

## INCIDENCE OF CANCER ANALYSIS OF 10 YEAR'S STATISTICS

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Dr. V. L. Gurubacharya  
Dr. G. M. Bajracharya,  
Dr. H. G. Shrestha,

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### ABSTRACT:-

12125 Cases seen during the period of 2029-2038 were analysed to see the incidence of different type of cancer. The overall incidence rate is 11.74%. Most commonly seen cancer are from female genital tract, skin, breast, penis, oral cavity and respiratory tract in descending order.

### INTRODUCTION:-

Cancer was uncommon disease in Nepal about two decades. After the establishment of facilities in Central Health Laboratory, many cases of different type of malignancy, both in male and female as well as in children are being diagnosed every day. So in this paper we have tried to analyses ten years laboratory data to find out the more commonly seen malignancy.

### METHODOLOGY:-

The diagnosis of cancer is made on histological examination of biopsy tissue and surgical resection specimen of 12125 cases mainly from Bir Hospital and other hospitals of the country from 2029 to 2038 B. S. The specimens are received from the following hospitals with the following bed capacity as shown in following chart.

Hospital	No. of Beds
1. Bir Hospiral	300+
2. Kanti Hospital	50+
3. Maternity Hospital	100+
4. Koshi Zonal Hospital	100+
5. Gandaki Zonal Hospital	50+
6. Lumbini Zonal Hospital	50+
7. Narayani Zonal Hospital	50+
8. Janakpur Zonal Hospital	50+
9. Veri Zonal Hospital	50+
10. Scheer Memorial Hospital and others	

Because of religious attitude of Nepalese people, autopsy is not performed on the dead bodies, so the postmortem examination is not included in this study. Out of 12125 specimens 1449 cases i.e. 11.74% were of cancer. In this paper we have tried to analyse these cancer agewise, sexwise and by site. No follow-up of these cases were possible because of the following facts:-

- a) Un-availability of radiotherapy in Kathmandu.
- b) Physical distance of hospitals.
- c) Ignorance of patients.

#### FINDINGS:-

- I. 12125 biopsies and surgical resection specimens were received during the period of 2029-2938 B.S, were analysed to see the incidence of malignancy. Out of these, 1449 cases of malignancy were detected and this makes 11.74% of the total specimens.

Total Cases	No. of Malignancy	Percentages
12125	1449	11.74

- II. The incidence of malignancy was analysed year wise to see the percentage of incidence. The incidence varies from 9.90% to 13.87%.

Year	Total Cases	No. of Malignancy	Percentage
2020	726	93	12.81
2030	815	113	13.87
2031	1012	92	09.09
2032	1007	131	13.00
2033	997	110	12.03
2034	1325	164	12.36
2035	1232	166	13.47
2036	1408	189	13.56
2037	1869	192	10.27
2038	1733	199	11.54

III. Analysis was done to find the difference of incidence of sex. In the male the incidence rate is 36.4% and in female 62.73%. The high incidence in female is mainly due to the large number of cervical biopsies and high incidence of cancer of cervix.

No. of Malignancy	Male	%	Female	%	Others
1449	528	36.4	909	62.73	12

IV. The analysis of agewise incidence shows the incidence of 47.1% amongst the age group of 41-60 years but the high incidence is also seen amongst the people in the age group 16-40 years, which is 27.2%. This is mainly due to the high incidence of cancer cervix amongst younger female.

Age Group	No. of Malignancy	Percentage
0 - 15	68	04.69
16 - 40	395	27.26
41 - 60	683	47.13
61 +	231	15.94
OTHERS	72	4.98

V. Chart V shows the incidence of malignancy in different sites. As expected, female genital tract has the highest incidence of malignancy. Next common sites are skin, breast, upper respiratory tract and penis. The chart is little biased, because the specimens are mainly from the easily approachable sites.

But with the availability of endoscopic facility more cases of bronchous, stomach and intestine are being diagnosed. Most of the malignancies seen in our department are in very advanced stage. Only a few cases of carcinoma in situ have been diagnosed.

Site	No. of Malignancy
Female genital tract	466
Skin	119
Breast	112
Lymph node	60
Upper respiratory tract	55
Penis	51
Oral cavity	41
Intestine	40
Eye	39
Stomach	32
Ovary	31
Liver	27
Gall bladder	20
Bone	19
Brain	14
Lungs	13
Thyroid	8
Metastases	117

#### CONCLUSION:-

1. This statistic does not necessarily represent the true incidence.
2. But it shows the incidence of commonly seen cancer.
3. As cancer is not a notifiable disease, you cannot get a true picture of incidence better than this.
4. With the availability of endoscopic facility more cases of bronchogenic cancer, cancer of stomach and colon are being diagnosed.
5. Cancer is seen in this country in relatively younger age group.
6. This statistic represents only the histologically diagnosed.
7. Leukaemia is not included in this analysis.
8. Most of cases are seen only in advanced stage.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:-

We sincerely thank our clinical colleagues and staff of the Central Health Laboratory.