

مستشفى الملك فيصل التخصصي ومركز الأبحاث King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre مؤسسة عامة .Gen. Org

> Oncology Centre Research Unit

2008 TUMOR REGISTRY Annual Report





# Oncology Centre Research Unit

# 2008 TUMOR REGISTRY ANNUAL REPORT

Annual Report Prepared by the Staff of the Tumor Registry Research Unit, Oncology Centre King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre P.O. Box 3354, Riyadh 11211 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 464-7272 ext. 32956

# **Tumor Registry Staff:**

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June 2010

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The cancer program is a combined effort of the extraordinary team of professionals at the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre. It is not possible to enumerate all those involved in providing hope and healing to cancer patients and their families. The Tumor Registry staff greatly appreciates the tireless efforts of all the caring professionals from all disciplines for their dedication, commitment and collaboration to ensure highest standards in community outreach, clinical trials, staff education, patient care improvement, outcome analysis and tumor registry quality.

The clinical expertise and proficiency demonstrated by our team, coupled with an incredible dedication to patient care and service excellence, allows the Oncology Centre to achieve remarkable outcomes and to consistently exceed the needs and expectations of patients and their families.

The information in this report includes cancer incidence, site, extent of disease at diagnosis, treatment, cancer trends, and outcomes to better understand the changing patterns of cancer in the region.

The following departments have assisted throughout the year and without their support this report would not have been possible. The Tumor Registry staff takes pride in acknowledging these departments:

- · Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine
- Medical Records Services
- Information Technology Affairs
- Department of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology
- Central Data Unit, Dept of Ped Hem/Onc
- Saudi Cancer Registry
- Home Health Care
- Oncology Centre

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# INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to present the 2008 Tumor Registry Annual Report of the Oncology Centre at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre, Riyadh. During 2008, the Tumor Registry abstracted 2,510 new cancer cases. Two thousand two hundred and ninety three cases were analytic (first diagnosed and/or received all or part of their first course of treatment at KFSH&RC), and 217 were non-analytic (diagnosed elsewhere and received all of their first course of treatment elsewhere), with the highest incidence of leukemia, NHL, and colorectal cancer among males and carcinomas of breast, thyroid, and leukemia among females. The Tumor Registry database now includes over 68,000 cases and most of these cases are reported to the Saudi Cancer Registry (SCR). Our cases constitute about 23% of the total cancer cases reported to SCR by all the hospitals in the Kingdom.

Oncology Centre continues to be the center of excellence for comprehensive cancer treatment, education and training and clinical research. We continue to run a robust clinical trials program and remain a member of Southwest Oncology Group (SWOG), Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) and Canadian Blood and Marrow Transplantation Group (CBMTG). KFSH&RC's Oncology Centre has spearheaded the regional research consortiums, notably, Gulf Oncology Regional Group (GORG) and Eastern Mediterranean Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EMBMT) Group.

Our radiation oncology offers most advanced radiation therapy technologies, offering patients highly precise and effective treatment options. It also offers IMRT and has embarked on IGRT, Helical Tomotherapy, Robotic Cyberknife and 4-D CT Simulator. Our Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation program continues to be among the largest in the EMRO region. Our breast cancer program has been designated as Center of Excellence.

Our outreach clinics provide cancer care and the *Cancer Support Group* remains an integral part of the cancer program. Health Education section is currently the facilitators for this group that meets monthly. The Oncology Centre has significantly expanded educational materials and continues to advocate cancer awareness through local and regional events.

As we look to the future of cancer care in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, KFSH&RC will continue to expand cancer treatment programs. We will continue to participate in clinical and translational research, investigate new treatment modalities, and provide specialized medical education to optimize cancer care. The number of cancer survivors continues to grow due to effective cancer treatments.

This message would not be complete without thanking the dedicated staff of the Tumor Registry for their hard work throughout the year and for their contributions to this Annual Report. Special thanks are due to the outstanding staff of the Medical Records, a key component of the Registry's continued achievement.

Tumor Registry is the basis for monitoring the quality of care. This report can also be accessed online via Oncology Centre's website at www.kfshrc.edu.sa

Your comments and suggestions are always welcome to improve our future reports and can be sent to chaudhri@kfshrc.edu.sa or ofelia@kfshrc.edu.sa.

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Naeem Chaudhri, MD Head, Research Unit Oncology Centre

N. Morsho

Mohammed Mohiuddin, MD Director Oncology Centre

# I. KING FAISAL SPECIALIST HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE TUMOR REGISTRY

The King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre (KFSH&RC) opened in June 1975 to provide specialized medical treatment to the people of Saudi Arabia and to promote the prevention of disease through research and education. It is a national and international tertiary care hospital for Oncology and the principal center for cancer therapy in Saudi Arabia.

The mission of the Tumor Registry, a hospital-wide data system, is to describe the burden of cancer in KFSH&RC by collecting complete and high quality cancer data and compiling timely statistics so that data-driven, evidence-based cancer prevention and control programs can be implemented to reduce cancer morbidity and mortality.

The Registry was established to meet one of the requirements for an Approved Cancer Program of the American College of Surgeons (ACoS). The database now includes 64,744 malignant cases seen at KFSH&RC from June 1975 through December 31, 2008, as well as cases seen at the Children's Cancer Centre since its opening in March 1997.

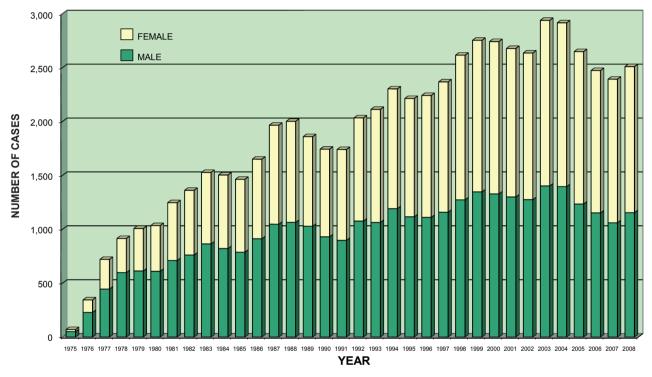
The Registry is primarily staffed with certified tumor registrars who support the database in case ascertainment, abstracting, follow up and statistical analyses. The basic source document is the patient's medical record from which pertinent information is abstracted for use in the Registry. The electronic data system used was the Cansur 3.0 designed by the ACoS, for cases seen from 1975 to 2007. Starting with 2008 cases, the software being used is CNExT, developed by C/NET Solutions which is part of the U.S. Public Health Institute. Information on each diagnosed cancer case is entered and stored in the software.

The data maintained in the Tumor Registry provides the statistics for the publication of the KFSH&RC Annual Report which summarizes the hospital's cancer experience. The data also supports a wide variety of reports at the request of physicians, researchers and ancillary personnel. These reports support patient management and outcome, basic and clinical research investigations, educational publications and presentations, and resource utilization. In 2008, the Tumor Registry supported 15 data requests (see Appendix for a listing of requests for Tumor Registry data). It also identified and reported to the Saudi Cancer Registry 2,504 new cases seen in 2008 that were diagnosed on or after 01 January 1994.

A total of 2,510 cases were accessioned in 2008, with 1,155 males and 1,355 females or a male/ female ratio of 0.8:1. This represents a 4.9% increase from 2007.

# FIGURE 1





From the opening of the hospital (mid 1975) until December 2008, 64,744 cancer cases were registered (33,034 males and 31,710 females) with a male/female ratio of 1.04:1. There were 8,581 (13.2%) pediatric cases (0 to 14 years of age) and 56,163 (86.8%) adults (15 years old and above). About the same proportion was noted in 2008, 13.4% (337) for pediatrics and 86.6% (2,173) for adults.

	1975-1976*	1977-1981	1982-1986	1987-1991	1992-1996	1997-2001	2002 - 2006	2007-2008	TOTAL
MALE	280	2,981	4,150	4,971	5,561	6,411	6,464	2,216	33,034
FEMALE	135	1,945	3,359	4,342	5,345	6,747	7,150	2,687	31,710
TOTAL	415	4,926	7,509	9,313	10,906	13,158	13,614	4,903	64,744
M/F RATIO	2.1:1	1.5:1	1.2:1	1.1:1	1.0:1	1.0:1	0.9:1	0.8:1	1.0:1
PEDIATRICS**	55	593	984	1,163	1,396	1,885	1,855	650	8,581
(%)	13.2%	12.0%	13.1%	12.5%	12.8%	14.3%	13.6%	13.3%	13.2%
ADULTS	360	4,333	6,525	8,150	9,510	11,273	11,759	4,253	56,163
(%)	86.8%	88.0%	86.9%	87.5%	87.2%	85.7%	86.4%	86.7%	86.8%
TOTAL	415	4,926	7,509	9,313	10,906	13,158	13,614	4,903	64,744

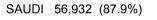
## CASES SEEN AT KFSH&RC (MALE/FEMALE & PEDIATRICS/ADULTS) BY 5-YEAR PERIOD 1975 - 2008

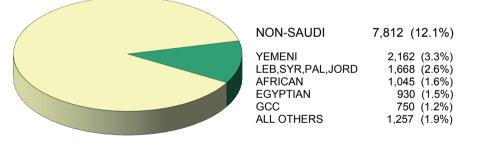
\* First two years of KFSH&RC partial operation.

\*\* Pediatrics = 0 to 14 years of age; Adults = 15 years and above.

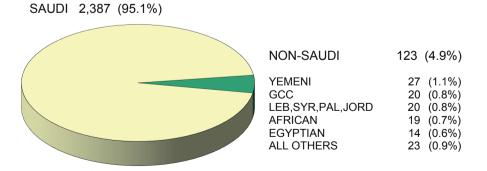
### **FIGURE 2**

# DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY NATIONALITY 1975 - 2008 (TOTAL CASES = 64,744)





# 2008 (TOTAL CASES = 2,510)

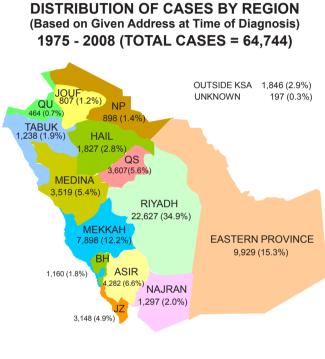


Saudi nationals totaled 2,387 (95.1%) in 2008 and the non-Saudi, 123 (4.9%). During the period 1975 to 2008, the former accounted for 87.9% (56,932) while the latter, 12.1% (7,812).

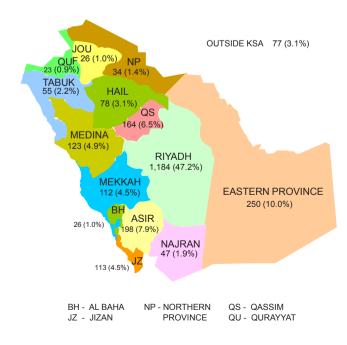
Geographically, the referral pattern in 2008 was mainly from the Riyadh region with 47.2% of all cases, followed by the Eastern Province and the Asir region with 10.0% and 7.9%, respectively. During the 34 years in review, 34.9% were referred from Riyadh, 15.3% from the Eastern Province and 12.2% from Mekkah.

These percentages reflect the KFSH&RC actual experience rather than adjusted to reflect the population of those regions.

**FIGURE 3** 



# 2008 (TOTAL CASES = 2,510)

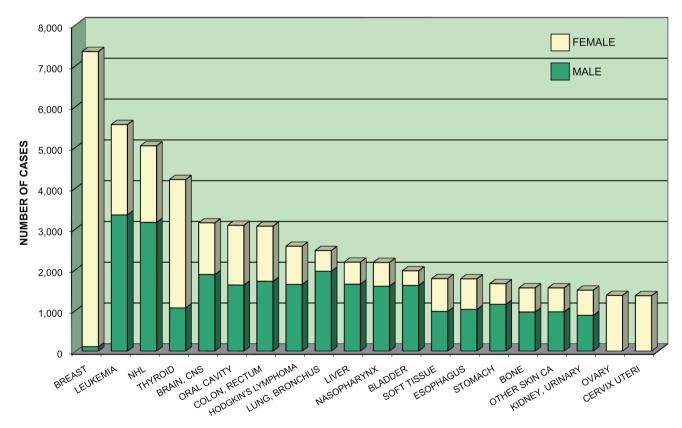


# **TRENDS IN RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF CANCER AT KFSH&RC**

The crude relative frequency is the proportion of a given cancer in relation to all cases in a clinical or pathological series. Although such frequencies are subject to many biases, historically many elevated frequencies have been confirmed when complete cancer registration was introduced.

Acceptance of cases to KFSH&RC is based on eligibility criteria, considering the nature of disease and availability of services.

Breast cancer led the list of total cancer cases seen from 1975 to 2008 with 11.3%, followed by leukemia (8.6%), non-hodgkin's lymphoma (7.8%), thyroid (6.5%) and brain/CNS (4.9%).

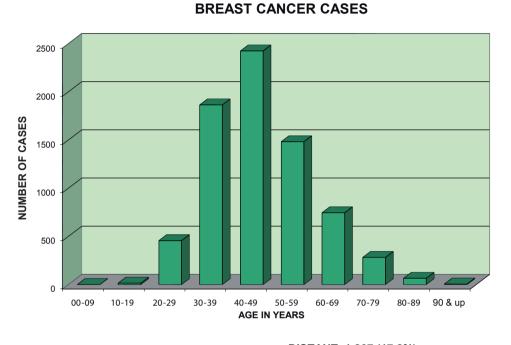


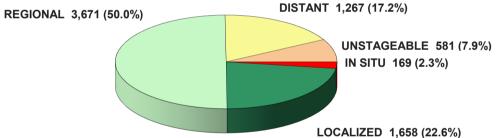
# FIGURE 4

# DISTRIBUTION OF 20 MOST COMMON MALIGNANCES 1975 - 2008 (TOTAL CASES = 64,744)

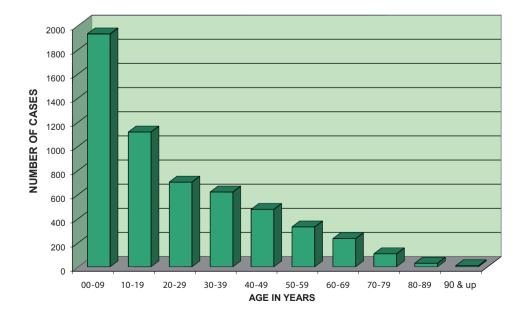
# DISTRIBUTION OF 5 MOST COMMON MALIGNANCIES BY AGE AT DIAGNOSIS AND SEER SUMMARY STAGE (1975 - 2008)

**FIGURE 5** 

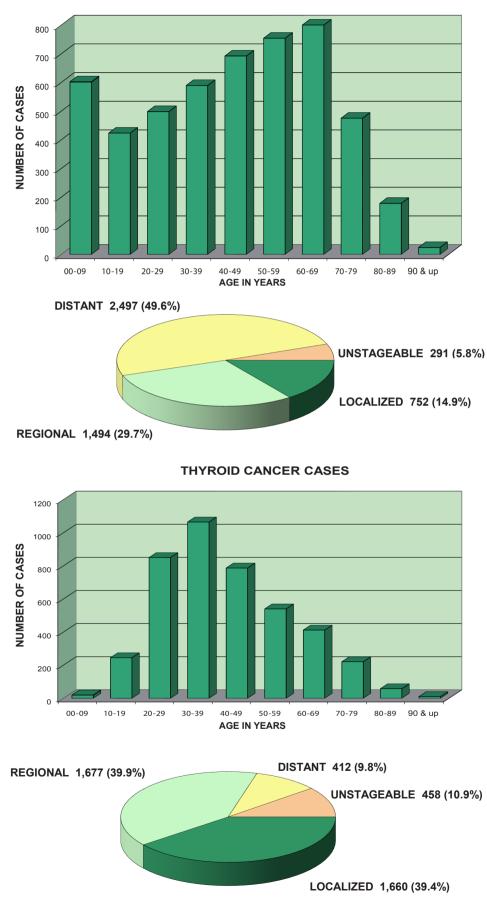




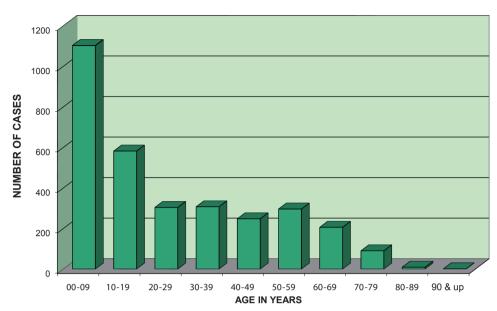
**LEUKEMIA CASES** 



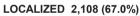
## NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA CASES



# **BRAIN, CNS CANCER CASES**



REGIONAL 547 (17.4%) DISTANT 104 (3.3%) UNSTAGEABLE 386 (12.3%)



# TEN MOST COMMON MALIGNANCIES BY AGE GROUP AT DIAGNOSIS 1975 - 2008

SITE	AGE GROUP	No	%
BREAST	00 - 14	2	0.0%
	15 - 39	2,335	31.8%
	40 - 60	4,084	55.6%
	>60	925	12.6%

SITE	AGE GROUP	No	%
ORAL CAVITY	00 - 14	34	1.1%
	15 - 39	427	13.9%
	40 - 60	1,306	42.3%
	>60	1,318	42.7%

SITE	AGE GROUP	No	%
LEUKEMIA	00 - 14	2,470	44.4%
	15 - 39	1,898	34.2%
	40 - 60	871	15.7%
	>60	317	5.7%

SITE	AGE GROUP	No	%
NON-HODGKIN'S	00 - 14	791	15.7%
LYMPHOMA	15 - 39	1,320	26.2%
	40 - 60	1,624	32.3%
	>60	1,299	25.8%

SITE	AGE GROUP	No	%
THYROID	00 - 14	90	2.1%
	15 - 39	2,089	49.7%
	40 - 60	1,411	33.5%
	>60	617	14.7%

SITE	AGE GROUP	No	%
BRAIN, CNS	00 - 14	1,468	46.7%
	15 - 39	827	26.3%
	40 - 60	581	18.5%
	>60	269	8.5%

SITE	AGE GROUP	No	%
COLON, RECTUM	00 - 14	9	0.3%
	15 - 39	572	18.7%
	40 - 60	1,456	47.5%
	>60	1,027	33.5%

SITE	AGE GROUP	No	%
HODGKIN'S	00 - 14	791	30.8%
LYMPHOMA	15 - 39	1,321	51.3%
	40 - 60	342	13.3%
	>60	119	4.6%

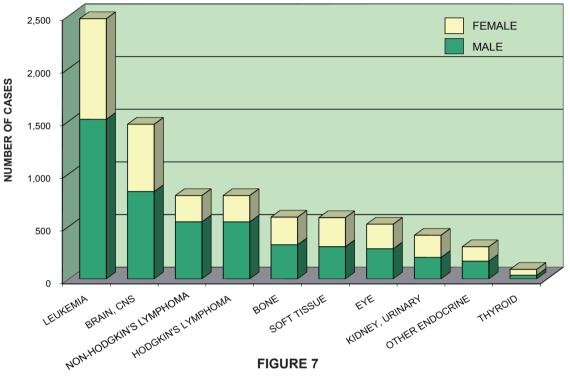
SITE	AGE GROUP	No	%
LUNG	00 - 14	8	0.3%
	15 - 39	148	6.0%
	40 - 60	1,100	44.6%
	>60	1,210	49.1%

SITE	AGE GROUP	No	%
LIVER	00 - 14	60	2.8%
	15 - 39	123	5.6%
	40 - 60	963	44.1%
	>60	1,037	47.5%

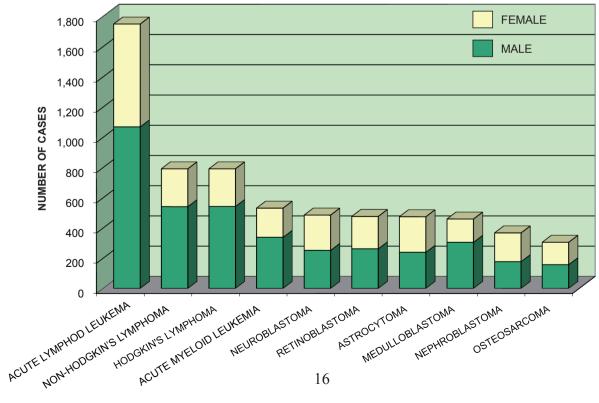
Cancer among pediatrics (under the age of 15) accounted for 13.2% of all cases from 1975 to 2008. The five most common pediatric malignancies were leukemia (28.8%), lymphoma (18.4%)[NHL 9.2% and HL 9.2%], brain/CNS (17.1%), bone (6.8%) and soft tissue (6.8%).

**FIGURE 6** 

DISTRIBUTION OF 10 MOST COMMON PEDIATRIC MALIGNANCIES 1975 - 2008 (TOTAL CASES = 8,581)



DISTRIBUTION OF 10 MOST COMMON PEDIATRIC MALIGNANCIES BY HISTOLOGY 1975 - 2008 (TOTAL CASES = 8,581)



6	000N0044000000000000000000000000000000	2
199(	08877944665202006887465728795795657654 688779475700068874657265795657657 6887797700068874657	2,24;
1995	20019284000000000000000000000000000000000000	2,214
1994	68088488920000000000000000000000000000000	2,303
1993	6022222008300-5882022220052002200220042202020000000000	2,113
1992	469332 4724 4725 4727 47777 47777 47777 47777 47777 47777 47777 47777 47777 47777 47777 47777 47777 47777 477777 477777 477777777	2,034
1991	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1,741
1990	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1,744
1989	2000 200 2000 2	1,860
1988	20097-284420022044444444444444444444444444444	2,002
1987	30201-0083003300012000120014901482008800339400204288988 30161-1088300330001201749014820388003399400204789888 31081-008830033000120149014880038800339400004148800888	1,966
1986	2490022022020202020202020202020202020202	1,651
1985	448890000000000000000000000000000000000	1,464
1984	۶4888n488084449L0n95L066L48854865486549864089L-FP-E68688	1,504
1983	68790687870264040404684446687446687496676876876876876876876876876876876876876	1,528
1982	848972-0594790000000000000000000000000000000000	1,362
1981	884250,0320,0320,0320,0320,0320,0320,0320,0	1,247
1980	2800 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	1,035
1979	0,50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00	1,008
1978	0,8,0,0,0,4,4,4,7,2,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	915
1977	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	721
1976	458800000000000000000000000000000000000	345
1975	-w+00+00r0++00++w00r+0++000w+0000000040000w004-w4w	70
SITE GROUP	Oral Cavity Nasopharymx Esophagus Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Anus, Anal Canal, Anorectum Liver Gallbladder Bile Ducts Balle Ducts Balle Ducts Balle Ducts Balle Ducts Callbladder Retroperitoneum, Peritoneum Other Digestive Nasal Cavity, Sinus, Ear Larymx Lung, Bronchus Paracras Other Respiratory & Thoracic Leukemia Myeloma Other Respiratory & Renal Pelvis Corpus Uten Other Female Genital Divers Dens Dens Dens Dens Dens Diver Vintary Eve Brain Other Fondorine Hodgkin's Lymphoma Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	TOTAL
SI		T

# 2008 Tumor Registry Annual Repor

# TABLE 3 (Cont'd)

# CASES SEEN AT KFSH&RC BY SITE AND YEAR 1975 - 2008

TOTAL	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2008	0,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,
2007	25 26 27 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26
2006	2412330 250 068 20 288 388 088 288 288 27 27 288 288 288 288 288 288
2005	2224208500200000000000000000000000000000
2004	890780977070000000000000000000000000000
2003	2000 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010
2002	222-260-2420-28420-486837389693-2669-2010-2200898989898999-25697 382-260-2420-28420-4868373896993-2669-2010-2010-2010-2010-2010-2010-2010-201
2001	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2000	4943338663627070702845837456972872332020288573332337 20333865365752323323375827332323257332323232 20332865365365752323252325573325232323232323232323232
1999	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
1998	2088223 2088220 2088220 208822 20882 20
1997	202729472008227200428282822200022822822002229200220222922222222
SITE GROUP	Oral Cavity Nasophagus Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Anus, Anal Canal, Anorectum Liver Gallbladder Gallbladder Gallbladder Bancreas Retropertoneum, Peritoneum Other Digestive Nasal Cavity, Sinus, Ear Larynx Carle Fernale Soft Tissue Myeloma Other Hemale Genital Prostate Testis Penis Other Male Genital Prostate Testis Penis De

64.744

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# CASES SEEN AT KFSH&RC BY SITE AND 5-YEAR PERIOD 1975 - 2008

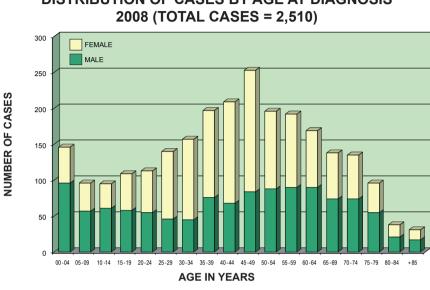
SITE GROUP	Oral Cavity Nasopharynx Esophagus Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Colon Rectum Rectum Retroperitoneum, Peritoneum Other Digestive Nasal Cavity, Sinus, Ear Larynx Lung, Bronchus Pieura Other Bigestive Nasal Cavity, Sinus, Ear Larynx Lung, Bronchus Other Bigestive Nasal Cavity, Sinus, Ear Larynx Lung, Bronchus Other Respiratory & Thoracic Leukemia Other Renale Genital Pieura Vulva Vagina Vulva Other Female Genital Prostate Testis Penis Other Uninary Eve Brain Other Endocrine Brain Other Endocrine Brain Other Endocrine Differ Endocrine Hodgkin's Lymphoma Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	TOTAL 415 100.0% 4,926
1975-1976* No %	1155 1155	<mark>415 100.0%</mark>
1977-1981 No	1312 1322 1322 1322 1322 1322 1322 1322	
981 19 % N	2000 2000	100.0% 7,509
982-1986 Io %		9 100.0%
1987-1991 No	022443524442 08805414653143383355436447474584364388068335564338355 1233452445 0880541465314338335564385643880683556438564335664388068355 0524454568356445685567456855674585643880688566335566335664355664355664355664355664355664355664355664355664556	9,313 10
91 %		00.0% 10,9
1992-1996 No %	27302 27302 27302 27302 27302 27302 27402 27	, <mark>906 100.0%</mark>
1997- No	228424888887244 228428888888888888888888	<sup>6</sup> 13,158
-2001 %	4.84-40405.0004-0004-00004-0004-0004-0004-0	100.0%
2002-2( No	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13,614 1
-2006 %	8.6.1.0000000000000000000000000000000000	100.0% 4
2007-2008 No	222 245 245 245 245 245 245 245	,903 100
3 %	4801-1098800400-000-40080-0444-40-000-000-000048000470 000000000000000000000000000	100.0% 6
TOTAL No	2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	64,744 10
%	4&0100010000000000000000000000000000000	00.0%

\* First Two Years of KFSH&RC Partial Operation.

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The largest number of cases in 2008 was noted in the 5th and 6th decades of life in males and in the 3rd and 4th in females. The mean age was 42.7, the median was 44.8 and the mode was at 46. Pediatric malignancies were most common among children at three years of age.

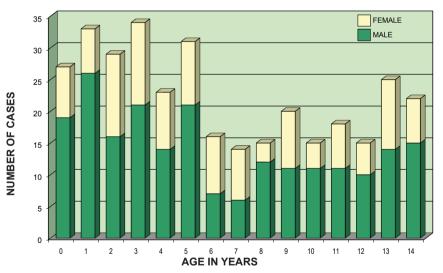




DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY AGE AT DIAGNOSIS

**FIGURE 9** 

DISTRIBUTION OF PEDIATRIC CASES BY AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 2008 (TOTAL CASES = 337)



Of the 2,510 cases in 2008, 2,293 (91.4%) were analytic (defined as cases which were first diagnosed and/or received all or part of their first course of treatment at KFSH&RC). The remaining 217 cases (8.6%) were non-analytic (defined as cases diagnosed elsewhere and received all of their first course of treatment elsewhere). Out of the 2,293 analytic cases, pediatric cases totaled 300, with 192 males and 108 females.

See Table 5 for the distribution of cases by site, sex, class of case, and stage at diagnosis and Tables 6, 7 and 8 for the distributions of analytic cases by site, sex and age at diagnosis.

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# CASES SEEN AT KFSH&RC BY SITE, SEX, CLASS OF CASE AND SEER SUMMARY STAGE 2008

i E Unstageable	N-000+000000000000000000000000000000000	52
ASES AARY STAG Distant	4854088-8	839
VALYTIC C RAL SUMN Regional	880555-¥806600455-00-0%600-46560884880	765
AN EER GENEF Localized	8004-wn-4-wu00-04-00-056-488n4-w-85486-55	615
S In Situ	00000-000000-000000000 <sup>±</sup> 4000000000000000000000000000	22
OF CASE Non-Anal	w_4w_r4_@o+++o++wo+rwo*rwo*fwoyoorw++w&fu&u+	217
CLASS ( Analytic	, 000000000000000000000000000000000000	2,293
Female	82258-2800042-4002800280-2848844000888884558 82258-2800088888845-4002800280-288888440008888888955	1,355
S E X Male	886004480%2004882200505 880084280%20068822005 8800852825828282828282828282828282828282	1,155
% ۲	4.13% 1.12%	100.0%
T O T A L Number	0,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,	2,510
	Amorectum Peritoneum s, Ear & Thoracic tit tital itial	
SITE GROUP	Oral Cavity Nasopharymx Esophagus Stomach Small Intestine Colon Rectum & Rectosigmoid Anus, Anal Canal, Anorectum Liver Gallbladder Bile Ducts Pancrea Retroperitoneum, Peritoneum Other Digestive Nasal Cavity, Sinus, Ear Larymx Lung, Bronchus Pleura Other Respiratory & Thoracic Leukemia Myeloma Other Hematopoietic Bone Soft Tissue Myeloma Other Hematopoietic Bone Soft Tissue Myeloma Other Female Genital Prostate Fersis Bladder Kichey & Renal Pelvis Brain Thyroid Other Endocrine Hodgkin's Lymphoma Unknown or III-defined	TOTAL

# ANALYTIC CASES SEEN AT KFSH&RC BY SITE AND AGE

2008

2,293 TOTAL 85+ 80-84 75-79 404∞+00∞0+0000+0000∞+00∞+00∞0∞0∞00∞ 70-74 130 62-69 128 155 60-64 55-59 182 50-54 ñ6wu-t6ooou+4000uu+0w+0w4++u8w1t00000@@owtow&w 185 45-49 233 40-44 13 35-39 <del>3</del> 9 179 0 - 0 0 4 30-34 140 25-29 20-24 0%00+0000%000+0000+000%00++000%%000% 15-19 10-14 5-9 2 Other Respiratory & Thoracic Anus, Anal Canal, Anorectum Retroperitoneum, Peritoneum on-Hodgkin's Lymphoma Rectum & Rectosigmoid lasal Cavity, Sinus, Ear idney & Renal Pelvis nknown or III-defined Other Female Genital **Dither Hematopoietic** lodgkin's Disease Other Skin Cancer felanoma of Skin aposis Sarcoma Other Endocrine ung, Bronchus Other Digestive Small Intestine SITE GROUP Vasopharynx Corpus Uteri **Dral Cavity** Esophagus Sallbladder Soft Tissue **Cervix Uteri Bile Ducts** -eukemia <sup>2</sup>ancreas lveloma Stomach rostate <sup>-</sup>hyroid Bladder -arynx Pleura Breast TOTAL **Varv** /ulva estis Bone Brain IVer

29

35

91

196

125

89

96

84

83

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# ANALYTIC MALE CASES SEEN AT KFSH&RC BY SITE AND AGE

TAL	48519719799883337000000202022878992717773732859883337000000020202574 185197127988333700000000000000000000000000000000	,042
F TOTAL		-
85+	-0000-000000000000000000000000000000000	15
80-84	N+++0++0000000000000000000000000000000	19
75-79	0++w000+w00+000040000000000000000000000	53
70-74	w@400+@000000000000000000000000000000000	71
65-69	4++4+40+w00+0004@000+00000w+00000 <sup>±</sup> 0%400w00r0	68
60-64	wow@+wro@+o+ooo40000++0++++000000ro@+0+m00w4	81
55-59	440000004+0000+0400+++000000+00000++000+000+0	85
50-54	404000000000000000000000000000000000000	81
45-49	0,0004200000000000000000000000000000000	77
40-44	N4000-40-00400-4400RU0++0++000000++WU0WRU+F0	61
35-39	w@000440+++000+0+00000000000000000000000	69
30-34	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	38
25-29	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	41
20-24	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	43
15-19	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	48
10-14	-4000000000000000000000000000000000000	53
5-9	-0000000000000000000000000000000000000	52
0-4	۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۵	87
SITE GROUP	Oral Cavity Nasopharymx Esophagus Stomach Small Intestine Stomach Small Intestine Colon Rectum & Rectosigmoid Anus, Anal Canal, Anorectum Liver Gallbladder Bile Ducts Petroperitoneum Pancreas Retroperitoneum Other Digestive Nasal Cavity, Sinus, Ear Lanymx Lung, Bronchus Prancreas Pancreas Retroperitoneum Other Respiratory & Thoracic Leukemia Myeloma Other Respiratory & Thoracic Lanymx Lung, Bronchus Pleura Other Respiratory & Thoracic Bone Soft Tissue Soft Tissue Soft Tissue Corpus Uteri Other Skin Cancer Brain Melanoma of Skin Kaposis Sarcoma Other Skin Cancer Brain Other Female Genital Prostate Brain Thyroid Other Female Genital Prostate Brain Thyroid Other Female Cenital Prostate Brain Thyroid Other Endocrine Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	٨L
SITE	Oral Cavi Resophagia Stomach Stomach Stomach Stomach Rectum 8 Anus, Ani Liver Colon Recture Bile Duct Pancreas Retroperij Myteroperij Myteroperij Bile Duct Pancreas Retroperij Myteroperij Myteroperij Retroperij Myteroperij Myteroperij Retroperij Myteroperij	TOTAL

2008 Tumor Registry Annual Report

TABLE 8

# ANALYTIC FEMALE CASES SEEN AT KFSH&RC BY SITE AND AGE 2008

TOTAL	355	1,251
85+	40++00000000000000000000000000000000000	14
80-84	w00000+0000000000000000000000000000000	16
75-79	00++00+00000000000000000000000000000000	38
70-74	0++w00000+0+00+00++00000000++w00+w	59
65-69	wooyoywoy++4+000000++00000 <sup>0</sup> wwwy0000+40+40044	60
60-64	<i>u-uu</i> ow40w00+00+0+00000+0 <i>u</i> <sup>0</sup> wrw00000w00m0w4+	74
55-59	V0w100000000000000000000000000000000000	97
50-54	0-000000000000000000000000000000000000	104
45-49	40%4-0-0000400000-%00-∞0%%>000-%00%	156
40-44		135
35-39	мюотоооооооооосттоттийиллоооооооост мюотологооооооооосттоттийиллооооооостт	110
30-34	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	102
25-29	wuooowooooooc+o+o+ooooooooooooc+o+oooooooo	84
20-24	04000000000000000000000000000000000000	46
15-19	0-00000-00000000 <sup>5</sup> 004r0000-0000w0w00&40	48
10-14	0~000000000000000000000000000000000000	31
5-9	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	31
0-4	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	46
SITE GROUP	Oral Cavity Nasopharynx Esophagus Stomach Small Intestine Colon Rectum & Rectosigmoid Anus, Anal Canal, Anorectum Liver Callbladder Bile Ducts Pancreas Retroperitoneum, Peritoneum Other Digestive Nasal Cavity, Sinus, Ear Lung, Bronchus Retroperitoneum Nasal Cavity, Sinus, Ear Lung, Bronchus Pleura Other Respiratory & Thoracic Leukemia Myeloma Other Respiratory & Thoracic Leukemia Myeloma Other Respiratory & Thoracic Leukemia Myeloma Other Respiratory & Thoracic Corpus Uteri Ovary Vulva Other Female Genital Prostate Brain Thyroid Other Female Genital Prostate Brain Thyroid Other Female Cental Prostate Brain Thyroid Other Female Cental Prostate Brain Thyroid Other Female Cental Prostate Brain Thyroid Other Female Cental Prostate Brain Thyroid Other Female Cental Prostate Brain Thyroid Other Thoracine Myeloma	
SITE G	Oral Cavity Nasopharynx Esophagus Stomach Small Intestin Colon Rectum & Re Anus, Anal G Liver Gallbladder Bile Ducts Pancreas Retroperitone Other Digesti Nasal Cavity, Larynx Larynx Lung, Bronch Pleura Other Respira Leukemia Myeloma Other Respira Leukemia Bone Soft Tissue Melanoma of Kaposis Sarr Other Skin G Breast Corpus Uteri Ovary Vulva Dother Female Prostate Tastis Bladder Kidney & Ren Eye Brain Unknown or I Unknown or I	TOTAL

# TRENDS IN RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF CANCER AT KFSH&RC (cont'd)

The crude relative frequencies of primary cancers seen at KFSH&RC are very different from the Western world. Common tumors of the West (lung, colon, and prostate) are much less frequent here while leukemia, lymphoma and thyroid cancer are more common. The following 2008 analytic cases, which show a quite similar pattern with the data from the Saudi Cancer Registry (SCR), exhibit significant differences in trends from those of the West when compared to the data published in *Cancer Facts & Figures - 2008*, by the American Cancer Society:

# TABLE 9

# COMPARATIVE DATA - KFSH&RC vs SCR vs USA (% to TOTAL CANCER CASES)

	•	•	
	KFSH&RC 2008	SCR 2006	USA 2008
SITE	Analytics	Saudis	Estimates
BREAST	14.7%	12.4%	12.8%
THYROID	10.2%	6.7%	2.6%
LEUKEMIA	8.2%	6.3%	3.1%
COLON, RECTUM	6.5%	9.7%	10.4%
NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	6.4%	7.3%	4.6%
HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	3.7%	3.6%	0.6%
BRAIN, CNS	3.6%	3.1%	1.5%
LUNG, BRONCHUS	2.6%	3.9%	15.0%
BONE	2.9%	1.2%	0.2%
SKIN MELANOMA	0.2%	0.3%	4.3%
PROSTATE (% to MALES)	4.5%	2.8%	25.0%

**Breast** - The most common malignancy seen at KFSH&RC is breast cancer, comprising 14.7% of all cases, as compared to 12.8% of all neoplasms diagnosed in the U.S.A. It affects mostly women under the age of 50, while in the U.S.A., those more than 50 years of age are most frequently affected. As in the Western countries, it is the number one cancer among women.

**Thyroid** – 10.2% of all malignancies in KFSH&RC are thyroid cancer, much higher than in the West. It represents 14.1% of female malignant neoplasms, second to breast cancer. The male/ female ratio is 0.3:1. Thyroid cancer accounts for only 2.6% of all cases in the U.S.A. and 4.1% of female malignancies.

**Leukemia** – The most striking feature is the high crude relative frequency of leukemia cases, constituting 8.2% of all cases seen at KFSH&RC, as compared to 3.1% of all neoplasms diagnosed in the U.S.A. The male/female ratio is 1.4:1. It is the most common type of malignancy seen in males and third in females. It is also the most common malignancy among pediatric cases.

**Colo-Rectal -** Less common than in the West, this disease represents only 6.5% of all cancer cases. In the U.S.A. it constitutes 10.4% of newly diagnosed cancer cases. Dietary factors, particularly lower animal fat intake, may play a role. The male/female ratio at KFSH&RC is 1.2:1.

**Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma -** Cases of non-hodgkin's lymphoma account for 6.4% of all cases. The male/female ratio is 1.4:1. In the U.S.A., NHL accounts for only 4.6% of all cancers.

**Hodgkin's Lymphoma -** The incidence of hodgkin's lymphoma is comparatively more frequent at KFSH&RC than in Western countries. In the U.S.A. it constitutes 0.6% of all cancers, compared to 3.7% at KFSH&RC. The male/female ratio is 1.5:1.

**Brain, CNS** - Primary malignant neoplasm of the brain and CNS accounts for 3.6% of all malignancies and ranks second among the most common pediatric malignancies. The male/female ratio is 1.6:1. This is much higher than in the West with only 1.5% of all cases.

**Lung -** Frequency of lung cancer is much lower than in Western countries, most likely reflecting the much lower levels of smoking and industrial pollution. In the U.S.A., primary lung cancer represents 15.0% of all cancer cases (15.4% in males, and 14.5% in females). At KFSH&RC, 2.6% of all diagnoses are lung cancer; in males it is the eighth most common tumor, constituting 4.2% of male malignancies and in females, 1.2%. The male/female ratio is 2.9:1, in the West, 1.1:1.

**Skin Melanoma -** The relative frequency of skin melanoma at KFSH&RC (0.2%) is much lower than that of the West (4.3%). The male/female ratio is 0.7:1 at KFSH&RC and 1.3:1 in the West.

**Prostate** - The observed rate of prostatic cancer in men is significantly lower than in the West, where it is the most common male cancer (constituting 25.0% of the male malignancies). This is in contrast to the KFSH&RC experience, where prostatic cancer makes up only 4.5% of the male cancer. This is probably due to the population age difference, screening and early detection. Prostate cancer is a disease predominantly of older men and the population of Saudi Arabia is, in general, very young.

# FIGURE 10

# DISTRIBUTION OF 20 MOST COMMON MALIGNANCIES 2008 ANALYTIC CASES (TOTAL CASES = 2,293)

### MALE

LEUKEMIA 110 (10.6%) NHL 86 (8.3%) COLON, RECTUM 81 (7.8%) THYROID 57 (5.5%) NASOPHARYNX 55 (5.3%) BLADDER 53 (5.1%) BRAIN, CNS 51 (4.9%) HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA 51 (4.9%) KIDNEY, URINARY 48 (4.6%) **PROSTATE 47 (4.5%)** ORAL CAVITY 44 (4.2%) LUNG, BRONCHUS 44 (4.2%) BONE 41 (3.9%) LIVER 33 (3.2%) LARYNX 27 (2.6%) STOMACH 26 (2.5%) TESTIS 23 (2.2%) SOFT TISSUE 22 (2.1%) OTHER SKIN CA 20 (1.9%) OTHER ENDOCRINE 19 (1.8%)

### FEMALE

BREAST 333 (26.6%) THYROID 177 (14.1%) LEUKEMIA 79 (6.3%) COLON, RECTUM 67 (5.4%) NHL 61 (4.9%) CORPUS UTERI 57 (4.6%) ORAL CAVITY 56 (4.5%) OVARY 46 (3.7%) CERVIX UTERI 38 (3.0%) HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA 34 (2.7%) KIDNEY, URINARY 33 (2.6%) BRAIN, CNS 32 (2.6%) SOFT TISSUE 27 (2.2%) BONE 26 (2.1%) NASOPHARYNX 21 (1.7%) STOMACH 18 (1.4%) LIVER 17 (1.4%) LUNG, BRONCHUS 15 (1.2%) OTHER SKIN CA 13 (1.0%) PANCREAS 12 (1.0%)

# **FIGURE 11**

# DISTRIBUTION OF PEDIATRIC MALIGNANCIES 2008 ANALYTIC CASES (TOTAL CASES = 300)

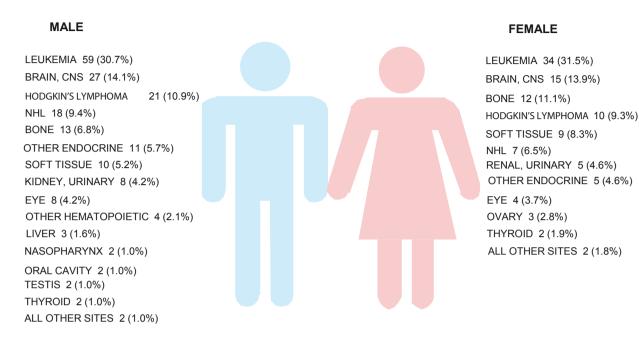
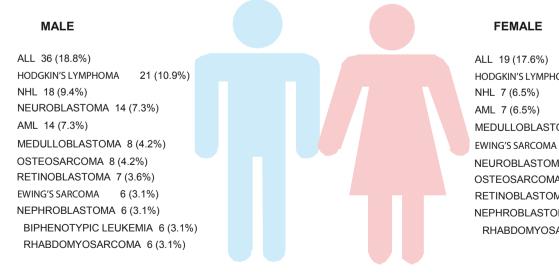


FIGURE 12

# DISTRIBUTION OF 10 MOST COMMON PEDIATRIC MALIGNANCIES BY HISTOLOGY 2008 ANALYTIC CASES (TOTAL CASES = 300)



HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA 10 (9.3%) MEDULLOBLASTOMA 7 (6.5%) EWING'S SARCOMA 7 (6.5%) NEUROBLASTOMA 6 (5.6%) OSTEOSARCOMA 5 (4.6%) RETINOBLASTOMA 4 (3.7%) NEPHROBLASTOMA 4 (3.7%) RHABDOMYOSARCOMA 4 (3.7%)

# PRIMARY SITE TABLE (INCLUDES MULTIPLE PRIMARIES) 2 0 0 8

SITE	HISTOLOGY	ALL CASES	ADU	LTS	PEDIA	TRICS
	(NOS-Not Otherwise Specified)		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMAL
		2,510	941	1,232	214	123
_IP		4	4	0	0	C
Squ	amous Cell Carcinoma	4	4	0	0	(
TONGUE		30	14	16	0	C
Squ	amous Cell Carcinoma	27	12	15	0	C
	noid Cystic Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	(
	-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1	1	0	0	(
	gnant Neoplasm, NOS	1	0	1	0	(
GUM	amous Call Carainama	23	7	15	1	
	amous Cell Carcinoma -Hodgkin's Lymphoma	18 3	5 1	13 1	0 1	
	noid Cystic Carcinoma	1	0	1	0	
	rucous Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	
	FMOUTH	3	2	1	0	
	amous Cell Carcinoma	3	2	1	0	
PALATE		7	2	5	0	
	coepidermoid Carcinoma	3	1	2	0	
	-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2	1	1	0	
	amous Cell Carcinoma	1	0	1	0	
	gnant Neoplasm, NOS	1	0	1	0	
OTHER AI	ND UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF MOUTH	17	7	10	0	
Squ	amous Cell Carcinoma	12	5	7	0	
	-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2	0	2	0	
	helial-Myoepithelial Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	
	coepidermoid Carcinoma	1	0	1	0	
	rucous Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	
	GLANDS, MAJOR	15	4	9	2	
	coepidermoid Carcinoma noid Cystic Carcinoma	5 4	1	3 3	1 0	
	amous Cell Carcinoma	4	1	5 1	0	
	-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2	1	1	0	
	nar Cell Carcinoma	1	0	1	0	
Mal	gnant Rhabdoid Tumor	1	0	0	1	
TONSIL		11	5	6	0	
	-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	7	3	4	0	
	amous Cell Carcinoma	3	1	2	0	
Bas	aloid Squamous Cell Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	
OROPHA		3	2	1	0	
	-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2	1	1	0	
	aloid Squamous Cell Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	
NASOPH		79	55	21	2	
	cinoma, Undifferentiated	39	28	9	2	
	amous Cell Carcinoma	30	23	7	0	(
Car	cinoma, NOS -Hodgkin's Lymphoma	6 2	3 1	2 1	0 0	(

SITE	HISTOLOGY	ALL CASES	ADU	ADULTS		PEDIATRICS		
	(NOS-Not Otherwise Specified)		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
	ordoma abdomyosarcoma	1 1	0 0	1 1	0 0	0 0		
HYPOPH		9	4	5	0	0		
	amous Cell Carcinoma enocarcinoma, NOS	7 1	3 0	4 1	0 0	0		
	cinoma, NOS	1	1	0	0	0		
ESOPHAC		31	19	12	0	0		
	amous Cell Carcinoma enocarcinoma, NOS	22 7	10 7	12 0	0 0	0		
	anoma	1	1	0	0	0		
Mali	ignant Neoplasm, NOS	1	1	0	0	0		
STOMACI		59	33	26	0	0		
	nocarcinoma, NOS net Ring Cell Carcinoma	25 14	16 8	9 6	0 0	0		
	n-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	14	4	8	0	0		
Ade	enocarcinoma Intestinal Type	5	3	2	0	0		
	cinoma Diffuse Type Iamous Cell Carcinoma	2 1	1 1	1 0	0 0	0		
SMALL IN		9	6	2	1	0		
	n-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	4	2	1	1	0		
	iroendocrine Carcinoma	2	1	1	0	0		
	ndle Cell Sarcoma enocarcinoma, NOS	1 1	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0		
	cinoma, NOS	1	1	0	0	0		
COLON		80	41	37	0	2		
	nocarcinoma, NOS	64	34	30	0	0		
	cinous Adenocarcinoma cinoma, NOS	9 3	5 1	4 2	0 0	0		
	net Ring Cell Carcinoma	2	1	1	0	0		
	n-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2	0	0	0	2		
	GMOID JUNCTION	19	12	7	0	0		
	enocarcinoma, NOS	17	11	6	0	0		
	nocarcinoma In Villous Adenoma n-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1 1	1 0	0 1	0 0	0 0		
RECTUM		63	37	26	0	0		
	nocarcinoma, NOS	51	34	17	0	0		
	cinous Adenocarcinoma net Ring Cell Carcinoma	10 1	3 0	7 1	0 0	0		
	cinoma, NOS	1	0	1	0	0		
ANUS, A	NAL CANAL	6	3	3	0	0		
Åde	enocarcinoma, NOS	2	1	1	0	0		
	amous Cell Carcinoma strointestinal Stromal Sarcoma	2 1	1 0	1 1	0 0	0 0		
	n-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1	1	0	0	0		
	TRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS	58	34	19	5	0		
	oatocellular Carcinoma olangiocarcinoma	41 9	27 5	14 4	0 0	0 0		
Нер	patoblastoma	4	0	0	4	0		
	n-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2	1	0	1	0		
	net Ring Cell Carcinoma enocarcinoma, NOS	1 1	1 0	0 1	0 0	0 0		
	ADDER, EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS	16	9	7	0	0		
	enocarcinoma, NOS	10	6	4	0	0		

SITE	HISTOLOGY	ALL CASES	ADULTS		PEDIATRICS	
	(NOS-Not Otherwise Specified)		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
(	Cholangiocarcinoma	2	1	1	0	0
	Signet Ring Cell Carcinoma	2	1	1	0	0
	Klatskin Tumor Carcinoma, NOS	1	0	1 0	0	0 0
					-	
PANCI	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>31</b> 22	<b>19</b> 13	<b>12</b> 9	<b>0</b> 0	<b>0</b> 0
	Malignant Neoplasm, NOS	3	1	2	0	0
	Duct Carcinoma	2	1	1	0	0
	Neuroendocrine Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	0
	Pleomorphic Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	0
	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1	1	0	0	0
	Carcinoma, NOS			0	-	0
	R DIGESTIVE Mucinous Adenocarcinoma	<b>4</b> 2	<b>0</b> 0	<b>4</b> 2	<b>0</b> 0	0
	Signet Ring Cell Carcinoma	2	0	2 1	0	0
	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	. 1	0	1	0	0
NASA	L CAVITY, MIDDLE EAR	1	0	1	0	0
	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	1	0	1	0	0
ACCE	SSORY SINUSES	8	4	1	2	1
I	Embryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma	2	0	0	1	1
	Squamous Cell Carcinoma	2	2	0	0	0
	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2	1	0	1	0
	Chondroblastic Osteosarcoma Mucinous Adenocarcinoma	1	0	1 0	0	0
		31	29	2	0	0
	Squamous Cell Carcinoma	23	21	2	0	0
I	Basaloid Squamous Cell Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	0
	Combined Small Cell Carcinoma Pseudosarcomatous Carcinoma	1	1	0 0	0	0 0
:	Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Spindle Cell	1	1	0	0	0
	Verrucous Carcinoma	1	1	0 0	0 0	0
	Carcinoma, NOS Adenocarcinoma, NOS	1	1	0	0	0 0
	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1	1	0	0	0
TRACI		1	0	1	0	0
	Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma	1	0	1	0	0
	, <b>BRONCHUS</b> Adenocarcinoma, NOS	<b>62</b> 22	<b>45</b> 16	<b>17</b> 6	<b>0</b> 0	<b>0</b> 0
	Squamous Cell Carcinoma	15	10	3	0	0
I	Non-Small Cell Carcinoma	8	6	2	0	0
	Mucinous Adenocarcinoma Small Cell Carcinoma	4	3 3	1 0	0	0
	Carcinoma, NOS	3 3	2	1	0	0 0
I	Bronchiolo-Alveolar Adenocarcinoma	2	1	1	0	0
	Carcinoid Tumor	2	1	1	0	0
	Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1	0 0	1 1	0 0	0 0
	Malignant Neoplasm, NOS	1	1	0	0 0	0 0
THYM		<b>2</b> 2	<b>2</b> 2	0	0	0
	Thymoma, Malignant <b>\STINUM</b>			0 1	0 <b>0</b>	0
I	Neuroendocrine Carcinoma	<b>3</b> 2	<b>2</b> 1	1	Ó	<b>0</b> 0
	Seminoma	1	1	0	0	0

SITE	HISTOLOGY	ALL CASES	ADI	ADULTS		PEDIATRICS		
	(NOS-Not Otherwise Specified)		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
PLEURA		3	2	1	0	0		
	thelioma	2	1	1	0	0		
Non-	Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1	1	0	0	0		
BONES, JC	DINTS, CARTILAGE	83	36	19	16	12		
	osarcoma	24	9	3	7	5		
	g's Sarcoma	23	7	3	6	7		
	Hodgkin's Lymphoma droblastic Osteosarcoma	9	4	4 3	1	0		
	doma	8 8	4 5	3	1 0	0 0		
	drosarcoma	3	2	1	0	0		
	steal Osteosarcoma	2	0	2	0	0		
	nacytoma	2	2	0	0	0		
Amel	oblastic Fibrosarcoma	1	1	0	0	0		
	nyosarcoma	1	1	0	0	0		
	steal Osteosarcoma	1	1	0	0	0		
Hodg	kin's Lymphoma	1	0	0	1	0		
BONE MAF		239	68	60	69	42		
	e Lymphoblastic Leukemia	101	19	16	41	25		
	e Myeloid Leukemia nic Myeloid Leukemia	58 23	20 9	21 11	9 2	8 1		
	e Biphenotypic Leukemia	19	8	3	6	2		
	e Promyelocytic Leukemia	7	2	2	3	0		
	nile Myelomonocytic Leukemia	6	0	0	2	4		
	e Megakaryoblastic Leukemia	3	1	0	2	0		
	e Monocytic Leukemia	3	2	1	0	0		
	nic Lymphocytic Leukemia	3	2	1	0	0		
	odysplastic Syndrome, NOS Ictory Anemia With Excess Blasts	3 3	1 0	0 2	2 1	0 0		
	nic Myeloproliferative Disease	2	1	2 1	0	0		
	ntial Thrombocythemia	2	0	2	0 0	0		
	e Myelomonocytic Leukemia	1	0	0	1	0		
Burki	tt Cell Leukemia	1	1	0	0	0		
	e Leukemia, NOS	1	0	0	0	1		
	osclerosis With Myeloid Metaplasia	1	1	0	0	0		
Refra	cythemia Vera	1	1	0 0	0 0	0 1		
	MYELOMA	16	9	7	0	0		
SPLEEN		2	2	0	0	0		
	tosplenic Cell Lymphoma	1	1	0	0	0		
	Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1	1	Ō	Ō	0		
OTHER HE	MATOPOIETIC	1	0	0	1	0		
Lang	erhans Cell Histiocytosis	1	0	0	1	0		
SKIN (MEL	ANOMA)	8	2	4	1	1		
Mela	noma, NÓS	5	2	3	0	0		
Acral	Lentiginous Melanoma	1	0	1	0	0		
	noma In Giant Pigmented Nevus Iar Melanoma	1	0	0 0	1	0 1		
			-	-		-		
	-MELANOMA) mous Cell Carcinoma	<b>66</b> 16	<b>40</b> 10	<b>24</b> 6	<b>1</b> 0	<b>1</b> 0		
	sis Fungoides	10	6	5	0	1		
	I Cell Carcinoma	13	9	4	Ő	0		
Каро	si Sarcoma	7	6	1	0	0		
Derm	atofibrosarcoma	6	4	2	0	0		

SITE HISTOLOGY	ALL CASES	ADULTS		PEDIATRICS	
(NOS-Not Otherwise Specified)		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	6	2	3	1	0
Basosquamous Carcinoma	3	2	1	0	0
Paget Disease, Extramammary	1	0	1	0	0
Sebaceous Adenocarcinoma	1 1	0	1	0	0
Verrucous Carcinoma		1	0	0	0
	<b>3</b> 1	<b>1</b> 0	<b>1</b> 0	<b>1</b>	0
Embryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma Mucinous Adenocarcinoma	1	1	0	0	0 0
Papillary Serous Cystadenocarcinoma	1	0 0	1	Ő	0
CONNECTIVE/SUBCUTANEOUS/SOFT TISSUE	60	16	21	12	11
Synovial Sarcoma	8	2	6	0	0
Rhabdomyosarcoma	8	0	0	4	4
Liposarcoma	6	3	3	0	0
Ewing's Sarcoma Neuroblastoma	5	2	1	1 3	1
Peripheral Neuroectodermal Tumor	5 4	0 0	0 2	3 1	2 1
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	4	3	0	0	1
Fibromyxosarcoma	3	1	2	0 0	0
Giant Cell Sarcoma	2	1	1	0	0
Leiomyosarcoma	2	2	0	0	0
Spindle Cell Sarcoma	2	1	1	0	0
Yolk Sac Tumor Clear Cell Sarcoma	2 1	0 0	0	2 1	0
Epithelioid Sarcoma	1	0	0	0	1
Fibrosarcoma	1	0 0	1	0	0
Hemangiosarcoma	1	0	1	0	0
Malignant Fibrous Histiocytoma	1	0	1	0	0
Myxoid Chondrosarcoma	1	0	1	0	0
Osteosarcoma Sarcoma, NOS	1 1	1 0	0 1	0 0	0 0
Teratoma, Malignant	1	0	0	0	1
-	·	-			
BREAST Duct Cell Carcinoma	<b>354</b> 298	<b>3</b> 3	<b>351</b> 295	<b>0</b> 0	<b>0</b> 0
Lobular Carcinoma	230	0	233	0	0
Metaplastic Carcinoma	6	0	6	0	0
Duct Carcinoma and Paget's Disease	5	0	5	0	0
Duct Mixed with Other Carcinoma	3	0	3	0	0
Mucinous Adenocarcinoma	3	0	3	0	0
Carcinoma, NOS Papillary Carcinoma	3 2	0	3 2	0	0
Phyllodes Tumor, Malignant	2	0 0	2	0 0	0 0
Non-Hodkin's Lymphoma	2	0	2	0	0
Duct and Lobular Carcinoma	1	0	1	0	0
Lobular Mixed with other Carcinoma	1	0	1	0	0
Intracystic Carcinoma	1	0	1	0	0
Medullary Carcinoma	1	0	1	0	0
Carcinosarcoma Ewing's Sarcoma	1	0 0	1	0 0	0
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	1	0	1	0	0
Malignant Neoplasm, NOS	1	0 0	1	0	0
VULVA	4	0	4	0	0
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	4	0	<b>4</b> 2	0	0
Verrucous Carcinoma	2	0	2	0	0

SITE	HISTOLOGY	ALL CASES	ADU	LTS	PEDIA	TRICS
	(NOS-Not Otherwise Specified)		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
CERVIC U	TERI	41	0	41	0	0
Squa	amous Cell Carcinoma	28	0	28	0	0
Muci	nous Adenocarcinoma	4	0	4	0	0
Ader	nocarcinoma, NOS	3	0	3	0	0
	inoma, NOS	3	0	3	0	0
	inosarcoma	1	0	1	0	0
	nyosarcoma	1	0	1	0	0
Ader	iosquamous Carcinoma	1	0	1	0	0
CORPUS L	JTERI	63	0	63	0	0
	ometrioid Adenocarcinoma	37	0	37	0	0
	nocarcinoma, NOS	5	0	5	0	0
	lary Serous Cystadenocarcinoma	4	0	4	0	0
	inosarcoma	3	0	3	0	0
	us Cystadenocarcinoma	3	0	3	0	0
	r Cell Adenocarcinoma	2	0	2	0	0
	iosarcoma	1	0	1	0	0
	ometrial Stromal Sarcoma	1	0	1	0	0
	metrioid Secretory Adenocarcinoma	1	0	1	0	0
	nyosarcoma erian Mixed Tumor	1	0	1	0	0
		1	0 0	1	0 0	0
	odomyosarcoma nal Sarcoma	1	0	1	0	0
	fferentiated Sarcoma	1	0	1	0	0
	amous Cell Carcinoma	1	0	1	0	0
					-	
OVARY		48	0	45	0	3
	us Cystadenocarcinoma	18	0	18	0	0
	llary Serous Cystadenocarcinoma	9 3	0	9	0	0
	jerminoma nocarcinoma, NOS	3	0 0	2 3	0	1
	inoma, NOS	3	0	3	0	0
	us Surface Papillary Carcinoma	2	0	2	0	0
	Sac Tumor	2	0	1	0	1
	inosarcoma	1	0	1	0	0
	r Cell Adenocarcinoma	1	0 0	1	0	0 0
	ometrioid Adenocarcinoma	1	0	1	0	0
	ninoma	1	Ő	0	0	1
	nous Adenocarcinoma	1	0	1	0	0
Pleo	morphic Rhabdomyosarcoma	1	0	1	0	0
	dle Cell Sarcoma	1	0	1	0	0
	na Ovarii Malignant	1	0	1	0	0
	4	4	0	4	0	0
	iocarcinoma	4	0	4	0	0
			-		, in the second s	
PROSTATE		<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	0	0	0
	nocarcinoma, NOS	50	50	0	0	0
	gnant Neoplasm, NOS	2	2	0	0	0
	II Cell Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	0
	inoma, NOS			0	•	0
FESTIS		27	23	0	4	0
	inoma	10	10	0	0	0
	d Germ Cell Tumor	8	8	0	0	0
	Sac Tumor	2	0	0	2	0
	ryonal Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	0
Emb	ryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma	1	1	0	0	0

SITE	HISTOLOGY	ALL CASES	ADULTS		PEDIATRICS	
	(NOS-Not Otherwise Specified)		MALE F	EMALE	MALE FI	EMALE
C	Germinoma	1	1	0	0	0
	/lixed Type Rhabdomyosarcoma	1	1	0	0	0
	Rhabdomyosarcoma	1	0	0	1	0
	ēratoma, Malignant Ion-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1	1 0	0 0	0 1	0
		·	÷	-	•	•
	Y Renal Cell Carcinoma	<b>79</b> 50	<b>38</b> 26	<b>28</b> 24	<b>8</b> 0	<b>5</b> 0
	Vephroblastoma	10	20	24	6	4
	Papillary Adenocarcinoma	9	7	2	Õ	0
	Collecting Duct Carcinoma	2	1	1	0	0
	Clear Cell Adenocarcinoma	1	1	0	0	0
	Clear Cell Sarcoma of Kidney	1	0	0	1	0
	Cyst-Associated Renal Cell Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	0
	Ewing's Sarcoma /alignant Rhabdoid Tumor	1	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 1
	Aedullary Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	0
	leuroblastoma	. 1	0	0 0	1	0
Ν	/lalignant Neoplasm, NOS	1	1	0	0	0
RENAL	. PELVIS	3	2	1	0	0
F	Papillary Transitional Cell Carcinoma	2	1	1	0	0
Т	ransitional Cell Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	0
URINA	RY BLADDER	63	54	9	0	0
F	Papillary Transitional Cell Carcinoma	33	32	1	0	0
	ransitional Cell Carcinoma	24	18	6	0	0
	Squamous Cell Carcinoma	4	3	1	0	0
	Small Cell Carcinoma	1	1	0	0	0
A	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	1	0	1	0	0
•	DNEXA	20	2	3	10	5
	Retinoblastoma	13	0	0	8	5
	Squamous Cell Carcinoma Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma	3	1 0	2 0	0 1	0 0
	Carcinoma In Pleomorphic Adenoma	1	1	0	0	0
	Rhabdomyosarcoma	1	0	1	0	0
	Ion-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1	0	0	1	0
BRAIN		85	23	21	28	13
C	Glioblastoma	19	11	7	1	0
	ledulloblastoma	19	3	0	9	7
	Astrocytoma	16	3	4	6	3
	Dligodendroglioma Glioma, NOS	7	2 1	5 3	0	0
	Ependymoma	6 5	1	3 0	1 3	1
	Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumor	5	0 0	0	5	0
	Atypical Teratoid/Rhabdoid Tumor	2	0	0	2	0
Ν	/ixed Glioma	2	1	1	0	0
	Germinoma	1	0	0	1	0
	Aixed Germ Cell Tumor	1	0	0	0	1
	Dligodendroglioma Anaplastic Ion-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1	1 0	0 1	0	0
			-		•	•
	R NERVOUS SYSTEM Ependymoma	<b>7</b> 3	<b>2</b> 2	<b>1</b> 1	<b>1</b> 0	<b>3</b> 0
	pendymonia		2	1	0	0

SITE	HISTOLOGY	ALL CASES	ADU	JLTS	PEDIA	TRICS
	(NOS-Not Otherwise Specified)		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Pilo	oma, NOS ocytic Astrocytoma	3 1	0 0	0 0	1 0	2 1
	billary Adenocarcinoma	<b>251</b> 166	<b>62</b> 41	<b>184</b> 121	<b>2</b> 2	<b>3</b> 2
Pap	billary Carcinoma, Follicular Variant billary Microcarcinoma	40 11	10 1	30 10	0	0 0
Oxy	icular Adenocarcinoma /philic Adenocarcinoma	7 5	3 1	4	0	0
Me	n-Hodgkin's Lymphoma dullary Carcinoma	5 4	1	3 2	0	1
Cai	pillary Carcinoma, Columnar Cell rcinoma, Anaplastic	4 3	1	3 2	0	0
Cai	billary Carcinoma, Oxyphilic Cell rcinoma, NOS	2 2	0	2 2	0	0 0
My	billary Carcinoma, Encapsulated kosarcoma	1 1	0 1	1 0	0 0	0 0
	uroblastoma	<b>19</b> 13	1	<b>2</b> 0	<b>11</b> 11	<b>5</b> 2
Adr	nglioneuroblastoma enal Cortical Carcinoma eochromocytoma, Malignant	3 1 1	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 0	3 0 0
Cai	rcinoma, NOS	1	0	1	0	0
Ge	MDOCRINE GLANDS	7 4 1	<b>5</b> 3 1	<b>1</b> 0 0	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b> 0
Yol	eoblastoma < Sac Tumor cinoma, NOS	1 1 1	1 0	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
LYMPH N	ODES, HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA dular Sclerosis	<b>111</b> 80	<b>43</b> 32	<b>33</b> 24	<b>23</b> 16	12 8
Mix	ed Cellularity Jgkin's Lymphoma, NOS	14 8	5	3	3	3 0
No	dular Lymphocyte Predominance	5 4	2 1	2 2	1 0	0 1
	ODES, NON HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA ge B-Cell Diffuse	<b>79</b> 38	<b>41</b> 21	<b>23</b> 16	<b>12</b> 1	<b>3</b> 0
Bur	kitt's aplastic Large Cell	8 7	2 2	1 3	5 1	0 1
Fol	cursor T-Cell Lymphoblastic icular	6 5	1 3	0 2	4 0	1 0
Ма	n-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, NOS ntle Cell	4 3	3	0 1	1	0
Pre	ture T-Cell cursor B-Cell Lymphoblastic	32	3	0 0	0	0 1
Sm	jioimmunoblastic T-Cell all B Lymphocytic /T-Cell Lymphoma, Nasal Type	1 1 1	1 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
PRIMARY	UNKNOWN	25	11	14	0	0
Cai	enocarcinoma, NOS rcinoma, NOS uroendocrine Carcinoma	13 6 2	5 3 0	8 3 2	0	0 0
Cai	rcinoid Tumor cinoid Tumor cinous Adenocarcinoma	2 1 1	0 1 0	2 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
	amous Cell Carcinoma	2	2	1 0	0	0

#### TABLE 11

# MULTIPLE PRIMARY SITES TABLE 2 0 0 8

PRIMARY SITE HISTOLOGY 2008 (NOS-Not Otherwise Specifie	OTHER PRIMARIES d) (PREVIOUS OR CONCURRENT)	ALL PATIENTS	MALE	FEMALE
		103	34	69
TONGUE		3	1	2
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Nasopharynx - Carcinoma	1	1	(
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Colon - Carcinoma	1	0	
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Breast - Duct Cell Carcinoma	1	0	
GUM	Destesionseid husetien Adamses	3	1	2
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Rectosigmoid Junction - Adenoca	1	1 0	C 1
Squamous Cell Carcinoma Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Unknown Primary - Sq Cell Ca Cheek Mucosa - Verrucous Ca	1	0	1
	Cheek Mucosa - Verrucous Ca		-	
PALATE	Lung Non Small Coll Ca	1	<b>0</b> 0	1
Neoplasm, Malignant	Lung - Non-Small Cell Ca		-	
PAROTID GLAND Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma	Nasal Cavity - NHL	2	<b>0</b>	2
•	Thyroid-Papillary Ca Follicular			
Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma	Variant	1	0	1
TONSIL		1	1	0
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	1	1	0
ESOPHAGUS		1	0	1
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Liver - Hepatocellular Ca	1	0	1
STOMACH		4	3	1
Adenocarcinoma	Rectum - Adenocarcinoma	1	1	0
Adenocarcinoma Adenocarcinoma	Small Intestine - Carcinoid Tumor Thyroid - Papillary Carcinoma	1	1 0	C 1
Non-Hodgkin>s Lymphoma	Nasopharynx - NHL	1	1	0
SMALL INTESTINE		2	2	0
Carcinoma, NOS	Skin - Basal Cell Carcinoma	1	1	0
Non-Hodgkin>s Lymphoma	Skin - Basal Cell Carcinoma	1	1	0
COLON		4	2	2
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	Rectum - Adenocarcinoma	1	1	0
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	Bladder - Papillary Transitional Cell Ca	1	0	1
Signet Ring Cell Carcinoma	Thyroid - Papillary Carcinoma	1	0	1
Carcinoma, NOS	Kidney - Renal Cell Carcinoma	1	1	0
RECTOSIGMOID JUNCTION		2	1	1
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	Colon, Hepatic Flexure - Adenoca	1	0	1
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	Lymph Nodes - NHL	1	1	0
RECTUM		3	2	1
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	Rectum - Adenoca in Villous	1	- 1	0
	Adenoma Sigmaid Calan Adapaga	1		4
Adenocarcinoma, NOS Adenocarcinoma, NOS	Sigmoid Colon - Adenoca Thyroid - Papillary Carcinoma	1	0 1	1 0
		4		
ANUS, ANAL CANAL Adenocarcinoma, NOS	Rectum - Adenocarcinoma	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b> 0

RIMARY SITE HISTOLOGY 2008 (NOS-Not Otherwise Specified	OTHER PRIMARIES I) (PREVIOUS OR CONCURRENT)	ALL PATIENTS	MALE	FEMALE
IVER		2	1	1
Hepatocellular Carcinoma	Ovary - Granulosa Cell Tumor Malignant	1	0	1
Hepatocellular Carcinoma	Skin - Sq Cell Carcinoma	1	1	0
ASAL CAVITY		1	0	1
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	Thyroid - Papillary Carcinoma	1	0	1
JNG, BRONCHUS		4	4	0
Non-Small Cell Carcinoma	Skin - Basal Cell Carcinoma	1	1	C
Non-Small Cell Carcinoma	Contra Lung-Bronchiolo- Alveolar Adenoca	1	1	C
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	Stomach-Gastrointestinal Stromal Sarcoma	1	1	C
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Larynx - Sq Cell Carcinoma	1	1	C
ONE		1	1	0
Osteosarcoma	Soft Tissue - Rhabdomyosarcoma	1	1	C
ONE MARROW		2	1	1
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Thyroid - Follicular Adenoca	1	0	1
Multiple Myeloma	Thyroid - Papillary Carcinoma	1	1	C
KIN		8	3	5
Melanoma	Thyroid - Papillary Carcinoma	1	0	1
Melanoma	Corpus Uteri-Clear Cell Adenoca	1	0	1
Basal Cell Carcinoma	Nasopharynx - Carcinoma, Undiff	1	1	C
Basal Cell Carcinoma	Eye - Sq Cell Ca Spindle Cell	1	0	1
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Acute Myeloid Leukemia	1	1	C
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Breast - Duct Cell Carcinoma	1	0	1
Basoquamous Cell Carcinoma Kaposi Sarcoma	Skin - Sq Cell Carcinoma Prostate - Adenocarcinoma	1	0	C
	Trostate - Adenocarcinoma	1		
OFT TISSUE PNET	Lymph Nodes - NHL	1	<b>0</b> 0	1
	LYMPH NOUES - NAL			
REAST Duct Cell Carcinoma	Contra Breast - Duct Cell Ca	<b>29</b>	0	29
Duct Cell Carcinoma	Thyroid - Papillary Carcinoma	16 3	0 0	16 3
Duct Cell Carcinoma	LNS - Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2	0	2
Duct Cell Carcinoma	Contra Breast - Lobular Ca	2 1	0	
Duct Cell Carcinoma	Ovary - Fibrosarcoma	1	0	1
Duct Cell Carcinoma	Stomach-Gastrointestinal	1	0	1
	Stromal Sarcoma	1		
Duct Cell Carcinoma Duct Cell Carcinoma	Kidney - Renal Cell Carcinoma Corpus Uteri - Endometrioid	1	0	1
	Adenoca	1	0	1
Duct Cell Carcinoma Duct Cell Carcinoma	Contra Breast - Lobular Ca Contra Breast - Duct & Lobular Ca	2 1	0 0	2 1
ERVIX UTERI		2	0	2
Carcinoma, NOS	Stomach - NHL	1	0	1
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Vulva - Sq Cell Carcinoma	1	0	1

CORPUS UTERI Endometrioid Adenocarcinoma CarcinosarcomaBreast - Duct Cell Carcinoma Corpus Uteri - Endometrioid Adenoca10Adenosarcoma Stromal SarcomaThyroid - Papillary Ca, Follicular Cervix Uteri - Sq Cell Ca10OVARY Serous CystadenocarcinomaBreast - Duct Cell Carcinoma10PROSTATE Adenocarcinoma, NOSRectosigmoid Junction - Adenoca33Adenocarcinoma, NOSTestis - Mixed Germ Cell Tumor11	<b>4</b> 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1
Endometrioid Adenocarcinoma CarcinosarcomaBreast - Duct Cell Carcinoma Corpus Uteri - Endometrioid Adenoca10Adenosarcoma Stromal SarcomaThyroid - Papillary Ca, Follicular Cervix Uteri - Sq Cell Ca10OVARY Serous CystadenocarcinomaBreast - Duct Cell Carcinoma10PROSTATE Adenocarcinoma, NOSRectosigmoid Junction - Adenoca33	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0
Adenoca Thyroid - Papillary Ca, Follicular Stromal Sarcoma10OVARY Serous CystadenocarcinomaDerest - Duct Cell Carcinoma10PROSTATE Adenocarcinoma, NOSRectosigmoid Junction - Adenoca33	1 0 0 0
AdenocaThyroid - Papillary Ca, Follicular10Stromal SarcomaCervix Uteri - Sq Cell Ca10OVARY Serous CystadenocarcinomaBreast - Duct Cell Carcinoma10PROSTATE Adenocarcinoma, NOSRectosigmoid Junction - Adenoca33	1 0 0 0
Stromal SarcomaCervix Uteri - Sq Cell Ca10OVARY Serous CystadenocarcinomaBreast - Duct Cell Carcinoma10PROSTATE Adenocarcinoma, NOSRectosigmoid Junction - Adenoca33	1 0 0 0
OVARY Serous CystadenocarcinomaBreast - Duct Cell Carcinoma10PROSTATE Adenocarcinoma, NOSRectosigmoid Junction - Adenoca33	1 0 0 0
Serous CystadenocarcinomaBreast - Duct Cell Carcinoma10PROSTATE Adenocarcinoma, NOSRectosigmoid Junction - Adenoca3311	1 0 0 0
Adenocarcinoma, NOS Rectosigmoid Junction - 1 1	0 0 0
Adenocarcinoma, NOS Rectosigmoid Junction - 1 1	0
Adenoca	0
	0
Adenocarcinoma, NOS Kidney - Renal Cell Carcinoma 1 1	
KIDNEY21Renal Cell CarcinomaLNs - Hodgkin's Lymphoma10	1
Renal Cell Carcinoma Stomach - NHL 1 1	0 0
URINARY BLADDER 5 2	3
Transitional Cell Carcinoma Lung - Adenocarcinoma 1 1	0
Transitional Cell CarcinomaLiver - Hepatocellular Ca20Papillary Transitional Cell CaEsophagus - Adenocarcinoma11	2 0
Adenocarcinoma, NOS Breast - Duct Cell Carcinoma 1 0	1
BRAIN 1 0	1
Astrocytoma Anaplastic Thyroid - Papillary Carcinoma 1 0	1
THYROID 7 1	6
Papillary Adenocarcinoma Colon - Adenocarcinoma 1 0	1
Papillary Adenocarcinoma Nasopharynx - Carcinoma, 1 0 Undiff	1
Papillary Adenocarcinoma Breast - Duct Cell Carcinoma 1 0	1
Papillary Adenocarcinoma Maxillary Sinus - NHL 1 1	0
Papillary Adenocarcinoma Bladder - Papillary Transitional 1 0	1
Papillary Adenocarcinoma Cervix Uteri - Sq Cell Ca 1 0	1
Papillary Adenocarcinoma Thyroid - Papillary Ca, Tall 1 0	1
LYMPH NODES 2 2	0
Follicular Lymphoma Kidney - Renal Cell Ca 1 1	0
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma Stomach - NHL 1 1	0
PRIMARY UNKNOWN Carcinoid Tumor11111	<b>0</b> 0

## **STAGE OF DISEASE AT DIAGNOSIS**

Stage in any malignant process may be defined as the particular step, phase, or extent in a tumor's development, which is one of the predictors for outcome and treatment selection assigned at the time of initial diagnosis. The microscopic appearance, extent, and biological behavior of a tumor, as well as host factors, play a part in prognosis and are therefore important in staging.

The SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results) Summary Staging Guide was utilized for all stageable cases. This system summarizes the disease categories into four general staging groups (i.e., in situ, localized, regional and distant). Stage categories are based on a combination of clinical observations and operative-pathological evaluation.

Summary Staging Definitions:

- IN SITU : Intraepithelial, noninvasive, noninfiltrating
- LOCALIZED : Within organ
  - a. Invasive cancer confined to the organ of origin
  - b. Intraluminal extension where specified
- REGIONAL : Beyond the organ of origin
  - a. By direct extension to adjacent organs/tissues
  - b. To regional lymph nodes
  - c. Both (a) and (b)
- DISTANT : Direct extension or metastasis
  - a. Direct continuity to organs other than above
  - b. Discontinuous metastasis
  - c. To distant lymph nodes

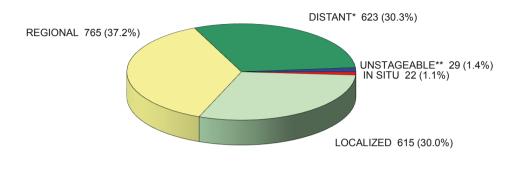
Systemic diseases, i.e., leukemia and multiple myeloma and cases of unstageable unknown primary were disregarded in graphically illustrating the stages for all analytic cases seen at KFSH&RC in 2008 (Figure 13). The 29 cases unstageable at diagnosis were those patients who refused further diagnostic workup, or further workup was not possible due to the patients' state of health, e.g., terminal cases or those with co-morbid conditions, or those with not enough information from the referring hospitals to stage the disease. Please refer also to Table 5 for the distribution of the 2008 analytic cases by site and stage at diagnosis.

In addition to the SEER Summary Staging, the cases were also staged according to the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) TNM system. This scheme is based on the premise that cancers of similar histology or site of origin share similar patterns of growth and extension. This system is based on the assessment of three components:

- T: Extent of the primary tumor
- N: Absence or presence and extent of regional lymph node involvement
- M: Absence or presence of distant metastasis

Analytic cases of four major sites, i.e., breast, lung, nasopharynx and hodgkin's lymphoma are presented in Table 12 with their clinical group stages and yearly comparative figures from 2004 to 2008. The pathologic group stages of stomach and colo-rectal are also presented in the same table.

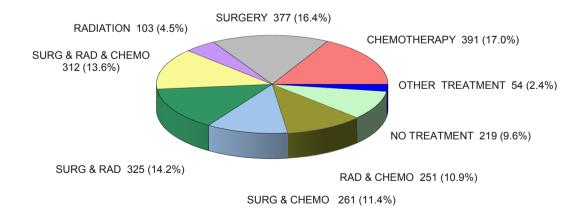
### DISTRIBUTION OF ANALYTIC CASES BY STAGE (SEER) AT DIAGNOSIS 2008 (TOTAL CASES = 2,055)



\*Excludes Hematopoietic Primaries (216 cases) \*\*Excludes Unstageable Unknown Primaries (23 cases)



#### DISTRIBUTION OF ANALYTIC CASES BY FIRST COURSE OF TREATMENT MODALITY 2008 (TOTAL CASES = 2,293)



#### TABLE 12

# AJCC CLINICAL TNM GROUP STAGE OF ANALYTIC CASES OF MAJOR SITES\* BY YEAR 2004 - 2008

Stage	2 0	04	2 (	05	2 0	06	2 (	07	2 (	0 8	то	TAL
Ŭ	No	%	No	%								
0	12	3.2	7	2.0	5	1.6	8	2.4	11	3.3	43	2.5
1	34	9.0	30	8.6	23	7.5	24	7.3	32	9.5	143	8.4
2A	59	15.7	62	17.8	56	18.2	57	17.3	61	18.1	295	17.4
2B	49	13.0	56	16.1	54	17.6	70	21.2	59	17.6	288	17.0
3A	29	7.7	26	7.4	27	8.8	15	4.5	17	5.1	114	6.7
3B	53	14.1	43	12.3	47	15.3	38	11.5	34	10.1	215	12.7
3C	10	2.7	5	1.4	7	2.3	3	0.9	1	0.3	26	1.5
4	59	15.7	77	22.1	50	16.3	62	18.8	70	20.8	318	18.7
Unstageable	71	18.9	43	12.3	38	12.4	53	16.1	51	15.2	256	15.1
Total	376	100.0	349	100.0	307	100.0	330	100.0	336	100.0	1,698	100.0

#### BREAST

### LUNG

Stage	2 0	04	2 (	05	2 (	006	2 (	07	2 (	0 8	то	TAL
	No	%										
0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
1A	2	2.5	2	2.5	1	1.7	2	3.4	3	5.1	10	3.0
1B	4	4.9	5	6.3	2	3.4	1	1.7	3	5.1	15	4.5
2A	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	2	0.6
2B	4	4.9	6	7.6	5	8.6	0	0.0	1	1.7	16	4.8
3A	3	3.7	3	3.8	6	10.3	2	3.4	7	11.9	21	6.3
3B	10	12.3	10	12.7	6	10.3	10	17.2	3	5.1	39	11.6
4	44	54.3	46	58.2	29	50.0	29	50.0	34	57.6	182	54.3
Unstageable	14	17.3	7	8.9	7	12.1	13	22.4	8	13.6	49	14.6
Total	81	100.0	79	100.0	58	100.0	58	100.0	59	100.0	335	100.0

#### NASOPHARYNX

Stage	2 0	04	2 (	05	2 (	06	2 (	007	2 (	0 8	то	TAL
	No	%										
0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1	3	3.3	0	0.0	2	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.3
2A	4	4.4	2	2.6	1	1.3	1	1.5	1	1.3	9	2.3
2B	7	7.8	3	3.9	5	6.6	2	3.0	2	2.6	19	4.9
3	21	23.3	20	26.0	10	13.2	17	25.8	18	23.7	86	22.3
4A	24	26.7	18	23.4	22	28.9	18	27.3	19	25.0	101	26.2
4B	16	17.8	21	27.3	17	22.4	14	21.2	12	15.8	80	20.8
4C	13	14.4	11	14.3	18	23.7	12	18.2	21	27.6	75	19.5
Unstageable	2	2.2	2	2.6	1	1.3	2	3.0	3	3.9	10	2.6
Total	90	100.0	77	100.0	76	100.0	66	100.0	76	100.0	385	100.0

\* Excludes Lymphoma Cases.

# AJCC CLINICAL TNM GROUP STAGE OF ANALYTIC CASES OF MAJOR SITES BY YEAR 2004 - 2008

HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA												
Stage	2 0	04	2 0	05	2 (	006	2 (	07	2 (	8 0 0	то	TAL
	No	%										
1A	10	8.0	4	3.7	4	5.0	3	3.1	2	2.4	23	4.6
1B	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
2A	45	36.0	52	48.1	27	33.8	37	38.1	30	35.3	191	38.6
2B	11	8.8	6	5.6	5	6.3	7	7.2	4	4.7	33	6.7
3A	18	14.4	13	12.0	13	16.2	9	9.3	14	16.5	67	13.5
3B	14	11.2	9	8.3	8	10.0	9	9.3	10	11.8	50	10.1
4A	7	5.6	11	10.2	9	11.3	12	12.4	9	10.6	48	9.7
4B	19	15.2	13	12.0	14	17.5	20	20.6	16	18.8	82	16.6
Unstageable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	125	100.0	108	100.0	80	100.0	97	100.0	85	100.0	495	100.0

## AJCC PATHOLOGIC TNM GROUP STAGE OF ANALYTIC CASES OF MAJOR SITES\* BY YEAR 2004 - 2008

	STOMACH											
Stage	2 (	004	2005		2 (	2006		2007		8 0 0	TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1A	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.5	1	2.2	2	4.5	5	1.9
1B	3	4.8	2	3.8	6	10.5	2	4.4	2	4.5	15	5.7
2	5	7.9	3	5.7	2	3.5	0	0.0	2	4.5	12	4.6
3A	8	12.7	6	11.3	4	7.0	3	0.0	5	11.4	26	9.9
3B	3	4.8	6	11.3	3	5.3	0	6.7	1	2.3	13	5.0
4	10	15.9	6	11.3	5	8.8	7	15.6	9	20.5	37	14.1
Unstageable	34	54.0	30	56.6	35	61.4	32	71.1	23	52.3	154	58.8
Total	63	100.0	53	100.0	57	100.0	45	100.0	44	100.0	262	100.0

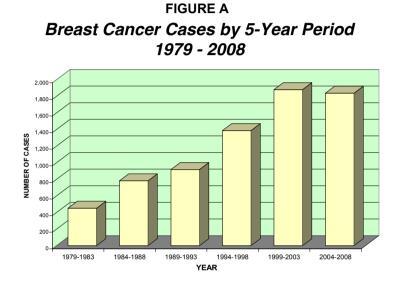
				С	OLON, F	RECTU	Μ					
Stage	2 (	04	2005		2 (	06	2007		2008		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	1.4	3	0.4
1	6	3.6	9	5.5	6	3.4	7	4.2	5	3.4	33	4.0
2A	16	9.7	15	9.1	25	14.4	18	10.9	21	14.2	95	11.6
2B	1	0.6	2	1.2	6	3.4	2	1.2	0	0.0	11	1.3
3	4	2.4	3	1.8	4	2.3	5	3.0	1	0.7	17	2.1
4A	14	8.5	16	9.7	16	9.2	18	10.9	15	10.1	79	9.7
4B	5	3.0	4	2.4	14	8.1	8	4.8	7	4.7	38	4.7
4C	20	12.1	24	14.5	20	11.5	23	13.9	15	10.1	102	12.5
Unstageable	99	60.0	92	55.8	82	47.1	84	50.9	82	55.4	439	53.7
Total	165	100.0	165	100.0	174	100.0	165	100.0	148	100.0	817	100.0

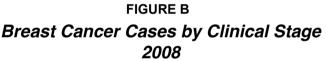
\* Excludes Lymphoma Cases.

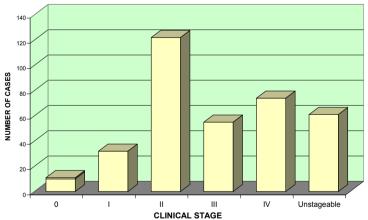
# **Analysis of Cancer Statistics for Breast Cancer**

Dahish Ajarim, MD, Senior Consultant, Medical Oncology

In 2008, we registered 354 cases with breast cancer at the KFSH&RC. The number of breast cancer treated at our center continues to increase with 347 cases treated in 2007. Figure A shows the distribution of cases by 5-year period. 9.0% of patients presented with stage I, 34.5% stage II, 15.5% stage III and 20.9% stage IV (Figure B). 97.2%% of the tumors were invasive breast carcinoma (n=344) and 2.8% were in situ.



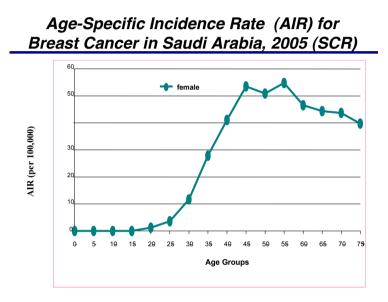




Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women world wide, accounting for about 24% of all female cancer. In Europe, there were about 421,000 new cases and nearly 90,000 deaths and in USA, there were more than 192,370 new cases and 40,170 deaths in 2008. The incidence is higher in western countries and low in developed countries. The difference between incidence and mortality rate is smaller in developing countries than in developed countries, e.g. in North America the incidence is about 99/100,000 and mortality about 19/100,000 of female, but in Eastern Africa incidence is about 19.5 per 100,000 while mortality is 14/100,000 among females for obvious reasons including advance stages at presentation and limited availability of treatment.

As per Saudi Cancer Registry published data, 982 female breast cancer and 19 male breast cancer cases were diagnosed in Saudi Arabia in 2005. The Age Standard Rate (ASR) was 18/100,000 and the highest incidence was between 45 and 55 years of age group (Figure C). The ASR in Saudi Arabia is one of the lowest age standard rates compared with other countries in the world, e.g., ASR in USA is 123/100,000, in Canada 100/100,000 and in Kuwait 53/100,000 (Figure D). About 44% of the breast cancer cases in KSA presented with regional stage, 25% localized stage, 12% distant stage, and about 17% unknown stage.





### FIGURE D

# *Comparison of ASR for Breast Cancer Saudi Arabia vs. Selected Countries*

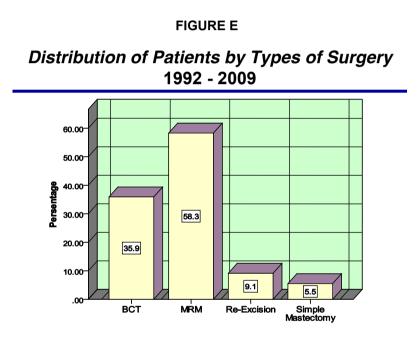
Country	ASR
Uruquay, Montevideo	114.9
USA, Washington, Seattle	96.0
Netherlands	85.6
Iceland	76.1
Bahrain	58.6
Singapore	43.5
Kuwait	36.0
Qatar	33.2
United Arab Emirates	27.2
Japan, Saga Prefecture	23.6
Algeria, Algiers	21.3
Oman	15.3
Saudi Arabia	15.0*
Thailand, Khon Kaen	10.8
China, Jiashan	9.1
Gambia	7.0

\* Average ASR rate, 1994-2001

In the King Faisal Specialist Hospital from 1975 to 2008, about 7,000 breast cancer cases were seen, out of which 1.2% were male breast cancers. Since 2001, about 350-400 new breast cancer cases are seen every year. About 81% of the cases are among Saudi patients, median duration of symptoms at presentation is about 9 months and mean age 47 years. Eighty one percent are

married, 48% had history of short courses of OCP use, 16% had family history of breast cancer and 8% had immediate family history. The mean tumor size is 6 cm, about 98% presenting symptom is breast lump and less than 1% cases are diagnosed by screening. 45% of the patients were diagnosed by true cut or excision biopsy and only 34% had clinically negative axillary nodes. About 52% of patients had regional disease, 23% had local disease, about 18% with distant mets, 2% had carcinoma in-situ, and 3.6% had unstageable disease.

About 80% of breast cancer patients were treated with curative intent, 88% patients underwent surgery, 70% received radiotherapy, most of the patients had chemotherapy and about 60% received hormonal therapy. The average pathological size of tumor was 4.5 cm. The most common surgery was MRM (58%) followed by BCT (36%) (Figure E). IDC was the most common histopathology (84%). About 42% were grade 2 and 37% were grade 3. The average number of dissected axillary nodes was 10 and average number of positive axillary nodes was 4.



Preliminary survival data from our breast cancer data base indicated comparable 5 years over all survival by stage with western countries. Overall 5 years survival by stage was 96% for stage I, 95% for stage II, 85% for stage III and 53% for stage IV. The combined overall 5 years survival for all stages was 75%.

Comparing pattern of breasts cancer in the KSA with North America; the incidence is about 18/100,000 among female population vs. 100/100,000 in the North America. About 32% of patients were diagnosed younger than 40 years of age compared with only 10% in Western countries. In the Western countries, 52% of the cases are diagnosed above age 60 while in KSA only about 15% cases are diagnosed above age 60. Stage I is about 41% in NA and about 6% in the KSA, stage IV is about 20% in KSA while in the Western countries it is less than 3.5%.

The pattern of breast cancer is very different in the KSA. Patients are younger with long duration of symptoms, presented in advanced stages with bulky tumors and most of the patients underwent optimum treatment including surgery, chemo, radiation, hormonal and targeted therapy.

Overall breast cancer treatment is protracted, sequential, complicated and costly. Breast cancer is the most common malignancy among females and a significant health problem in KSA. Therefore, the importance of screening, early detection, and increased public awareness cannot be over emphasized to significantly change the current disease trends, patterns and down stages at presentation.

Easy access to tertiary care centers, multidisciplinary treatment approach with evidence based standardized management guidelines can improve the overall survival and decrease the morbidity and mortality from breast cancer. Multidisciplinary approach for breast cancer in KFSHRC was established more than 15 years ago consisting of team of consultant surgeons, medical and radiation oncologists, pathologists, radiologists, and palliative care. The number of new cancer cases is growing exponentially. The Breast Cancer Program was approved in September 2005 as a Core Competency Program and in January 2010 was launched as Center of Excellence-horizontally, integrated, multi-disciplinary, and matrix management structured program, with a clear established mission, goals and objectives to optimize breast cancer management for best possible survival outcomes.

### APPENDIX

# REQUESTS FOR TUMOR REGISTRY DATA 2008

\*Publication \*\*KFSH&RC Presentation \*\*\*Outside KFSH&RC Presentation

January	
Pediatric Low Grade Glioma Cases (1997-2005)	Dr. A. Kofide
(MR Numbers)** Pediatric Acute Myeloid Leukemia Cases (2000-2005) (MR Numbers)	Dr. M. Saleh
Thyroid Cancer Cases (2000-2006) (MR Numbers) (Update)	Dr. A. Zahrani
Cervical Cancer Cases (less than 80 years old) with SEER General Summary Stage, AJCC Stage, Chemotherapy and Recurrence Information (2000-2005) (MR Numbers)	Dr. A. Munkarah
May Pediatric (00-14 years old) and Adolescent (15-17 years old) Cancer Cases by Year, Region, Site and Histology (1994-2008)**	Dr. K. Sackey
June	
Cancer Cases by Site and Gender (2007) Cervical Cancer Cases with SEER General Summary Stage, AJCC Stage, Chemotherapy and Recurrence	Ministry of Health Dr. A. Munkarah
Information (2006) (MR Numbers) (Update) Lymphoma Cases with Hepatitis B Virus or Hepatitis C Virus Infection (2000-2007) (MR Numbers)	Dr. A. Al-Zahrani
July Pediatric Cancer Cases by Year (1996-2008)	Dr. A. Belgaumi
August Lymphoma Cases with Age, Gender, Nationality, Region, Histology and Vital Status as of Last Contact (2002-2008) (MR Numbers)	Dr. N. Batarfi
September	
Pediatric Cancer Cases with Patient's Name, Site and Histology (2006) (MR Numbers)	Dr. A. Belgaumi
October	
Pediatric Juvenile Myelomonocytic Leukemia Cases with Patient's Name, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Date of Diagnosis and Treatment (1990-2008) (MR Numbers)	Dr. A. Al Ahmari
Pediatric Acute Myeloid Leukemia Cases with Patient's Name and Age at Diagnosis (2004-2008) (MR Numbers)	Dr. A. Belgaumi
November	
Acute Myeloid Leukemia Cases (14 years old & above) with Gender, Age at Diagnosis, Nationality, Marital Status, Region, Date of Diagnosis, First Course of Treatment, Recurrence Date, Second Course of Treatment and Vital Status as of Last Contact (1996-2006) (MR Numbers)	Dr. F. Al-Mohareb
December	
22 Lymphoma Cases – Provide the Radiation Field and Dose	Dr. S. Akhtar

## **V. GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

**Accessioned:** Cases are entered into the Tumor Registry by the year in which they were first seen at KFSH&RC for each primary cancer.

Age of Patient: Recorded in completed years at the time of diagnosis.

**Analytic Cases:** Cases which were first diagnosed and/or received all or part of their first course of treatment at KFSH&RC.

**Non-Analytic Cases:** Cases diagnosed elsewhere and received all of their first course of treatment elsewhere.

**Case:** A diagnosis or finished abstract. A patient who has more than one primary is reported as multiple cases.

**Crude Relative Frequency:** The proportion of a given cancer in relation to all cases in a clinical or pathological series.

**First Course of Treatment:** The initial tumor-directed treatment or series of treatments, usually initiated within four months after diagnosis.

Stage of Disease: Extent of disease process determined at first course of treatment.

#### SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results) Summary Staging:

In Situ: Tumor meets all microscopic criteria for malignancy except invasion.

Local: Tumor is confined to organ of origin.

**Regional:** Tumor has spread by direct extension to immediately adjacent organs and/or lymph nodes and appears to have spread no further.

Distant: Tumor has spread beyond immediately adjacent organs or tissues by direct extension and/or has either developed secondary or metastatic tumors, metastasized to distant lymph nodes or has been determined to be systemic in origin.

**AJCC (American Joint Committee on Cancer) TNM Staging:** A classification scheme based on the premise that cancers of similar histology or site or origin share similar patterns of growth and extension.

#### T+N+M = Stage

- **T:** Extent of primary tumor
- N: Extent of regional lymph node involvement
- M: Distant Metastasis

**Clinical Stage:** Classification based on the evidence acquired before treatment. Such evidence arises from physical examination, imaging, endoscopy, biopsy, surgical exploration and other relevant findings.

**Pathologic Stage:** Classification based on the evidence acquired before treatment, supplemented or modified by the additional evidence acquired from surgery and from pathologic examination of the resected specimen.



# Because health matters

