Cancer registries are an essential component of the national effort to initiate cancer control activities. The ultimate aim is to reduce morbidity and mortality due to cancer and this can be done by aggressive and widespread application of the state-of-art methods for prevention, early detection and treatment. It requires the use of cancer registries to focus programs and monitor progress. A network of cancer registries like in India, has evolved over the years. Population and hospital registries continue to provide information.

Introduction

To elucidate the problems and challenges in setting up a rural cancer registry.

Material and Methods

To set up a cancer registry it is necessary to collect the following data:

- Cancer incidence
- Cancer mortality
- Cancer survival
- Cancer diagnosis
- Cancer treatment
- Cancer prevention
- Cancer control

The workflow of a cancer registry is shown in the figure below:

The Workflow

- Population Cancer Registry
- Rural Health
- Medical Colleges
- Pathology Services
- Death Registry
- Cancer patients
- Risk factors
- Cancer diagnosis
- Cancer treatment
- Cancer prevention
- Cancer control

Obstacles in Cancer Registration in developing countries are well known; nonetheless, due to the continued efforts and perseverance hard work of the registry personnel, we could overcome many of the problems hindering the registry activities, and in the future, we hope to continue with the same perseverance and hard work to achieve the desired results.

Results

Preliminary data suggests that the incidence rate are between 30 ~60 per 100,000.

Conclusion

Problems in Cancer Registration in developing countries are well-known; nonetheless, due to the continued efforts and perseverance and hard work of the registry personnel, we could overcome many of the problems hindering the registry activities, and in the future, we hope to continue with the same perseverance and hard work to achieve the desired results.