

Chapter 3

SITES OF CANCER ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF TOBACCO

This chapter indicates the impact of the use of tobacco on the occurrence of cancer through overall proportions and specific anatomical sites of cancer.

Table 3.1 gives the number and relative proportion of Tobacco Related Cancers (IARC - 1987) in different PBCRs. East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya had the highest relative proportion with 69.5% and 45.0% for males and females respectively. Among males, the lowest proportion of tobacco related cancers (TRCs) was in Naharlagun excluding Papumpare district (18.3%) whereas in females the lowest proportion for TRCs was observed in Pasighat PBCR (6.9%).

Figure 3.1 depicts the proportion of tobacco related cancers relative to all sites of cancer for 27 PBCRs.

Figure 3.2 illustrates the proportion of specific sites of cancer among all tobacco related cancers (TRCs) for 27 PBCRs. In males, lung cancer was the leading site in 11 registries among them, its contribution ranging from 21.5% in Sikkim PBCR to 48.2% in Manipur state. Oesophageal cancer was the leading site in 8 registries, ranging from 22.1% in Cachar PBCR to 47.7% in Meghalaya PBCR. Mouth cancer was the leading site in 7 registries, its contribution ranging from 23.1% in Barshi Expanded PBCR to 36.1% in Ahmedabad Urban PBCR.

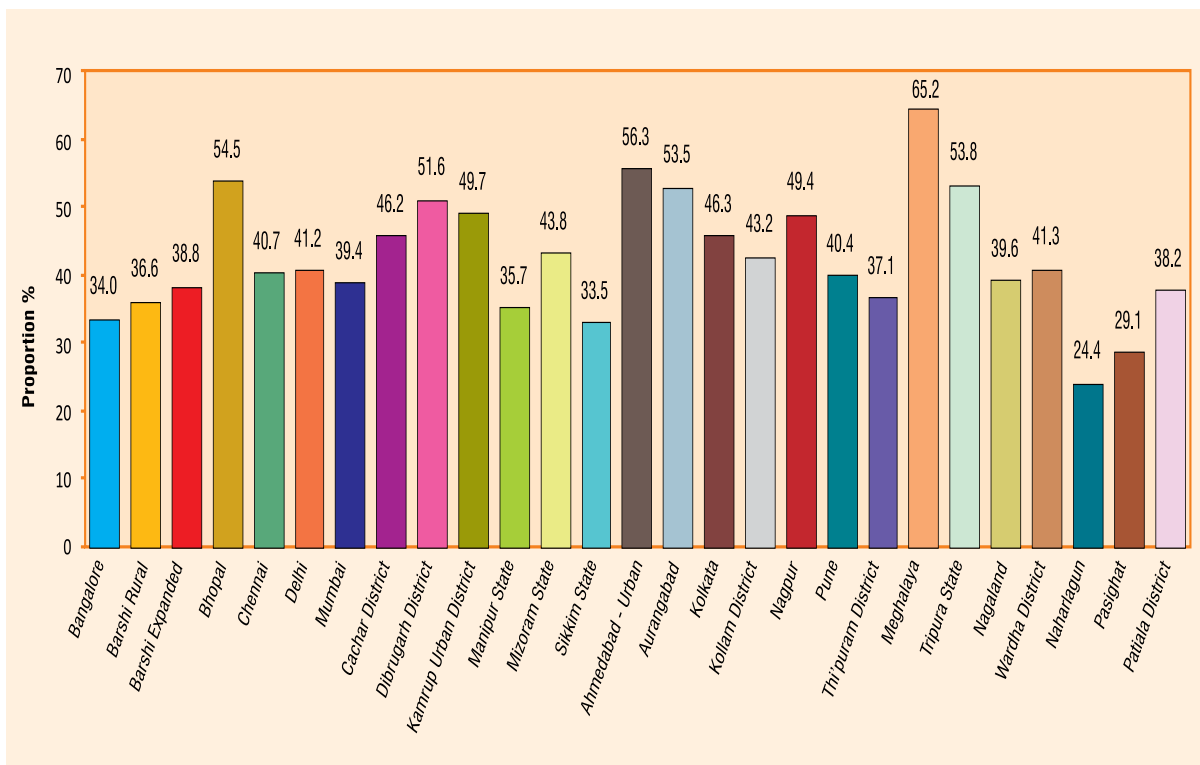
In females, lung cancer was the leading site among tobacco related cancers in 11 registries. Cancer of the oesophagus was the leading site in 8 registries and that of the mouth was the leading site in 7 registries. Lung cancer's contribution ranged from 24.1% in Chennai PBCR to 72.2% in Manipur PBCR. Oesophageal cancer ranged from 25.7% in Barshi Rural PBCR to 55.0% in Meghalaya PBCR and mouth cancer ranged from 24.1% in Ahmedabad Urban PBCR to 31.4% in Wardha PBCR.

Table 3.1: Number (#) and Relative Proportion (%) of TRCs

Registry	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Bangalore (2012)	1301	34.0	649	14.3
Barshi Rural (2012-2014)	166	36.6	70	14.7
Barshi Expanded (2012)	350	38.8	116	10.3
Bhopal (2012-2013)	937	54.5	289	16.6
Chennai (2012-2013)	2217	40.7	859	13.8
Delhi (2012)	4185	41.2	1141	11.9
Mumbai (2012)	2598	39.4	1027	15.2
Cachar District (2012-2014)	1233	46.2	432	20.6
Dibrugarh District (2012-2014)	773	51.6	307	22.8
Kamrup Urban District (2012-2014)	1525	49.7	576	24.1
Manipur State (MR) (2012-2014)	743	35.7	490	19.3
<i>Imphal West District</i> (2012-2014)	238	37.2	152	18.5
<i>MR - Excl. Imphal West</i> (2012-2014)	505	35.0	338	19.7
Mizoram State (MZ) (2012-2014)	1125	43.8	496	23.7
<i>Aizawl District</i> (2012-2014)	612	48.0	282	26.5
<i>MZ - Excl. Aizawl</i> (2012-2014)	513	39.7	214	20.9
Sikkim State (2012-2014)	237	33.5	129	19.0
Ahmedabad Urban (2012-2013)	3085	56.3	817	19.8
Aurangabad (2012-2014)	601	53.5	187	16.7
Kolkata (2012)	1285	46.3	434	16.7
Kollam District (2012-2014)	2393	43.2	707	12.9
Nagpur (2012-2013)	1105	49.4	441	18.2
Pune (2012-2013)	1381	40.4	602	16.3
Thi'puram District (2012-2014)	2835	37.1	869	10.9
Meghalaya (2012-2014)	1717	65.2	684	42.3
<i>East Khasi Hills District</i> (2012-2014)	1129	69.5	445	45.0
Tripura State (2012-2014)	1953	53.8	563	20.8
Nagaland (2012-2014)	323	39.6	69	12.6
Wardha District (2012-2014)	539	41.3	258	18.1
Naharlagun (NH) (2012-2014)	179	24.4	87	12.4
<i>Papumpare District</i> (2012-2014)	99	33.1	50	15.0
<i>NH - Excl. Papumpare</i> (2012-2014)	80	18.3	37	10.0
Pasighat (2012-2014)	51	29.1	11	6.9
Patiala District (2012-2014)	1091	38.2	411	13.0

Fig. 3.1: Proportion (%) of Tobacco Related Cancers (TRCs) Relative to All Sites of Cancers

Males



Females

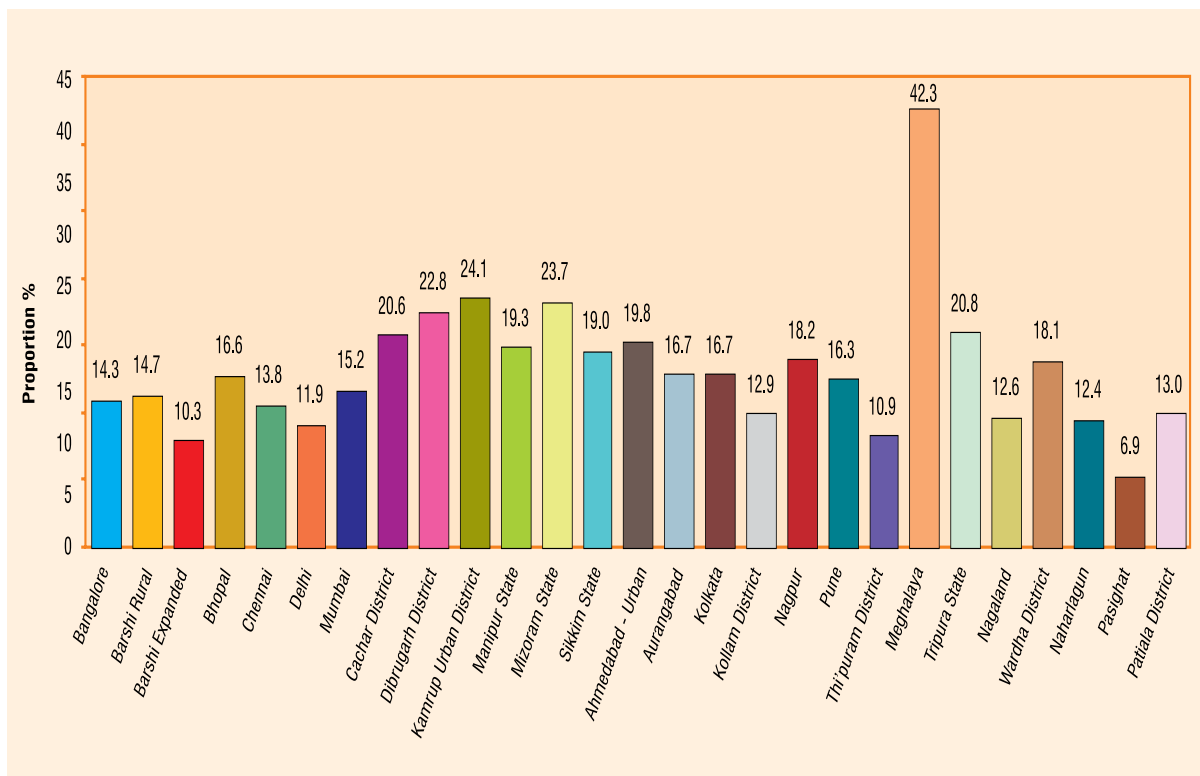
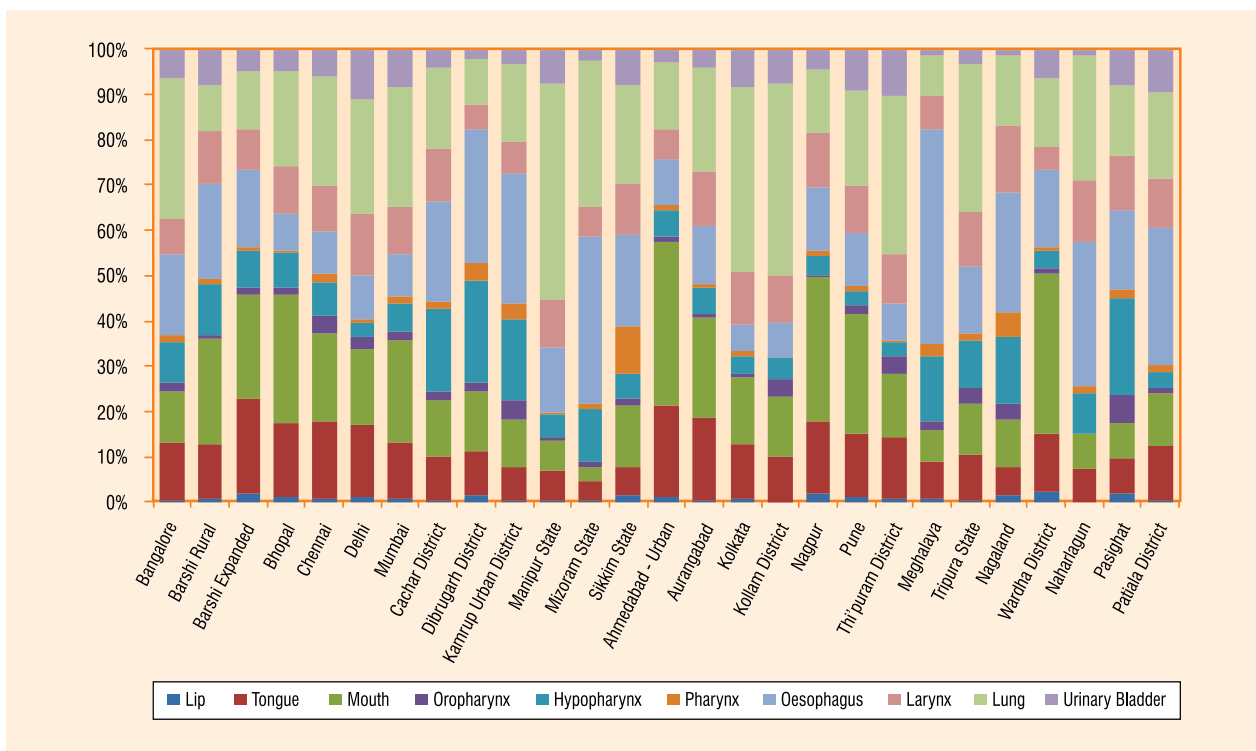


Fig. 3.2: Proportion (%) of Specific Tobacco Related Sites Relative to All Tobacco Related Cancers (TRCs)

Males



Females

