

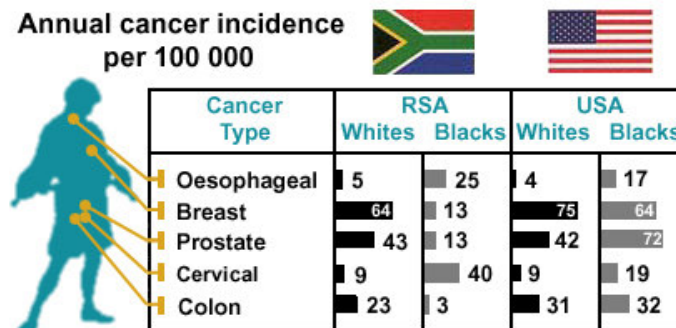
RESEARCH

CANCER STATISTICS 1995

National Cancer Registry

Introduction

In South Africa, the four different population groups, (White, Black, Coloured and Asian), show very different incidence rates of certain cancers. Furthermore, there is an active process of urbanisation whereby millions of previously rural inhabitants are adopting the so-called Western way of life and are consequently exposed to a growing risk for the so-called Western cancers such as lung, colon, breast and prostate cancer. When the incidence rates of a number of major cancers found in the white and black population groups of South Africa and the United States are compared, very important differences are found, as shown below:



This graphic raises important questions, i.e. why is the incidence rate of oesophageal and cervical cancer higher in the black population groups while colon, breast and prostate cancers are more common in all the groups except the black South African group where the incidence of these cancers is considerably lower? The interplay of environmental, economic, sociological and ethnological factors creates many opportunities to try and understand the aetiology of different cancers of national importance and devise applicable interventions to prevent these cancers.

For more details on the registry, page through the links on the left to get a more detailed view of each registry group.

Overview

INCIDENCE OF HISTOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSED CANCER IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1993 - 1995

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The National Cancer Registry is a co-operative venture of the Department of Health, the Cancer Association of South Africa and the South African Institute for Medical Research

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For a copy of the full report for 1993 - 1995 contact Cansa by E-mail

The National Cancer Registry (NCR) collects information on histologically diagnosed cancers via a voluntary country-wide network of all private and public histology, haematology and cytology laboratories. This is a summary of the minimal incidence of cancer for 1993, 1994 and 1995 to guide cancer control programmes and related activities.

Between 1993 and 1995 a total of 149 815 new cancer cases, 72 084 males and 68 495 females, were reported to the NCR, an average of 49 939 cases per year. The minimal lifetime risk (LR) (excluding basal and squamous cell skin cancers, BCC, SCC) between 0-74 years of age of developing a cancer in males was 1 in 6 and in females 1 in 7. Adjusting for underreporting (i.e., those cancers diagnosed without histological confirmation) increases the LR to about 1 in 4.

In males, excluding basal and squamous cell skin cancers (BCC & SCC) the LR was 1 in 9 among blacks, 1 in 3 among whites, 1 in 8 among coloureds and 1 in 6 among Asians. Similarly in females, the LR was 1 in 11 among blacks, 1 in 4 among whites, 1 in 11 among coloureds and 1 in 5 among Asians. The top five cancers per group are listed below.

Lifetime risks* of top five cancers per population group 1993 – 1995.

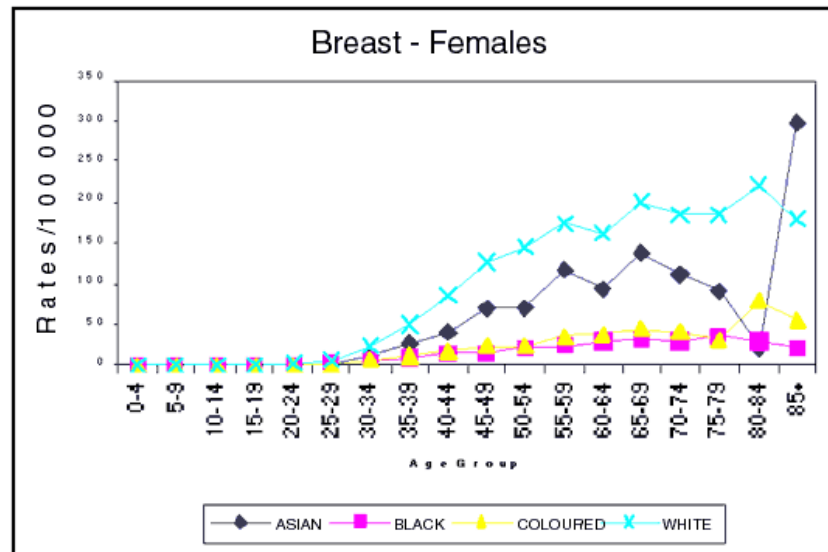
Population group	Male		Female	
	Cancer	LR (0-74)	Cancer	LR (0-74)
Asian	Colorectal	1 in 43	Breast	1 in 21
-	Prostate	1 in 47	Cervix	1 in 54
-	Bladder	1 in 51	Uterus	1 in 68
-	Stomach	1 in 51	Colorectal	1 in 79
-	Lung	1 in 62	Stomach	1 in 120
-	All cancers	1 in 6	All cancers	1 in 5
Black	Oesophagus	1 in 59	Cervix	1 in 34
-	Prostate	1 in 61	Breast	1 in 81
-	Lung	1 in 67	Oesophagus	1 in 141
-	Liver / bile duct	1 in 227	Uterus	1 in 238
-	Larynx	1 in 204	Lung	1 in 313
-	All cancers	1 in 9	All cancers	1 in 11
Coloured	Prostate	1 in 50	Cervix	1 in 52
-	Lung	1 in 68	Breast	1 in 63
-	Stomach	1 in 78	Lung	1 in 172
-	Oesophagus	1 in 101	Uterus	1 in 189
-	Bladder	1 in 147	Stomach	1 in 250
-	All cancers	1 in 8	All cancers	1 in 11
White	Prostate	1 in 14	Breast	1 in 13
-	Bladder	1 in 29	Colorectal	1 in 44
-	Colorectal	1 in 34	Melanoma	1 in 56
-	Lung	1 in 34	Lung	1 in 61
-	Melanoma	1 in 45	Cervix	1 in 93
-	All cancers	1 in 3	All cancers	1 in 4
All	Prostate	1 in 31	Breast	1 in 36
-	Lung	1 in 52	Cervix	1 in 41
-	Oesophagus	1 in 71	Colorectal	1 in 130
-	Bladder	1 in 83	Lung	1 in 147
-	Colorectal	1 in 94	Oesophagus	1 in 169
-	All cancers	1 in 6	All	1 in 7

*Excluding basal and squamous cell skin cancers.

Important population differences exist: for example in males oesophageal cancer is commonest in blacks (LR = 1 in 59) but rarer in whites (LR = 1 in 164). Melanoma and other skin cancers were commoner in whites (e.g. the LR for melanoma in males was 1 in 61 for whites vs. 1 in 909 in the black population). Cancer of the cervix was more common in black than in white females (LR = 1 in 34 vs. 1 in 93) and colorectal cancer was more common in the white population (in males LR = 1 in 34) than in the black population (LR = 1 in 400).

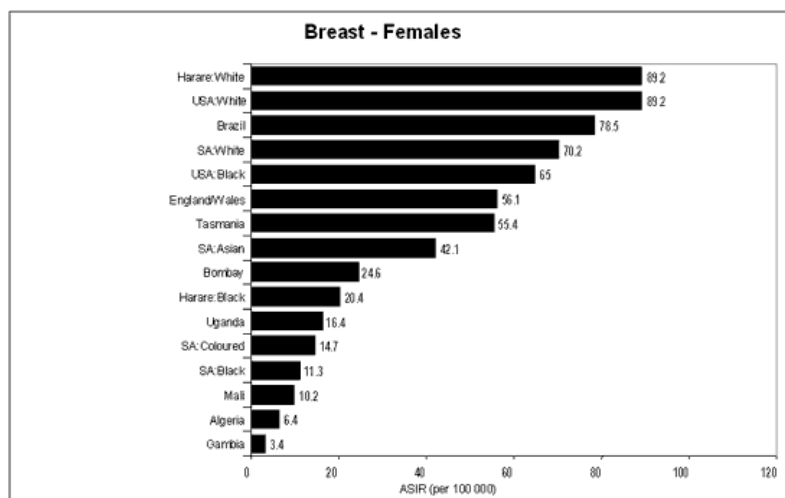
Breast Cancer

The causes of female breast cancer include early menarche, late age at first childbirth, a high fat diet in early life and having a blood relative with breast cancer. Consequently breast cancer is most common in Western than in poorer countries/populations. Screening of women aged 45 to 64, by mammography, every 2 years could reduce mortality due to breast cancer in the women screened by 30%.



NUMBERS & INCIDENCE

Between 1993 and 1995, an annual average of 3785 new cases of breast cancer were reported to the NCR, vs. 1572 deaths reported to the CSS in 1994. The crude incidence rate was 18.5/100 000 and the ASIR 25.1/100 000. The LR was 1 in 36 overall, but varied from 1 in 81 in black to 1 in 13 in white females, a 6-fold difference. In coloured and Asian females the LR was 1 in 63 and 1 in 21, respectively.



RANKING

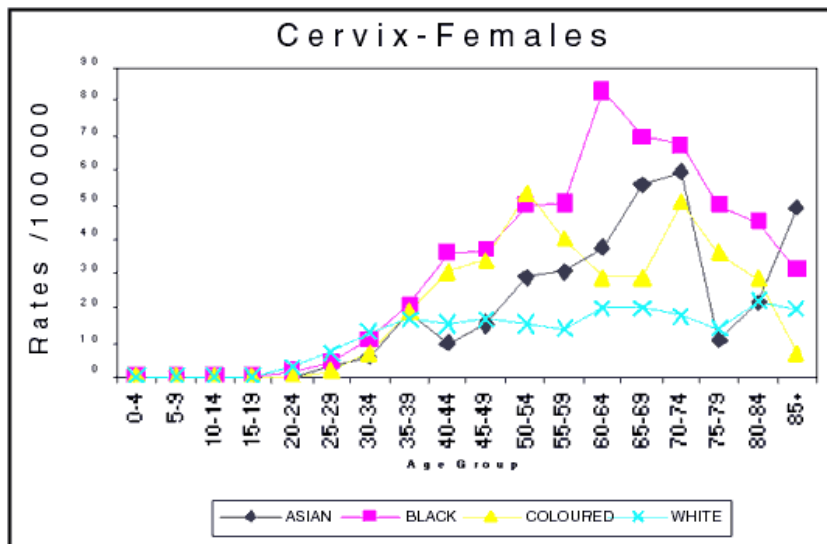
Cancer of the breast appears to have overtaken cervical cancer and it is now the most common cancer in women (16.6%), it ranked first in white (17.9%) and Asian (24.4%) and second in coloured (18.2%) and black (13.4%) females. It is unclear whether this change between cervical and breast cancer is real or whether it has been as a result of a reduced number of tests done, for example cervical cancer in the public sector hospitals. This is being investigated.

	N	%	CRUDE	ASIR	CUM RISK	RISK
Asian Female	135	24.4	33.2	42.1	4.7	21
Black Female	922	13.4	7.7	11.3	1.2	81
Coloured Female	140	18.2	10.2	14.7	1.6	63
White Female	1733	17.8	85.8	70.2	7.5	13
	3785	16.5	18.5	25.1	2.8	36

Cervical Cancer

Cancer of the cervix is now thought to be associated by certain strains of a sexually transmitted virus (human papilloma virus). The role of other sexually transmitted infections is unclear. To date no association has been found between invasive cancer of the cervix and HIV infection. Other related risk factors include early age at first intercourse, number of sexual partners, parity and poor socio-economic conditions.

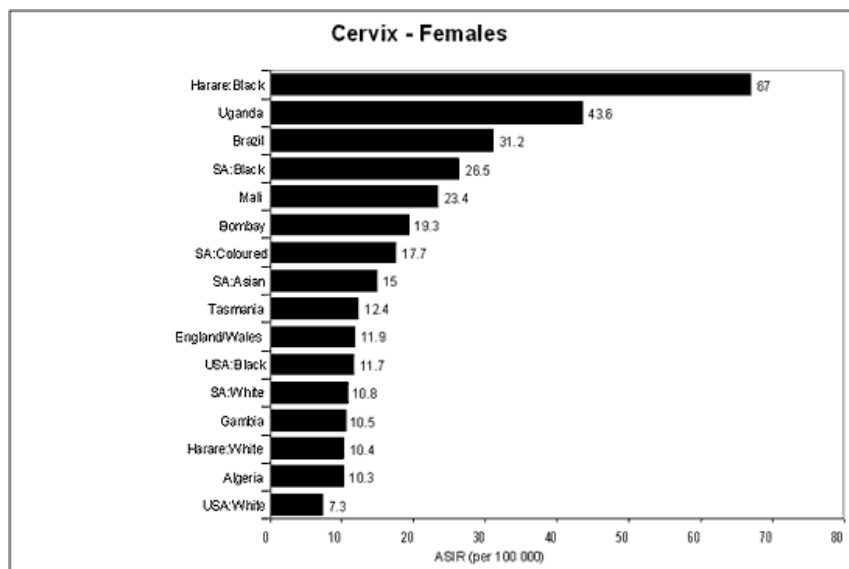
Cancer of the cervix is the most common cancer in women in developing countries. Rates for this cancer have been declining in developed countries, partly as a result of improved socio-economic circumstances, better access to medical facilities and due to screening. A national screening programme using a Papanicolaou (Pap) smear, three times in a woman's lifetime (at about 35, 45 and 55 years) and with an 80% coverage will reduce the incidence of this cancer by half in the screened women.



NUMBERS & INCIDENCE

Between 1993 and 1995, an average of 3387 new cases of cancer of the cervix were reported. By contrast, 1,497 deaths from cancer of the cervix were reported for 1994 by the CSS. The crude incidence rate was 17/100 000 and the ASIR 22/100 000. Cancer of the cervix is the most common cancer in women (Lifetime Risk = 1 in 41). Important population differences exist: in black females the LR was 1 in 34, whereas in whites 1 in 93, about a threefold difference.

In Asian and coloured females the LR was about 1 in 50. There appears to be a reduction in the incidence of cancer of the cervix in females from 1:30 in 1992 to 1:40 in the subsequent three years. The relative frequency of this condition has however also dropped from 17.9% of all cancers to 16.7% and the relative risk between black and white from 3.3 to 2.7. A more formal trends analysis is required to determine whether or not there is a real decline in cervical cancer over the period, but for the first time, breast cancer has overtaken cervical cancer.



RANKING

Cancer of the cervix was the 2nd most common cancer in women, comprising 16.6% of all cancers. It is the most common cancer in black (31.2%) and coloured (22.9%), second most common in Asian (8.9%) and fourth most common in white women (2.7%).

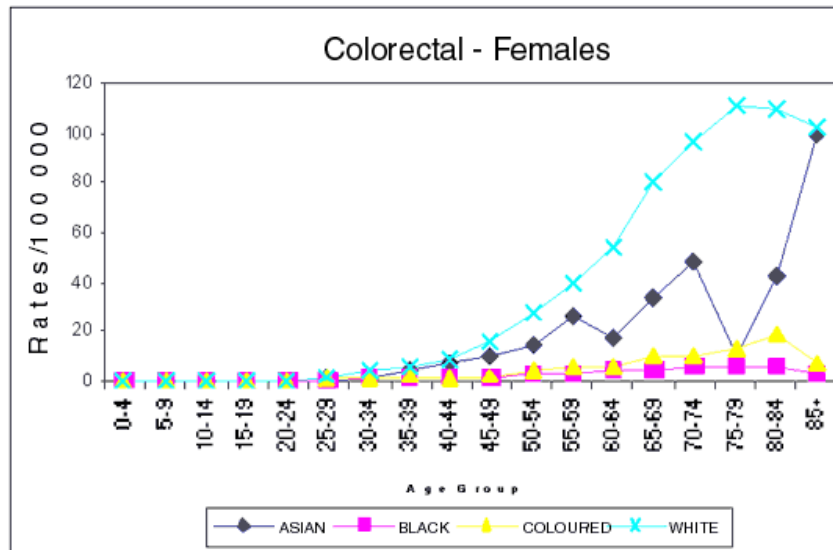
	N	%	CRUDE	ASIR	CUM RISK	RISK
Asian Female	49	8.9	12.1	15	1.8	54
Black Female	2140	31.2	17.8	26.5	3	34
Coloured Female	177	22.9	12.9	17.7	1.9	52
White Female	261	2.7	12.9	10.8	1.1	93
	3387	14.8	16.6	22	2.4	41

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Even though cancer of the cervix is under-reported, incidence rates for this cancer in black females are similar to rates found in the rest of Africa (and in other developing countries, like Brazil) and rank amongst the highest in the world. Rates for whites are comparable to rates found in the UK or the USA.

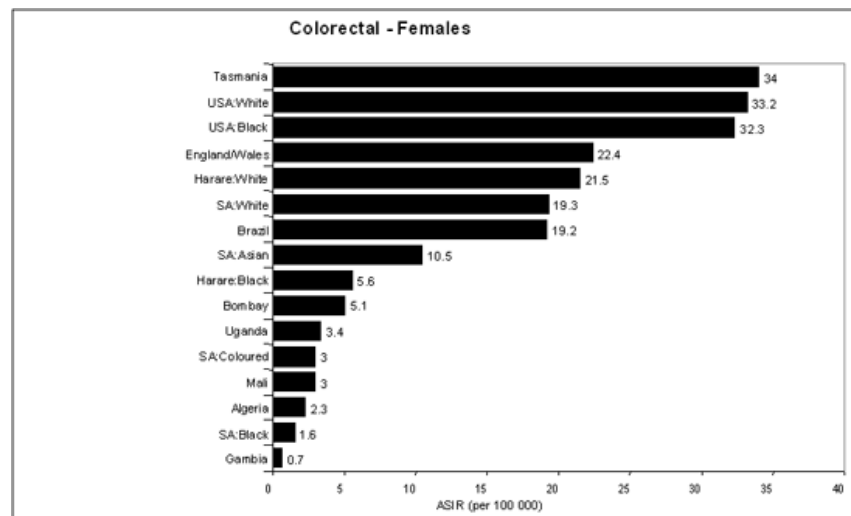
Colorectal cancer

Colorectal cancer is associated with a diet high in red meat. Hence rates for colorectal cancer in 'Western' countries are higher than rates in e.g. China or Africa. Occurrence of colorectal cancer in first degree relatives is also an important risk factor, and carriers of certain genes appear to be at higher risk.

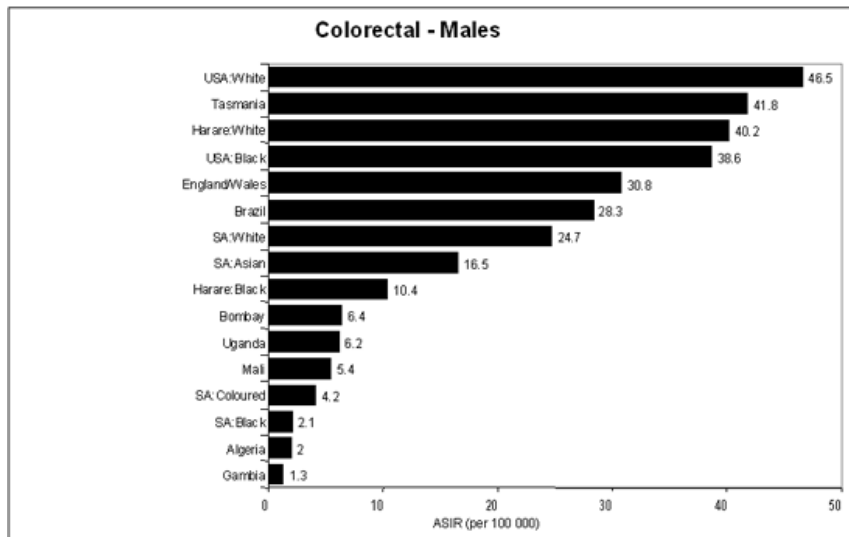


NUMBERS & INCIDENCE

An average of 939 males and 890 females were reported with colorectal cancer between 1993 and 1995 and 614 and 660 deaths, respectively, reported by CSS in 1994. The lifetime risk of developing colorectal cancer was 1 in 94 for males and 1 in 130 for females. Important population differences exist: for example, in white males the lifetime risk was 1 in 34, vs. 1 in 400 in black males.



	N	%	CRUDE	ASIR	CUM RISK	RISK
Asian Female	27	4.9	7.7	10.5	1.3	79
Black Female	129	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.2	500
Coloured Female	25	3.3	2.1	3	0.3	294
White Female	503	5.2	25.8	19.3	2.3	44
Asian Male	32	8.2	9.3	16.5	2.3	43
Black Male	139	2.3	1.2	2.1	0.3	400
Coloured Male	25	3.5	2.2	4.2	0.5	200
White Male	519	4.4	27.1	24.7	3	34
Female	890	3.9	4.7	6.5	0.8	130
Male	939	3.9	5	8.8	1.1	94

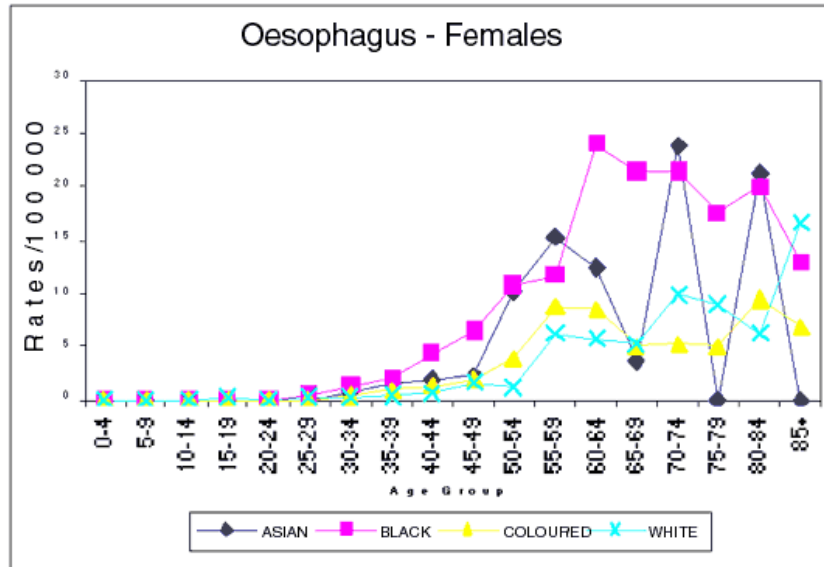


INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Colorectal cancer is more common in western countries and in populations that have a low intake of fibre. Rates for South African white males are lower than rates for whites in Harare (40.2/100 000) and rates from other western countries e.g. USA whites (46.5/100 000). Rates for South African blacks are low, around 2/100 000, in both males and females and are comparable to rates from other African countries. Rates for USA blacks however (40.2/100 000) are comparable to 'Western' rates.

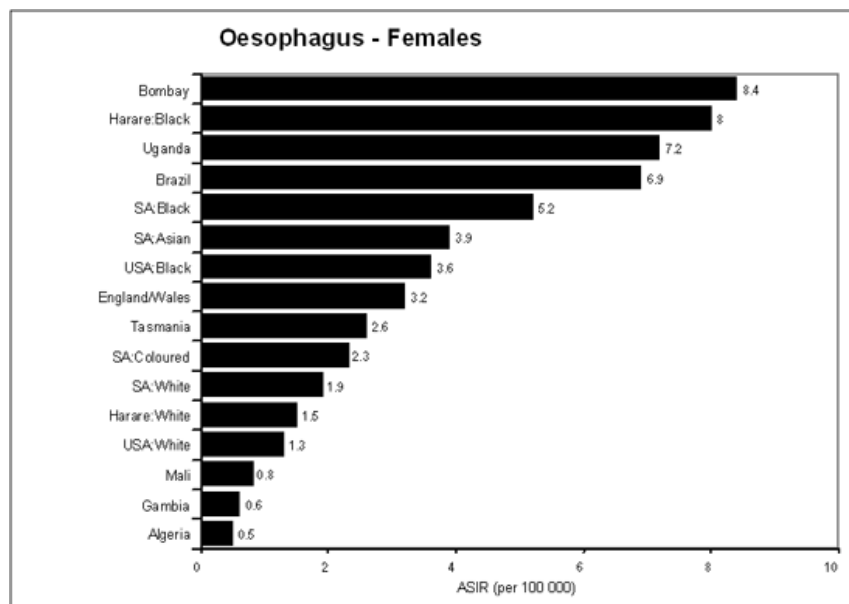
Oesophageal Cancer

Cancer of the oesophagus is thought to be caused by a combination of alcohol and tobacco consumption. Other important risk factors include poor socio-economic conditions and a diet lacking fresh fruit and vegetables. The role of fungal contaminants of maize and other grains is still being investigated. The distribution of this cancer shows a marked international variation. In Africa it is common in the South, but rare in West Africa.



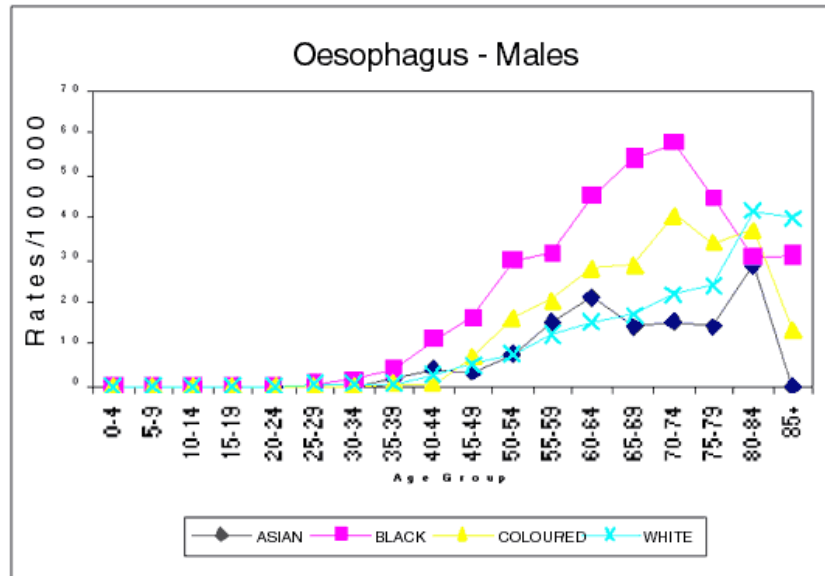
NUMBERS & INCIDENCE

In 1993-1995, 3914 new cases were reported in males and 1943 in females. A total of 777 deaths in females and 1,762 deaths in males were reported by the CSS in 1994. The crude incidence rate was 3.4/100 000 in females and 7.1/100 000 in males. ASIR's for females were 4.9/100 000 and for males 11.6/100 000. One in 71 men have a life time risk of developing oesophageal cancer in their lifetime.

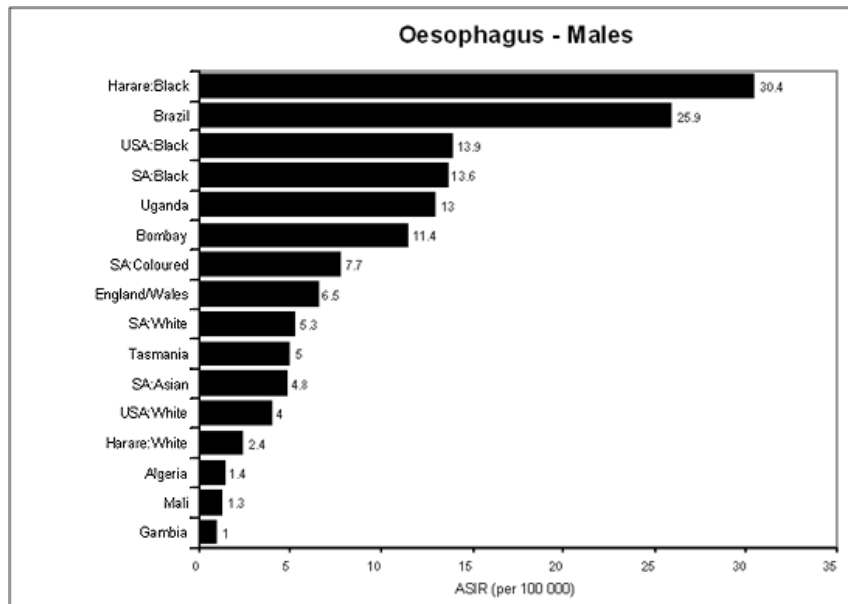


RANKING

Cancer of the oesophagus was the third most common cancer in all males (5.4% of all cancers). It is the most common cancer in black males (14.3%) (LR = 1 in 59). By contrast, among white males, oesophageal cancer ranked ninth (0.95) (LR 1 in 164), a three-fold difference. Among coloureds and Asians oesophageal cancer ranked 4th and 7th, respectively.



	N	%	CRUDE	ASIR	CUM RISK	RISK
Asian Female	12	2.2	3	3.9	0.5	196
Black Female	435	6.3	3.6	5.8	0.7	141
Coloured Female	19	2.5	1.5	2.3	0.3	385
White Female	47	0.5	2.5	1.9	0.2	417
Asian Male	13	3.3	3.2	4.8	0.6	172
Black Male	887	14.3	7.4	13.6	1.7	59
Coloured Male	49	6.9	3.9	7.7	1	101
White Male	112	1	5.9	5.3	0.6	164
Female	648	2.8	3.4	4.9	0.6	169
Male	1305	5.4	7.1	11.6	1.4	71



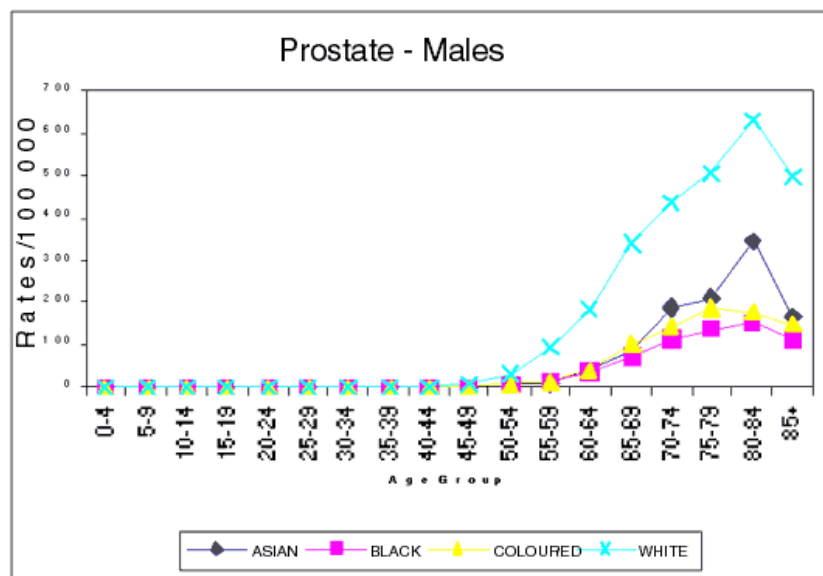
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Age standardised rates for cancer of the oesophagus among black males (13.6/100 000) are comparable to rates from Harare, but are high when compared to West African countries like Mali or Gambia.

Prostate Cancer

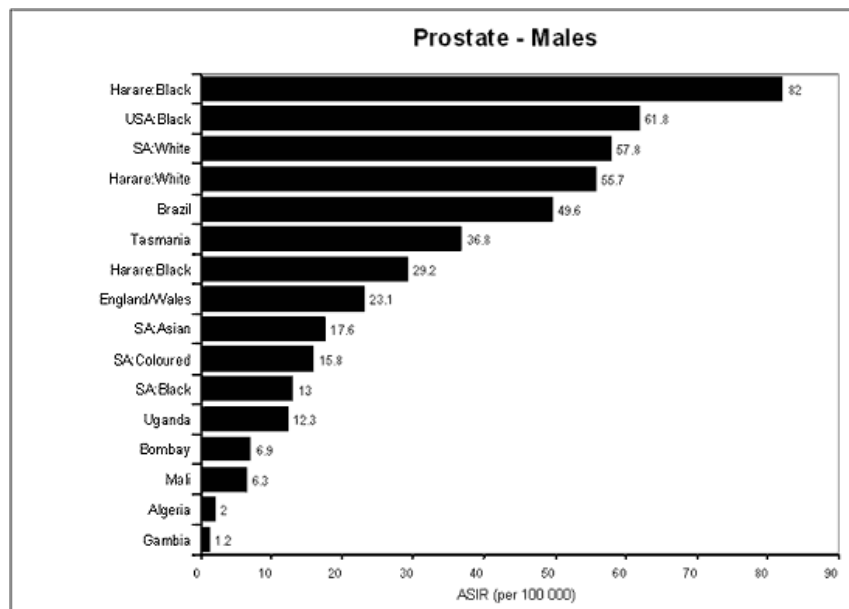
Prostate cancer is one of the most common cancers world-wide, often second to lung cancer. The incidence varies internationally from about 1/100 000 to 100/100 000, suggesting strong environmental risk factors. There is some evidence that diets high in fat and low in fresh fruit and vegetables increase the risk of developing prostate cancer.

There is emerging evidence of a familial link in some cases of prostate cancer, but other additional unknown factors may also play a role. In western countries prostate cancer has been increasing, possibly due to the widespread use of prostate specific antigen as a screening tool and the detection and misclassification of borderline malignancies.



NUMBERS & INCIDENCE

An average of 2621 new cases of prostate cancer was reported to the NCR in 1993-1995 and 1186 deaths to the CSS in 1994. One in 31 males have a lifetime risk of developing prostate cancer, but the LR varied from 1 in 14 for white to 1 in 61 for black males. LR for coloured and Asian males was 1 in 50 and 1 in 47, respectively.



RANKING

Prostate cancer was the most common cancer in males (10.9%), and in white (10.9%) and coloured (12.2%) males. It was the second most common cancer in black (10.4%) and most common cancer Asian (8.2%) males.

	N	%	CRUDE	ASIR	CUM RISK	RISK
Asian Male	32	8.2	7.9	17.6	2.2	47
Black Male	646	10.4	5.5	13	1.7	61
Coloured Male	86	12.2	6.6	15.8	2	50
White Male	1273	10.9	63.5	57.8	7.1	14
	2621	10.9	13.1	25.5	3.2	31

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Rates for South African blacks (13.0/100 000) are lower than those for Harare comparable to those found in Uganda, but higher than rates in males in the Gambia, Algeria or Mali. Rates for blacks in the USA were the highest in the world. Rates for whites (57.8/100 000) were similar to those found in Harare and the USA.

POPULATION GROUP

FEMALE - GENERAL

**HISTOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSED CANCER, 1993 - 1995
SUMMARY STATISTICS - FEMALE**

1993-5 = Total for 1993,94 & 95
 AVE = average total for 1993-5, RISK = lifetime risk of developing a cancer
 ASIR = Age standardised incidence rate per 100 000.

SITE	1993-5	AVE	RISK	ASIR
BCC	11529	3843	34	26.40
BREAST	11354	3785	36	25.10
CERVIX	10162	3387	41	22.00
OTHER SPECIFIED	2791	930	85	9.80
PSU	3756	1252	93	9.10
SCC OF SKIN	3032	1011	133	7.00
COLORECTAL	2669	890	130	6.46
LUNG	2062	687	147	5.26
OESOPHAGUS	1943	648	169	4.80
UTERUS	1877	626	175	4.43
MELANOMA	1969	656	213	4.37
ILL DEFINED	1542	514	238	3.62
BLADDER	1262	421	286	3.04
OVARY	1294	431	294	2.87
STOMACH	1121	374	313	2.79
NON HODGKINS	1098	366	323	2.70
LEUKAEMIA	904	301	556	1.84
LIVER, BILE DUCT	765	255	455	1.81
THYROID	799	266	556	1.67
VULVA & VAGINA	783	261	556	1.67
SKIN OTHER	627	209	625	1.41
CONNECT. TISSUE	549	183	769	1.21
MOUTH	416	139	769	1.07
NASO-ORO PHX	376	125	1000	0.92
KIDNEY	404	135	1111	0.87
BONE	416	139	1111	0.85
BRAIN, CNS	387	129	1111	0.85
TONGUE	311	104	1000	0.77
MYELOMA	268	89	1111	0.72
LARYNX	251	84	1111	0.67
PANCREAS	255	85	1429	0.62
HODGKINS	255	85	2000	0.54
ANUS	164	55	2500	0.40
SALIVARY	161	54	2500	0.37
EYE	159	53	3333	0.33
MESOTHELIOMA	133	44	2500	0.32
KAPOSIS	165	55	3333	0.31

LIP	129	43	3333	0.30
INTESTINE	123	41	3333	0.30
PLACENTA	84	28	5000	0.18
GUM	68	23	5000	0.17
ENDOCRINE	52	17	10000	0.12
BURKITTS	18	6	-	0.03
HAEM. OTHER	12	4	-	0.02
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TOTAL FEMALE	68495	22833	7	128.04

ASIAN

HISTOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSED CANCER, 1993 - 1995 SUMMARY STATISTICS ASIAN FEMALE

1993-5 = Total for 1993,94 & 95
 AVE = average total for 1993-5
 RISK = lifetime risk of developing a cancer
 ASIR = Age standardised incidence rate per 100 000.

SITE	1993-5	AVE	RISK	ASIR
BREAST	404	135	21	42.10
OTHER SPECIFIED	130	43	36	21.69
CERVIX	147	49	54	14.96
PSU	136	45	61	14.74
COLORECTAL	81	27	79	10.51
UTERUS	89	30	68	10.33
STOMACH	51	17	120	6.33
LUNG	47	16	139	6.02
NON HODGKINS	44	15	143	5.77
ILL DEFINED	51	17	179	5.26
BCC	38	13	217	5.21
OVARY	45	15	156	4.82
MOUTH	34	11	172	4.55
OESOPHAGUS	36	12	196	3.90
TONGUE	30	10	286	3.30
LEUKAEMIA	37	12	345	3.30
BLADDER	24	8	250	3.20
THYROID	37	12	357	3.15
VULVA & VAGINA	21	7	417	2.22
MYELOMA	12	4	476	1.82
BONE	19	6	455	1.77
NASO-ORO PHX	14	5	526	1.75
BRAIN, CNS	20	7	833	1.58
LIVER, BILE DUCT	14	5	476	1.56
MELANOMA	11	4	588	1.48
SCC OF SKIN	11	4	588	1.35
LARYNX	8	3	526	1.16
GUM	7	2	909	1.03
HODGKINS	12	4	1111	1.02
CONNECT. TISSUE	7	2	1250	0.80
KIDNEY	8	3	1111	0.80
PANCREAS	5	2	714	0.78

SKIN OTHER	7	2	2000	0.59
INTESTINE	4	1	1429	0.50
LIP	3	1	1250	0.49
SALIVARY	4	1	3333	0.46
ANUS	4	1	3333	0.31
ENDOCRINE	2	1	2000	0.27
MESOTHELIOMA	1	0	5000	0.12
EYE	1	0	-	0.10
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TOTAL ASIAN FEMALE	1656	552	5	187.90
TOTAL ASIAN	3153	1052	-	-

BLACK**HISTOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSED CANCER, 1993 - 1995
SUMMARY STATISTICS
BLACK FEMALE**

1993-5 = Total for 1993,94 & 95
AVE = average total for 1993-5
RISK = lifetime risk of developing a cancer
ASIR = Age standardised incidence rate per 100 000.

SITE	1993-5	AVE	RISK	ASIR
CERVIX	6420	2140	34	26.47
BREAST	2766	922	81	11.30
OESOPHAGUS	1305	435	141	5.82
PSU	1350	450	149	5.59
OTHER SPECIFIED	945	315	189	4.56
UTERUS	757	252	238	3.29
ILL DEFINED	654	218	313	2.75
LUNG	583	194	313	2.56
LIVER / BILE DUCT	397	132	500	1.66
COLORECTAL	387	129	500	1.64
STOMACH	359	120	588	1.52
OVARY	379	126	588	1.50
BLADDER	345	115	556	1.49
VULVA & VAGINA	369	123	625	1.43
LEUKAEMIA	396	132	833	1.21
MELANOMA	238	79	769	1.07
SCC OF SKIN	237	79	1111	0.96
NON HODGKINS	258	86	1000	0.93
THYROID	212	71	1111	0.78
CONNECT.TISSUE	202	67	1250	0.77
NASO-ORO PHX	160	53	1250	0.66
MOUTH	150	50	1429	0.63
MYELOMA	124	41	1250	0.59
BCC	126	42	2000	0.55
BONE	182	61	2000	0.53
KIDNEY	169	56	2500	0.52
SKIN OTHER	121	40	2000	0.45
TONGUE	95	32	2000	0.40
PANCREAS	76	25	2500	0.36
KAPOSIS	115	38	2500	0.36
LARYNX	79	26	2500	0.34

BRAIN / CNS	105	35	3333	0.31
EYE	99	33	3333	0.30
ANUS	63	21	3333	0.26
HODGKINS	89	30	3333	0.26
SALIVARY	62	21	3333	0.25
INTESTINE	45	15	3333	0.18
PLACENTA	45	15	5000	0.17
MESOTHELIOMA	32	11	10000	0.14
LIP	26	9	10000	0.11
GUM	18	6	10000	0.07
ENDOCRINE	19	6	-	0.05
HAEM. OTHER	8	3	-	0.03
BURKITT'S	6	2	-	0.01
TOTAL BLACK FEMALE	20573	6856	11	83.66
SEX UNKNOWN	1235	412	-	-
TOTAL BLACK	40377	13459	-	-

COLOURED

HISTOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSED CANCER, 1993 - 1995 SUMMARY STATISTICS COLOURED FEMALE

1993-5 = Total for 1993,94 & 95
 AVE = average total for 1993-5
 RISK = lifetime risk of developing a cancer
 ASIR = Age standardised incidence rate per 100 000.

SITE	1993-5	AVE	RISK	ASIR
CERVIX	530	177	52	17.66
BREAST	421	140	63	14.66
PSU	151	50	161	5.37
LUNG	111	37	172	4.47
OTHER SPECIFIED	55	18	204	4.31
UTERUS	98	33	189	3.74
STOMACH	87	29	250	3.32
COLORECTAL	76	25	294	2.95
OVARY	79	26	357	2.63
OESOPHAGUS	57	19	385	2.25
VULVA & VAGINA	58	19	455	1.94
NON HODGKINS	48	16	526	1.75
LEUKAEMIA	58	19	526	1.61
ILL DEFINED	39	13	625	1.58
BCC	31	10	556	1.35
BLADDER	32	11	625	1.32
LARYNX	28	9	714	1.13
MOUTH	24	8	769	1.07
NASO-ORO PHX	28	9	769	1.03
LIVER / BILE DUCT	22	7	1000	0.85
CONNECT TISSUE	24	8	1250	0.85
MYELOMA	19	6	1000	0.80
TONGUE	22	7	1111	0.79
MELANOMA	19	6	1250	0.68
SCC OF SKIN	19	6	1429	0.68
KIDNEY	20	7	2000	0.63
THYROID	19	6	1429	0.61
BRAIN / CNS	20	7	2500	0.56
PANCREAS	11	4	1667	0.51
HODGKINS	16	5	2000	0.50
INTESTINE	13	4	2000	0.47
ANUS	12	4	2000	0.42

SKIN OTHER	11	4	1667	0.40
BONE	12	4	2500	0.38
MESOTHELIOMA	10	3	2000	0.31
PLACENTA	9	3	2500	0.31
SALIVARY	7	2	3333	0.26
LIP	3	1	10000	0.14
EYE	3	1	-	0.12
KAPOSIS	5	2	10000	0.11
ENDOCRINE	3	1	-	0.09
GUM	2	1	10000	0.08
BURKITT'S	2	1	10000	0.06
HAEM. OTHER	1	0	-	0.03
TOTAL COL. FEMALE	2315	768	11	83.79
SEX UNKNOWN	367	124	-	-
TOTAL COLOURED	4799	1599	-	187.83

WHITE

**HISTOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSED CANCER, 1993 - 1995
SUMMARY STATISTICS
WHITE FEMALE**

1993-5 = Total for 1993,94 & 95
 AVE = average total for 1993-5
 RISK = lifetime risk of developing a cancer
 ASIR = Age standardised incidence rate per 100 000.

SITE	1993-5	AVE	RISK	ASIR
BCC	8755	2918	8	112.57
BREAST	5200	1733	13	70.23
SCC OF SKIN	2118	706	37	24.40
COLORECTAL	1508	503	44	19.31
PSU	1423	474	46	18.71
MELANOMA	1310	437	56	17.81
OTHER SPECIFIED	975	325	48	17.31
LUNG	913	304	61	12.32
CERVIX	782	261	93	10.78
NON HODGKINS	545	182	118	7.32
UTERUS	591	197	108	7.30
BLADDER	605	202	122	7.11
OVARY	514	171	120	7.09
ILL DEFINED	467	156	145	6.14
THYROID	375	125	196	5.31
STOMACH	387	129	169	4.97
SKIN OTHER	360	120	200	4.61
LEUKAEMIA	286	95	263	4.08
BRAIN / CNS	165	55	385	2.62
CONNECT. TISSUE	188	63	385	2.58
LIVER / BILE DUCT	184	61	333	2.50
VULVA & VAGINA	169	56	455	2.06
BONE	138	46	500	1.94
OESOPHAGUS	142	47	417	1.92
KIDNEY	130	43	476	1.88
MOUTH	133	44	455	1.81
HODGKINS	89	30	769	1.50
NASO-ORO PHX	99	33	667	1.49
TONGUE	120	40	526	1.48
LARYNX	89	30	625	1.30
PANCREAS	97	32	667	1.29
MESOTHELIOMA	60	20	1111	0.82

LIP	69	23	1111	0.80
MYELOMA	53	18	1000	0.76
ANUS	49	16	1250	0.69
SALIVARY	55	18	1250	0.68
INTESTINE	38	13	2000	0.49
EYE	27	9	2500	0.47
GUM	29	10	1667	0.38
ENDOCRINE	17	6	3333	0.24
PLACENTA	16	5	10000	0.27
BURKITT'S	6	2	10000	0.16
KAPOSIS	12	4	10000	0.14
TOTAL WHITE FEMALE	29288	9762	4	251.67
<hr/>				
UNKNOWN	2728	908	-	-
TOTAL WHITE	67177	22389	-	-
POP UNKNOWN FEMALE	14663	4889	-	-
POP UNKNOWN MALE	15083	5027	-	-
POP & SEX UNKNOWN	4563	1519	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	149815	49934	-	-

MALE - GENERAL

**HISTOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSED CANCER, 1993 - 1995
SUMMARY STATISTICS
MALE**

1993-5 = Total for 1993,94 & 95
 AVE = average total for 1993-5
 RISK = lifetime risk of developing a cancer
 ASIR = Age standardised incidence rate per 100 000.

SITE	1993-5	AVE	RISK	ASIR
BCC	16952	5651	18	50.3851
PROSTATE	7862	2621	31	25.5400
SCC OF SKIN	4922	1641	59	15.2274
LUNG	4897	1632	52	15.0574
OESOPHAGUS	3914	1305	71	11.5790
OTHER SPECIFIED	2562	854	77	11.0433
PSU	3607	1202	76	10.7261
BLADDER	3009	1003	83	9.7484
COLORECTAL	2817	939	94	8.8108
STOMACH	1909	636	132	6.1058
MELANOMA	2041	680	167	5.4935
LARYNX	1410	470	169	4.5541
ILL DEFINED	1492	497	200	4.2633
NON HODGKINS	1478	493	213	4.2214
LIVER BILE DUCT	1430	477	217	3.8556
MOUTH	1218	406	213	3.6991
NASO-ORO PHX	1077	359	250	3.2792
LEUKAEMIA	1230	410	333	2.8425
TONGUE	914	305	286	2.7727
SKIN OTHER	637	212	500	1.7682
CONNECT. TISSUE	641	214	526	1.7196
KIDNEY	585	195	526	1.6222
BONE	594	198	667	1.4143
BRAIN CNS"	494	165	909	1.1923
LIP	386	129	833	1.1240

MESOTHELIOMA	366	122	714	1.1046
BREAST	366	122	833	1.0300
MYELOMA	292	97	833	0.9382
PANCREAS	314	105	833	0.9205
HODGKINS	401	134	1429	0.8890
PENIS	336	112	1000	0.8800
SALIVARY	272	91	1111	0.7873
KAPOSIS	350	117	1429	0.7527
THYROID	250	83	1250	0.6723
TESTIS	349	116	2000	0.6000
EYE	192	64	2000	0.4888
INTESTINE	150	50	1667	0.4581
GUM	143	48	2000	0.4294
ANUS	134	45	2500	0.3876
ENDOCRINE	48	16	10000	0.1309
BURKITT'S	30	10	-	0.0563
HAEM.OTHER	13	4	-	0.0300
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TOTAL MALE	72084	24030	6	151.62
SEX UNKNOWN	9236	3075	-	-
TOTAL	149815	49938	-	-

ASIAN

HISTOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSED CANCER, 1993 - 1995 SUMMARY STATISTICS ASIAN MALE

1993-5 = Total for 1993,94 & 95
 AVE = average total for 1993-5
 RISK = lifetime risk of developing a cancer
 ASIR = Age standardised incidence rate per 100 000.

SITE	1993-5	AVE	RISK	ASIR
PROSTATE	95	32	47	17.60
COLORECTAL	95	32	43	16.49
OTHER SPECIFIED	77	26	53	15.48
STOMACH	84	28	51	13.51
LUNG	99	33	62	13.42
BLADDER	72	24	51	13.06
PSU	97	32	68	12.55
BCC	46	15	149	6.91
ILL DEFINED	45	15	161	6.30
LEUKAEMIA	58	19	169	6.15
OESOPHAGUS	38	13	172	4.78
LARYNX	28	9	139	4.77
NON HODGKINS	30	10	222	4.01
NASO-ORO PHX	25	8	233	3.16
SCC OF SKIN	18	6	345	3.07
MOUTH	20	7	263	2.79
LIVER / BILE DUCT	19	6	323	2.53
KIDNEY	18	6	294	2.38
BONE	19	6	417	2.37
BRAIN / CNS	22	7	417	2.34
TONGUE	13	4	455	1.70
MELANOMA	12	4	400	1.65
HODGKINS	18	6	833	1.62
BREAST	12	4	909	1.58
PENIS	10	3	588	1.35
THYROID	11	4	588	1.26
CONNECT. TISSUE	9	3	714	1.17
PANCREAS	6	2	667	1.15
INTESTINE	9	3	588	1.13
SKIN OTHER	9	3	1667	1.07
MYELOMA	5	2	909	0.97
TESTIS	11	4	1667	0.93

MESOTHELIOMA	5	2	2000	0.59
ANUS	4	1	2500	0.45
SALIVARY	3	1	3333	0.29
EYE	2	1	2000	0.29
LIP	2	1	10000	0.20
KAPOSIS	3	1	10000	0.19
ENDOCRINE	2	1	10000	0.19
BURKITT'S	3	1	-	0.19
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TOTAL ASIAN MALE	1154	385	6	158.91
TOTAL ASIAN	3153	1052	-	-

BLACK

**HISTOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSED CANCER, 1993 - 1995
SUMMARY STATISTICS
BLACK MALE**

1993-5 = Total for 1993,94 & 95
AVE = average total for 1993-5
RISK = lifetime risk of developing a cancer
ASIR = Age standardised incidence rate per 100 000.

SITE	1993-5	AVE	RISK	ASIR
OESOPHAGUS	2661	887	59	13.61
PROSTATE	1937	646	61	12.96
LUNG	2183	728	67	11.72
PSU	1487	496	106	7.51
OTHER SPECIFIED	997	332	141	5.89
LIVER / BILE DUCT	830	277	227	3.88
LARYNX	698	233	204	3.80
ILL DEFINED	696	232	244	3.55
MOUTH	632	211	227	3.36
STOMACH	515	172	286	2.89
NASO-ORO PHX	500	167	333	2.50
TONGUE	451	150	313	2.43
COLORECTAL	417	139	400	2.11
BLADDER	342	114	417	1.91
NON HODGKINS	451	150	500	1.88
LEUKAEMIA	515	172	556	1.82
SCC OF SKIN	342	114	476	1.75
CONNECT. TISSUE	246	82	769	1.15
BONE	257	86	1000	0.95
PENIS	211	70	909	0.94
MELANOMA	169	56	909	0.88
BCC	163	54	909	0.86
KAPOSIS	225	75	1429	0.81
BREAST	147	49	1000	0.81
KIDNEY	205	68	1250	0.79
MYELOMA	128	43	1000	0.78
SALIVARY	108	36	1429	0.55
HODGKINS	174	58	2500	0.54
SKIN OTHER	115	38	2000	0.50
PANCREAS	81	27	1667	0.45
MESOTHELIOMA	86	29	2000	0.45
EYE	112	37	2500	0.43

BRAIN, CNS	129	43	2500	0.43
GUM	61	20	1667	0.38
ANUS	60	20	3333	0.30
THYROID	62	21	2500	0.28
INTESTINE	44	15	3333	0.2
TESTIS	57	19	10000	0.20
LIPENDOCRINE	44	15	5000	0.19
HAEM. OTHER	10	3	-	0.04
BURKITT'S	8	3	-	0.04
	13	4	-	0.03
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TOTAL BLACK MALE	18569	6191	9	93.94
SEX UNKNOWN	1235	412	-	-
TOTAL BLACK	40377	13459	-	-

COLOURED

HISTOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSED CANCER, 1993 - 1995 SUMMARY STATISTICS COLOURED MALE

1993-5 = Total for 1993, 94 & 95
 AVE = average total for 1993-5
 RISK = lifetime risk of developing a cancer
 ASIR = Age standardised incidence rate per 100 000.

SITE	1993-5	AVE	RISK	ASIR
PROSTATE	259	86	50	15.76
LUNG	236	79	68	11.79
STOMACH	183	61	78	9.78
PSU	166	55	104	7.79
OESOPHAGUS	146	49	101	7.74
BLADDER	103	34	147	5.98
LARYNX	103	34	141	5.26
OTHER SPECIFIED	54	18	161	5.13
MOUTH	101	34	159	5.01
COLORECTAL	74	25	200	4.15
NASO-ORO PHX	77	26	238	3.49
TONGUE	71	24	227	3.47
NON HODGKINS	66	22	333	2.65
LEUKAEMIA	83	28	400	2.61
LIVER / BILE DUCT	41	14	476	1.91
SCC OF SKIN	31	10	588	1.50
ILL DEFINED	33	11	625	1.50
BCC	23	8	556	1.33
MYELOMA	17	6	769	0.94
KIDNEY	21	7	833	0.85
MELANOMA	17	6	1000	0.79
BRAIN / CNS	19	6	1429	0.79
BONE	23	8	1250	0.77
SKIN OTHER	16	5	1000	0.74
HODGKINS	24	8	1667	0.68
PENIS	15	5	1250	0.65
MESOTHELIOMA	14	5	1250	0.62
CONNECT. TISSUE	15	5	1667	0.59
SALIVARY	10	3	2500	0.46
PANCREAS	9	3	1667	0.42
LIP	9	3	2000	0.40
GUM	7	2	3333	0.37

TESTIS	12	4	2500	0.37
INTESTINE	7	2	2500	0.29
THYROID	6	2	2500	0.29
KAPOSIS	7	2	2500	0.28
BREAST	15	2	10000	0.22
EYE	2	1	-	0.20
ANUS	3	1	3333	0.14
BURKITS	4	1	10000	0.11
HAEM. OTHER	2	1	10000	0.11
ENDOCRINE	3	1	-	0.09
TOTAL COLOURED MALE	2117	707	8	104.04
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SEX UNKNOWN	367	124	-	-
TOTAL COLOURED	4799	1599	-	187.83

WHITE**HISTOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSED CANCER, 1993 - 1995
SUMMARY STATISTICS
WHITE MALE**

1993-5 = Total for 1993,94 & 95
AVE = average total for 1993-5
RISK = lifetime risk of developing a cancer
ASIR = Age standardised incidence rate per 100 000.

SITE	1993-5	AVE	RISK	ASIR
BCC	13000	4333	5	197.85
PROSTATE	3820	1273	14	57.79
SCC OF SKIN	3513	1171	17	52.73
BLADDER	1860	620	29	28.36
COLORECTAL	1556	519	34	24.68
LUNG	1429	476	34	22.25
MELANOMA	1379	460	45	21.48
PSU	1210	403	46	18.21
OTHER SPECIFIED	836	279	51	16.93
STOMACH	679	226	72	11.11
NON-HODGKINS	661	220	87	10.35
ILL DEFINED	390	130	133	6.26
LEUKAEMIA	381	127	167	5.86
SKIN OTHER	388	129	156	5.56
OESOPHAGUS	335	112	164	5.34
LARYNX	324	108	143	5.25
NASO-ORO PHX	270	90	196	4.48
LIVER / BILE DUCT	253	84	196	4.03
LIP	264	88	233	3.85
MOUTH	234	78	227	3.72
KIDNEY	237	79	238	3.63
BRAIN / CNS	214	71	294	3.57
CONNECT. TISSUE	219	73	270	3.50
TONGUE	199	66	278	3.13
BONE	200	67	323	2.97
MESOTHELIOMA	173	58	263	2.82
TESTIS	205	68	455	2.82
PANCREAS	122	41	357	2.14
BREAST	135	45	476	1.91
THYROID	124	41	500	1.85
HODGKINS	101	34	667	1.70
SALIVARY	95	32	667	1.42

MYELOMA	61	20	714	1.07
INTESTINE	62	21	769	0.96
KAPOSIS	54	18	1250	0.75
PENIS	43	14	1667	0.61
EYE	36	12	1667	0.61
GUM	35	12	1429	0.59
ANUS	36	12	1429	0.57
ENDOCRINE	21	7	2000	0.42
BURKITT'S	6	2	10000	0.13
HAEM OTHER	1	0	-	0.01
TOTAL WHITE MALE	35161	11719	3	290.22
UNKNOWN	2728	908	-	-
TOTAL WHITE	67177	22389	-	-
POP UNKNOWN FEMALE	14663	4889	-	-
POP UNKNOWN MALE	15083	5027	-	-
POP & SEX UNKNOWN	4563	1519	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	149815	49934	-	-