendance at the reporting institution

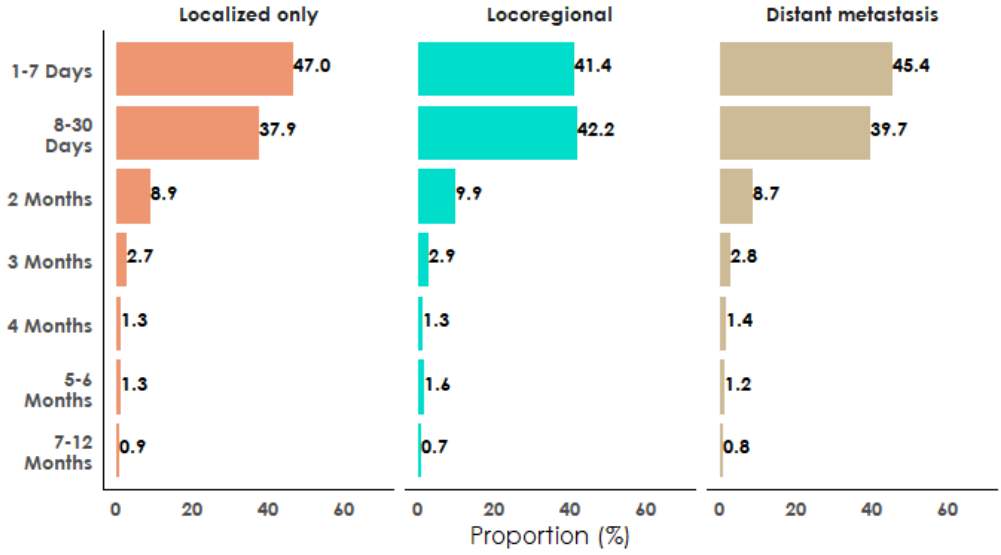

Figure 3.9.1a: Time between diagnosis and first attendance at reporting institution

(b) Time between first attendance and commencement of cancer directed treatment at reporting institution

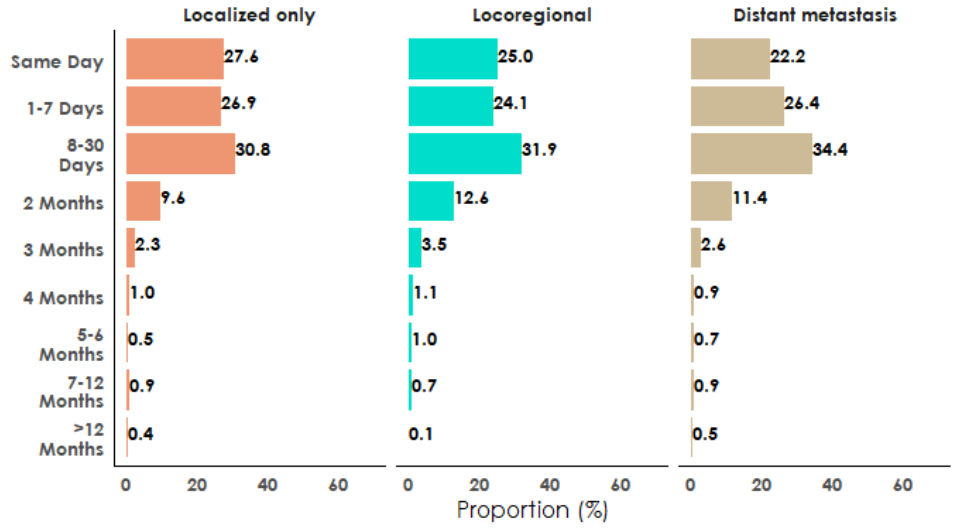

Figure 3.9.1b: Time between first attendance and commencement of cancer directed treatment at reporting institution

Time between first diagnosis and commencement of cancer directed treatment at reporting institution

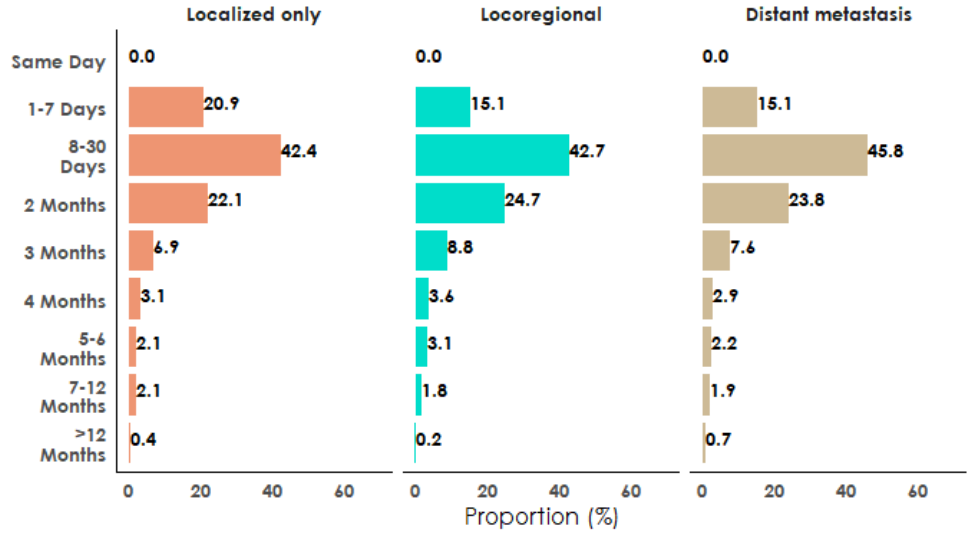

Figure 3.9.1c: Time between first diagnosis and commencement of cancer directed treatment at reporting institution

3.9.2 Patients of lung cancer diagnosed and treated for cancer at the reporting institution

Time between first diagnosis and commencement of cancer directed treatment at reporting institution

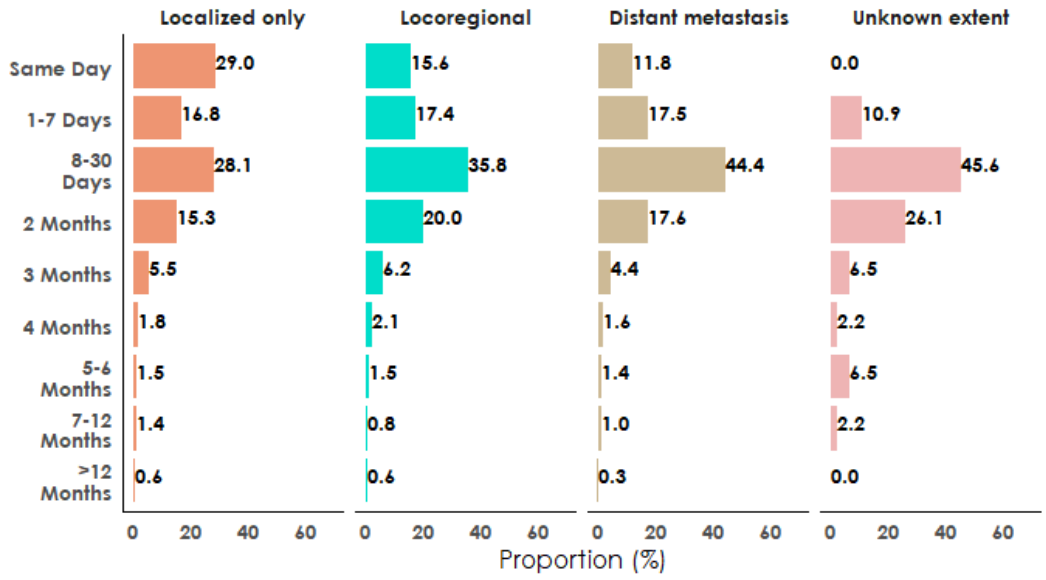

Figure 3.9.2: Time between first diagnosis and commencement of cancer directed treatment at reporting institution

Key Findings

- Cancer of the lung accounted for over 10 % of the cancers among males.
- Nearly a fifth (20.5%) of lung cancers were reported in the age group of 60-64 years among males.
- Adenocarcinoma was the most common histological type of lung cancer in males and females, accounting for 35.1% and 54.2 % of the histological types.
- Nearly half of the lung cancer cases (49.2% among males and 55.5% among females) were diagnosed with distant metastasis.
- Chemotherapy only was the most commonly used treatment modality for most cases, irrespective of the clinical extent of disease.
- Close to one-third of patients with localized disease diagnosed at the reporting institutions were initiated on treatment on the same day.