Cancer Registration in Basrah-Southern Iraq: Validation by Household Survey

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Abstract

On an international scale, the burden of cancer in absolute numbers continues to increase, mainly due to aging of population in many countries, the overall growth of the world population, changing lifestyle with increasing cancer-causing behavior, like cigarette smoking, changing dietary habits and sedentary life. Cancer is the second-leading cause of death and disability in the world, after only heart disease. Recently, increasing incidence and mortality of cancer have also become evident in the developing world. In Iraq and particularly in Basrah in the southern part of the country, the burden has definitely increased and deserves extensive research. The present paper is part of an extensive household survey carried out in Basrah in 2013. Among the objectives was to validate official cancer registration in the governorate. The cross-sectional survey had a retrospective component to inquire about the incidence of cancer and cancer-related deaths during the three years preceding the date of inquiry (2010-2012). A convenient sample of 6,999 households with 40,688 inhabitants using multistage cluster sampling was surveyed involving all urban and rural areas of Basrah. The official cancer registration activities in Basrah seemed to have attained a high level of registration coverage (70-80%) but the gap, represented by missed cases, is still high enough to criticize the system. Most of the missing cases were either not notified by treating facilities or they were diagnosed and treated outside Basrah. Using a set of parameters, the pattern of cancer was consistent based on data of the household survey and data of the cancer registry but a gap still existed in the coverage of incident cancer and mortality by cancer registration. Integrated serious steps are required to contain the risk of cancer and its burden on the patient through improving the registration process, improving early detection, diagnostic and management capabilities and encouraging scientific research to explore the hidden risk factors and possible causes of low registration coverage. Periodic household surveys seemed feasible and essential to support routine registration.

Keywords: Cancer registration - Basrah - validation - household survey
Cancer registry data

IR per 100,000 per year

91.8

200.0

198

2016

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From ethical point of view, the original protocol was approved by the Ethical Committee of the College of Medicine, University of Basrah. Data were analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science-Version 15). Crude incidence rates were computed and compared accordingly.

Results

Comparative incidence rates by age and sex

Table 1 shows a comparison of the age specific incidence rates of cancer of all sites using the household data and the population–based cancer registration in Basrah. An illustrative diagram is also made (Figure 1). It is clear that the two age patterns are very similar with consistent excess (with few exceptions) of incidence rates from household data over incidence rates from population-based cancer registration. The excess is also seen for gender specific rates particularly for females. Assuming that the household data are more accurate, the coverage rate of incident cancer by population–based cancer registration is approximately 77.9% of the expected incidence at population level.

Comparative incidence rates by cancer site

The cancer site specific incidence rates shown in Table 2 and Figure 2 display consistent higher incidence rates with the household data as compared to incidence rates based on cancer registration. Exceptions do exist but these...
The comparison is restricted to sites common to both sources of data.

Validation by verification of individual cases detected in the household survey

Out of the total 112 incident cases identified during the household survey, 13 were totally diagnosed and treated outside Basrah. Of the remaining 99 cases, 68 were found correctly registered in cancer registry records giving a coverage rate of 68.7%. Thus 31 cases need further tracing to identify the reasons why they did not appear in the cancer registry records.

Discussion

One of the principle components of a successful cancer control programme and of the effective surveillance of cancer at population level is the availability of population –based cancer registry (Alwan., 2010, Wild., 2014, UN., 2014). To be effective, a cancer registry needs to cover the highest number of incident cases at population level to facilitate the calculation of reliable indicators of incidence, mortality and survival. These epidemiological parameters are themselves indicators of impact of interaction among exposures to risk factors, social determinants of disease and responsiveness of the health care system. The results of the present study revealed two important apparently contradicting aspects of cancer registration in Basrah. The first aspect is that cancer registration in Basrah has been going in the right direction over the last few years. This is at least recognized through two indicators presented in this study. The first indicator is based on comparing the overall incidence rates of cancer using data obtained from the present household survey and the cancer registration sources. Here we found that cancer registry covered about 77.8% of the expected incident cancer. The second indicator is the very consistent pattern of age-specific and site-specific incidence rates between the two sources. Such consistency suggests that the registered cases are fairly representative of the whole universe of cancer cases at population level. The second aspect is that a substantial portion of incident cancer in Basrah (22.2%) is still unrecognized by the registration system.
activities and therefore a defect does exist in assessing the burden of cancer and in the preparatory efforts by the Ministry of Health to provide effective coverage (universal coverage) to the true (the diagnosed cases) and the potential cases (ought to be earlier diagnosed cases).

Definitely, some of the missed cases were seen at one or another medical encounter but they were not properly notified to the institutions of cancer registration. The unregistered cases were of two kinds. Some were totally medically managed outside Basrah and therefore they are not expected to be registered. The others (the majority) were not registered due to defect in the process of care and flow of the information. This defect was further confirmed in this study when we traced each case identified in the household survey in the records of the two major sources of the cancer registration: the Official Cancer Registry and the Histopathological Registry. Further work (beyond the resources of this study) is needed to trace the missing names in the original medical care documents to identify the missing links in the process of registration.

How good is cancer registration in Basrah compared to regional examples?

This is very difficult to judge because no validation study could be traced on cancer registries in neighbouring countries. However, some of the registries must be good enough to be considered at favourable status as compared to cancer registration in Iraq and in Basrah. The criteria to judge the quality of these cancer registries is their inclusion in some of the IARC documents such cancer in five contents (Coleman et al., 2008) and the Globocan Statistics Reports. We highly recommend a periodic well organized household survey made by academic and health care institutions to support routine cancer registration.

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References