



Cervical Cancer Trends from 1985 to 2020: Analysing Age, Clinical Extent and

Treatment Modalities using TMH Hospital Cancer Registry Data

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INTRODUCTION:

- 1. In India, cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women, with an incidence of 16.8 per 100,000 and a mortality rate of 10.2 per 100,000. Although incidence is decreasing, India accounts for 25% of global cervical cancer deaths
2. This study analyzes trends from 1985 to 2020 using Tata Memorial Centre's Hospital-Based Cancer Registry, focusing on number of cases, age, clinical extent, and treatments

MATERIAL & METHODS:

Table with 2 columns: Category (Study Setting, Study design, Study Population, Statistical analysis) and Description (Hospital cancer registry of Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai; A Retrospective review of hospital cancer registry records; All cervical cancer patients registered between 1985 and 2020 were included, with exceptions for the years 2009-2011 and 2015-2016. The analysis covered the number of cases, age categories, and treatment modalities. Only newly diagnosed cases at Tata Memorial Hospital were considered for clinical staging, excluding previously treated patients from other centers; Standard HBCR Proforma, Microsoft Excel for analysis; Age category : 0-19, 20-39, 40-59 and 60+ years | Clinical Extent: Localised, regional & distant metastasis; Treatment modality: S, RT, CT, S+RT, S+CT, RT+CT, S+RT+CT)

RESULTS:

Figure 1: Trend of No. of cases & age distribution of Cervical cancer (1985-2020)

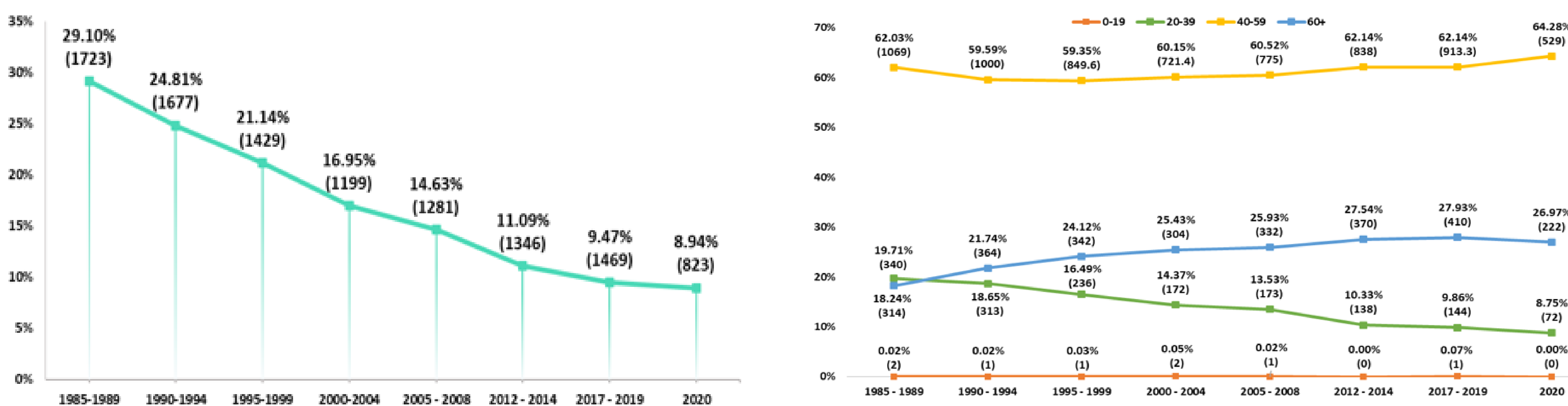


Figure 2: Trend of No. of clinical extent of Cervical cancer (1985-2020)

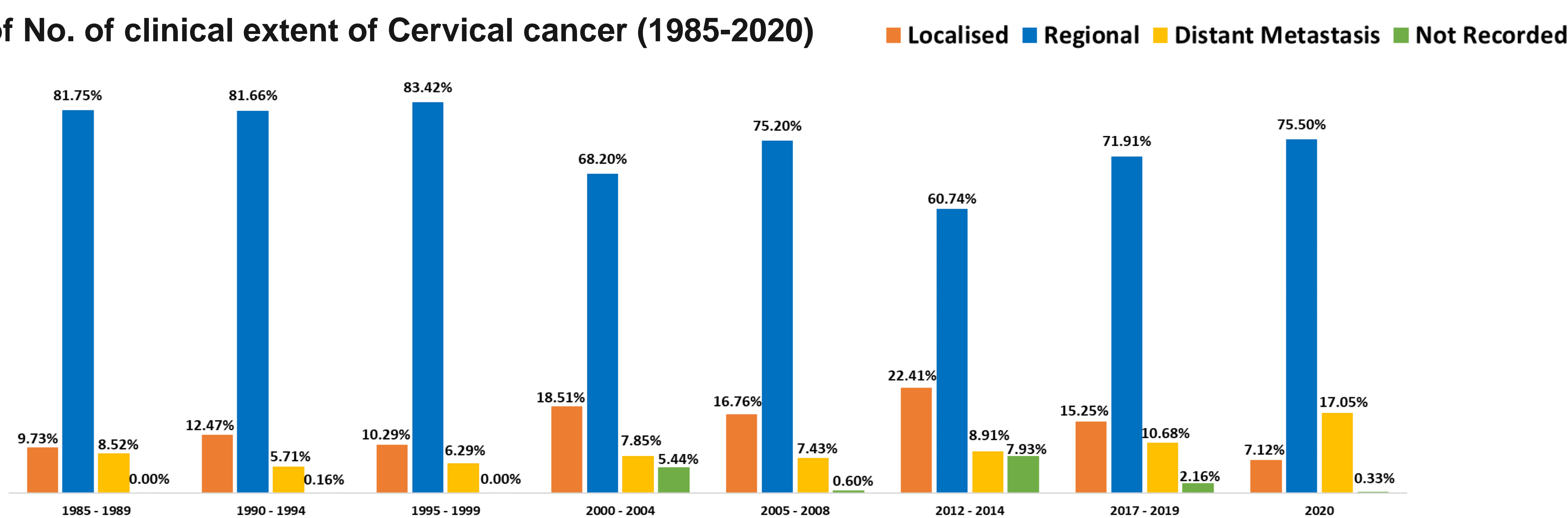


Figure 3: Trend of treated proportion of Cervical cancer (1985-2020)

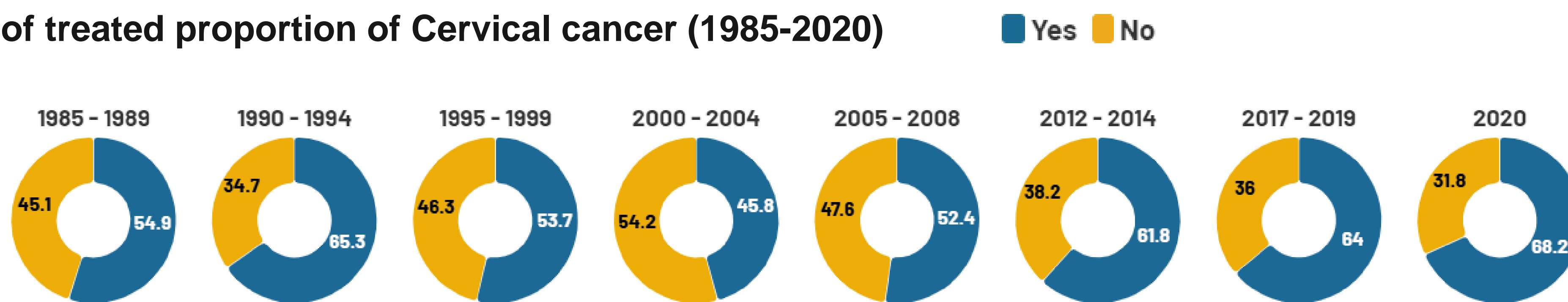
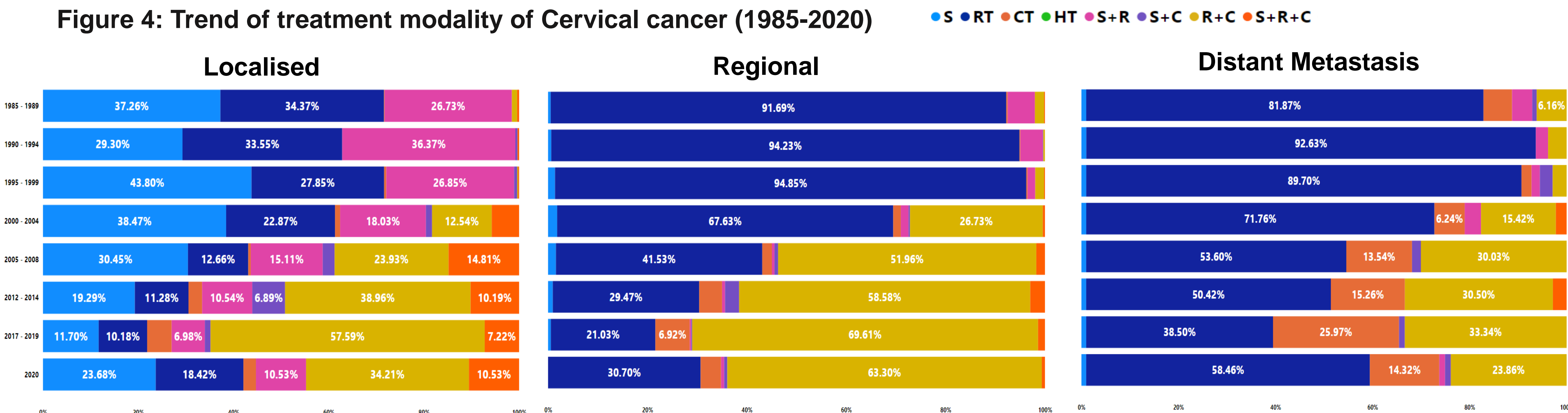


Figure 4: Trend of treatment modality of Cervical cancer (1985-2020)



CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. A declining trend in cervical cancer cases over the years, with a shift in age distribution from 20-39 to 60 and above. The proportion of treated patients has increased, with a greater emphasis on multimodal treatments
2. Continued efforts to improve healthcare access and enhance public health education are essential for improving early detection, treatment adherence, and ultimately, survival rates