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## Hospital Based Cancer Registries

- Hospital Based Cancer Registries (HBCRs) provide an idea of the **magnitude and patterns of patient care** in the institution. They help in **planning the facilities** required in the respective hospital and help in **evaluation of outcome of treatment**.

- **A very high percentage of clinically advanced disease (75-80%)** is seen when the patients first attend for treatment leading to poor survival rates. This emphasizes the importance and need of early detection and organising pain-palliative care facilities.

In contrast to population based cancer registries that give an idea of the incidence and pattern of cancer in the defined population, Hospital Based Cancer Registries (HBCRs) provide an idea of the magnitude and patterns of patient care in a given hospital. They help in planning the facilities required in the respective hospital and help in evaluation of outcome of treatment. They also contribute to the population based cancer registry in the given area and help to undertake epidemiologic research.

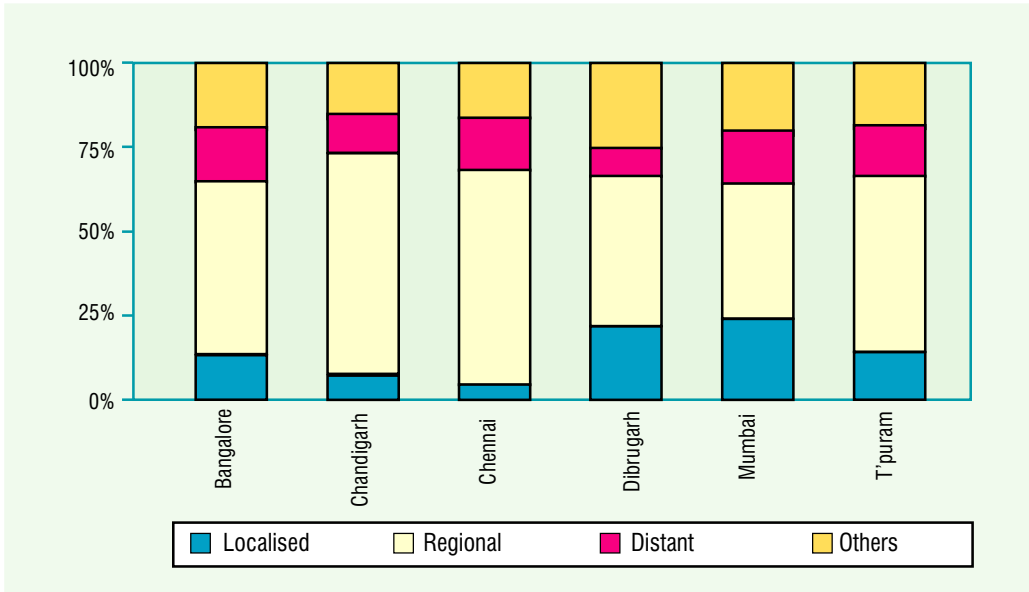
The HBCRs have over the years given an assessment of the magnitude and patterns of cancer in the region being catered by the centre/registry. They have also contributed to the PBCR of the area and conducted several case control studies. However, in terms of assessing patient care - follow-up by registries has been difficult and in the absence of follow-up of the majority of cases registered by the HBCR, obtaining stage and treatment based survival has not been possible.

The HBCRs have, however, helped the institutes to know what exactly is the status with reference to patient management of the respective institute, which would not have been possible, but for the presence of the HBCRs. A very high percentage of clinically advanced disease (75-80%) is seen when the patients first attend for treatment leading to poor survival rates. This emphasizes the importance and need of early detection and organising palliative care and pain relief clinics. The presence of HBCRs have also considerably improved the record keeping in a scientific manner.

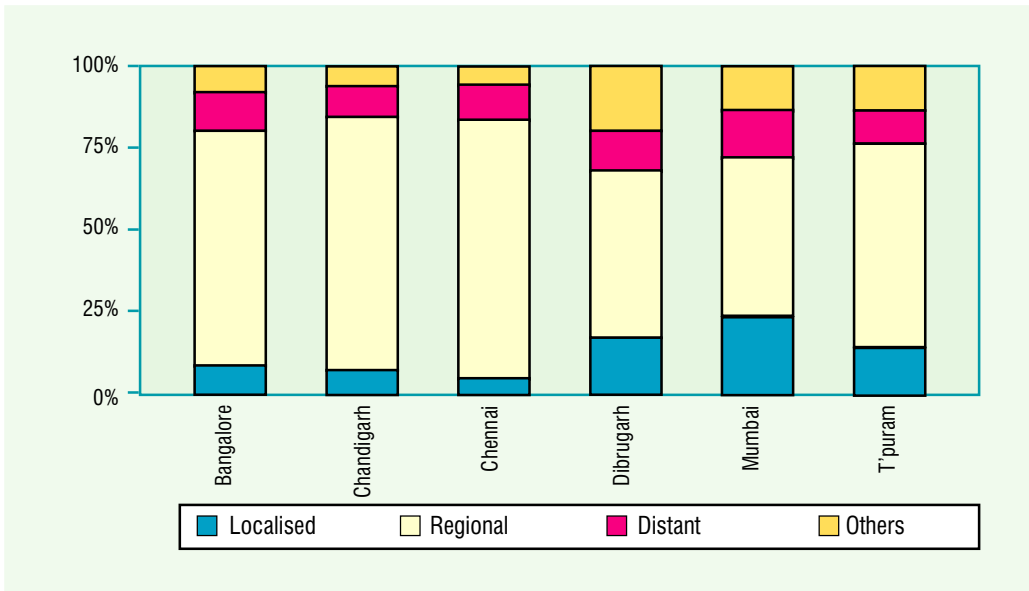
The proportion of patients according to the Clinical Extent of Disease at Diagnosis and the proportion of Specific Types of Treatment in the six HBCRs are shown in Figures 4 and 5 respectively.

**Figure 4: Relative Proportion of Patients according to Clinical Extent of Disease (HBCRs : 1984-1997)**

**MALES**

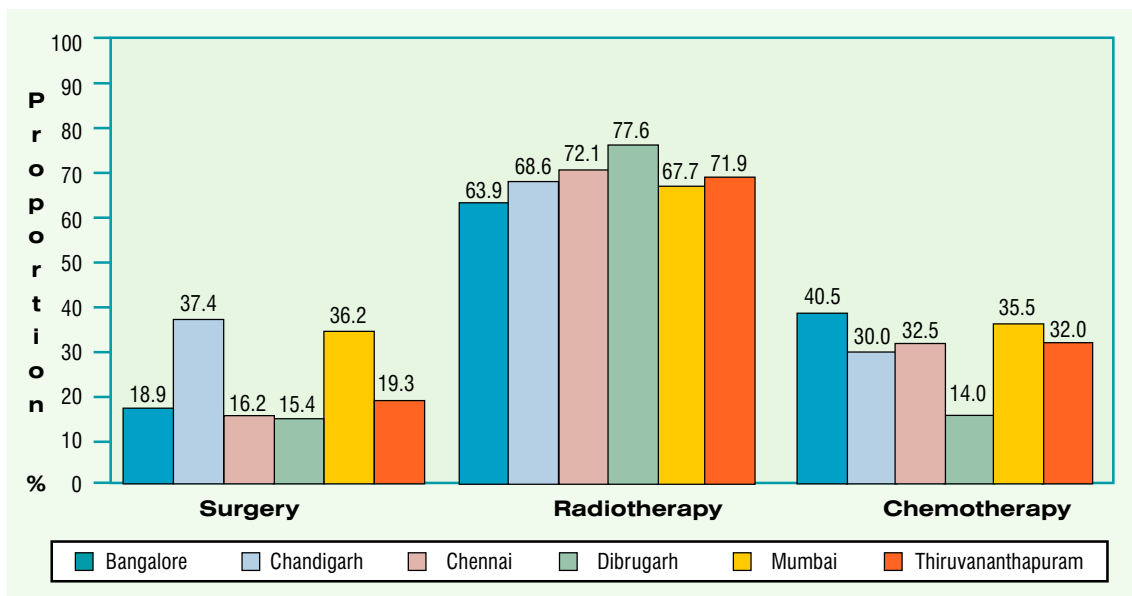


**FEMALES**



**Figure 5: Proportion of Specific Types of Treatment.  
(HBCRs : 1984-1997)**

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