

# PATHOLOGY - BASED CANCER FREQUENCY DATA : SRI LANKA – 2017

*(Pathology Based Cancer Registry, Sri Lanka)*

Examination centre	Sample number	Year of the diagnosis
Sex of patient	Age of patient	
ICD-10 code		

- Phone
- Web site
- Location



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YY  
FIRST NAME

**NATIONAL CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMME**  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND INDIGENOUS MEDICAL SERVICES



**Pathology - Based Cancer Frequency Data : Sri Lanka – 2017**  
**(Pathology Based Cancer Registry, Sri Lanka)**



**National Cancer Control Programme**

Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medical Services

555/5, Public Health Complex

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Sri Lanka

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National Cancer Control Programme, Sri Lanka

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Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer

Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, India

International Association for Cancer Registries (IACR)

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## Executive Summary

### Introduction

Pathology-based cancer registry collects information from one or more of the laboratories on histologically / cytologically confirmed cancers. It gives a quick '*snapshot*' of the cancer profile reported to the pathology laboratories in a defined time period. Also, the information is helpful in understanding service needs of the reported pathology laboratories.

In Sri Lanka National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) commenced pathology-based cancer registry from year 2000 onwards as a parallel registry to the National Cancer Registry which aggregated newly registered patients with cancers from cancer treatment units. However, pathology-based data were also incorporated to the National Cancer Registry from year 2008 onwards. Considering the availability of large volume of latest data, later it was decided to publish cancer frequency data generated from the pathology-based cancer registry as a stand-alone publication using year 2017 pathology data onwards. Later these data were incorporated to the National Cancer Registry or Population Based Cancer registry as another data source to generate cancer incidence data after elimination of duplicates.

### Methodology

NCCP receives data on newly diagnosed cancers at the histopathology, haematology or oral pathology laboratories through monthly Cancer Return Form - 1 (H 1290). The process is guided by the circulars 02/61/2002 and 01/22/2012 issued by the Ministry of Health.

Over the last few years due to several interventions conducted with the active participation of relevant professional colleges and key stakeholders, number of laboratories sending monthly cancer returns were increased. During the period of 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017, 50 histopathology laboratories, six haematology laboratories and one oral pathology laboratory have sent details of 18,999 patients with cancer.

When 'Patient details' and 'Tumor details' are received through the Cancer Return Form - 1 (H 1290), cancer registry staff of NCCP code the site (Topography) and histology / cytology (Morphology) according to the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology – 3<sup>rd</sup>

edition (ICD-O 3). Coded data were entered to the CanReg 5 database of the National Cancer Registry of Sri Lanka. Cancers reported through pathology laboratories, during the whole one-year period in 2017 were identified and analyzed to generate the report.

## **Results**

A total of 18,999 cancers were diagnosed at the pathology laboratories and 50.2% (n=9533) were among males and 49.8% (n=9466) were among females. Proportion of cancers were increased over the 5-year age groups and the highest percentage (15%, n=2852) was reported among 65-69 year age group.

Lip, tongue & mouth (15.7%, n=1495), Colon and rectum (9%, n=860), Trachea, bronchus and lungs (8.2%, n=782) and Oesophagus (7.7%, n=735) were the highest frequent cancers among males. Breast (27%, n=2558), Thyroid (11.5%, n=1086), Colon and rectum (9.5%, n=895), Uterus (6.7%, n=631) were the highest frequent cancers among females. Out of the total female breast cancers 33.5% (n=858) were detected before the age of 50 and a total of 27 female breast cancers were detected before the age of 30. Colon & rectum cancer was the second and third highest frequent cancer among males and females respectively. Skin cancers appeared within the first 10 leading cancers among both males (4.7%, n=452) and females (3.2%, n=307). Only 484 (5.4%) cervical cancers were reported through the pathology-based surveillance.

## **Conclusions & Recommendations**

Pathology laboratory-based cancer surveillance generated a snap shot of recently diagnosed cancers in Sri Lanka. The highest frequent cancer among males is lip, tongue and mouth cancer while among females it is breast cancer.

A multifaceted approach to prevent oral cancer is mandatory as oral cancer is preventable through risk factor intervention. Since 1/3 of breast cancers are detected at the pre-menopausal age groups, early detection programmes need to be further promoted giving priority for 'be breast aware concept', self-breast examination and clinical breast examination.

As colo-rectal cancers are appearing at the top of the list, facilities for early detection and management need to be further improved. Detailed epidemiological studies need to be conducted to identify the reasons for the increase in colo-rectal cancer & thyroid cancer.

The reported reduction seen in the number of cervical cancer cases has to be further studied to identify the actual cause to differentiate whether it is due to a true reduction of cases or a reduction in reporting.

It is important to improve timeliness and accuracy in case reporting to strengthen the surveillance system. Regular monitoring of reporting from centres and providing feedback has to be focused on.



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## List of Abbreviations

<b>IACR</b>	International Association of Cancer Registries
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>ICD 0-3</b>	International Classification of Diseases for Oncology – 3 <sup>rd</sup> Version
<b>NCCP</b>	National Cancer Control Programme
<b>PBCR</b>	Population Based Cancer Registry
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Cancer surveillance (Cancer registration)

System to collect newly confirmed cancers following histological confirmation from one or more of the pathology laboratories is called as ‘Pathology based cancer registry’. The characteristics of pathology-based cancer registry is compared with other leading types of cancer registries as shown in table 1.

**Table 1: Types of cancer registry: Characteristics, purpose and utility in cancer control**

Type of registry	Characteristics	Purpose	Can a registry be used in formulating cancer plan?
<b>Hospital based cancer registry</b>	Collects information on all cases of cancer treated in one or more hospitals.	Useful for administrative purposes and for reviewing clinical performance.	<b>No.</b> Incomplete and inaccurate sample. Dataset is based on patient attendance at given hospitals. Cancer profile will be biased, determined by facilities and expertise available within key institutions.
<b>Pathology based cancer registry</b>	Collects information from one or more laboratories on histologically confirmed cancers	Support needs for laboratory based services and serves as a quick ‘snapshot’ of cancer profile	<b>No.</b> Incomplete and inaccurate sample. Dataset is based only on laboratory-based cancers. Cancer profile will be biased, determined by cancers for which tumor tissue investigations were undertaken.
<b>Population based cancer registry (PBCR)</b>	Systematically collects information on all reportable neoplasms occurring in a geographically defined population from multiple sources	Compares and interprets population-based cancer incidence data Supports population-based actions aimed at reducing the cancer burden in the community	<b>Yes.</b> The systematic ascertainment of cancer incidence from multiple sources can provide an unbiased profile of the cancer burden and how it changes over a time. PBCR can play a unique role in planning and evaluating cancer control programmes.

(Bray et al., 2014)

## **1.2 History of pathology-based cancer surveillance in Sri Lanka**

Pathology based cancer surveillance commenced in Sri Lanka based on newly reported cancers in the pathology laboratories in the year 2000 as a World Health Organization (WHO) funded collaborative research study between NCCP & Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo (Perera, 2016). The objective of the research study was to determine the occurrence of malignancies in public and private health sectors in order to streamline the management of cancer patients. To obtain the necessary administrative clearance from the managing directors of private sector pathology laboratories, a special circular letter (Circular letter PHSD/INFO/1/2000) with a data collection sheet was issued by the Director, Private Health Sector Development of Ministry of Health. Since there were no plans to merge pathological data with data from the cancer treatment centres, personal identification data (e.g. Name, Permanent address and National Identity Card number etc.) were not collected initially. The two data bases were maintained separately at the office of NCCP.

To formalize the process further, in year 2002, a General Circular Letter (02-01/2002) was issued by the Director General of Health Services informing all heads of hospitals in both government & private sectors regarding the 'Mandatory reporting of Histologically confirmed Malignancies' to the NCCP for the pathology-based cancer surveillance.


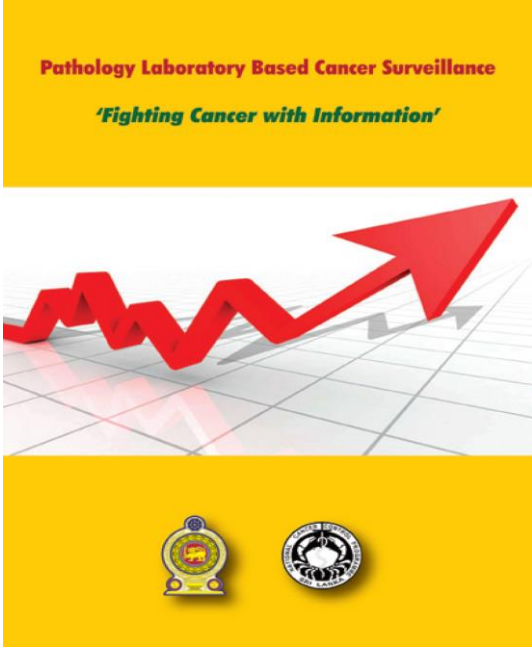
Published data was scarce during the initial period of pathology-based cancer surveillance. The summary of pathology-based cancer surveillance from 2000 – 2004 and the common sites of cancers reported through the pathology-based cancer surveillance for the year 2001 is annexed in table 1 and table 2.

In year 2004 & 2005, a detailed review of cancer registration in Sri Lanka was conducted by Dr. R. Sankaranarayanan of International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) of WHO and Dr. Maxwell Parkin, President of the International Association of Cancer Registries (IACR) respectively. The review report recommended to incorporate both hospital-based cancer registry and pathology-based cancer registry to the common CANREG software developed by the IARC of WHO. Therefore, from the cancer incidence data of year 2008 onwards, data on

newly diagnosed cancers at the pathology laboratories were incorporated to the hospital-based cancer registry data through the CANREG software and generated national cancer registry. This amalgamation was timely even for the commencement of Population based cancer registry of Colombo district which was commenced with the cancer incidence data of year 2012.

During the period of 2009 – 2012, several interventions were conducted to strengthen the pathology-based cancer surveillance as part of a holistic approach in strengthening cancer registration in Sri Lanka coinciding with the commencement of population-based cancer registry of Colombo district.

1. Issuing a General Circular No. 01 - 22/2012 on Pathology Laboratory Based Cancer Surveillance in both government & private health sector.
2. Developing a booklet on pathology laboratory-based cancer surveillance (Published in year 2012) to sensitize consultants, medical officers, medical laboratory technicians etc. at pathology laboratories.

 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>සෞඛ්‍ය දුරකතන මණ්ඩලය</b> <b>සுகாதාර அமைச்சு</b> <b>Ministry of Health</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">General Circular No : 01/22/2012.</p> <p>All Provincial Directors of Health Services All District Directors of Health Services All Directors / MS of Teaching, Provincial General, District General &amp; Base Hospitals Consultant Histopathologists Consultant Haematologists Heads of Department of Pathology, Faculties of Medicine/ Medical Sciences/ Dental Sciences / Allied Health Sciences Directors of Private Hospitals / Pathology Laboratories President, College of Pathologists / College of Haematologists / College of Dentistry &amp; Stomatology</p> <p><b>Strengthening Pathology Laboratory Based Surveillance of Cancers in Sri Lanka</b> Surveillance of cancer is an essential strategy for planning, implementation and evaluation of evidence based cancer control programmes. The National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) has been monitoring trends of cancers in Sri Lanka since 1985 and has been publishing the national cancer registry.</p> <p>For the surveillance of cancers, cancer incidence data are extracted from cancer patients clinic files maintained at the cancer treatment centres in Sri Lanka. From year 2000 onwards, newly diagnosed cancers are reported from pathology laboratories throughout the country to supplement the cancer incidence data from both government &amp; private sector hospitals &amp; pathology laboratories. Consultant histopathologists, haematologists &amp; directors of the hospitals supported this activity for more than 10 years. Pathology laboratory based cancer surveillance mechanism needs to be further strengthened to improve coverage &amp; comprehensiveness.</p> <p style="font-size: small;">ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ සෞඛ්‍ය මණ්ඩලය, කොළඹ 10. 183, කොමන්වෙල්තා පාරේ, නුගේගොඩ, කොළඹ 10. 315, Rev. Baddegama Wimalawansa Thero Mawatha, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p><b>General Circular No. 01 - 22/2012 on Pathology Laboratory Based Cancer Surveillance</b></p> </div>	 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p><b>Booklet on pathology laboratory-based cancer surveillance</b></p> </div>
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3. Regular communications were conducted with the membership of College of Pathologists & Haematologists through their respective college councils.
4. Awareness programmes were conducted at the academic sessions of professional colleges – Annual academic sessions of College of Pathologists in 2010.
5. In addition to the above interventions, Monitoring & Evaluation report on pathology laboratory surveillance was sent to each pathology laboratory annually and reminded about missing returns.

The summary of pathology-based cancer surveillance during 2008 – 2016 is illustrated in table 2.

**Table 2: Summary of pathology-based cancer surveillance for the period of 2008-2016**

Year	Type of Laboratory					
	Histopathology		Haematology		Oral Pathology	
	No. of labs	No. of cases reported	No. of labs	No. of cases reported	No. of labs	No. of cases reported
<b>2008</b>	16					
<b>2009</b>	15					
<b>2010</b>	13					
<b>2011</b>	13	5,029	2	59		
<b>2012</b>	31	9,850	5	166	1	425
<b>2013</b>	38	12,299	6	378	1	429
<b>2014</b>	45	13,035	5	258	1	403
<b>2015</b>	51	16,127	6	216	1	184
<b>2016</b>	45	15,182	4	166	1	



### **1.3 Justification for publishing the report on pathology-based cancer surveillance of Sri Lanka**

Pathology based cancer surveillance is a rich source of information for additional case ascertainment for the population-based cancer registry. Also, it will provide additional information on already identified patients with cancers.

While incorporating pathology-based cancer surveillance data to the National Cancer Registry and PBCR, Colombo district, NCCP decided to publish annual report on Pathology Based Cancer Registry since it would give a 'snapshot' of cancer profile of the country with improved coverage. In addition, publishing the profile of diagnosed cancers would support to identify the needs for laboratory-based services throughout the country.

## **2. Methodology**

### **2.1 Study setting**

All pathology laboratories (histopathology / haematology / oral pathology) in government or private sector in Sri Lanka.

### **2.2 Reference time period**

1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017

### **2.3 Data collection of newly diagnosed cancers at the pathology laboratories**

Details of newly diagnosed cancers from histopathology, haematology and oral pathology laboratories were received to the NCCP monthly through Cancer Return Form – 1 (H-1290).

A total of 50 histopathology, eight haematology and one oral pathology laboratory reported 18,371, 312 and 316 cases respectively giving a total number of reported cases as 18,999.

Number of cancer cases reported from histopathology (table 3), haematology (table 4) and oral pathology (5) laboratories in 2017 are annexed.

### **2.4 Coding & data entering**

When ‘Patient details’ and ‘Tumor details’ are received through the Cancer Return Form -1 (H 1290), cancer registry staff of NCCP coded the site (Topography) and histology / cytology (Morphology) according to the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology – 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (ICD-O 3). Coded data were entered to the CanReg 5 database of the National Cancer Registry of the Sri Lanka.

### **2.5 Data analysis & report writing**

Cancers reported through pathology laboratories, during 2017 (1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017) were identified from the CanReg 5 data base and exported to MS Excel & SPSS software for data analysis.

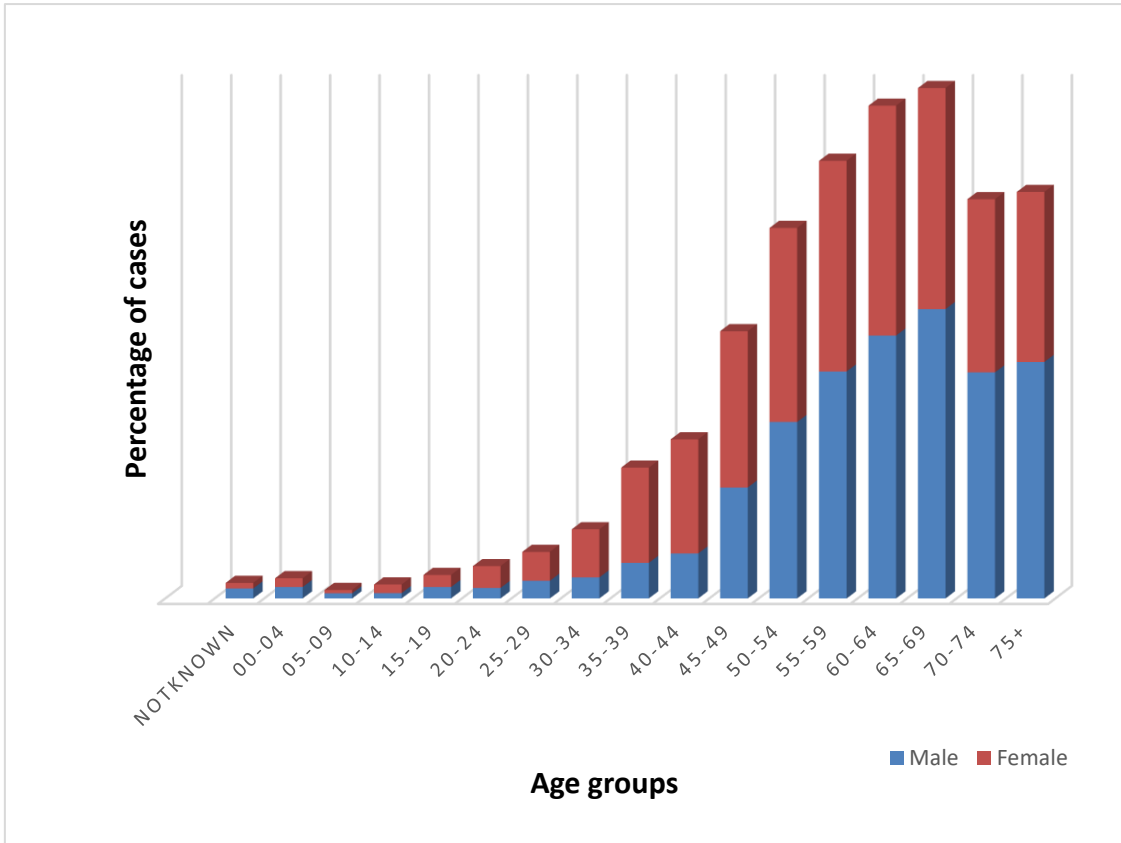
### 3. Results

#### 3.1 Pathology-based cancer cases - 2017

**Table 3: Pathology-based cancer cases, by age group and sex – 2017**

Age group	Male		Female		All	
	Cases	(%)	Cases	(%)	Cases	(%)
<b>Not known</b>	57	0.6	30	0.3	87	0.5
<b>00-04</b>	64	0.7	50	0.5	114	0.6
<b>05-09</b>	29	0.3	18	0.2	47	0.2
<b>10-14</b>	30	0.3	47	0.5	77	0.4
<b>15-19</b>	64	0.7	66	0.7	130	0.7
<b>20-24</b>	59	0.6	121	1.3	180	0.9
<b>25-29</b>	98	1.0	160	1.7	258	1.4
<b>30-34</b>	117	1.2	266	2.8	383	2.0
<b>35-39</b>	199	2.1	533	5.6	732	3.9
<b>40-44</b>	252	2.6	636	6.7	888	4.7
<b>45-49</b>	621	6.5	868	9.2	1489	7.8
<b>50-54</b>	988	10.4	1082	11.4	2070	10.9
<b>55-59</b>	1271	13.3	1173	12.4	2444	12.9
<b>60-64</b>	1473	15.4	1274	13.5	2747	14.5
<b>65-69</b>	1620	17.0	1232	13.0	2852	15.0
<b>70-74</b>	1266	13.3	961	10.2	2227	11.7
<b>75+</b>	1325	13.9	949	10.0	2274	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9533</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9466</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18999</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Pathology-based cancer cases by age group among males (table 6) and females (table 7) are annexed.

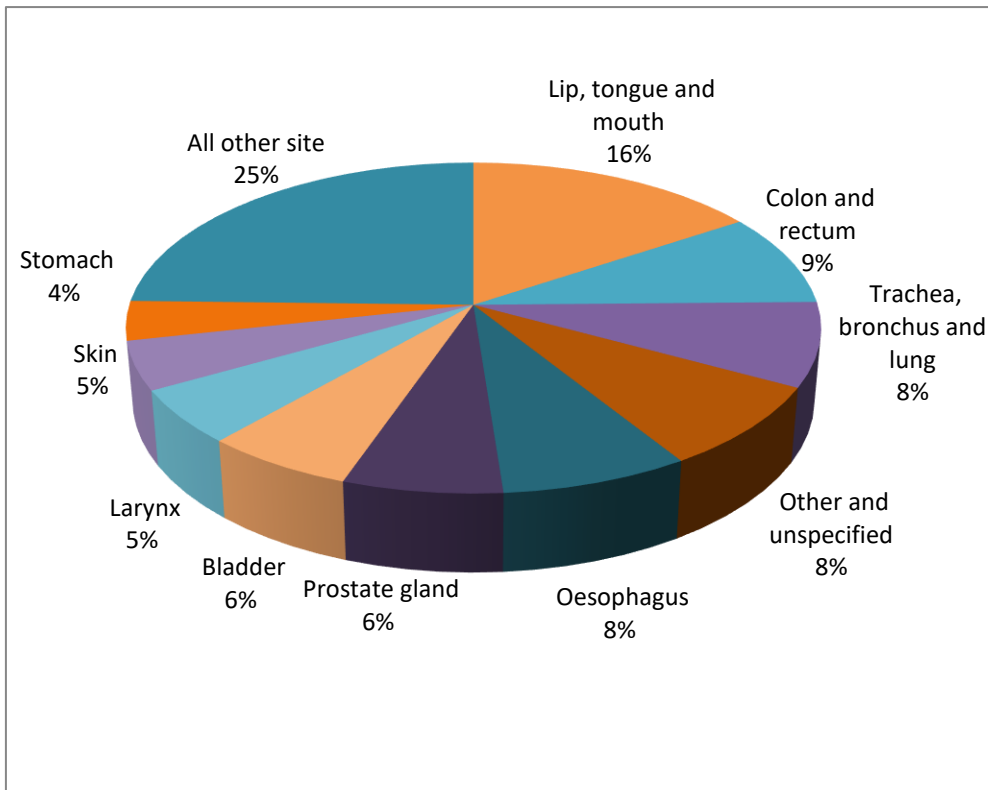


**Figure 1: Percentage of pathology-based cancer cases by age group and sex - 2017**

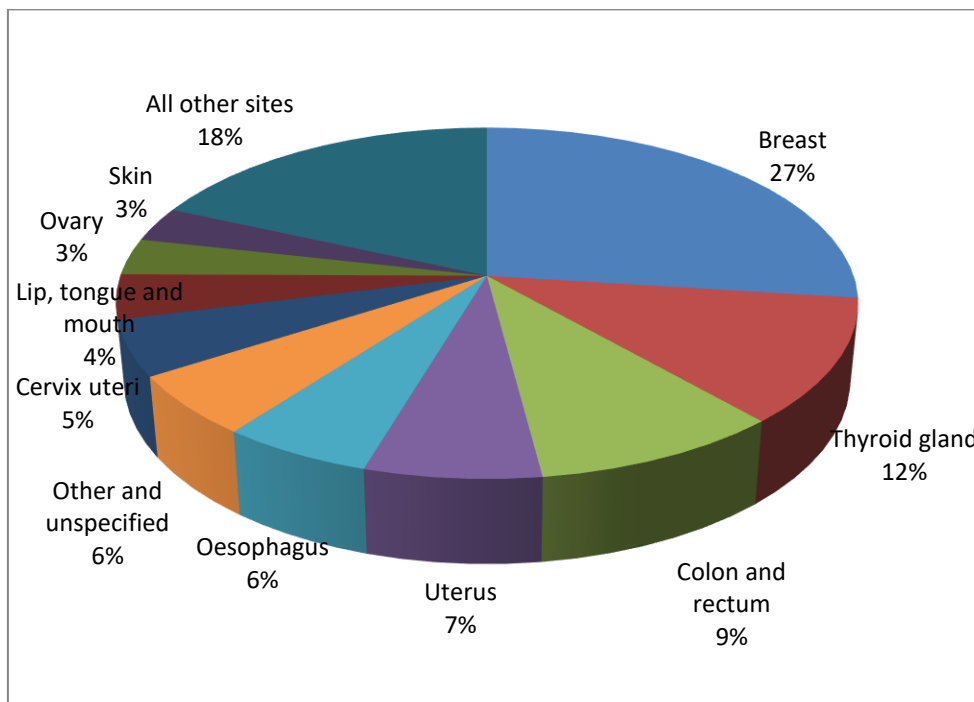
### 3.2 Leading cancer sites according to pathology – 2017

Table 4: Leading cancer sites according to pathology – 2017

Male			Female			Total		
ICD 10 Site	Cases	Percentage	ICD 10 Site	Cases	Percentage	ICD 10 Site	Cases	Percentage
Lip, tongue and mouth	1495	15.7	Breast	2558	27.0	Breast	2611	13.7
Colon and Rectum	860	9.0	Thyroid gland	1086	11.5	Lip, tongue and mouth	1885	9.9
Trachea, bronchus and lung	782	8.2	Colon and Rectum	895	9.5	Colon and Rectum	1755	9.2
Other and unspecified	778	8.2	Uterus	631	6.7	Thyroid gland	1309	6.9
Oesophagus	735	7.7	Oesophagus	542	5.7	Other and unspecified	1306	6.9
Prostate	622	6.5	Other and unspecified	528	5.6	Oesophagus	1277	6.7
Bladder	587	6.2	Cervix uteri	484	5.1	Trachea, bronchus and lung	1033	5.4
Larynx	507	5.3	Lip, tongue and mouth	390	4.1	Skin	756	4.0
Skin	452	4.7	Ovary	318	3.4	Bladder	728	3.8
Stomach	366	3.8	Skin	304	3.2	Uterus	631	3.3
<b>All sites</b>	<b>9533</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>All sites</b>	<b>9466</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>All sites</b>	<b>18999</b>	<b>100</b>



**Figure 2: Proportion of pathology based leading cancers, male – 2017**



**Figure 3: Proportion of pathology based leading cancers, female – 2017**

### 3.3 Pathology-based commonest cancer cases - 2017

#### 1. Lip, tongue and oral cavity

Table 5: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by sex: Lip, tongue and oral cavity – 2017

Group	Number	(%)
Male	1495	15.7
Female	390	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>9.9</b>

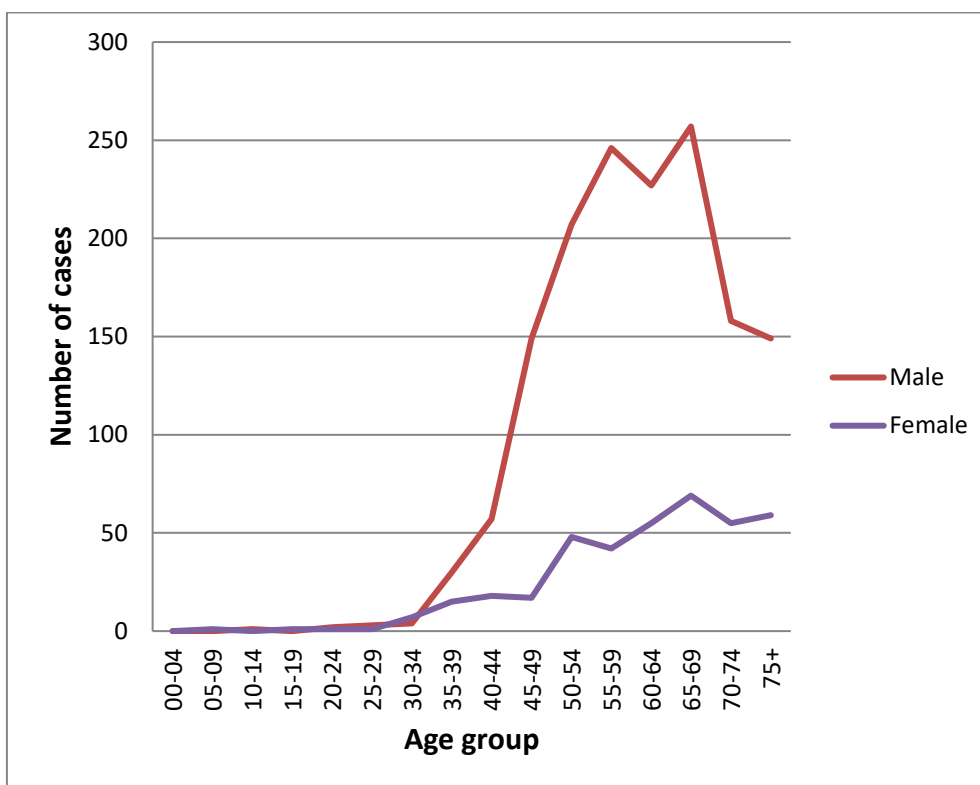


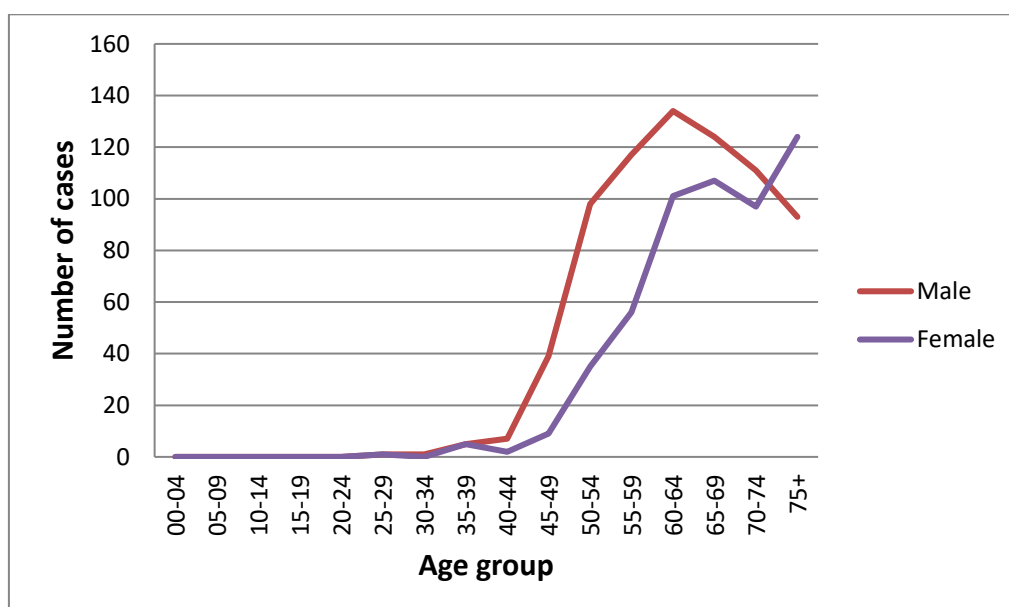
Figure 4: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by age group: Lip, tongue and mouth – 2017

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 8).

## 2. Oesophagus

**Table 6: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by sex: Oesophagus – 2017**

Group	Number	(%)
Male	735	7.7
Female	542	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>6.7</b>



**Figure 5: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Oesophagus cancer – 2017**

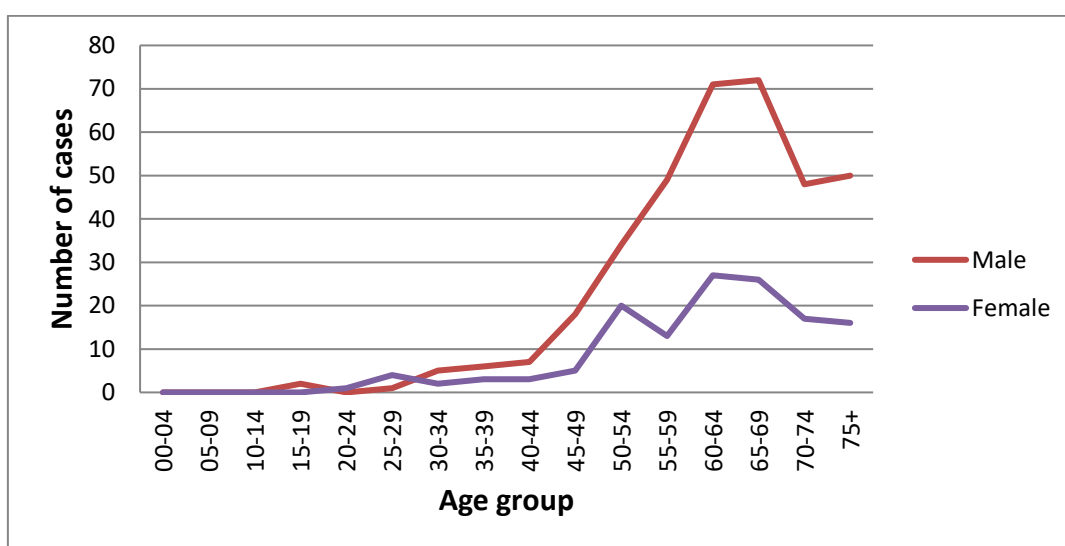
Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 9).



### 3. Stomach

**Table 7: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by sex: Stomach – 2017**

Group	Number	(%)
Male	366	3.8
Female	137	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>2.6</b>



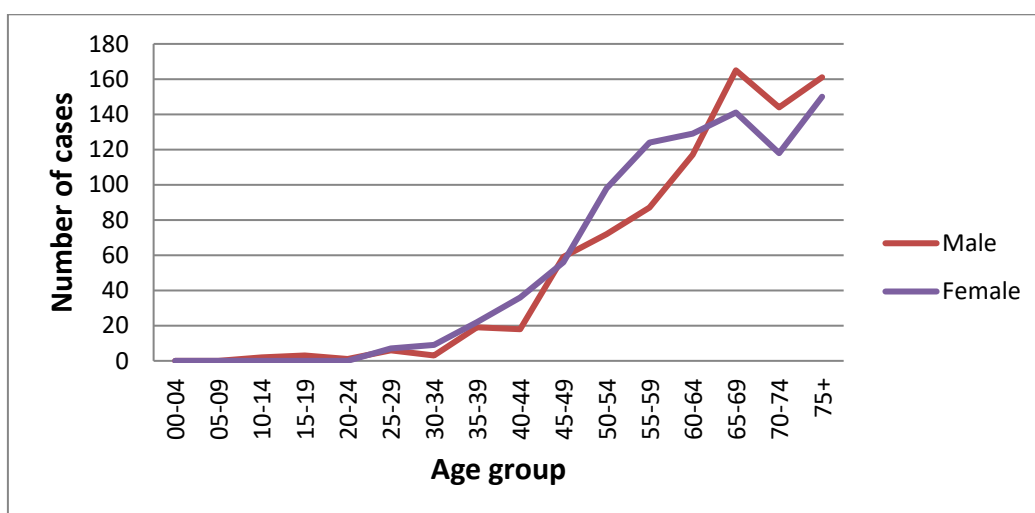
**Figure 6: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Stomach cancer – 2017**

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 10).

#### 4. Colon and rectum

**Table 8: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by sex: Colon and rectum – 2017**

Group	Number	(%)
Male	860	9.0
Female	895	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1755</b>	<b>9.2</b>



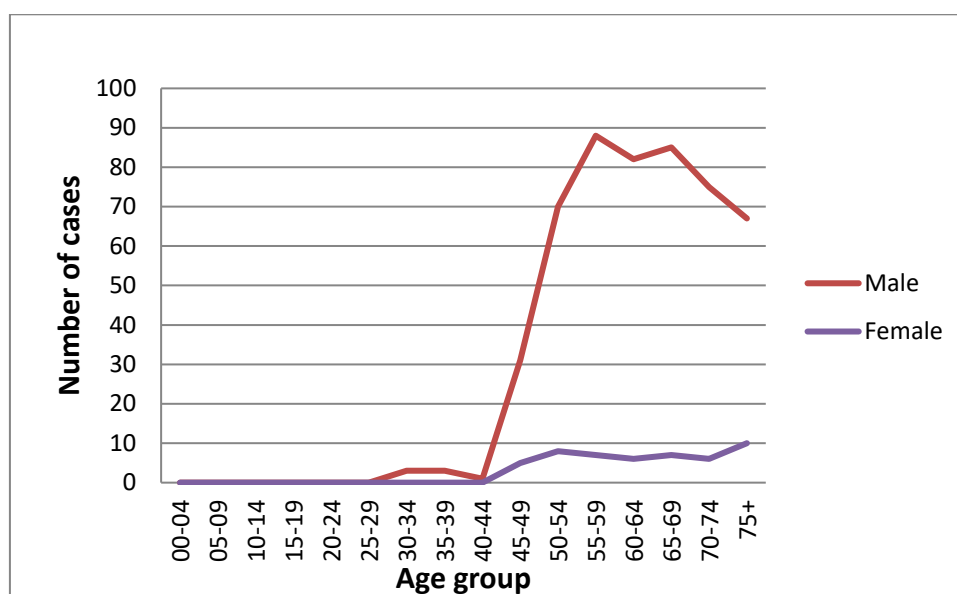
**Figure 7: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Colon & rectum cancer – 2017**

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 11).

## 5. Larynx

**Table 9: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by sex: Larynx – 2017**

Group	Number	(%)
<b>Male</b>	507	5.3
<b>Female</b>	49	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>2.9</b>



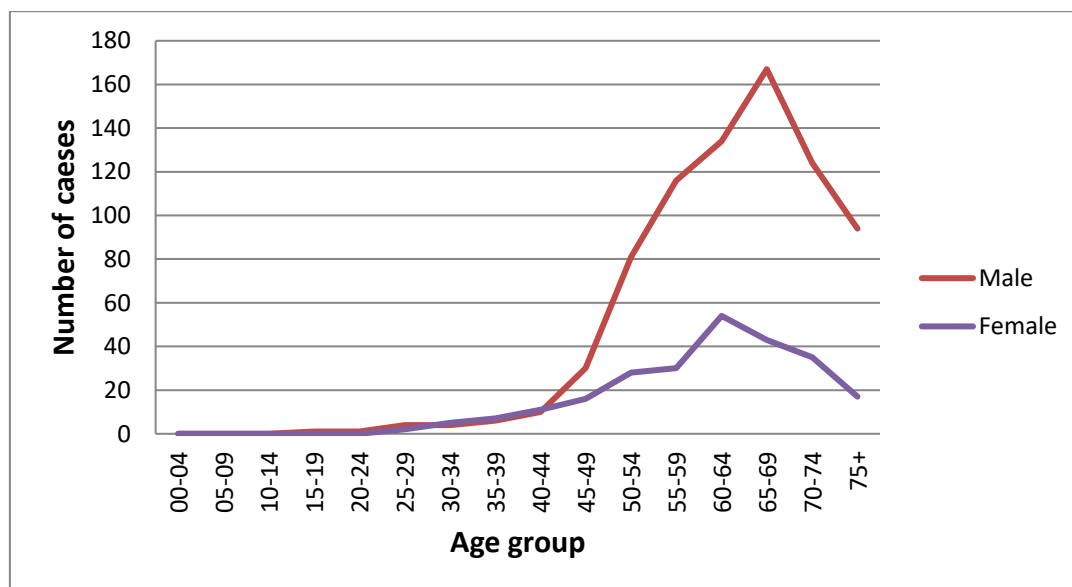
**Figure 8: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Larynx cancer – 2017**

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 12).

## 6. Trachea, Bronchus and lung

**Table 10: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by sex: Trachea, bronchus and lung – 2017**

Group	Number	(%)
Male	782	8.2
Female	251	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>5.4</b>



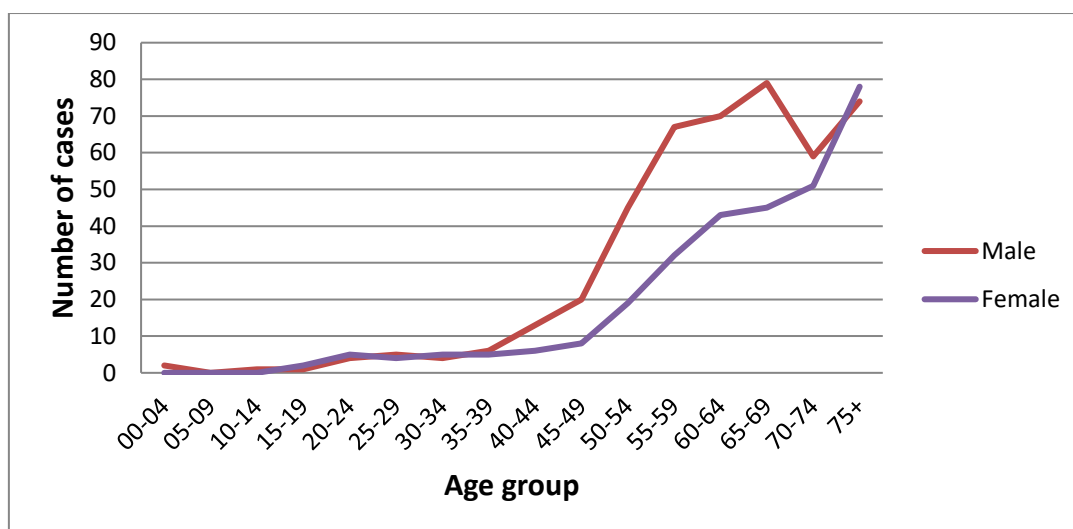
**Figure 9: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Trachea, bronchus & lung cancer – 2017**

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 13).

## 7. Skin

**Table 11: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by sex: Skin – 2017**

Group	Number	(%)
Male	452	4.7
Female	304	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>4.0</b>



**Figure 10: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Skin cancer – 2017**

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 14).

## 8. Breast

Table 12: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by sex: Breast – 2017

Group	Number	(%)
Male	53	0.6
Female	2558	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>2611</b>	<b>13.7</b>

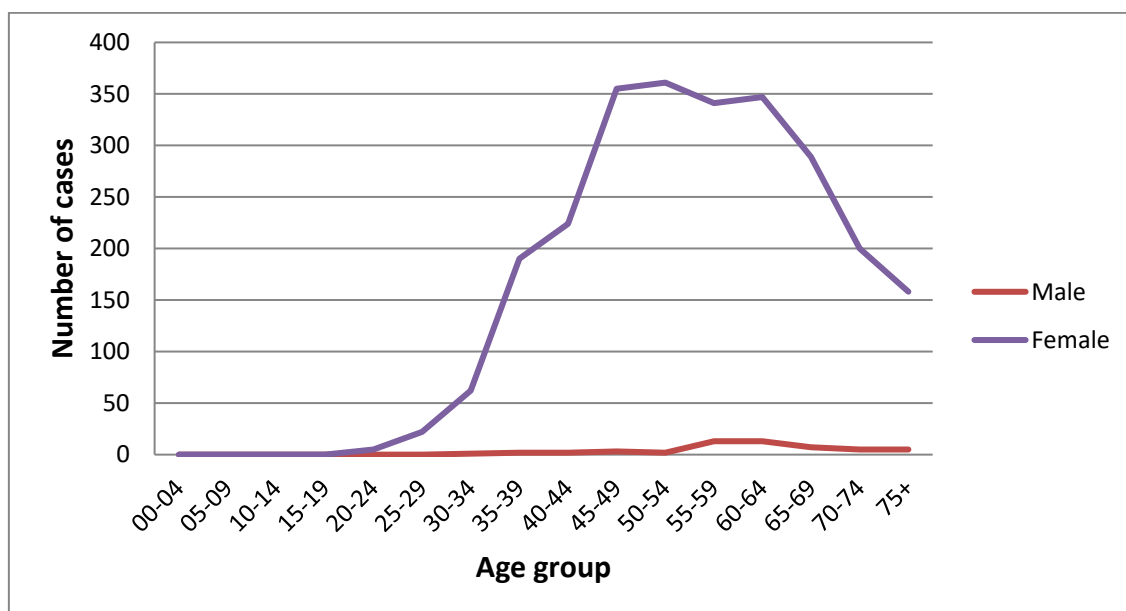


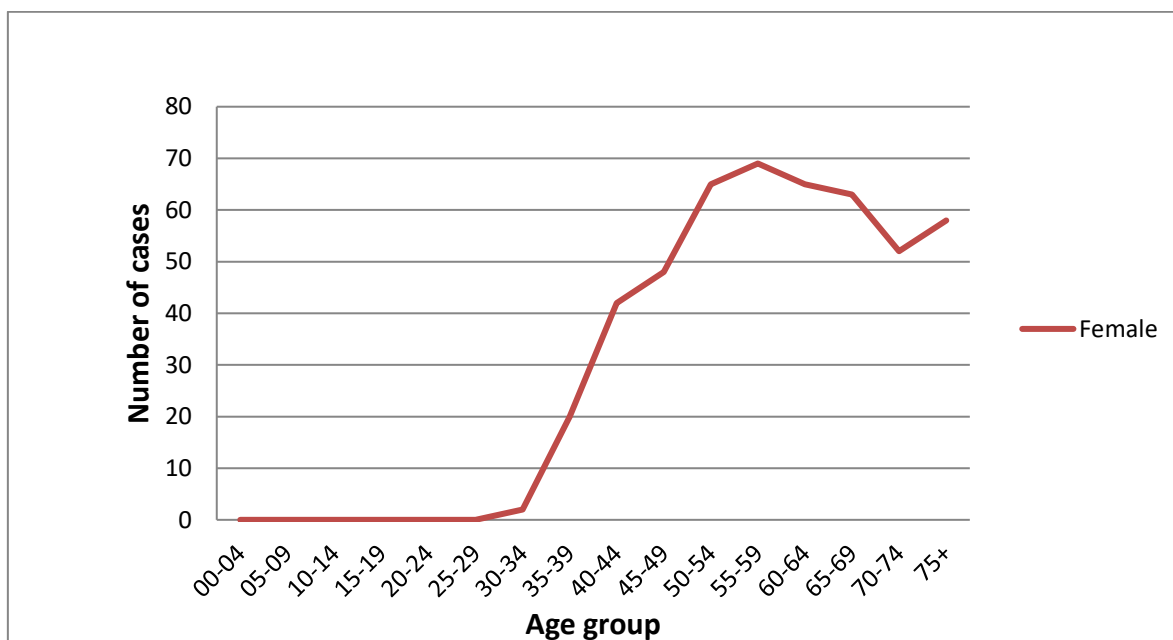
Figure 11: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Breast cancer – 2017

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 15).

## 9. Cervix

**Table 13: Number of pathology-based cancer cases in females: Cervix – 2017**

Group	Number	(%)
Female	484	5.1
Total	484	2.5



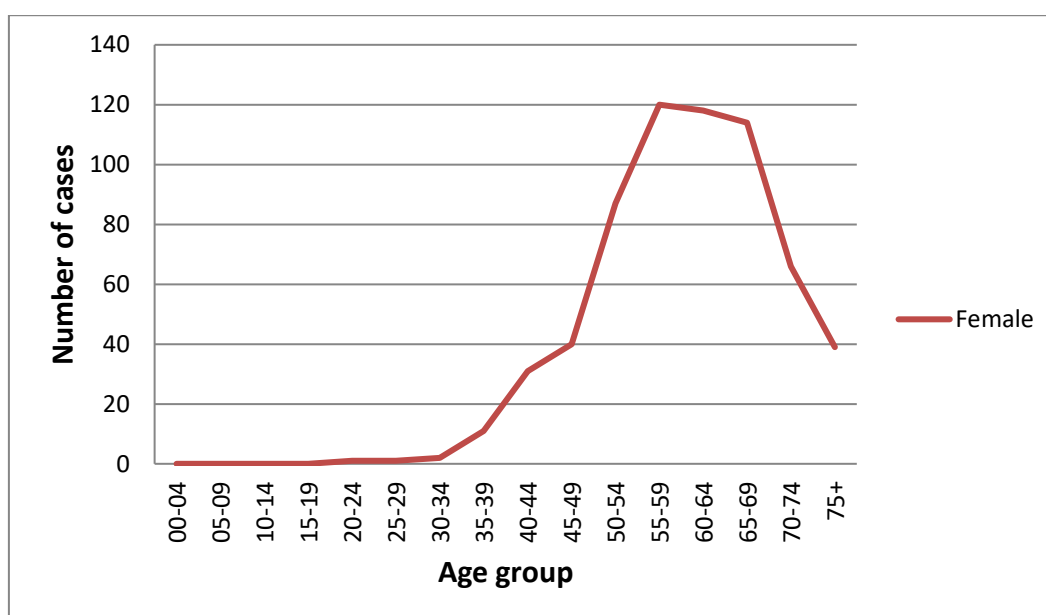
**Figure 12: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Cervical cancer – 2017**

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 16).

## 10. Uterus

**Table 14: Number of pathology-based cancer cases in females: Uterus – 2017**

Group	Number	(%)
Female	631	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>3.3</b>



**Figure 13: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Uterine cancer – 2017**

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 17).



## 11. Ovary

Table 15: Number of pathology-based cancer cases in females: Ovary – 2017

Group	Number	(%)
Female	318	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>1.7</b>

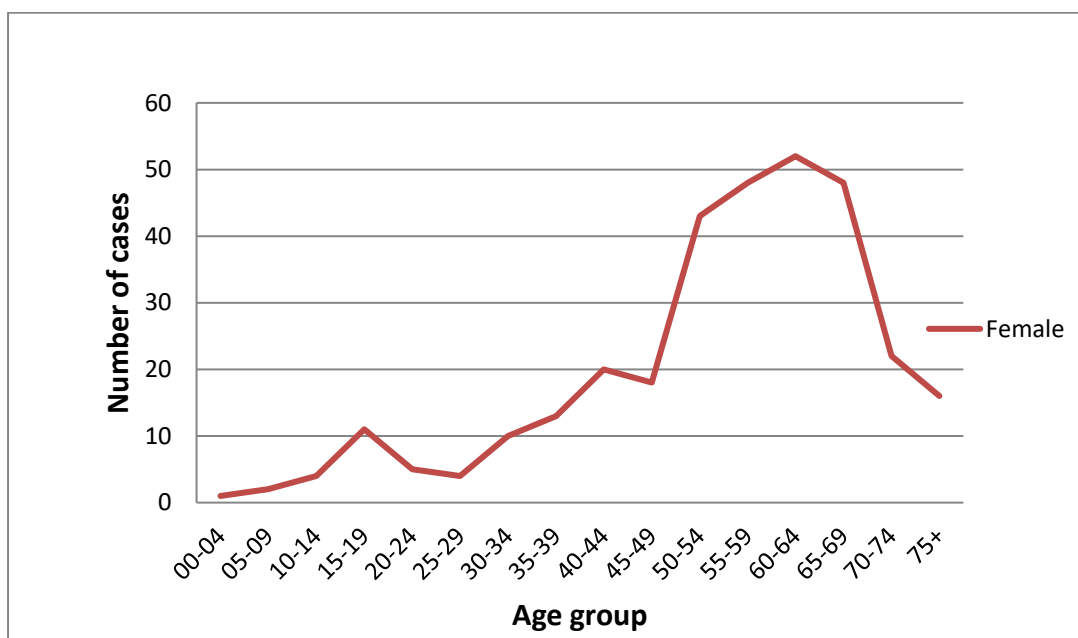


Figure 14: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Ovarian cancer – 2017

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 18).

## 12. Prostate

Table 16: Number of pathology-based cancer cases in males: Prostate – 2017

Group	Number	(%)
Male	622	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>3.3</b>

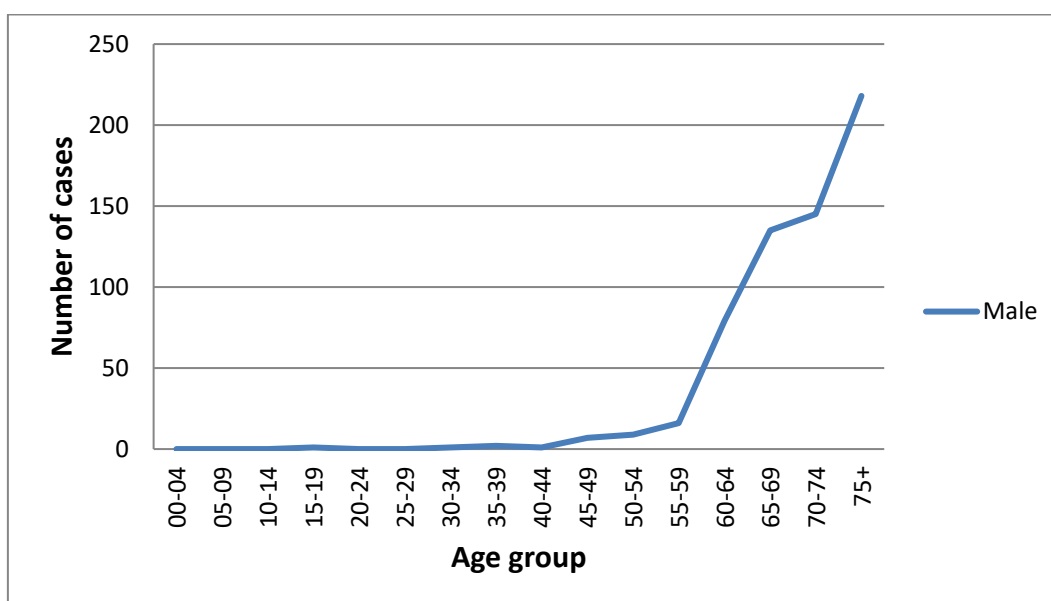


Figure 15: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Prostatic cancer – 2017

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 19).

### 13. Urinary bladder

Table 17: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by sex: Urinary bladder – 2017

Group	Number	(%)
Male	587	6.1
Female	141	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>3.8</b>

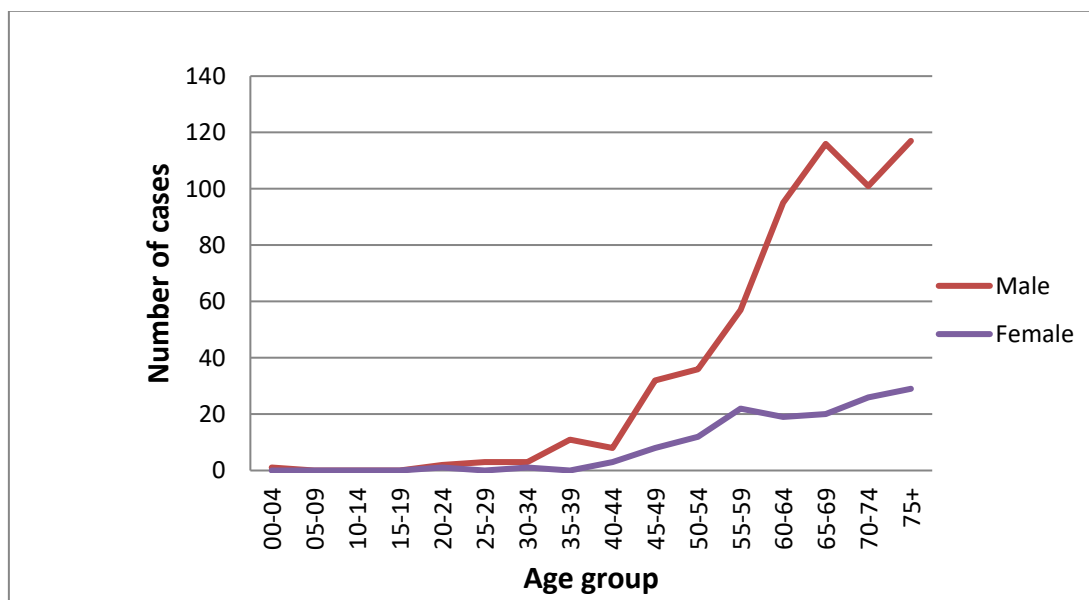


Figure 16: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Bladder cancer – 2017

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 20).

## 14. Thyroid Cancer

Table 18: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by sex: Thyroid cancer – 2017

Group	Number	(%)
Male	223	2.3
Female	1086	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1309</b>	<b>6.9</b>

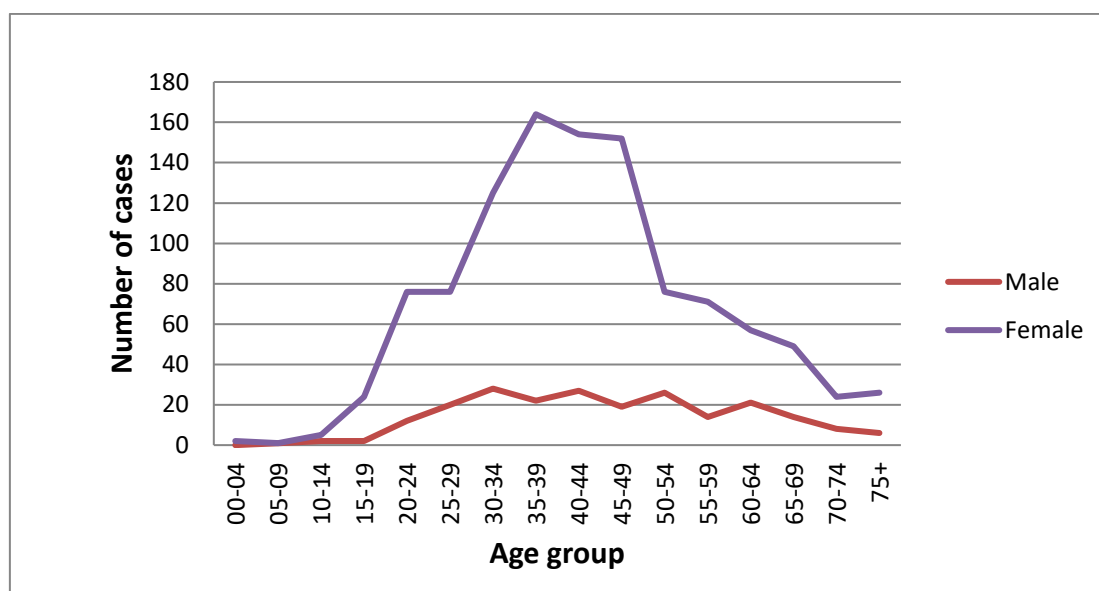


Figure 17: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Thyroid cancer – 2017

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 21).

## 15. Lymphoma

Table 19: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by sex: Lymphoma – 2017

Group	Number	(%)
Male	309	3.2
Female	208	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>2.7</b>

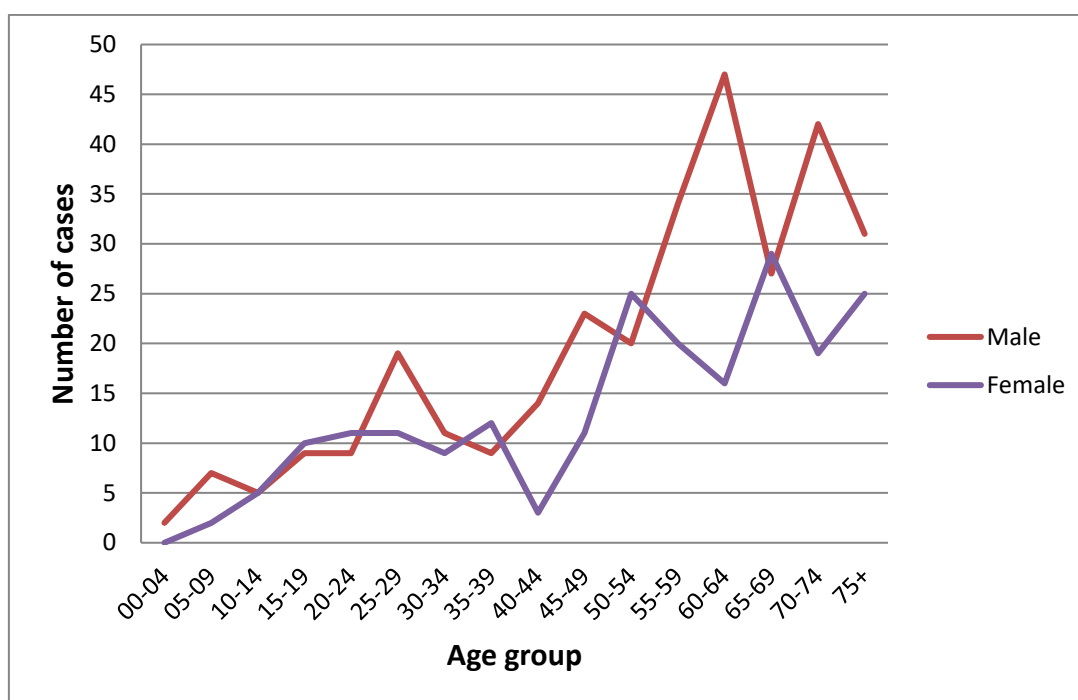


Figure 18: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Lymphoma – 2017

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 22).

## 16. Leukemia

Table 20: Number of pathology-based cancer cases by sex: Leukaemia – 2017

Group	Number	(%)
Male	71	0.7
Female	67	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>0.7</b>

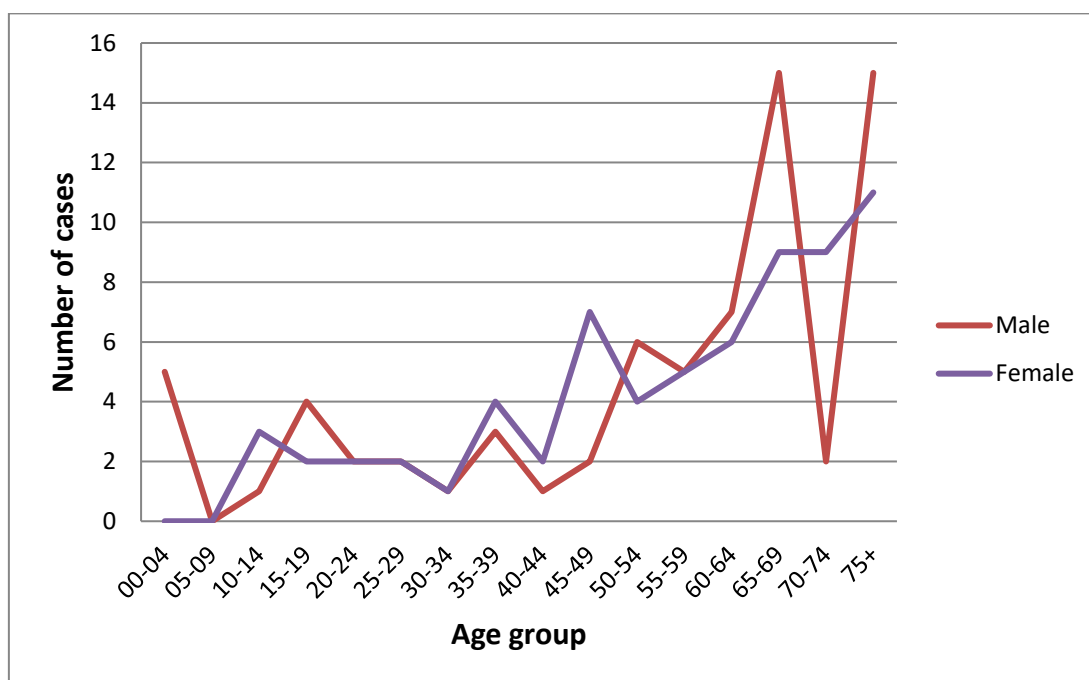


Figure 19: Number of pathology-based cases by age group: Leukaemia – 2017

Detailed analysis of pathology-based cancer cases according to ICD-O classification is annexed (table 23).

## **4. Conclusions and recommendations**

### **4.1 Conclusions**

The commonest cancer site among males is lip, tongue and mouth (15.7%, n=1495) while breast (27%, n=2558) is the commonest cancer site among females.

The second and third commonest cancer sites among males are colon and rectum (9%, n=860), trachea, bronchus and lung (8.2%, n=782) whereas among females they are thyroid (15.5%, n=1086), colon and rectum (9.5%, n=895).

Number of cancer cases have almost doubled in the 35-39 year age group (3.9%, n=732) compared to 30-34 year age group (2%, n=383). From 35-39 year age group onwards there is a rapid rise in the number of cases detected.

### **4.2 Recommendations**

A multifaceted approach to prevent oral cancer is mandatory as oral cancer is preventable through risk factor intervention. Health promotion on control of tobacco (both smoking and smokeless forms), arecanut, betel chewing and alcohol are mainstay of prevention of oral cancers. Early detection and treatment are also required.

Promotion of early detection of breast cancers by giving priority to “be breast aware concept” self-breast examination and clinical breast examination is emphasized.

Early detection and management of colo-rectal cancers is highlighted. Epidemiological research on colorectal cancers has become a priority.

Since thyroid cancer is the second commonest cancer in females, early diagnosis and management is also vital. Epidemiological research on thyroid cancers is also a priority.

The reported reduction seen in the number of cervical cancer cases has to be further studied to identify the actual cause to differentiate whether it is due to a true reduction of cases or a reduction in reporting.

It is important to improve timeliness and accuracy in case reporting to strengthen surveillance system. Further, regular monitoring of reporting from centres and providing feedback has to be focused on.

This information will be helpful for allocation of physical and human resources to the laboratories.



## References

Bray, F., Znaor, A., Cueva, P., Korir, A., Swaminathan, R., Ullrich, A., Wang, S., Parkin, D., Bray, F. (2020). *Planning and Developing Population-Based Cancer Registration In Low- And Middle-Income Settings*. [online] Publications.iarc.fr. Available at: <https://publications.iarc.fr/Book-And-Report-Series/Iarc-Technical-Publications/Planning-And-Developing-Population-Based-Cancer-Registration-In-Low--And-Middle-Income-Settings-2014> [Accessed 13 May 2020].

Parkin, D., 2005. *Cancer Information Systems: Sri Lanka*. Report of WHO consultation, Nov - Dec 2005. Oxford University, UK.

Perera, N., 2016. Using pathology reports as a data source for strengthening cancer surveillance. *Journal of Diagnostic Pathology*, 11(1), pp.1–4. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.4038/jdp.v11i1.7688>

## Annex

**Table 1: Summary of pathology-based cancer surveillance during 2000 - 2004**

Year	No. of pathology laboratories which sent data	No. of cases reported
2000	33	7,777
2001	34	10,823
2002	30	8,459
2003	26	4,978
2004	23	4,424

(Parkin, 2005)

**Table 2: Common sites of cancers reported through the pathology-based cancer surveillance - 2001**

Site of the cancer	Cases	
	Total number	Percentage
Oral cavity & pharynx	1547	14.3%
Breast	1209	11.2%
Lymphoma and leukaemia	699	6.5%
Oesophagus	757	7.0%
Cervix	476	4.4%
Lung	327	3.0%

**Table 3: Number of cancers reported from histopathology laboratories in 2017**

<b>Name of the Laboratory</b>	<b>No. of cancers</b>	<b>Name of the Laboratory</b>	<b>No. of cancers</b>
<b>Western Province</b>		<b>North Western Province</b>	
<b>Colombo District</b>		<b>Kurunegala District</b>	
NHSL	1416	TH -Kurunegala	1605
DMH -Colombo	85	BH – Kuliypitiya	214
CSTH - Kalubowila	613	BH Nikaweratiya	
Lady Ridgeway Hospital	109		
Eye Hospital	55	<b>Puttlam District</b>	
BH -Homagama	118	DGH – Chilaw	205
DGH-Avissawella	282	BH – Puttalam	115
BH Mulleriyawa	35		
Faculty of Medicine – Colombo	312	<b>Central Province</b>	
Faculty of Medicine –J’pura	389	<b>Kandy District</b>	
		TH – Kandy	501
<b>Gampaha District</b>		SBSCH – Peradeniya	53
Colombo North TH - Ragama	961	DGH – Nawalapitiya	134
DGH - Gampaha	307	BH – Gampola	176
DGH – Negombo	70		
NHRD - Welisara	714	<b>Nuwaraeliya District</b>	
BH -Wathupitiwala	296	DGH – Nuwaraeliya	-
<b>Kalutara District</b>		<b>Matale District</b>	
DGH-Kalutara	410	DGH – Matale	331
BH - Panadura	272	BH – Dambulla	-
Kethumathi Hospital	2		
		<b>North Central Province</b>	
<b>Southern Province</b>		<b>Anuradhapura District</b>	
<b>Galle District</b>		TH – Anuradhapura	172
TH – Karapitiya	863	BH – Thambutthegama	12
BH – Balapitiya	76		
BH – Elpitiya	36	<b>Polonnaruwa District</b>	
Faculty of Medicine – Karapitiya	155	DGH – Polonnaruwa	391

<b>Matara District</b>		<b>Uva Province</b>	
DGH – Matara	433	<b>Badulla District</b>	
BH Kamburupitiya		PGH – Badulla	588
		BH - Diyathalawa	42
<b>Hambanthota District</b>		<b>Eastern Province</b>	
DGH – Hambanthota	184	<b>Batticaloa District</b>	
BH – Tangalle	114	TH – Batticaloa	533
BH – Embilipitiya	155		
BH – Balangoda	43		
		<b>Trincomalee District</b>	
		DGH – Trincomalee	192
<b>Sabaragamuwa Province</b>		<b>Northern Province</b>	
<b>Rathnapura District</b>		<b>Jaffna District</b>	
PGH Rathnapura	262	TH – Jaffna	787
BH Embilipitiya	155		
		<b>Vavuniya District</b>	
<b>Kegalle District</b>		DGH – Vavuniya	163
DGH – Kegalle	363	Private sector	11
BH – Karawanella	83		

**Table 4: Number of cancers reported from Haematology laboratories in 2017**

<b>Name of the Laboratory</b>	<b>No. of cancers</b>	<b>Name of the Laboratory</b>	<b>No. of cancers</b>
<b>Western Province</b>		<b>North Central Province</b>	
DGH Kalutara	26		
<b>Southern Province</b>		<b>Central Province</b>	
TH Karapitiya	74	<b>Uva Province</b>	
BH Elpitiya	14		
<b>Sabaragamuwa Province</b>		<b>Eastern Province</b>	
PGH Rathnapura	40	Trincomalee	18
<b>North Western Province</b>		<b>Northern Province</b>	
TH Kurunegala	103		
DGH Chilaw	20		
BH Kuliypitiya	17	<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>

**Table 5: Number of cancers reported from Oral Pathology laboratories in 2017**

<b>Name of the Laboratory</b>	<b>No. of cancers</b>
Faculty of Dental Sciences	316

**Table 6: Pathology-based cancer cases by age group - Male 2017**

ICD 10 code and site		Age group																	
		Unknown	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
<b>C00</b>	<b>Lip</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	12	8	8	12	3	7	1	<b>54</b>
<b>C01-C02</b>	<b>Tongue</b>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	16	27	55	78	107	83	82	52	33	2	<b>537</b>
<b>C03-C06</b>	<b>Mouth</b>	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	14	28	93	117	131	136	163	103	109	2	<b>904</b>
<b>C07-C08</b>	<b>Salivary gland</b>	0	1	1	1	4	3	0	2	4	1	7	10	11	6	4	3	3	<b>61</b>
<b>C09</b>	<b>Tonsil</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	17	32	28	21	27	11	10	1	<b>154</b>
<b>C10</b>	<b>Other oropharynx</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	11	16	9	6	8	6	0	<b>65</b>
<b>C11</b>	<b>Nasopharynx</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	<b>13</b>
<b>C12-C13</b>	<b>Hypopharynx</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	28	33	36	28	39	27	1	<b>206</b>
<b>C14</b>	<b>Pharynx unspecified</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	6	12	5	7	11	8	0	<b>56</b>
<b>C15</b>	<b>Oesophagus</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	7	39	98	117	134	124	111	93	5	<b>735</b>
<b>C16</b>	<b>Stomach</b>	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	6	7	18	34	49	71	72	48	50	3	<b>366</b>
<b>C17</b>	<b>Small intestine</b>	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	6	9	4	12	4	3	1	<b>48</b>
<b>C18</b>	<b>Colon</b>	0	0	2	3	1	2	2	10	14	34	34	41	61	77	61	69	1	<b>412</b>
<b>C19-C20</b>	<b>Rectum</b>	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	9	4	25	38	46	56	88	83	92	2	<b>448</b>
<b>C21</b>	<b>Anus</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	6	6	4	9	13	0	<b>48</b>
<b>C22</b>	<b>Liver</b>	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	4	9	17	21	18	11	11	1	<b>104</b>
<b>C23-C24</b>	<b>Gallbladder etc.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	6	7	2	4	1	0	<b>28</b>

ICD 10 code and site		Age group																	
		Unknown	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
C25	Pancreas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	8	4	9	2	2	0	31
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses	0	0	3	0	4	0	3	3	6	1	7	8	14	10	4	4	0	67
C32	Larynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	31	70	88	82	85	75	67	2	507
C33-C34	Trachea bronchus and lung	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	6	10	30	81	116	134	167	124	94	10	782
C37-C38	Other thoracic organs	1	1	2	3	2	5	4	3	0	3	5	6	4	8	7	4	0	58
C40-41	Bone	2	5	5	19	7	7	5	6	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	0	0	67
C43	Melanoma of skin	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	5	1	16	7	5	0	40
C44	Other skin	2	0	1	1	4	3	4	6	13	20	41	62	69	63	52	69	2	412
C45	Mesothelioma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
C47, C49	Connective and soft tissue	10	3	3	8	2	3	4	9	4	10	6	9	13	7	8	14	0	113
C50	Breast	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	13	13	7	5	5	0	53
C60	Penis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	8	13	16	8	13	18	9	9	0	104
C61	Prostate	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	7	9	16	79	135	145	218	8	622
C62	Testis	1	0	0	2	4	4	8	3	3	0	1	4	2	3	1	1	0	37
C63	Other male genital organs	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	4	0	13
C64	Kidney	11	1	1	0	2	2	5	4	3	21	27	28	28	31	13	16	0	193
C65	Renal pelvis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C66	Ureter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	7

ICD 10 code and site		Age group																	
		Unknown	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
C67	Bladder	1	0	0	0	2	3	3	11	8	32	36	57	95	116	101	117	5	587
C68	Other urinary organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	5
C69	Eye	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	4	0	22
C70-C72	Brain and nervous system	2	6	2	2	1	2	7	6	7	10	8	20	16	8	8	2	0	107
C73	Thyroid gland	0	1	2	2	12	20	28	22	27	19	26	14	21	14	8	6	1	223
C74	Adrenal gland	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
C75	Other endocrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	1	1	1	4	2	9	4	3	3	7	2	1	8	3	4	3	0	56
C82-C85 and C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1	6	4	5	7	10	7	6	11	16	18	33	39	24	38	28	0	253
C88	Immunoproliferative disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C90	Multiple myeloma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	8	11	5	16	0	52
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	18
C92-C94	Myeloid leukaemia	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	6	4	7	8	2	10	0	46
C95	Leukaemia unspecified	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	7
D45 and D47	Myeloproliferative disorders	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	14
D46	Myelodysplastic syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5



ICD 10 code and site		Age group																Total	
		Unknown	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
C26,C48, C76 and C80	Other and unspecified	4	1	0	3	0	4	6	19	30	63	93	118	137	131	83	82	4	778
	All sites	64	29	30	64	59	98	117	199	252	621	988	1271	1473	1620	1266	1325	57	9533

**Table 7: Pathology-based cancer cases by age group - Female 2017**

ICD 10 Code and site		Age group																Total	
		Unknown	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
C00	Lip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	3	1	6	22
C01-C02	Tongue	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	11	10	18	18	16	13	12	9	117
C03-C06	Mouth	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	7	6	6	28	21	34	53	42	44	250
C07-C08	Salivary gland	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	6	3	1	5	5	4	5	4	0	39
C09	Tonsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	8	2	2	3	20
C10	Other oropharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	9
C11	Nasopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	9	14	3	6	43
C14	Pharynx unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	4	2	15
C15	Oesophagus	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	9	35	56	101	107	97	124	542
C16	Stomach	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	3	3	5	20	13	27	26	17	16	137
C17	Small intestine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	3	7	7	6	1	3	36
C18	Colon	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	13	20	33	48	61	57	67	60	78	452
C19-C20	Rectum	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	9	16	23	50	63	72	74	58	72	443
C21	Anus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	9	5	10	8	44
C22	Liver	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	8	3	7	3	10	6	4	51
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	6	5	7	7	6	41
C25	Pancreas	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	3	4	5	1	3	1	26
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	5	3	2	4	10	2	6	3	41
C32	Larynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	7	6	7	6	10	49
C33-C34	Trachea bronchus and lung	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	11	16	28	30	54	43	35	17	251
C37-C38	Other thoracic organs	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	4	4	7	3	4	4	37
C40-C41	Bone	0	0	1	11	4	5	3	2	5	1	4	1	1	5	0	1	1	45

C43	Melanoma of skin	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	6	3	17	<b>38</b>
C44	Other skin	1	0	0	0	1	4	4	5	5	5	8	19	29	37	39	48	61	<b>266</b>
C47, C49	Connective and soft tissue	0	7	3	7	3	1	3	4	9	9	9	9	16	8	7	7	4	<b>106</b>
C50	Breast	4	0	0	0	0	5	22	62	190	224	355	361	341	347	289	200	158	<b>2558</b>
C51	Vulva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	4	0	2	3	8	5	<b>27</b>
C52	Vagina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	7	6	6	2	12	<b>39</b>
C53	Cervix uteri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	42	48	65	69	65	63	52	58	<b>484</b>
C54	Corpus uteri	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	21	19	59	71	81	75	51	27	<b>417</b>
C55	Uterus unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	21	28	49	37	39	15	12	<b>214</b>
C56	Ovary	1	1	2	4	11	5	4	10	13	20	18	43	48	52	48	22	16	<b>318</b>
C57	Other female genital organs	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	5	1	3	1	2	2	1	<b>23</b>
C58	Placenta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>
C64	Kidney	0	16	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	7	5	8	8	6	6	4	2	<b>69</b>
C66	Ureter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>
C67	Bladder	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	8	12	22	19	20	26	29	<b>141</b>
C68	Other urinary organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
C69	Eye	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>13</b>
C70-C72	Brain and nervous system	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	3	11	7	6	7	9	7	4	<b>76</b>
C73	Thyroid gland	4	2	1	5	24	76	76	125	164	154	152	76	71	57	49	24	26	<b>1086</b>
C74	Adrenal gland	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>8</b>
C75	Other endocrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	0	0	1	2	9	7	8	3	4	0	0	7	2	3	4	0	0	<b>50</b>
C82-C85, and C 96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	0	0	1	3	1	4	3	6	8	3	11	18	18	13	25	19	25	<b>158</b>
C88	Immunoproliferative disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
C90	Multiple myeloma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	6	9	8	10	<b>43</b>
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	<b>11</b>

<b>C92-C94</b>	<b>Myeloid leukaemia</b>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	7	4	4	6	8	7	9	<b>55</b>
<b>C95</b>	<b>Leukaemia unspecified</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>D45 and D47</b>	<b>Myeloproliferative disorders</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	<b>3</b>
<b>D46</b>	<b>Myelodysplastic syndrome</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	<b>5</b>
<b>C26,C48, C76 and C80</b>	<b>Other and unspecified</b>	4	1	0	1	2	0	10	6	19	31	38	85	73	66	72	68	52	<b>528</b>
	<b>All sites</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>1173</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>9466</b>

## Number of pathology-based cancer cases by ICD-O code – 2017

**Table 8: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Lip, tongue and oral cavity - 2017**

ICD O code and histology		Male	Female	Total
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	11	2	<b>13</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	10	2	<b>12</b>
<b>8020</b>	Carcinoma, undifferentiated, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8032</b>	Spindle cell carcinoma, NOS	2	1	<b>3</b>
<b>8051</b>	Verrucous carcinoma, NOS	54	8	<b>62</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	1338	318	<b>1656</b>
<b>8071</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, keratinizing, NOS	39	15	<b>54</b>
<b>8072</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, large cell, non-keratin	3	2	<b>5</b>
<b>8076</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, microinvasive	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8083</b>	Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma	4	1	<b>5</b>
<b>8120</b>	Transitional cell carcinoma, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	12	7	<b>19</b>
<b>8200</b>	Adenoid cystic carcinoma	8	13	<b>21</b>
<b>8310</b>	Clear cell adenocarcinoma, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8430</b>	Mucoepidermoid carcinoma	4	10	<b>14</b>
<b>8480</b>	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8525</b>	Polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma	2	3	<b>3</b>
<b>8550</b>	Acinar cell carcinoma	1	1	<b>3</b>
<b>8560</b>	Adenosquamous carcinoma	2	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8720</b>	Malignant melanoma, NOS (except juvenile melano	0	1	<b>3</b>
<b>8802</b>	Giant cell sarcoma (except of bone)	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8806</b>	Desmoplastic small round cell tumor	1	2	<b>2</b>
<b>8890</b>	Leiomyosarcoma, NOS	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8900</b>	Rhabdomyosarcoma, NOS	1	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8982</b>	Malignant myoepithelioma	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1495</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1885</b>

**Table 9: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Oesophagus - 2017**

ICD O code and histology		Male	Female	Total
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	15	10	<b>25</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	25	20	<b>45</b>
<b>8041</b>	Small cell carcinoma, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	537	454	<b>991</b>
<b>8071</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, keratinizing, NOS	11	11	<b>22</b>
<b>8072</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, large cell, non-keratinizing	3	1	<b>4</b>
<b>8076</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, microinvasive	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8083</b>	Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	129	35	<b>164</b>
<b>8240</b>	Carcinoid tumor, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8246</b>	Neuroendocrine carcinoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8260</b>	Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8480</b>	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	4	1	<b>5</b>
<b>8490</b>	Signet ring cell carcinoma	7	3	<b>10</b>
<b>8560</b>	Adenosquamous carcinoma	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>8890</b>	Leiomyosarcoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8936</b>	Gastrointestinal stromal sarcoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>735</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1277</b>

**Table 10: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Stomach - 2017**

ICD O code and histology		Male	Female	Total
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	12	3	<b>15</b>
<b>8004</b>	Malignant tumor, spindle cell type	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	36	10	<b>46</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	25	27	<b>52</b>
<b>8071</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, keratinizing, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	233	77	<b>310</b>
<b>8144</b>	Adenocarcinoma, intestinal type	18	4	<b>22</b>
<b>8145</b>	Carcinoma, diffuse type	4	2	<b>6</b>
<b>8323</b>	Mixed cell adenocarcinoma	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8480</b>	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	7	1	<b>8</b>
<b>8490</b>	Signet ring cell carcinoma	26	5	<b>31</b>
<b>8550</b>	Acinar cell carcinoma	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8801</b>	Spindle cell sarcoma	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>8936</b>	Gastrointestinal stromal sarcoma	1	6	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>366</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>503</b>

**Table 11: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Colon and rectum - 2017**

ICD O code and histology		Male	Female	Total
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	18	23	<b>41</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	15	21	<b>36</b>
<b>8032</b>	Spindle cell carcinoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	18	21	<b>39</b>
<b>8071</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, keratinizing, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8072</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, large cell, non-keratinizing	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8083</b>	Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8120</b>	Transitional cell carcinoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	737	762	<b>1499</b>
<b>8200</b>	Adenoid cystic carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8211</b>	Tubular adenocarcinoma	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8240</b>	Carcinoid tumor, NOS	2	3	<b>5</b>
<b>8243</b>	Goblet cell carcinoid	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8246</b>	Neuroendocrine carcinoma, NOS	9	9	<b>18</b>
<b>8260</b>	Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	0	2	<b>2</b>
<b>8263</b>	Adenocarcinoma in tubulovillous adenoma	1	2	<b>3</b>
<b>8310</b>	Clear cell adenocarcinoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8480</b>	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	48	28	<b>76</b>
<b>8481</b>	Mucin-producing adenocarcinoma	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8490</b>	Signet ring cell carcinoma	3	12	<b>15</b>
<b>8550</b>	Acinar cell carcinoma	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>8560</b>	Adenosquamous carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8720</b>	Malignant melanoma, NOS (except juvenile melanoma)	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>8772</b>	Spindle cell melanoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8800</b>	Sarcoma, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8854</b>	Pleomorphic liposarcoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8936</b>	Gastrointestinal stromal sarcoma	3	0	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>860</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1755</b>



**Table 12: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Larynx - 2017**

ICD O code and histology		Male	Female	Total
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	8	1	<b>9</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	4	1	<b>5</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	463	44	<b>507</b>
<b>8071</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, keratinizing, NOS	18	2	<b>20</b>
<b>8072</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, large cell, non-keratinizing	3	0	<b>3</b>
<b>8075</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, adenoid	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>8083</b>	Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma	4	0	<b>4</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8200</b>	Adenoid cystic carcinoma	4	0	<b>4</b>
<b>8480</b>	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>507</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>556</b>

**Table 13: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Trachea, bronchus and lung - 2017**

<b>ICD O code and histology</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	25	5	<b>30</b>
<b>8002</b>	Malignant tumor, small cell type	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	68	16	<b>84</b>
<b>8012</b>	Large cell carcinoma, NOS	4	1	<b>5</b>
<b>8032</b>	Spindle cell carcinoma, NOS	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>8040</b>	Invalid code.	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>8041</b>	Small cell carcinoma, NOS	66	15	<b>81</b>
<b>8046</b>	Non-small cell carcinoma	207	57	<b>264</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	181	20	<b>201</b>
<b>8071</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, keratinizing, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8072</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, large cell, non-keratinizing	6	0	<b>6</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	175	97	<b>272</b>
<b>8200</b>	Adenoid cystic carcinoma	1	4	<b>5</b>
<b>8240</b>	Carcinoid tumor, NOS	9	8	<b>17</b>
<b>8246</b>	Neuroendocrine carcinoma, NOS	3	0	<b>3</b>
<b>8249</b>	A typical carcinoid tumor	0	2	<b>2</b>
<b>8250</b>	Bronchiolar-alveolar adenocarcinoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8260</b>	Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8310</b>	Clear cell adenocarcinoma, NOS	0	2	<b>2</b>
<b>8430</b>	Mucoepidermoid carcinoma	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8480</b>	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	6	10	<b>16</b>
<b>8481</b>	Mucin-producing adenocarcinoma	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8490</b>	Signet ring cell carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8550</b>	Acinar cell carcinoma	7	7	<b>14</b>
<b>8560</b>	Adenosquamous carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8800</b>	Sarcoma, NOS	1	2	<b>3</b>
<b>8801</b>	Spindle cell sarcoma	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8806</b>	Desmoplastic small round cell tumor	9	2	<b>11</b>
<b>8852</b>	Myxoid liposarcoma	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8900</b>	Rhabdomyosarcoma, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>9041</b>	Synovial sarcoma, spindle cell	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>782</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1033</b>

**Table 14: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Skin - 2017**

ICD O code and histology		Male	Female	Total
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	17	10	<b>27</b>
<b>8004</b>	Malignant tumor, spindle cell type	4	0	<b>4</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	9	6	<b>15</b>
<b>8021</b>	Carcinoma, anaplastic, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8022</b>	Pleomorphic carcinoma	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8032</b>	Spindle cell carcinoma, NOS	0	2	<b>2</b>
<b>8051</b>	Verrucous carcinoma, NOS	13	1	<b>14</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	263	124	<b>387</b>
<b>8071</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, keratinizing, NOS	6	4	<b>10</b>
<b>8072</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, large cell, non-keratinizing	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8075</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, adenoid	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8083</b>	Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8090</b>	Basal cell carcinoma, NOS	61	86	<b>147</b>
<b>8091</b>	Multifocal superficial basal cell carcinoma	1	3	<b>4</b>
<b>8094</b>	Basosquamous carcinoma	2	2	<b>4</b>
<b>8097</b>	Basal cell carcinoma, nodular	5	1	<b>6</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	8	6	<b>14</b>
<b>8200</b>	Adenoid cystic carcinoma	2	4	<b>6</b>
<b>8390</b>	Skin appendage carcinoma	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8409</b>	Eccrine poroma, malignant	3	2	<b>5</b>
<b>8410</b>	Sebaceous adenocarcinoma	1	8	<b>9</b>
<b>8480</b>	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>8542</b>	Paget disease, extramammary ( <i>except Paget disease of bone</i> )	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>8550</b>	Acinar cell carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8720</b>	Malignant melanoma, NOS ( <i>except juvenile melanoma</i> )	35	29	<b>64</b>
<b>8721</b>	Nodular melanoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8730</b>	Amelanotic melanoma	1	2	<b>3</b>
<b>8742</b>	Lentigo malignant melanoma		1	<b>1</b>
<b>8744</b>	Acral lentiginous melanoma, malignant	3	4	<b>7</b>
<b>8771</b>	Epithelioid cell melanoma	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>8832</b>	Dermatofibrosarcoma, NOS	9	4	<b>13</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>756</b>

**Table 15: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Breast - 2017**

ICD O code and histology		Male	Female	Total
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	5	157	<b>162</b>
<b>8002</b>	Malignant tumor, small cell type	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8004</b>	Malignant tumor, spindle cell type	0	2	<b>2</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	11	790	<b>801</b>
<b>8032</b>	Spindle cell carcinoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8033</b>	Pseudosarcomatous carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8050</b>	Papillary carcinoma, NOS	0	12	<b>12</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	6	13	<b>19</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	3	18	<b>21</b>
<b>8201</b>	Cribiform carcinoma, NOS	0	4	<b>4</b>
<b>8211</b>	Tubular adenocarcinoma	0	4	<b>4</b>
<b>8246</b>	Neuroendocrine carcinoma, NOS	0	2	<b>2</b>
<b>8260</b>	Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	0	4	<b>4</b>
<b>8290</b>	Oxyphilic adenocarcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8320</b>	Granular cell carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8480</b>	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	2	54	<b>56</b>
<b>8500</b>	Infiltrating duct carcinoma, NOS	23	1357	<b>1380</b>
<b>8501</b>	Comedocarcinoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8503</b>	Intraductal papillary adenocarcinoma with invasion	1	3	<b>4</b>
<b>8504</b>	Intracystic carcinoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8510</b>	Medullary carcinoma, NOS	0	15	<b>15</b>
<b>8513</b>	Atypical medullary carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8520</b>	Lobular carcinoma, NOS	1	80	<b>81</b>
<b>8522</b>	Infiltrating duct and lobular carcinoma	0	12	<b>12</b>
<b>8540</b>	Paget disease, mammary	0	6	<b>6</b>
<b>8573</b>	Adenocarcinoma with apocrine metaplasia	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8575</b>	Metaplastic carcinoma, NOS	0	6	<b>6</b>
<b>8800</b>	Sarcoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8802</b>	Giant cell sarcoma (except of bone)	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8810</b>	Fibrosarcoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>9020</b>	Phyllodes tumor, malignant	0	6	<b>6</b>
<b>9120</b>	Hemangiosarcoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>9580</b>	Granular cell tumor, malignant	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>2558</b>	<b>2611</b>

**Table 16: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Cervix - 2017**

<b>ICD O code and histology</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>8000</b> Neoplasm, malignant	<b>9</b>
<b>8010</b> Carcinoma, NOS	<b>12</b>
<b>8032</b> Spindle cell carcinoma, NOS	<b>1</b>
<b>8052</b> Papillary squamous cell carcinoma	<b>2</b>
<b>8070</b> Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	<b>265</b>
<b>8071</b> Squamous cell carcinoma, keratinizing, NOS	<b>54</b>
<b>8072</b> Squamous cell carcinoma, large cell, non-keratinizing	<b>95</b>
<b>8076</b> Squamous cell carcinoma, microinvasive	<b>2</b>
<b>8083</b> Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma	<b>4</b>
<b>8140</b> Adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>30</b>
<b>8260</b> Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>2</b>
<b>8310</b> Clear cell adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>1</b>
<b>8380</b> Endometrioid adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>5</b>
<b>8480</b> Mucinous adenocarcinoma	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>484</b>

**Table 17: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Uterus - 2017**

ICD O code and histology		Female
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	<b>11</b>
<b>8004</b>	Malignant tumor, spindle cell type	<b>2</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	<b>14</b>
<b>8041</b>	Small cell carcinoma, NOS	<b>1</b>
<b>8050</b>	Papillary carcinoma, NOS	<b>2</b>
<b>8052</b>	Papillary squamous cell carcinoma	<b>1</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	<b>45</b>
<b>8071</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, keratinizing, NOS	<b>4</b>
<b>8072</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, large cell, non-keratinizing	<b>13</b>
<b>8083</b>	Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma	<b>1</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>99</b>
<b>8260</b>	Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>8</b>
<b>8310</b>	Clear cell adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>5</b>
<b>8380</b>	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>385</b>
<b>8480</b>	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	<b>3</b>
<b>8560</b>	Adenosquamous carcinoma	<b>1</b>
<b>8800</b>	Sarcoma, NOS	<b>2</b>
<b>8801</b>	Spindle cell sarcoma	<b>1</b>
<b>8890</b>	Leiomyosarcoma, NOS	<b>2</b>
<b>8896</b>	Myxoid leiomyosarcoma	<b>1</b>
<b>8930</b>	Endometrial stromal sarcoma, NOS	<b>6</b>
<b>8931</b>	Endometrial stromal sarcoma, low grade	<b>3</b>
<b>8935</b>	Stromal sarcoma, NOS	<b>2</b>
<b>8950</b>	Mullerian mixed tumor	<b>5</b>
<b>8980</b>	Carcinosarcoma, NOS	<b>12</b>
<b>9100</b>	Choriocarcinoma, NOS	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>631</b>

**Table 18: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Ovary - 2017**

ICD O code and histology		Female
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	<b>10</b>
<b>8004</b>	Malignant tumor, spindle cell type	<b>1</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	<b>8</b>
<b>8050</b>	Papillary carcinoma, NOS	<b>1</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	<b>10</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>35</b>
<b>8240</b>	Carcinoid tumor, NOS	<b>2</b>
<b>8246</b>	Neuroendocrine carcinoma, NOS	<b>1</b>
<b>8260</b>	Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>6</b>
<b>8310</b>	Clear cell adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>9</b>
<b>8380</b>	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>18</b>
<b>8441</b>	Serous cystadenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>64</b>
<b>8450</b>	Papillary cystadenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>4</b>
<b>8460</b>	Papillary serous cystadenocarcinoma	<b>80</b>
<b>8461</b>	Serous surface papillary carcinoma	<b>2</b>
<b>8470</b>	Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>12</b>
<b>8471</b>	Papillary mucinous cystadenocarcinoma	<b>2</b>
<b>8480</b>	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	<b>11</b>
<b>8490</b>	Signet ring cell carcinoma	<b>1</b>
<b>8620</b>	Granulosa cell tumor, malignant	<b>12</b>
<b>8810</b>	Fibrosarcoma, NOS	<b>1</b>
<b>8935</b>	Stromal sarcoma, NOS	<b>1</b>
<b>8951</b>	Mesodermal mixed tumor	<b>1</b>
<b>8980</b>	Carcinosarcoma, NOS	<b>3</b>
<b>9000</b>	Brenner tumor, malignant	<b>1</b>
<b>9060</b>	Dysgerminoma	<b>7</b>
<b>9064</b>	Germinoma	<b>2</b>
<b>9070</b>	Embryonal carcinoma, NOS	<b>2</b>
<b>9071</b>	Yolk sac tumor	<b>7</b>
<b>9080</b>	Teratoma, malignant, NOS	<b>1</b>
<b>9085</b>	Mixed germ cell tumor	<b>2</b>
<b>9580</b>	Granular cell tumor, malignant	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>318</b>

**Table 19: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Prostate - 2017**

<b>ICD O code and histology</b>		<b>Male</b>
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	<b>11</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	<b>2</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	<b>3</b>
<b>8120</b>	Transitional cell carcinoma, NOS	<b>2</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>399</b>
<b>8246</b>	Neuroendocrine carcinoma, NOS	<b>1</b>
<b>8490</b>	Signet ring cell carcinoma	<b>1</b>
<b>8550</b>	Acinar cell carcinoma	<b>203</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>622</b>



**Table 20: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Urinary bladder- 2017**

ICD O code and histology		Male	Female	Total
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	11	2	<b>13</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	9	4	<b>13</b>
<b>8033</b>	Pseudosarcomatous carcinoma	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>8041</b>	Small cell carcinoma, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8050</b>	Papillary carcinoma, NOS	4	0	<b>4</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	11	5	<b>16</b>
<b>8071</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, keratinizing, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>8120</b>	Transitional cell carcinoma, NOS	270	51	<b>321</b>
<b>8122</b>	Transitional cell carcinoma, spindle cell	3	1	<b>4</b>
<b>8130</b>	Papillary transitional cell carcinoma	258	71	<b>329</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	9	4	<b>13</b>
<b>8246</b>	Neuroendocrine carcinoma, NOS	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>8260</b>	Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>8480</b>	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	2	1	<b>3</b>
<b>8490</b>	Signet ring cell carcinoma	2	1	<b>3</b>
<b>8900</b>	Rhabdomyosarcoma, NOS	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>587</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>728</b>

**Table 21: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Throid - 2017**

<b>ICD O code and histology</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>8000</b>	Neoplasm, malignant	6	15	<b>21</b>
<b>8010</b>	Carcinoma, NOS	5	6	<b>11</b>
<b>8021</b>	Carcinoma, anaplastic, NOS	3	9	<b>12</b>
<b>8050</b>	Papillary carcinoma, NOS	1	8	<b>9</b>
<b>8070</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	2	6	<b>8</b>
<b>8140</b>	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	1	2	<b>3</b>
<b>8260</b>	Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	123	490	<b>613</b>
<b>8290</b>	Oxyphilic adenocarcinoma	6	26	<b>32</b>
<b>8330</b>	Follicular adenocarcinoma, NOS	20	137	<b>157</b>
<b>8335</b>	Follicular carcinoma, minimally invasive	7	46	<b>53</b>
<b>8340</b>	Papillary carcinoma, follicular variant	13	127	<b>140</b>
<b>8341</b>	Papillary microcarcinoma	30	197	<b>227</b>
<b>8342</b>	Papillary carcinoma, oxyphilic cell	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8343</b>	Papillary carcinoma, encapsulated	0	2	<b>2</b>
<b>8346</b>	Mixed medullary-follicular carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8347</b>	Mixed medullary-papillary carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8430</b>	Mucoepidermoid carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>8510</b>	Medullary carcinoma, NOS	6	10	<b>16</b>
<b>8560</b>	Adenosquamous carcinoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1086</b>	<b>1309</b>

**Table 22: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Lymphoma - 2017**

ICD O code and histology		Male	Female	Total
9590	Malignant lymphoma, NOS	34	18	52
9591	Malignant lymphoma, non-Hodgkin, NOS	127	91	218
9596	Composite Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphoma	14	9	23
9650	Hodgkin lymphoma, NOS	45	36	81
9651	Hodgkin lymphoma, lymphocyte-rich	2	0	2
9652	Hodgkin lymphoma, mixed cellularity, NOS	2	2	4
9663	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis, NOS	5	10	15
9665	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis, grade 1	2	0	2
9667	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis, grade 2	0	2	2
9670	Malignant lymphoma, small B lymphocytic, NOS	2	0	2
9680	Malignant lymphoma, large B-cell, diffuse, NOS	30	11	41
9684	Malignant lymphoma, large B-cell, diffuse, immunoblastic, NOS	1	0	1
9687	Burkitt lymphoma, NOS	2	0	2
9689	Splenic marginal zone B-cell lymphoma	0	2	2
9690	Follicular lymphoma, NOS	15	9	24
9695	Follicular lymphoma, grade 1	1	3	4
9700	Mycosis fungoides	6	2	8
9702	Mature T-cell lymphoma, NOS	9	5	14
9705	Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma	1	1	2
9708	Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma	0	1	1
9709	Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, NOS	1	2	3
9714	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, T cell and	2	0	2
9718	Primary cutaneous CD30+ T-cell lymphoproliferative	1	0	1
9727	Precursor cell lymphoblastic lymphoma, NOS	1	1	2
9729	Precursor T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma	5	2	7
9754	Langerhans cell histiocytosis, disseminated	1	0	1
9758	Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>517</b>

**Table 23: Number of pathology-based cancer cases: Leukemia - 2017**

ICD O code and histology		Male	Female	Total
<b>9800</b>	Leukemia, NOS	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>9801</b>	Acute leukemia, NOS	5	1	<b>6</b>
<b>9820</b>	Lymphoid leukemia, NOS	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>9823</b>	B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymph	8	5	<b>13</b>
<b>9826</b>	Burkitt cell leukemia	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>9835</b>	Precursor cell lymphoblastic leukemia, NOS	6	5	<b>11</b>
<b>9840</b>	Acute myeloid leukemia, M6 type	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>9861</b>	Acute myeloid leukemia, NOS	20	30	<b>50</b>
<b>9863</b>	Chronic myeloid leukemia, NOS	15	16	<b>31</b>
<b>9866</b>	Acute promyelocytic leukemia,	1	2	<b>3</b>
<b>9872</b>	Acute myeloid leukemia, minimal differentiation	2	1	<b>3</b>
<b>9873</b>	Acute myeloid leukemia without maturation	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>9874</b>	Acute myeloid leukemia with maturation	3	2	<b>5</b>
<b>9891</b>	Acute monocytic leukemia	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>9930</b>	Myeloid sarcoma	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>9931</b>	Acute panmyelosis with myelofibrosis	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>9940</b>	Hairy cell leukemia	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>9945</b>	Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia, NOS	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>138</b>