



# SEYCHELLES NATIONAL CANCER REGISTRY

## REPORT FOR 2009-2011



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## HISTORY

The Seychelles National Cancer Registry (SNCR) was initiated by the Health Department in the Ministry of Health and social Development, as part of the ministry efforts to address the burden of cancer in the country, as cancer is the second leading cause of death after cardiovascular diseases. Since the 1980's, there no cancer data and statistics were based on confirmed cases from the pathology laboratory. The SNCR was officially opened on the 31st October 2008, and operates within the structures of NCD (Non-Communicable Diseases) section in the Public Health Department. The registry consist of one programme coordinator, one Senior Health Information Assistant who works full time with the registry and one Senior lab Technologist who act as supervisor.

Cancer registration is a process of continuous and systematic collection of a defined data set on the characteristics of all persons diagnosed with cancer and of the characteristics of cancer, including treatment outcomes. The SNCR is a population based registry, the aim of which is to register details of every cancer case that occurs in the population. Cancer registration is not mandatory by law in Seychelles; the registry therefore uses both passive and active methods to collect information. Information collected by the registry includes socio-demographic data on the patient, medical clinical information on the tumour (primary, histology site, basis of diagnosis extent of disease (stage and grade of the tumour) and treatment and follow-up information). Information such as vital status of the patient and cause of death, which are useful for calculating survival rates, are also included.

To date the registry has registered a total of 1068 cases, and for the period of the three years of this report (2009-2011), the registry has registered 459 new cases.

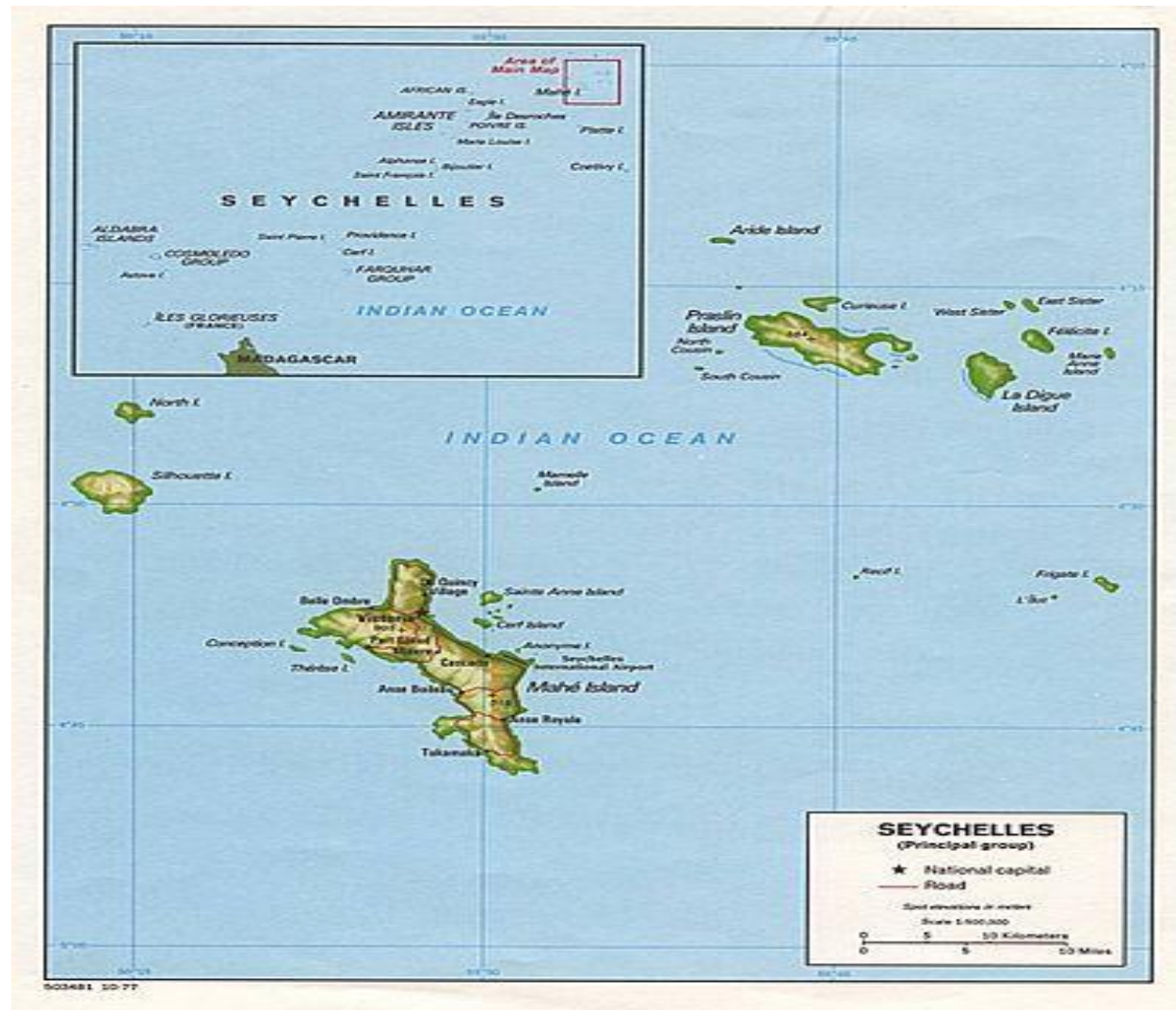
The SNCR uses the CanReg4 software of IARC/IACR to manage and analyse the data collected. The registry provides routine statistical annual incidence and mortality data by sex, age, and primary site. It is also used for teaching purposes e.g.: the tutors at the National Institute Health and Social Studies.

The SNCR is situated in the Sheik Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan diagnostic centre within the Seychelles Hospital.

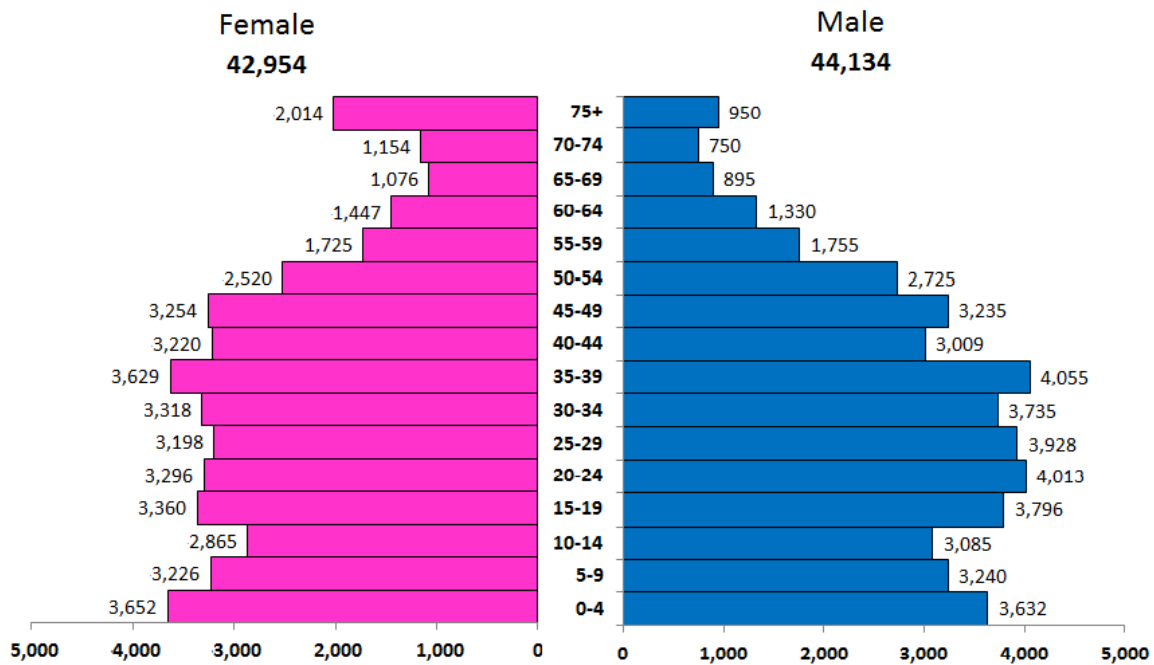
## POPULATION COVERED

The landmass is only 459 km<sup>2</sup>, but the islands are spread over an Exclusive Economic Zone of 1,374,000 km<sup>2</sup>. About 90 percent of the population of 87,088 live on Mahe, 9% on Praslin and La Digue. Mahé is the largest island, with a size of 156.7 km<sup>2</sup> (61 sq. miles), and according to the last census there was an increase of 862 persons between 2011 and 2012.

**Figure 1: Map showing the cancer registration area in the Seychelles**



**Figure 2: Population pyramid**



In 2012 the population of Seychelles was 87,088 persons (44,134 males and 42,954 females), as recorded in the census of 30th June (census 2012), and the population is increasing at a rate of 1% annually. The age and sex distribution of the population is shown in Figure 2. Seychelles has an older population compared, with most of Africa, with about 8% of the population aged 65 and over; life expectancy for a woman is 79, whereas for men it is only 69. 82.3% of the population is Roman Catholic, 6.4% is Anglican and the remainder (12%) of other denominations.

## METHODS

### Statistical methods

Results are presented as numbers of cases registered in the three year period (2009-2011) and average annual incidence rates. The latter are calculated as:-

$$\frac{\text{Number of cases} \times 100,000}{\text{Average annual population at risk} \times 3}$$

Either for the whole population of males and females (crude rates) or for 5 year age groups (age specific rates), per 100,000 population.

Age Standardisation is carried out by two methods.

#### a) Direct standardisation

Using age specific rates, applied to the "World Population" (Doll & Smith, 1982) to obtain the (World) Age Standardised Rate (ASR) per 100,000 population.

#### b) Cumulative rate (to age 74).

This is obtained by adding age specific rates for individual years of age up to age 74. If these rates are expressed per 100,000, the result is divided by 1000, to obtain the cumulative rate (cum. rate) per 100 (%). It is approximately equal to the probability (percentage chance) of developing the given cancer by age 74 (before age 75), given the age specific incidence rates in the tables.

## RESULTS

The results are presented as numbers of cases registered in the three year period (2009-2011) and average annual incidence rates and cumulative rates. The registry uses CANREG (version 4) for data entry, management and for basic analysis.

A total of 453 cases were observed during the period 2009-2011 of which 254 (56.1 %) were males and 199 (43.9 %) females (ICD-0 codes-C00-C95). Benign, in situ, and cancers of uncertain malignancy (behaviour codes 0, 1, and 2) are excluded from the analyses.

The average number of cases registered per year was 151. There were only two cases of cancer in children aged less than 15 (boys with leukaemia). 43% of cases occurred at ages 50-69 and 38% at ages 70 or more. The numbers of reported cases and the percentage distribution of the five most common cancers are shown in Table 1 and Figure 3.

**Table 1. Most common cancers, by sex, 2009-2011**

MALES			FEMALES		
Site	Number	% total	Site	Number	% total
Prostate (C61)	73	28.7%	Breast (C50)	59	29.1%
Mouth & Pharynx (C00-C14)	48	18.9%	Colo-rectum (C18-C20)	27	13.5%
Colo-rectum (C18-C20)	34	13.4%	Cervix uteri (C53)	21	10.6%
Lung (C33-C34)	10	3.9%	Corpus uteri	9	4.5%
Oesophagus (C15)	9	3.5%	Lung (C33-C34)	8	4.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>254</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>199</b>	

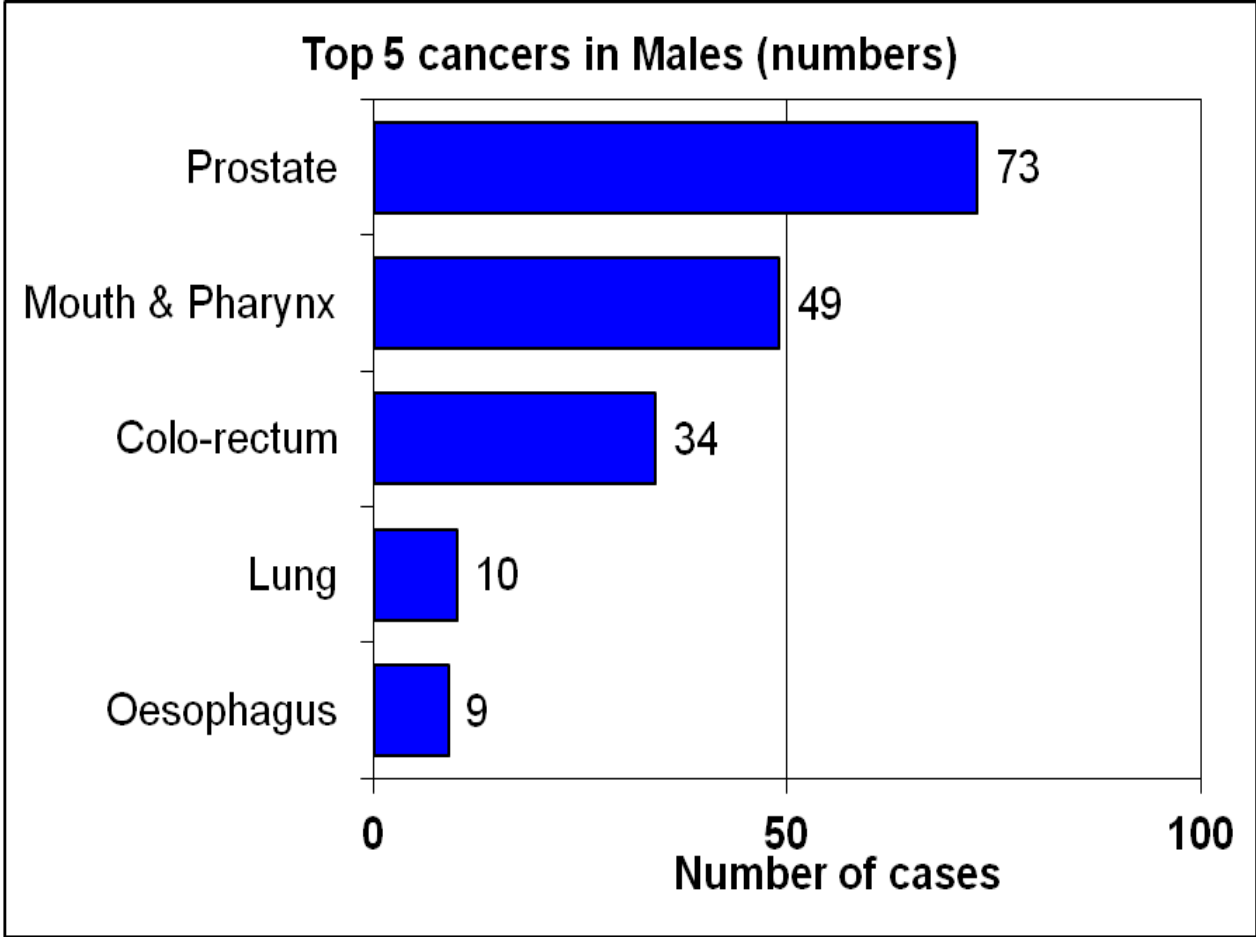
In males, prostate cancer is the most common, accounting for 28.7% of cases registered, whereas in females breast cancer is the leading malignancy, with 29.1% of the total cancers reported.

Detailed tabulations, showing numbers of cases registered, and incidence rates per 100,000, according to sex, cancer type and age group, are included as an Appendix Table.



Figure 3a shows the 5 most common cancers in men according to cases registered in the three year period. In men, prostate was the most common cancer with 73 cases, followed by mouth and pharynx (49 cases).

Figure 3a



In women (**Figure 3b**) the most common cancers reported for the three years are breast (59 cases), colo-rectal cancers (27 cases), and cancers of the cervix (21 cases).

**Figure 3b**

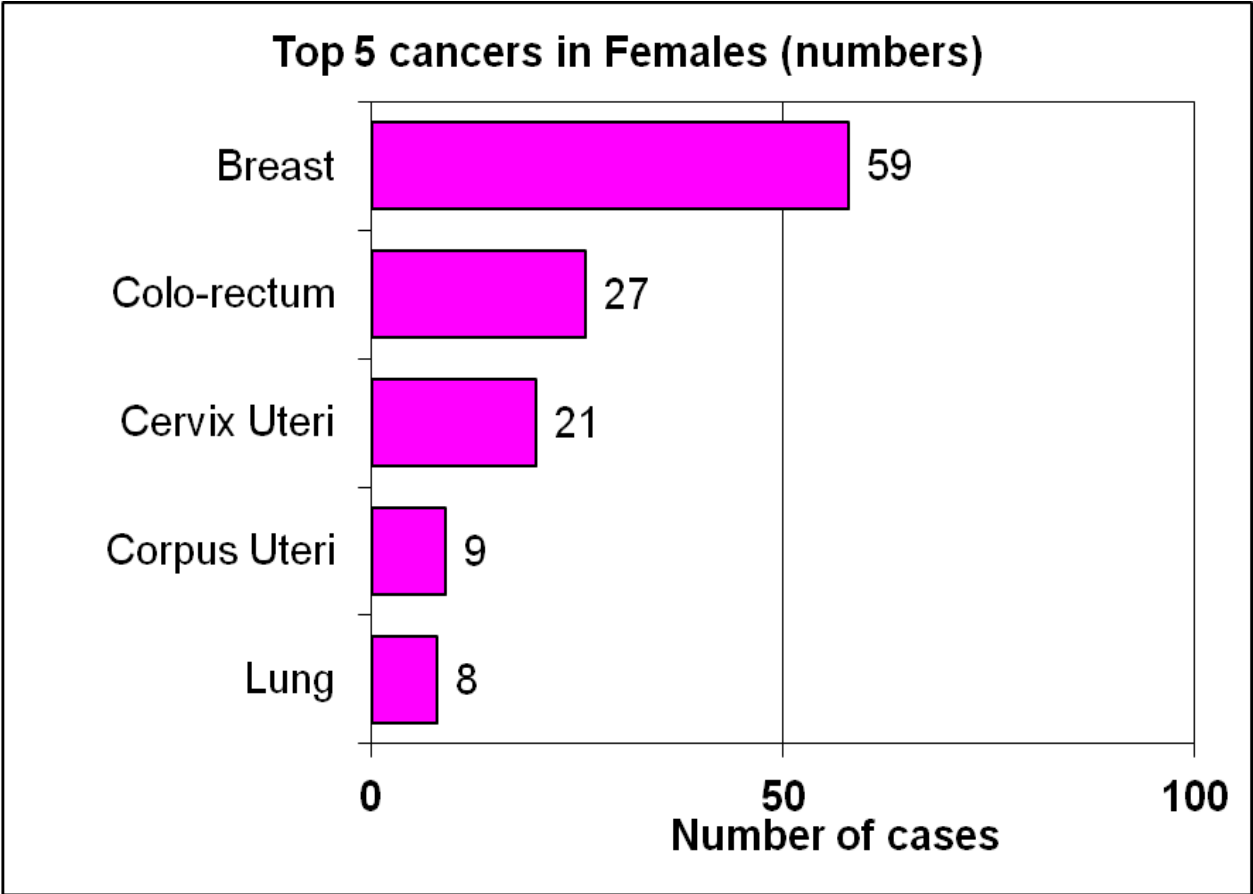
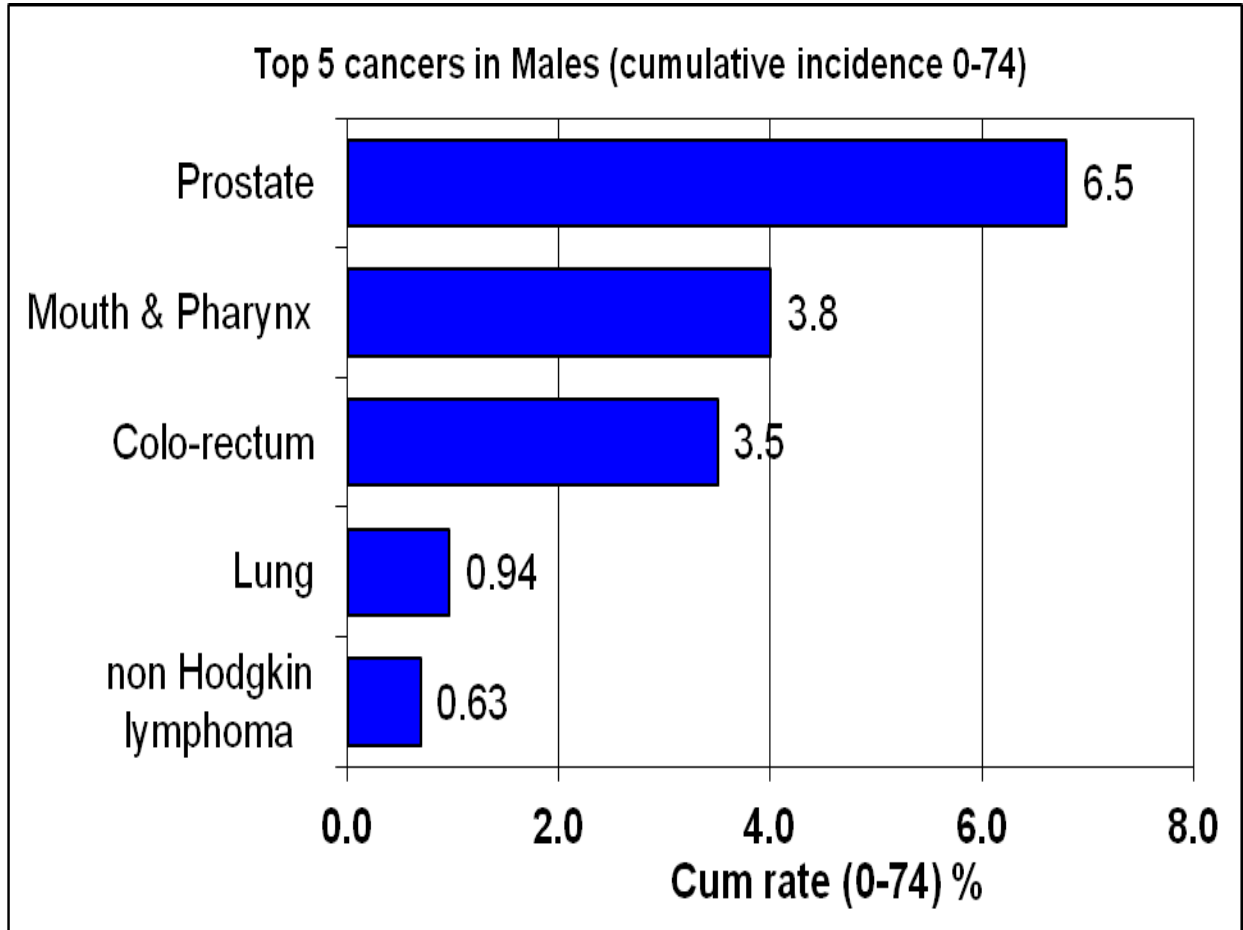


Figure 4a (males) and 4b (females) show the ranking of cases according to the cumulative incidence (0-74). In men the highest cumulative incidence is for prostate cancer (6.5 %) followed by cancers of the mouth and pharynx (3.8%) and colon-rectum (3.5%). In women, the sequence is: cancer of breast (4.0%), colon-rectum (1.5 %), and cervix (1.4%).

**Figure 4a**



**Figure 5b**

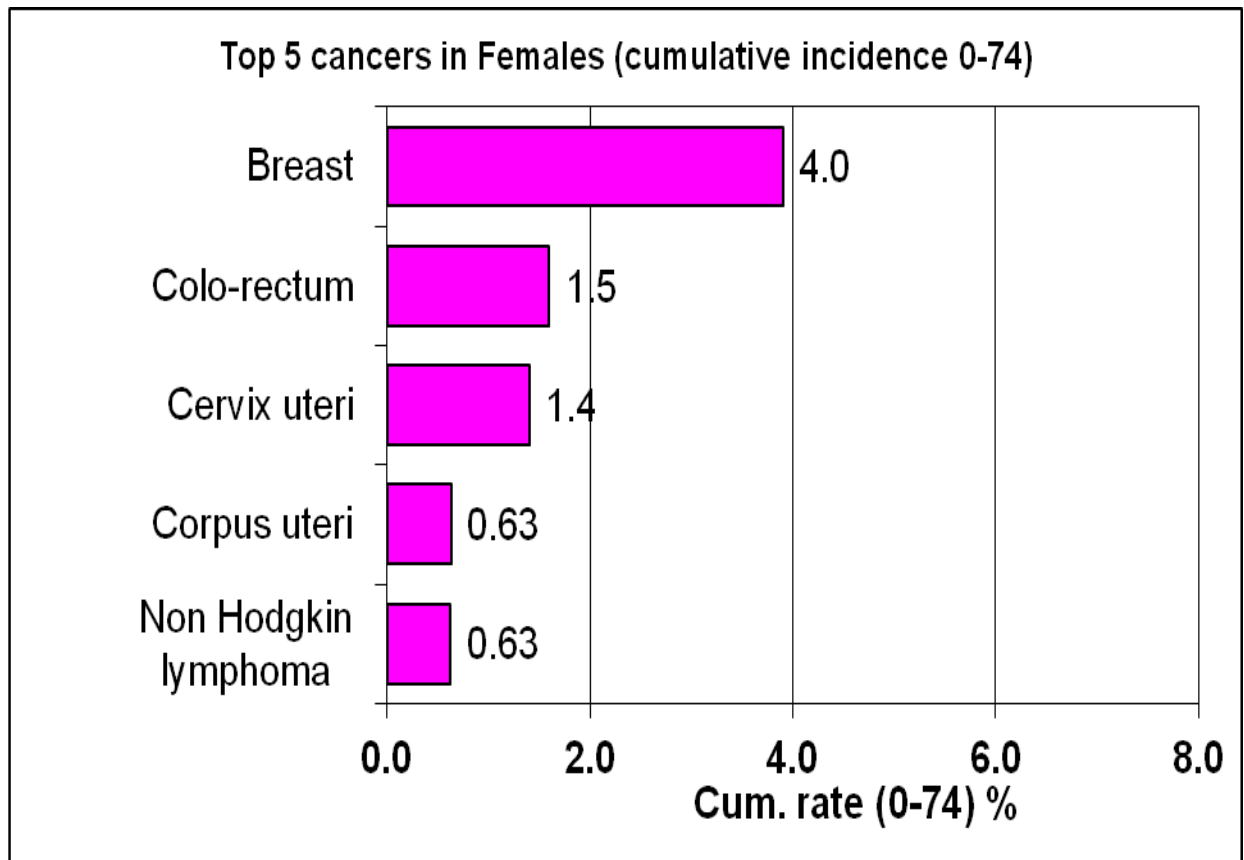


Figure 5a shows age specific rates for three most common cancers in men. Cancer of the prostate shows a steep increase with age, as shown in the graph, with very high rates above the age of 60. The rate of increase of incidence with age for cancers of the mouth and pharynx, and large bowel, is less.

**Figure 5a**

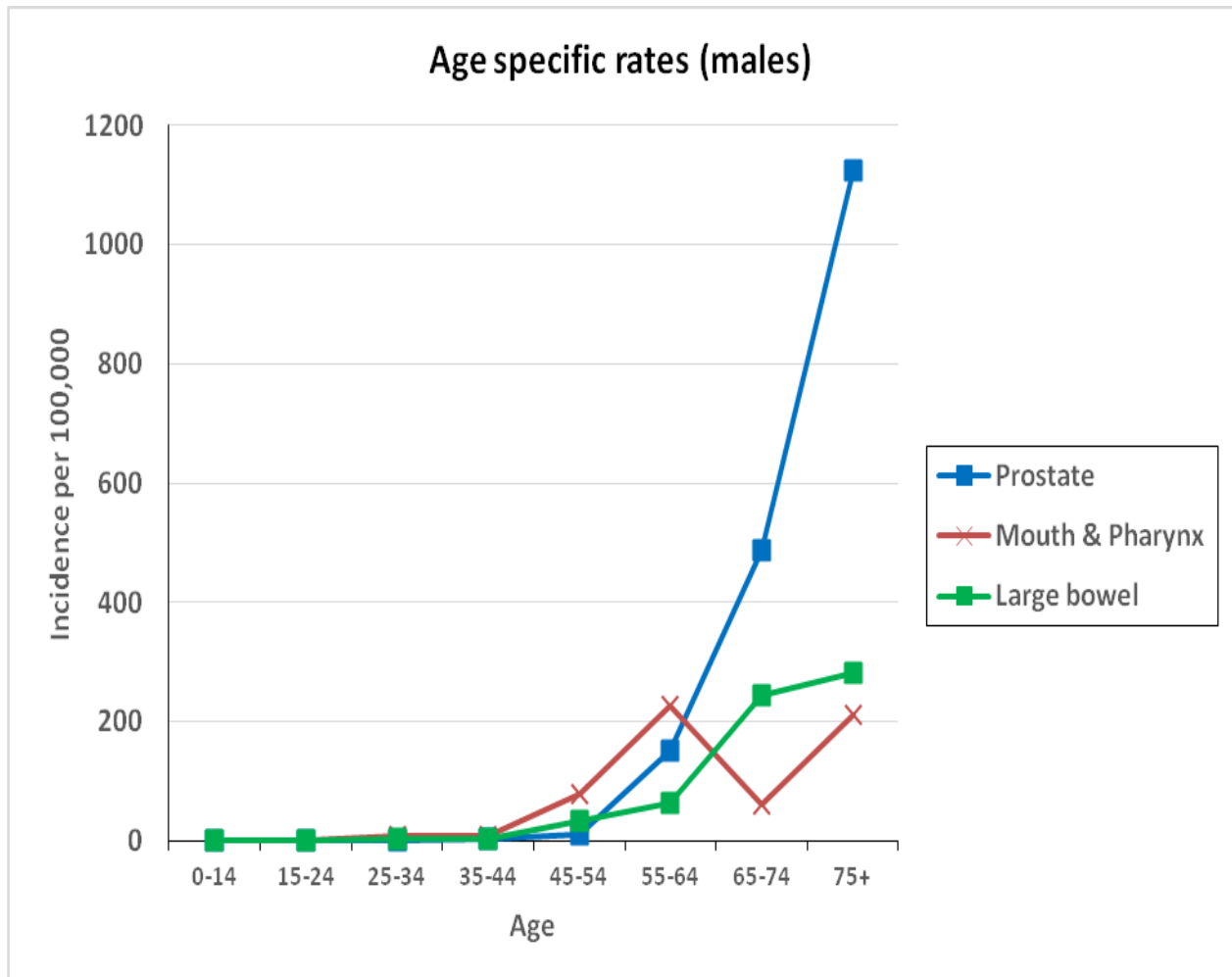
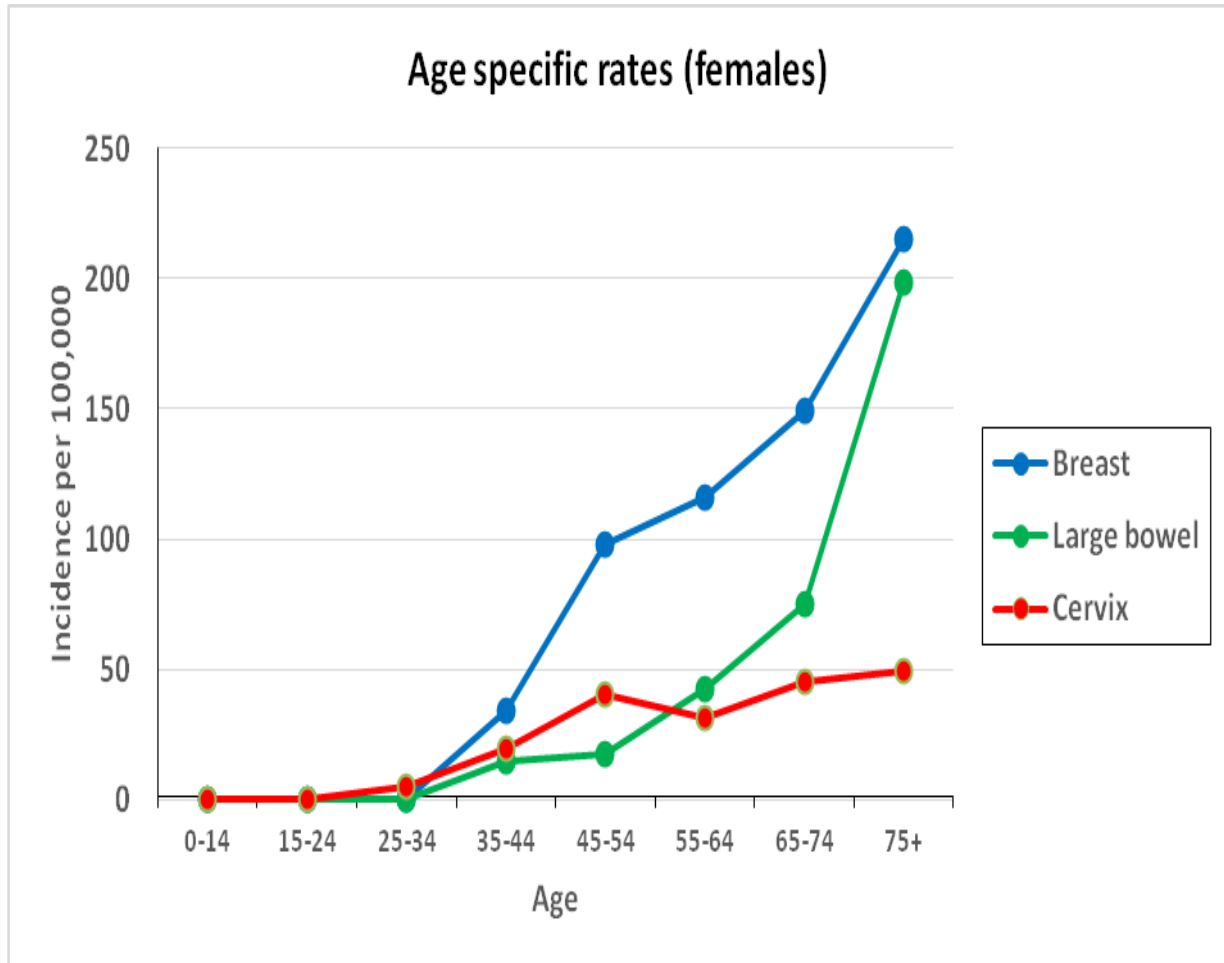


Figure 5b shows age specific incidence rates for the three most common cancers in women. Incidence rates of breast cancer are rather high in older women aged 70+, while the incidence of cancer of the cervix seems relatively constant after age 50.

**Figure 5b**



## **Data quality**

### **a. Quality control methods (descriptive)**

The CANREG system carries out checks for internal validity. These checks ensure that items such as sex, age, date of birth, incidence date, site of primary, histology, behaviour and grade are within an acceptable range of values. Logical consistency checks are done between data items such as the date of diagnosis and birth date, sex and site. Impossible or unlikely combinations of codes are flagged for checking, for example, for specific morphological diagnoses being recorded without a histological examination.

### **b. Basis of Diagnosis (DCO/Clinical/MV) by site**

Table 2 shows the number of cases according to the most valid basis of diagnosis.

**Table 2: Percentage of cases according to basis of diagnosis, by year.**

<b>Data quality indicators for all cancers combined (2009-2011)</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>New Cases</b>	141	161	157
<b>M.V</b>	88%	91%	75%
<b>D.C.O</b>	3.5%	3.5%	5.7%
<b>M/I</b>	83%	68%	77%

Overall, 4.2% of cases were registered on the basis of information on a death certificate (DCO), 84.6% were diagnosed with morphological verification (MV), i.e. by histology, cytology, or haematology, while 11.2% were diagnosed by clinical investigations, including medical imaging.

Table 3 shows the percentage of cases that were registered with morphological verification by site and sex. In men, 82.8% of cases were registered on the basis of a diagnosis with histology or cytology; the figure for women was 86.4%

**Table 3. Percentage of cases morphologically verified, by site and sex**

<b>SEYCHELLES 2009-2011.</b>		
<b>Cases registered, and basis of diagnosis</b>		
<b>MALE</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>MV (%)</b>
Mouth & Pharynx	49	93.9
Colon-rectum	34	85.3
Lung	10	30
Prostate	73	75.3
Lymphoma	9	100
Leukaemia	10	90
<b>All sites</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>82.8</b>
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>MV (%)</b>
Mouth & Pharynx	6	100
Colon-rectum	27	85.2
Lung	8	37.5
Breast	58	91.4
Cervix	21	95.2
Other uterus	9	77.8
Ovary	7	71.4
Lymphoma	10	100
Leukaemia	6	100
<b>All sites</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>86.4</b>



## DISCUSSION

a. Factors to be consider in interpreting observations

For the period presented in this report, one should consider the effect on the calculated rates of the uncertainty resulting from the small number of cases at individual sites.

b. Comparison of rates with same registry over time (earlier period(s))

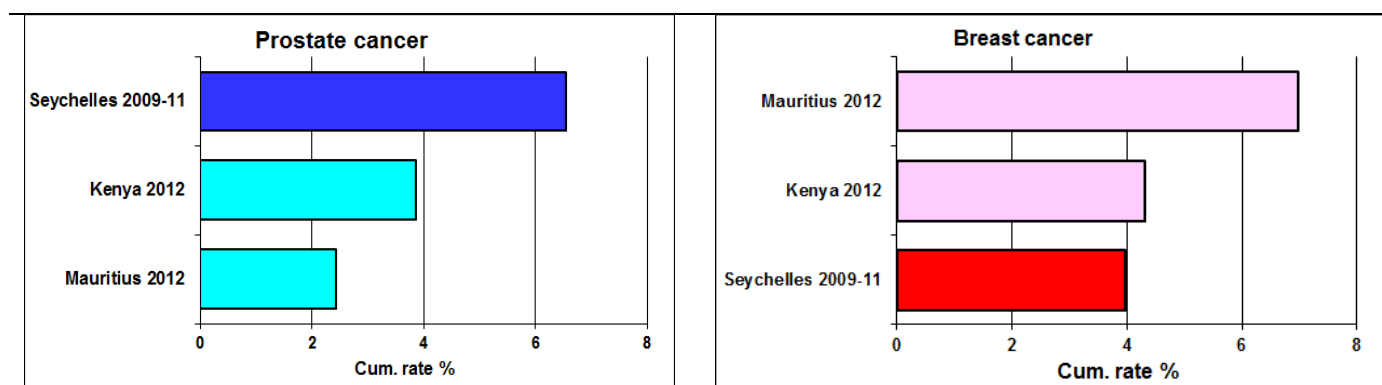
The cancer registry was founded in 2008, and collected data retrospectively for the years 2006-2008. It is likely that identification of cases during this period was incomplete. 333 cancers were registered, representing a crude incidence rate of about 130 per 100,000, compared with 459 in 2009-2011 (crude rate 171 per 100,000)

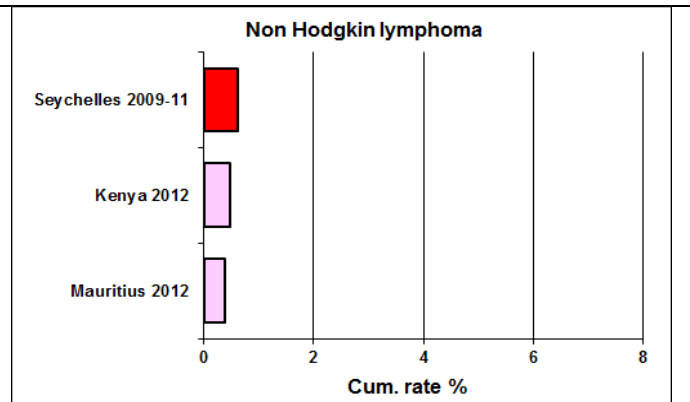
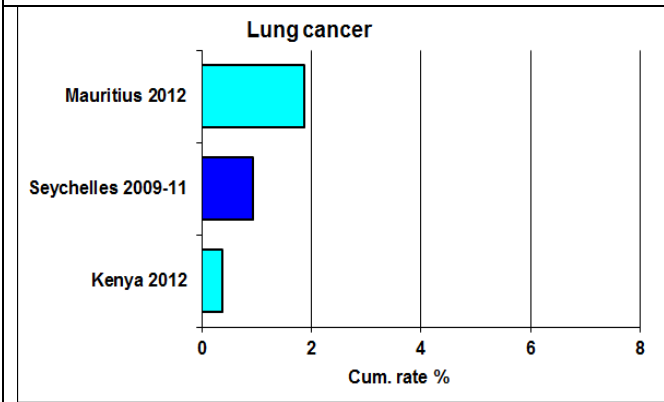
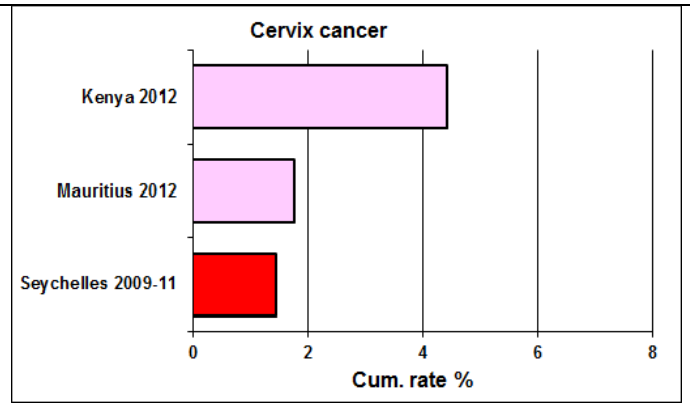
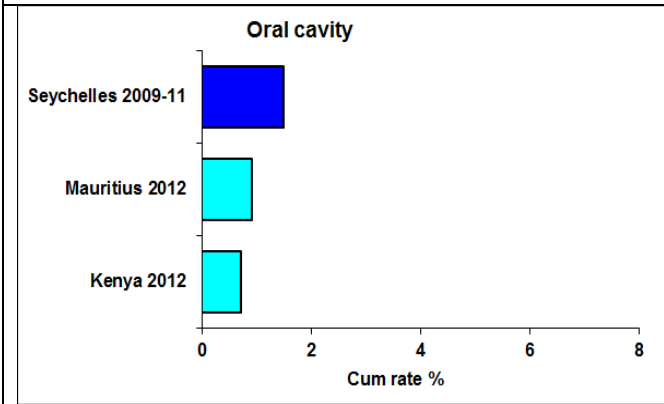
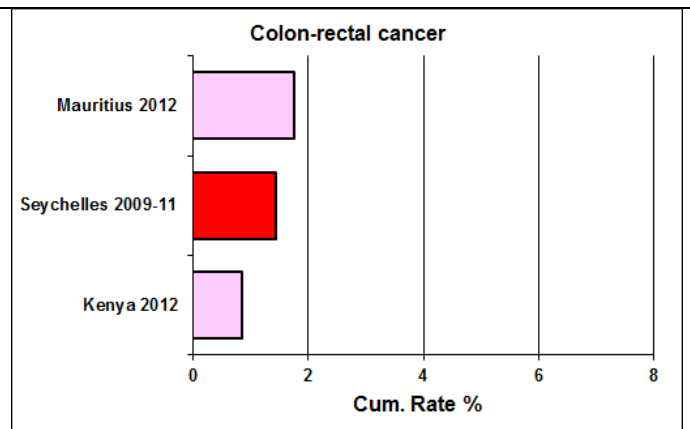
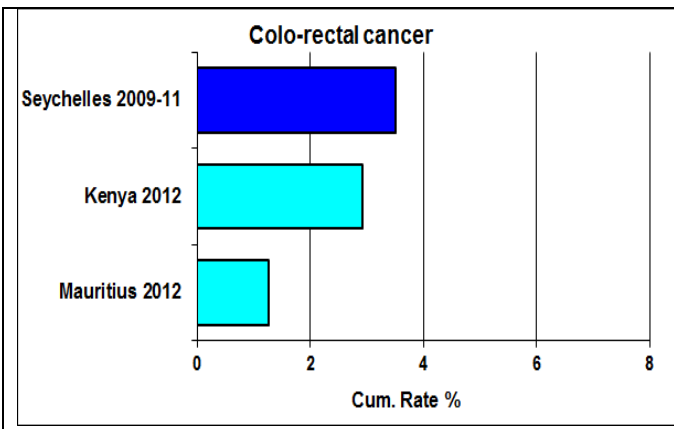
c. Comparison of summary rates with other registries (in same region)

Figure 6 shows a comparison of the cumulative incidence rates (0-74) in Seychelles (2009-2011) with the estimated incidence in 2012 in two nearby countries: Mauritius and Kenya (Globocan 2012, IARC 2013).

Results for the four most common cancers of men (left) and in women (right) are presented.

The relatively high incidence of prostate and colo-rectal cancer is of note, as well as, in men, cancer of the oral cavity (ICD codes C00 – C08). On the other hand, the incidence of breast cancer is lower than in Mauritius and Kenya, and the rather low incidence of cervix cancer more resembles that in Mauritius than the high rates observed on the African mainland.





# Appendix 1

## Number of cases:

### Males

	ALL	Age NK	0-14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75+	% of total	ICD-10
Lip	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.4%	C00
Tongue	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	2.8%	C01-C02
Mouth	13	0	0	0	1	0	6	4	0	2	5.1%	C03-C06
Salivary glands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.4%	C07-C08
Tonsil	8	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	3.1%	C09
Other Oropharynx	12	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	2	0	4.7%	C10
Nasopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C11
Hypopharynx	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.2%	C12-C13
Pharynx unspec.	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1.2%	C14
Oesophagus	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	3.5%	C15
Stomach	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	2.4%	C16
Small intestine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.4%	C17
Colon	23	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	8	7	9.1%	C18
Rectum	11	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	4	1	4.3%	C19-C20
Anus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C21
Liver	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1.6%	C22
Gallbladder etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C23-C24
Pancreas	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1.2%	C25
Larynx	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	3.1%	C32
Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	3.9%	C33-C34
Other Thoracic organs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.4%	C37-C38
Bone	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.8%	C40-C41
Melanoma of Skin	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.4%	C43
Other Skin	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	2.4%	C44
Kaposi sarcoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C46
Connective,Soft tissue	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.4%	C47;C49
Breast	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0.8%	C50
Penis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.8%	C60
Prostate	73	0	0	0	0	1	2	14	24	32	28.7%	C61
Testis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.4%	C62
Kidney	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1.2%	C64
Bladder	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	2.4%	C67
Other Urinary organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C68
Eye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C69
Brain, Nervous system	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.4%	C70-C72
Thyroid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C73
Other Endocrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C75
Hodgkin disease	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.4%	C81
Non-Hodgkin lymph.	7	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	2.8%	C82-C85
Multiple Myeloma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.4%	C90
Lymphoid Leukaemia	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	2.4%	C91
Myeloid Leukaemia	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.8%	C92-C94
Leukaemia unspec.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.8%	C95
Other & unspecified	13	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	2	2	5.1%	Other
All sites Total	254	2	1	0	6	9	40	70	61	65	100.0%	All
All sites but C44	248	2	1	0	6	9	39	70	60	61	97.6%	Not C44

## Number of cases

### Females

	ALL	Age NK	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	% of total	ICD-10
Lip	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.5%	C00
Tongue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C01-C02
Mouth	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1.5%	C03-C06
Salivary glands	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.5%	C07-C08
Tonsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C09
Other Oropharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C10
Nasopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C11
Hypopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C12-C13
Pharynx unspec.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.5%	C14
Oesophagus	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1.5%	C15
Stomach	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2.0%	C16
Small intestine	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2.0%	C17
Colon	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	6	5.5%	C18
Rectum	15	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	4	6	7.5%	C19-C20
Anus	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.5%	C21
Liver	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.5%	C22
Gallbladder etc.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.5%	C23-C24
Pancreas	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.5%	C25
Nose, sinuses etc.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.0%	C30-C31
Larynx	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0%	C32
Trachea, Bronchus,Lung	8	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	3	4.0%	C33-C34
Other Thoracic organs	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.0%	C37-C38
Bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C40-C41
Melanoma of Skin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C43
Other Skin	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.5%	C44
Kaposi sarcoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C46
Connective, Soft tissue	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.5%	C47;C49
Breast	58	0	0	0	0	7	17	11	10	13	29.1%	C50
Vulva	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.5%	C51
Vagina	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2.5%	C52
Cervix Uteri	21	0	0	0	1	4	7	3	3	3	10.6%	C53
Corpus Uteri	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	4.5%	C54
Ovary	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	3.5%	C56
Kidney	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0%	C64
Bladder	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.0%	C67
Other Urinary organs	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.5%	C68
Eye	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.5%	C69
Brain, Nervous system	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.5%	C70-C72
Thyroid	6	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	3.0%	C73
Hodgkin disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C81
Non-Hodgkin lymph.	8	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	1	4.0%	C82-C85
Multiple Myeloma	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0%	C90
Lymphoid Leukaemia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.5%	C91
Myeloid Leukaemia	5	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2.5%	C92-C94
Leukaemia unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	C95
Other & unspecified	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3.0%	Other
All sites Total	199	0	1	4	7	19	50	37	36	45	100.0%	All
All sites but C44	198	0	1	4	7	18	50	37	36	45	99.5%	Not C44

# INCIDENCE RATES: MALES

	ALL	Age NK	0- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75+	Crude rate	ASR	Cum. (0-74) %	ICD-10
Lip	1	0	0	0	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0.04	C00
Tongue	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	64.9	0	35.1	5.3	5.9	0.65	C01-C02
Mouth	13	0	0	0	4.4	0	33.6	43.2	0	70.2	9.8	9.2	0.81	C03-C06
Salivary glands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.8	0	0	0.8	0.9	0.11	C07-C08
Tonsil	8	0	0	0	0	4.7	16.8	32.4	0	35.1	6	5.7	0.54	C09
Other Oropharynx	12	0	0	0	0	4.7	22.4	54	40.6	0	9.1	9.4	1.22	C10
Nasopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C11
Hypopharynx	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.8	20.3	35.1	2.3	2.6	0.31	C12-C13
Pharynx unspec.	3	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	10.8	0	35.1	2.3	2.2	0.16	C14
Oesophagus	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.6	60.8	140	6.8	7.6	0.82	C15
Stomach	6	0	0	0	0	4.7	0	32.4	20.3	35.1	4.5	4.9	0.57	C16
Small intestine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.8	0	0	0.8	0.9	0.11	C17
Colon	23	0	0	0	0	4.7	28	21.6	162	246	17.4	18.4	2.17	C18
Rectum	11	0	0	0	4.4	0	5.6	43.2	81.1	35.1	8.3	9.4	1.34	C19-C20
Anus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C21
Liver	4	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	21.6	0	35.1	3	3	0.27	C22
Gallbladder etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C23-C24
Pancreas	3	0	0	0	0	4.7	0	0	20.3	35.1	2.3	2.3	0.25	C25
Larynx	8	0	0	0	0	0	16.8	21.6	60.8	0	6	6.6	0.99	C32
Lung	10	0	0	0	0	0	11.2	21.6	60.8	105	7.6	8.1	0.94	C33-C34
Bone	2	0	3.4	0	0	4.7	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.6	0.10	C40-C41
Melanoma of Skin	1	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0.06	C43
Other Skin	6	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	0	20.3	140	4.5	4.4	0.26	C44
Kaposi sarcoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C46
Connective tissue	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.8	0	0	0.8	0.9	0.11	C47;C49
Breast	2	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	10.8	0	0	1.5	1.5	0.16	C50
Penis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.8	20.3	0	1.5	1.9	0.31	C60
Prostate	73	0	0	0	0	4.7	11.2	151	487	1124	55.2	60.7	6.54	C61
Testis	1	0	0	0	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0.04	C62
Kidney	3	0	0	0	4.4	0	0	10.8	20.3	0	2.3	2.5	0.36	C64
Bladder	6	0	0	0	0	4.7	5.6	0	40.6	70.2	4.5	4.6	0.51	C67
Other Urinary organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C68
Eye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C69
Brain, Nervous syst.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.3	0	0.8	1	0.20	C70-C72
Thyroid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C73
Hodgkin disease	1	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0.06	C81
Non-Hodgkin lymph.	7	0	0	0	0	4.7	16.8	21.6	20.3	0	5.3	5.2	0.63	C82-C85
Multiple Myeloma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.3	0	0.8	1	0.20	C90
Lymphoid Leukaemia	6	0	0	0	4.4	0	5.6	21.6	20.3	35.1	4.5	4.7	0.52	C91
Myeloid Leukaemia	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10.8	0	0	1.5	1.7	0.11	C92-C94
Leukaemia unspec.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10.8	0	0	1.5	1.7	0.11	C95
Other & unspecified	13	0	0	0	0	0	16.8	64.9	40.6	70.2	9.8	10.5	1.22	Other
All sites Total	254	2	3	0	26	42	224	757	1237	2282	192	204	22.91	All
All sites but C44	248	2	3	0	26	42	218	757	1217	2142	187.4	199.6	22.65	Not C44

## INCIDENCE RATES: FEMALES

	ALL	Age NK	0- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75+	Crure rate	ASR	Cum. (0-74)	ICD-10
Lip	1	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0.06	C00
Tongue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C01-C02
Mouth	3	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	10.5	0	16.6	2.3	1.8	0.16	C03-C06
Salivary glands	1	0	0	0	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.7	0.05	C07-C08
Tonsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C09
Other Oropharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C10
Nasopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C11
Hypopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C12-C13
Pharynx unspec.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.5	0	0	0.8	0.8	0.11	C14
Oesophagus	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	15	0	2.3	2.4	0.36	C15
Stomach	4	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	21	15	0	3.1	3.1	0.42	C16
Small intestine	4	0	0	0	0	0	17.3	0	0	16.6	3.1	2.2	0.17	C17
Colon	11	0	0	0	0	4.9	0	31.6	15	99.4	8.5	5.8	0.52	C18
Rectum	15	0	0	0	0	9.7	11.6	10.5	59.9	99.4	11.6	8.3	0.92	C19-C20
Anus	1	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0.06	C21
Liver	1	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0.06	C22
Gallbladder etc.	1	0	0	0	0	4.9	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0.05	C23-C24
Pancreas	1	0	0	0	0	4.9	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0.05	C25
Nose, sinuses etc.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.5	0	16.6	1.6	1.2	0.11	C30-C31
Larynx	2	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	10.5	0	0	1.6	1.5	0.16	C32
Lung	8	0	0	0	5.1	4.9	17.3	0	0	49.7	6.2	4.2	0.27	C33-C34
Bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C40-C41
Melanoma of Skin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C43
Kaposi sarcoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C46
Connective tissue	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0.8	0.7	0.15	C47;C49
Breast	58	0	0	0	0	34.1	98.2	116	150	215	45	35.9	3.98	C50
Vulva	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.5	0	0	0.8	0.8	0.11	C51
Vagina	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	29.9	16.6	3.9	3.5	0.51	C52
Cervix Uteri	21	0	0	0	5.1	19.5	40.4	31.6	44.9	49.7	16.3	13.3	1.42	C53
Corpus Uteri	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.6	29.9	66.2	7	5.3	0.62	C54
Ovary	7	0	0	0	5.1	0	5.8	10.5	29.9	33.1	5.4	4.4	0.51	C56
Kidney	2	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	10.5	0	0	1.6	1.5	0.16	C64
Bladder	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	16.6	1.6	1.1	0.15	C67
Other Urinary organs	1	0	0	0	0	4.9	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0.05	C68
Eye	1	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0.06	C69
Brain, Nervous syst.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0.8	0.7	0.15	C70-C72
Thyroid	6	0	0	10	5.1	0	11.6	10.5	0	0	4.7	4.5	0.37	C73
Hodgkin disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C81
Non-Hodgkin lymph.	8	0	0	0	5.1	0	17.3	10.5	29.9	16.6	6.2	5.3	0.63	C82-C85
Multiple Myeloma	2	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	10.5	0	0	1.6	1.5	0.16	C90
Lymphoid Leukaemia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0.8	0.7	0.15	C91
Myeloid Leukaemia	5	0	3.4	5	5.1	0	11.6	0	0	0	3.9	3.9	0.27	C92-C94
Leukaemia unspec.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	C95
Other & unspecified	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59.9	33.1	4.7	3.7	0.60	Other
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
All sites Total	199	0	3	20	36	93	289	389	539	745	154.5	125.3	13.71	All
All sites but C44	198	0	3	20	36	88	289	389	539	745	153.8	124.8	13.66	Not C44

# Appendix 2. Cancer Notification Form



Ministry of Health  
&  
Social Development

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
**CANCER NOTIFICATION FORM**  
**SEYCHELLES NATIONAL CANCER REGISTRY, HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

REGISTRY NUMBER: □□□□ □□□□			
<b>PATIENT</b>			
Surname..... Other Names..... <i>(block letters please)</i>			(Use
Previous names (if any).....			
National Identity Number: □□□-□□□□-□-□-□□		Date of Birth: □□-□□-□□□□(DD/MM/YYYY)	
Age: □□	Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	Nationality: <input type="checkbox"/> Seychellois <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Seychellois <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	Birthplace(country) ..... .....
Full Residential Address: ..... .....□□		Telephone: Home..... Office..... Mobile.....	
Occupation: ..... .....□□		Habit: Tobacco <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
Family History of Tumours: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown  If Yes, specify.....		Other illnesses/conditions (please specify) ..... ..... .....	
SOURCE OF INFORMATION Patient File Number.....		Data Source.....□□	

**CURRENT TUMOUR** (one notification form for each primary tumour)

Date of diagnosis: □□-□□-□□□□(DD/MM/YYYY)

Basis of diagnosis (please circle one or more):

- 0 = Death Certificate only 1 = Clinical Only 2 = Clinical Invest/Ultrasound 3 = Surgery 4 = Biochem/immuno test  
5 = Cytology/Haematology 6 = Histology of Mets 7 = Histology of Primary 8 = Autopsy with histology 9 = Unknown

Primary Site (topography) .....C □□.□

Morphology (type of tumour)..... □□□□/□

Extent of Disease (please circle one)

- 0 = In-situ 1 = Localized 2 = Local Extension Only 3 = Local Extension + Regional Nodes  
4 = Regional Nodes Only 5 = Distant Mets 8 = Not Applicable (e.g. KS & hematological malignancies)  
9 = Unknown

Grade

.....

Stage (In-situ, Stage I/IA/IB/IC, Stage II/IIA/IIIB/IIC, Stage III/IIIA/IIIB/IIIC,  
Stage IV/IVA/IVB/IVC, Unknown)

.....

T: N: M:

T = Primary tumour, N =Regional lymph nodes, M = Distant Metastasis

**PREVIOUS CANCER**

Yes  No  Unknown (If yes) Date of diagnosis: □□-□□-□□□□

Previous Topography .....C □□.□

Previous Morphology..... □□□□/□

**TREATMENT** (please select)

Yes No Unknown Yes No Unknown

Surgery    Hormone Therapy

Chemotherapy    Palliative Treatment

Radiotherapy    Other treatment    (If yes,

specify) .....



**FOLLOW UP**

Date of last contact/death: □□-□□-□□□□(DD/MM/YYYY)

Patient Status:  Alive  Dead  Unknown

If Alive:  Remission  Relapse  Recurrence  Unknown

If dead, cause of death:

Cancer related

Non-cancer cause

Unknown

Direct cause of death

.....

Remarks if any

.....

.....

.....

.....

Notified By.....

*(Name & post title)*

Signature..... Date.....

## **REFERENCES**

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray, F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.0, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC Cancer Base No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>,