

# STATISTICAL SURVEY OF GENERAL AND GENITAL CANCER

by

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I thank Dr. H. Syed Ali, Superintendent, Radium Institute and Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad, for permitting me to present the statistics on general cancer, and present Fig. 1. By far the incidence of cancer cervix (1071 cases) outstrips the incidence of breast cancer, cancer mouth and cancer tongue at Hyderabad. Cases of cancer cervix constitute 1/3 of all cancers seen at Radium Institute and Cancer Hospital for the 3 year period from 1957 to 1959. So it is obvious that the major brunt of the cancer problem in this part of the country falls on the gynaecologist. The scope of the problem as is well-known consists of not only early diagnosis and adequate treatment but on prevention by proper measures the pre-cancerous condition.

Aetiology of the cancer cervix is at present well-known to be related to child-birth with its attendant trauma, infection and upheavals of hormone production.

The figures of carcinoma of genital tract as met with at Government Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad, for 2

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MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS ACCORDING TO SITE (R.I. & C.H.)  
TOTAL NUMBER 3,784  
FROM 1957-1959.

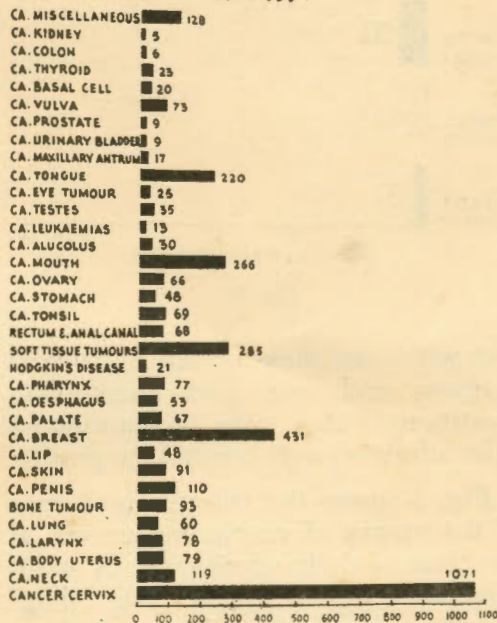


Fig. 1

years from October 1958 to September 1960 are given in Fig. 2. Cancer cervix tops the list among the cancer at various sites of the genital tract. These 27 cases of cancer cervix were diagnosed by biopsies carried out on unhealthy looking cervixes.

Cancer ovary was diagnosed by microscopic examination on 19 occasions. Seven cases of carcinoma of the body were treated by surgery. Of two cases of cancer vulva that were

STATISTICS FOR CARCINOMA OF THE GENITAL TRACT  
AT G. M. H. HYD, A.P.

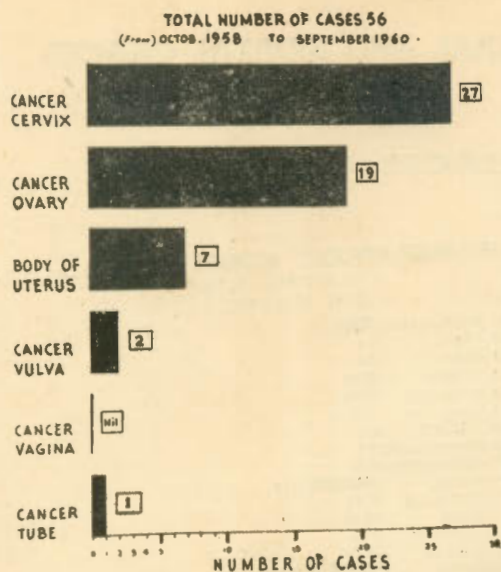


Fig. 2

met with, one was treated by radical surgery and one had incomplete treatment. One case of carcinoma tube admitted was treated surgically.

Fig. 3 shows the relative incidence of the stages of carcinoma cervix at the time of their admission. A small number, 0.6% of cases, was diagnosed at stage 'O'. Some of them are being followed up. Stage III accounted for the majority of admissions, 44.1%.

Distribution of cancer cervix cases according to parity shows that no parous woman is exempt. The peak is noted with women who have borne 6 children (Fig. 4).

There is an apparent fall for the seventh pregnancy, but as the relative proportion of women belonging to each parity is not known this fall cannot be considered as statistically significant.

STATISTICS FOR CANCER CERVIX R.I. & C.H.  
ACCORDING TO STAGE AND PERCENTAGES.  
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES 965.

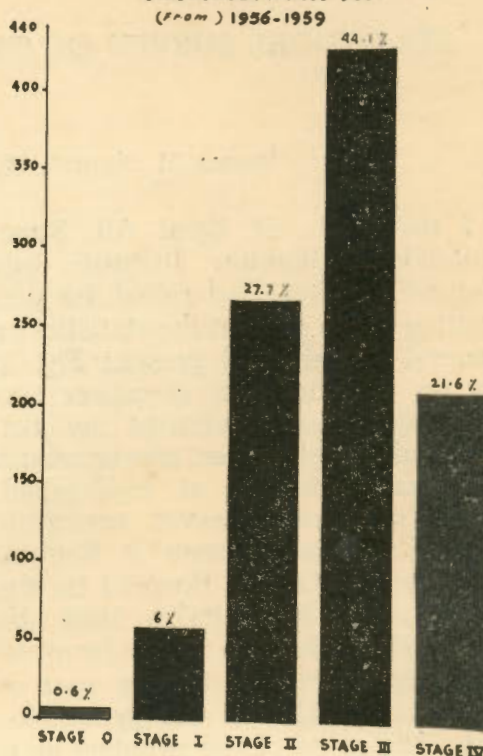


Fig. 3

The maximum incidence of cancer falls between the ages of 24 and 50 years as shown in Fig. 5.

All 7 cases of carcinoma body belonged to the age group of 50 years and over, and 5 of them were nulliparous. The cases of carcinoma of the vulva were over the age of 60 years. One case of carcinoma tube was 38 years of age and was a nulliparous woman.

In view of the heavy toll cancer takes, early suspicion, prompt diagnosis and adequate treatment will go a long way in reducing the mortality and morbidity due to cancer.



**STATISTICS FOR CANCER CERVIX R.I. & C.M.**

ACCORDING TO PARITY  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES ( 960 )  
 FROM 1956 - 1959.

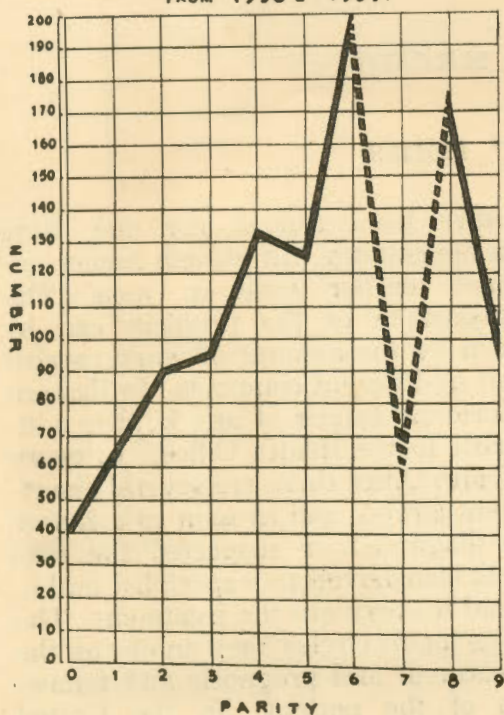


Fig. 4

**STATISTICS FOR CANCER CERVIX R.I. & C.M.**

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES 954  
 ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP & PERCENTAGES.  
 FROM 1956 - 1959.

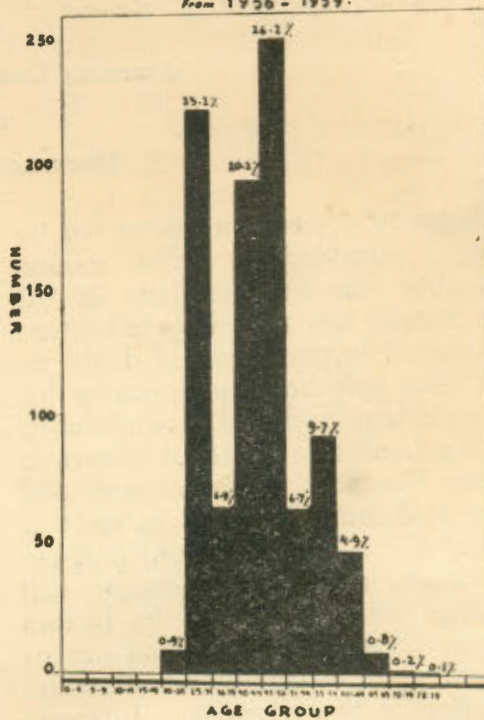


Fig. 5