The paediatric cancer incidence rate in India is 6.3 per 105 while the global estimates are 8.8 per 105. The types of cancers that occur in children vary greatly from those seen in adults. Despite its rarity and major advances in treatment and supportive care, cancer is still the leading cause of death from disease in children younger than 15 years old.

To study different types of childhood cancers registered in Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH) during the years 1985-2013.

Methods: During this period, 23,727 cancer cases were registered. These cancer cases were coded by the International Classification Of Disease for Oncology (ICD-O-3). Since the classification of childhood cancer is based on tumour morphology and primary site (with an emphasis on morphology rather than the emphasis on primary site for adults), all paediatric cancers were further classified according to the ICCC category (International Classification for Childhood Cancer) provided by the SEER Program.

Of the 23,727 paediatric cancer cases seen (M:F ratio is 2:1), 40-42% cases were reported as Leukaemia, in which, Lymphoid Leukaemia, itself was contributing 27-28% of the total cancer cases, followed by Hodgkin’s lymphoma which contributes 5-6% of total cancer cases, lymphomas and so on. In contrast with predominant distribution of carcinomas seen among adults, paediatric tumours exhibit substantial histological and biological diversity, and most were not of epithelial origin.

Incidence Rates (AIR) per 10^5 in Indian PBCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registry</th>
<th>New Paediatric Cases/yr</th>
<th>Incidence Rate per 10^5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>110.5</td>
<td>69.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>156.7</td>
<td>85.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrivnanthapuram</td>
<td>118.9</td>
<td>108.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Leukaemia, Myeloproliferative Disease & Myelodysplastic Diseases**

- Male (n=1712)
- Female (n=3071)

**Neuroblastoma & Other Peripheral Nervous Tumors**

- Male (n=357)
- Female (n=381)

**Lymphomas and Reticulendothelial Neoplasms**

- Male (n=380)
- Female (n=640)

**CNS And Miscellaneous Intracranial & Intraspinal Neoplasms**

- Male (n=1217)
- Female (n=675)

**Other peripheral nervous cell tumors**

- Male (n=4)
- Female (n=2)

**Malignant bone tumours**

- Male (n=1119)
- Female (n=750)

**Soft tissue and other Extra-osseous sarcomas**

- Male (n=1464)
- Female (n=826)

**Bone Carcinomas**

- Male (n=39)
- Female (n=58)

**Germ cell tumours, Trophoblastic Tumours & Neoplasms of Gonads**

- Male (n=445)
- Female (n=434)

The most common cancers in paediatric group were Leukemias, lymphomas followed by Bone and soft tissue sarcomas, Malignant Bone Tumours, CNS-intra cranial neoplasm’s, Retinoblastoma and other tumours like Renal tumours, Neuroblastoma, Hepatoblastoma and germ cell tumours were also observed.