

# **Cancer Registry and Cancer Control in Thailand**

# The World





# N Thailand

YAHOO! Travel

Bay of Bengal

Indian Ocean

Gulf of Thailand

South China Sea



90°  
© maps.com

100° 110°

# General Information

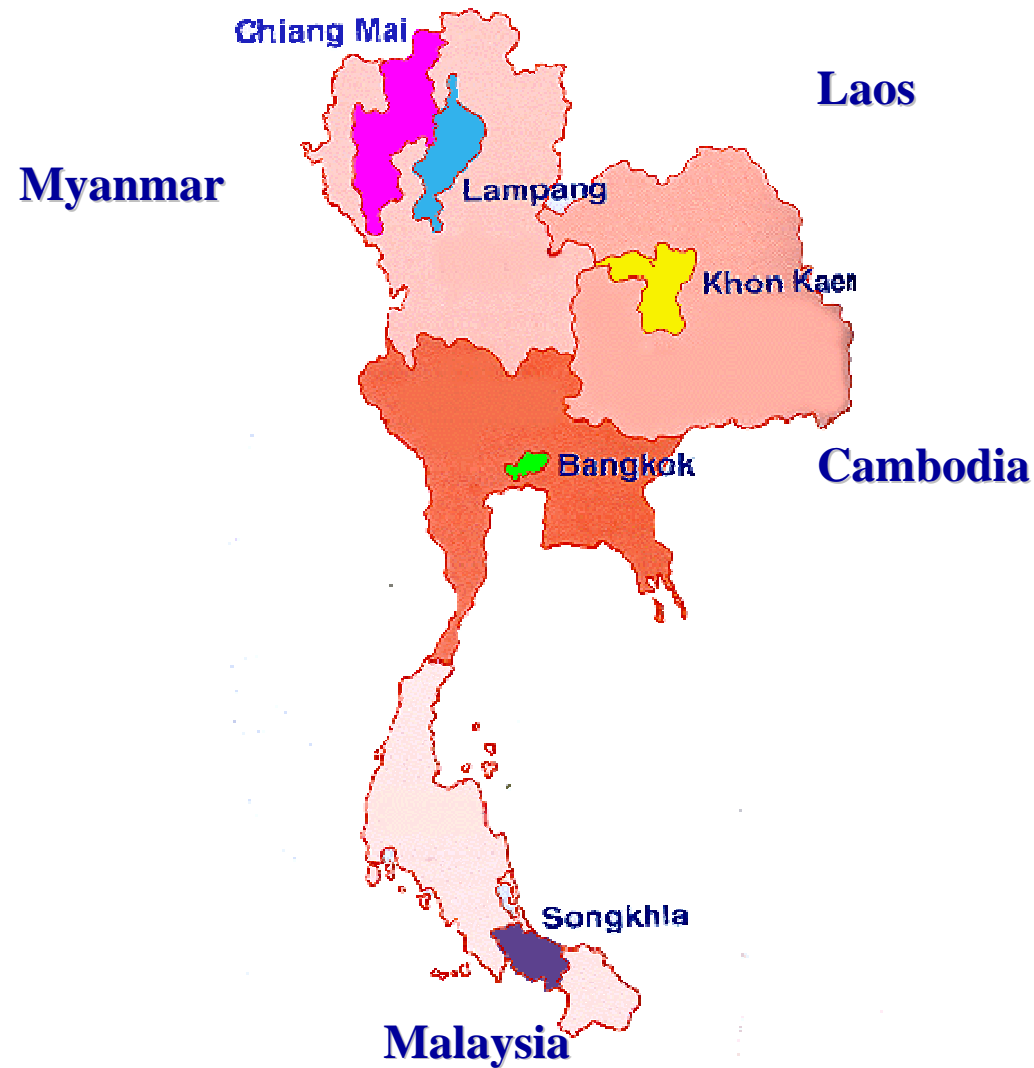


- Language : Thai
- Religion : 94.6% Buddhists,  
4.6% Muslims
- Race : 95% Thai
- Democratic nation with the King as head of the state
- Population                      M= 27 061 733, F= 27 486 797 (1990)  
    M= 30 015 233, F= 30 901 208 (2000)

# Cancer Registry in Thailand

- established in 1963 in Chiang Mai as a hospital-based cancer registry
- In 1971, the NCI collected information from 7 in Bangkok and 46 provincial hospitals
- The first population-based cancer registry started in 1986 in Chiang Mai, followed by Khon Kaen in 1988, Songkhla and Bangkok in 1990 and Lampang in 1993

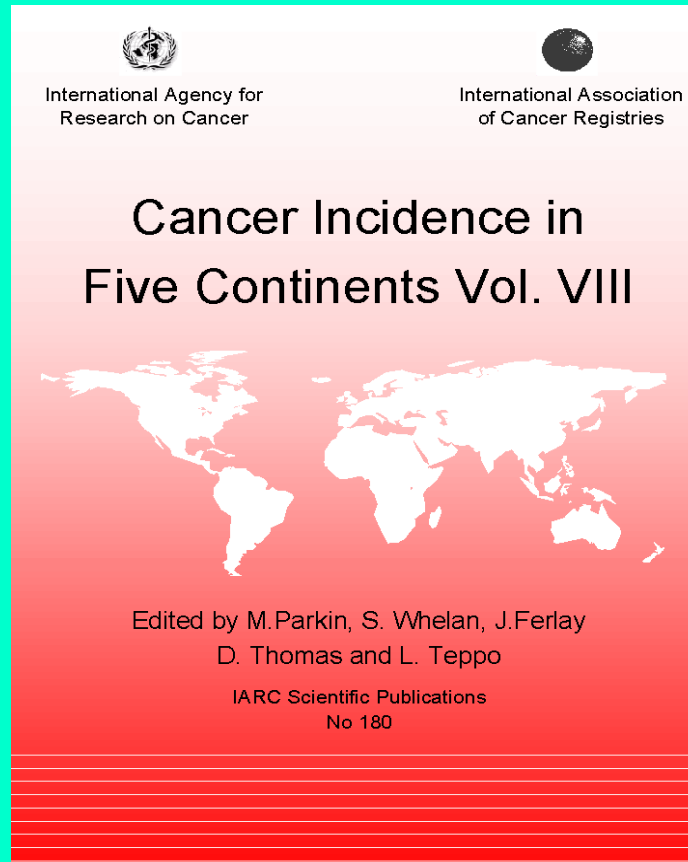
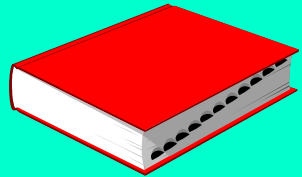
# Thailand Population-Based Cancer Registry



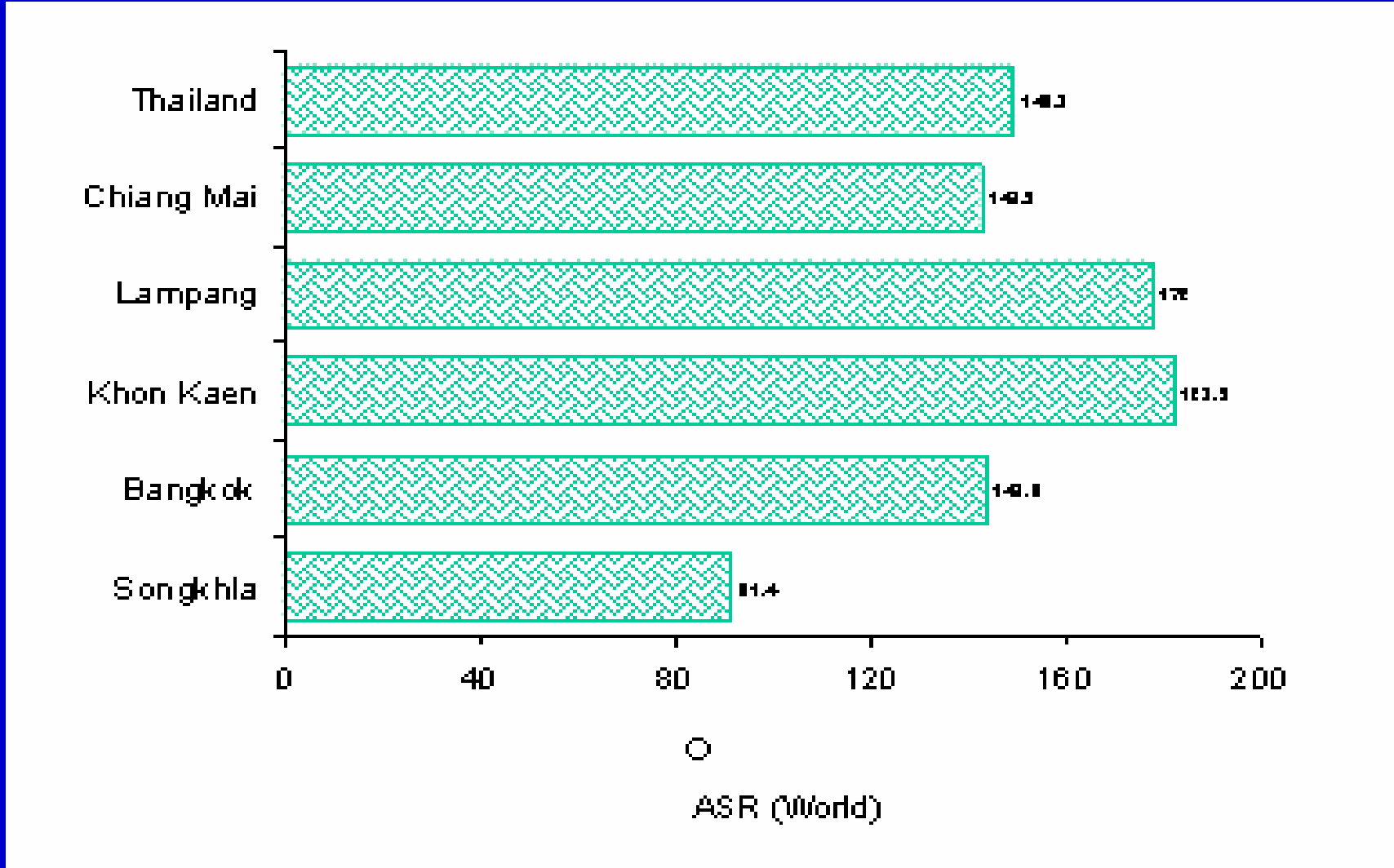
# Cancer Registry in Thailand

- In 1993, with the cooperation of the registries of Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen and Songkhla the National Cancer Institute, and IARC, the 1<sup>st</sup> vol. of Cancer in Thailand (Vatanasapt *et. al.*, 1993) was published.
- In 1999, 2<sup>nd</sup> volume (Derassamee et al.)
- In 2003, 3<sup>rd</sup> Vol. (Sriplung et al.) (Data of 1995-1997)

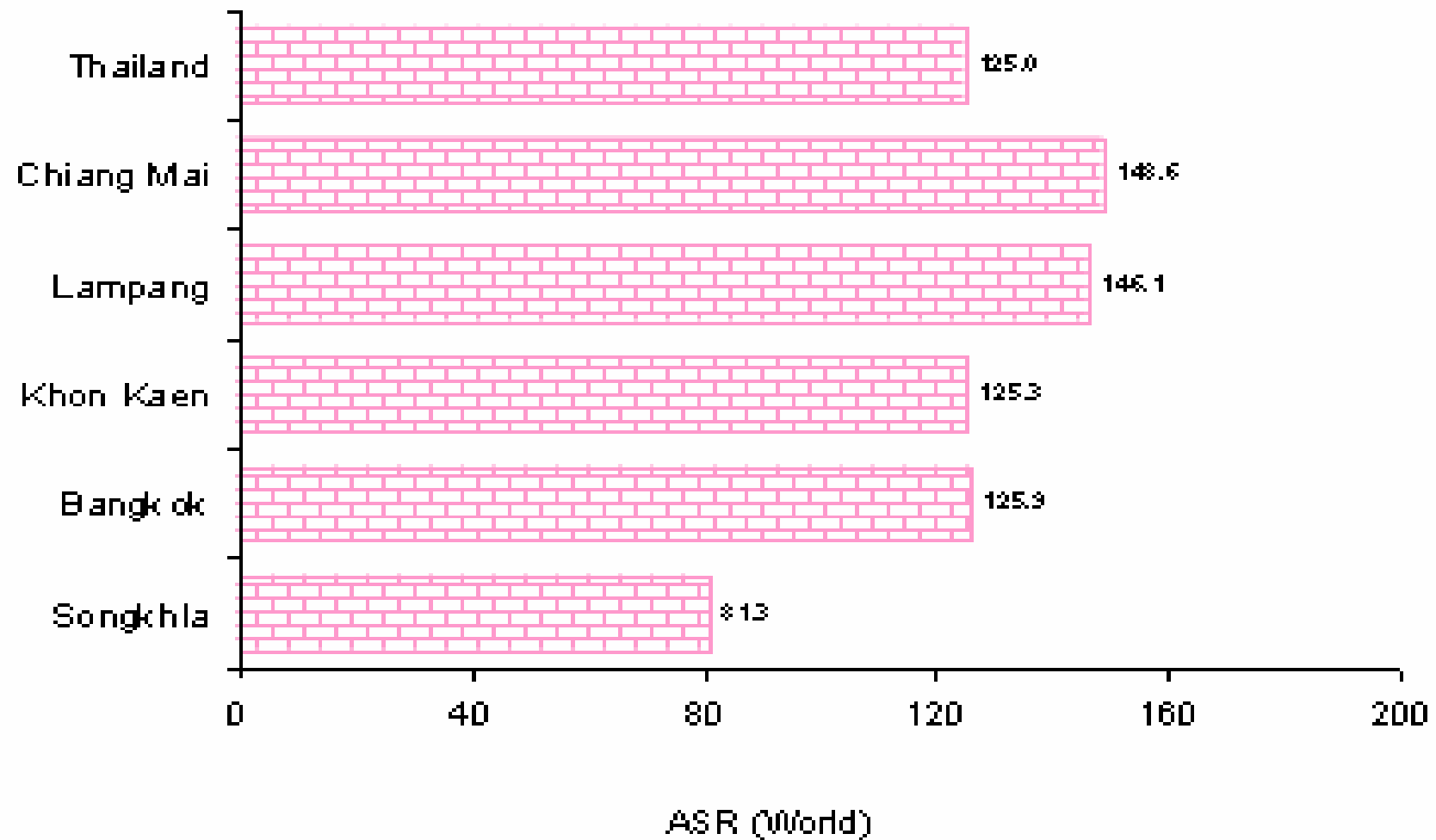
# CANCER INCIDENCE IN FIVE CONTINENTS VOL. VIII



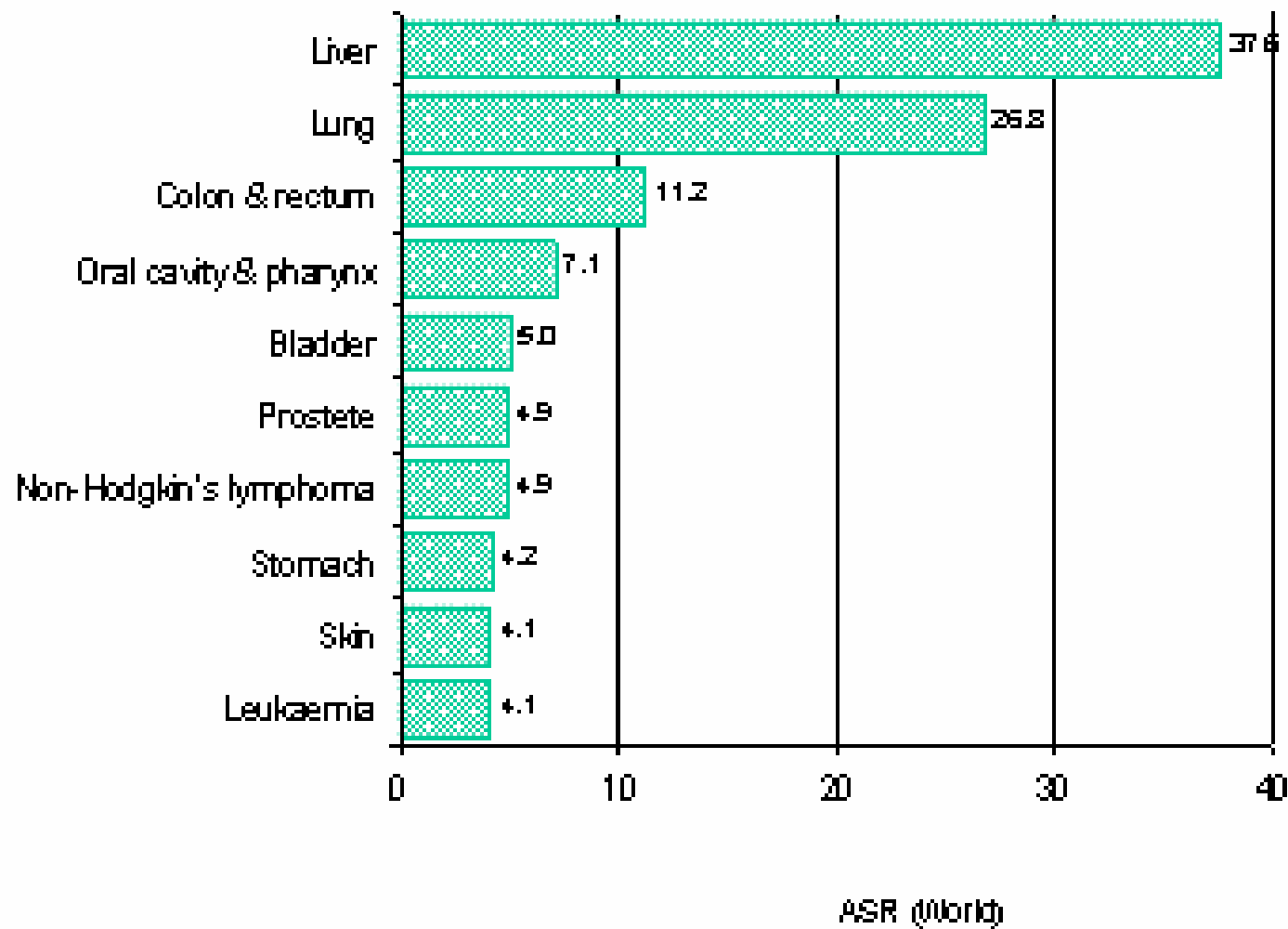




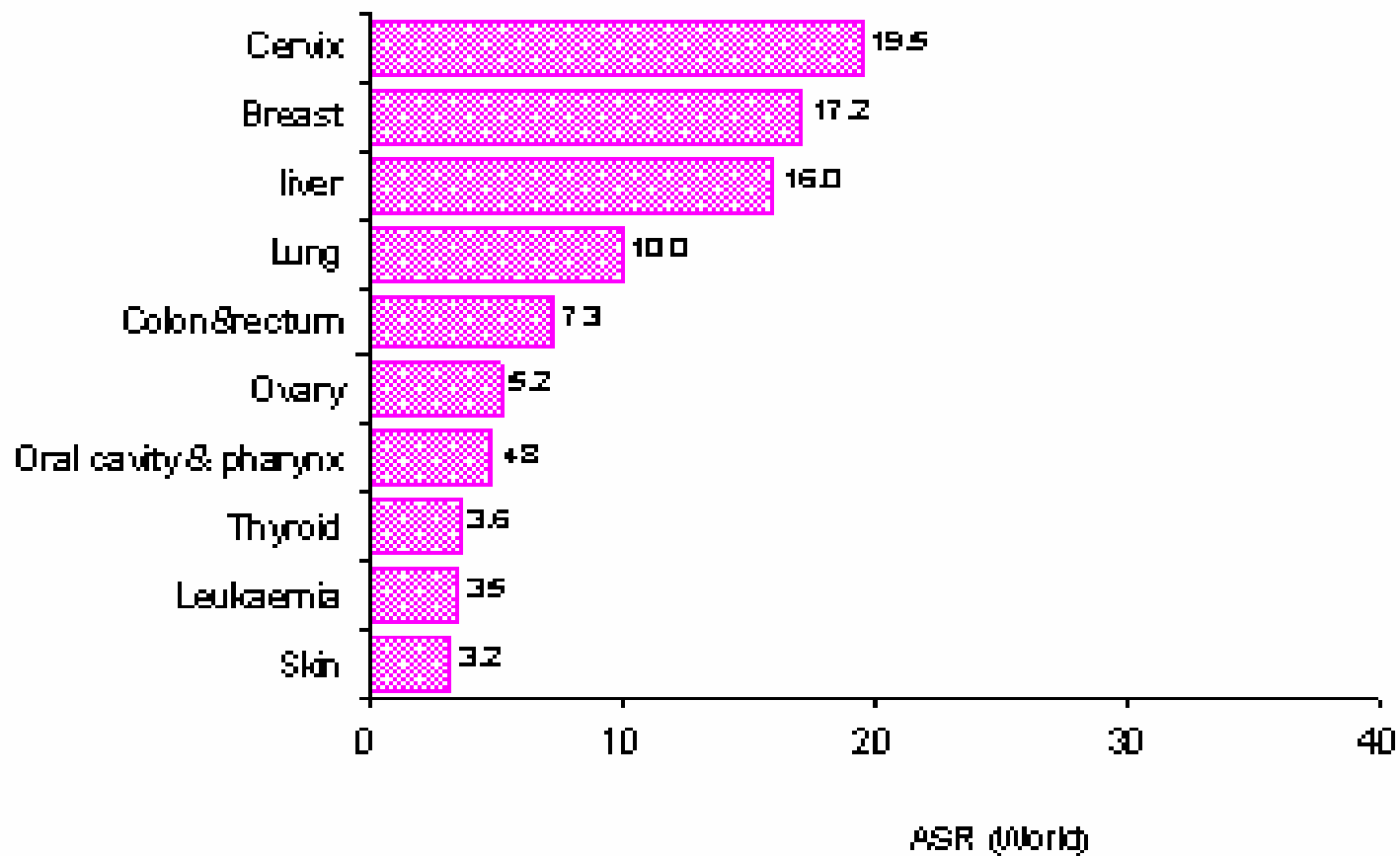
**Cancer incidence in different regions (1995-1997) (Male)**



Cancer Incidence in different regions (1995-1997) (female)

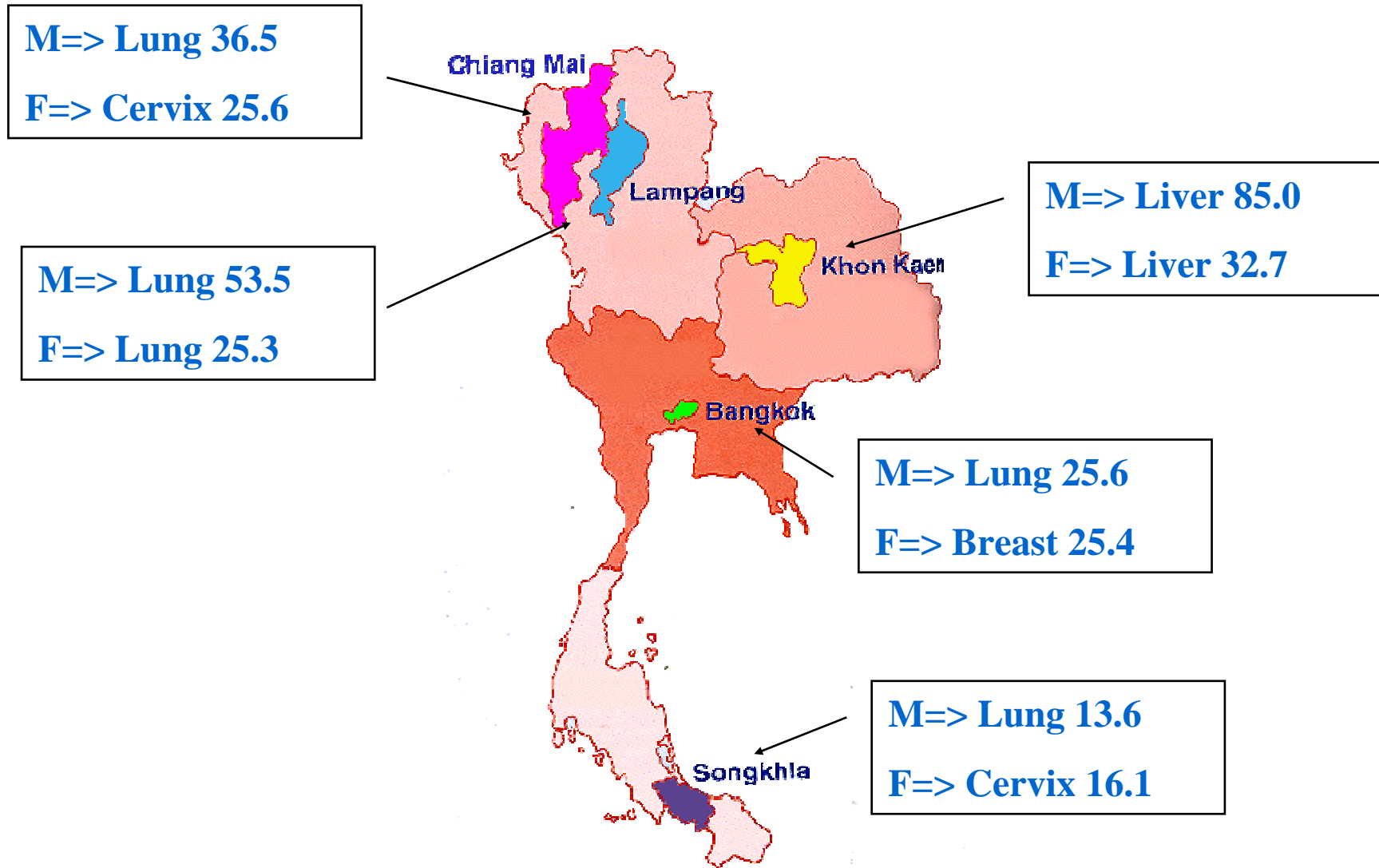


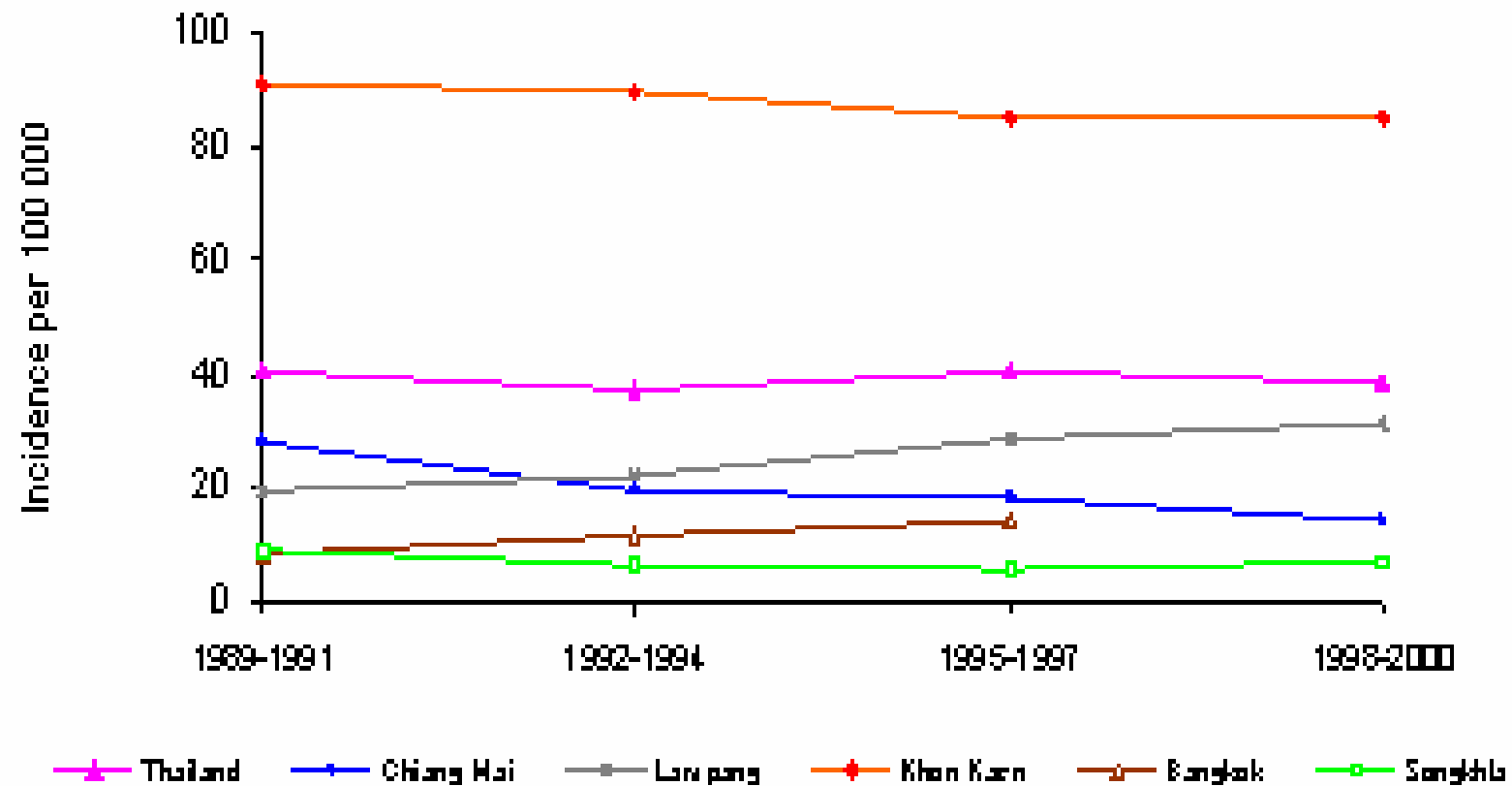
Leading cancer in Thailand (estimated), 1996 (Male)



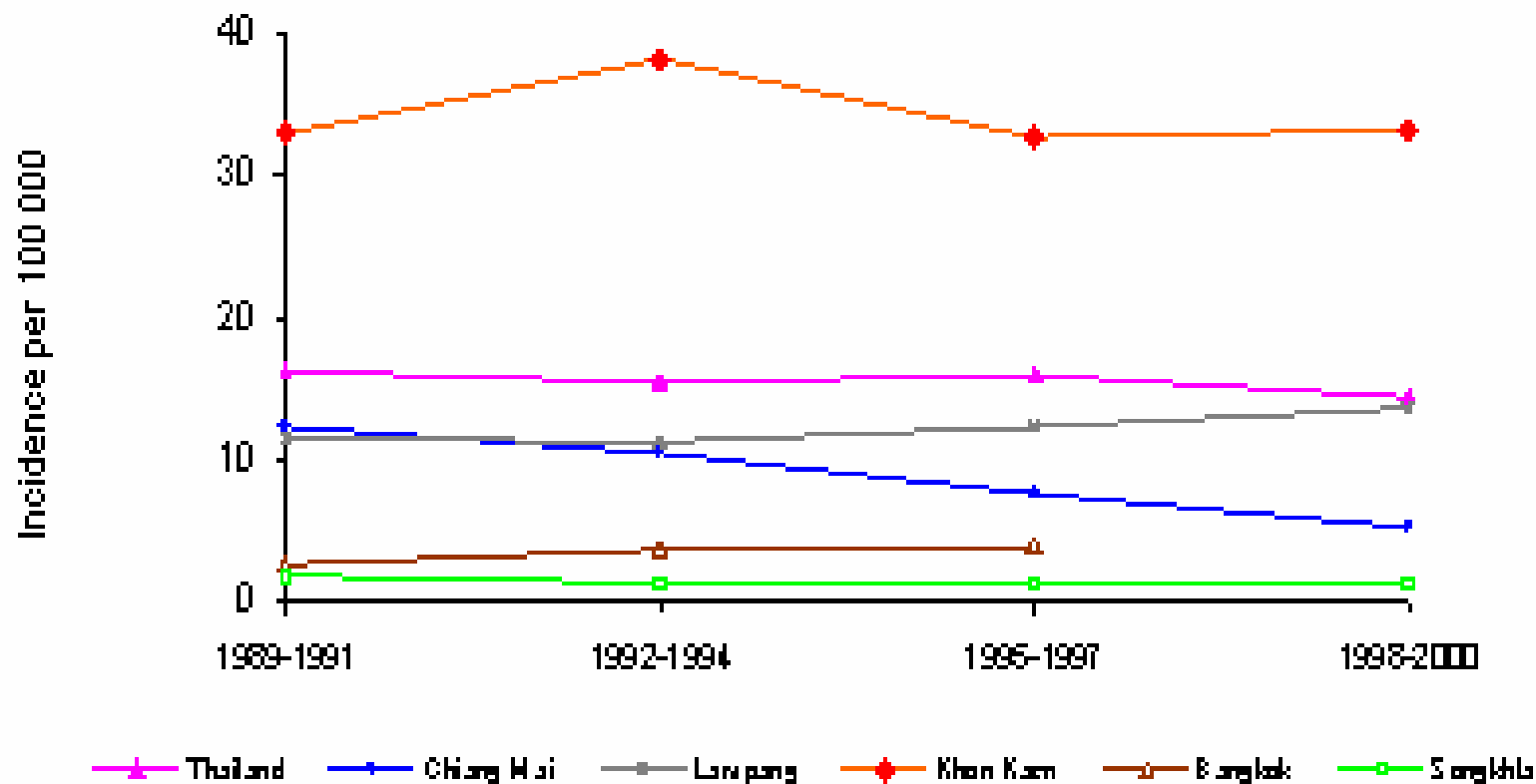
Leading cancer in Thailand (estimated), 1996 (Female)

## Common cancers in different area

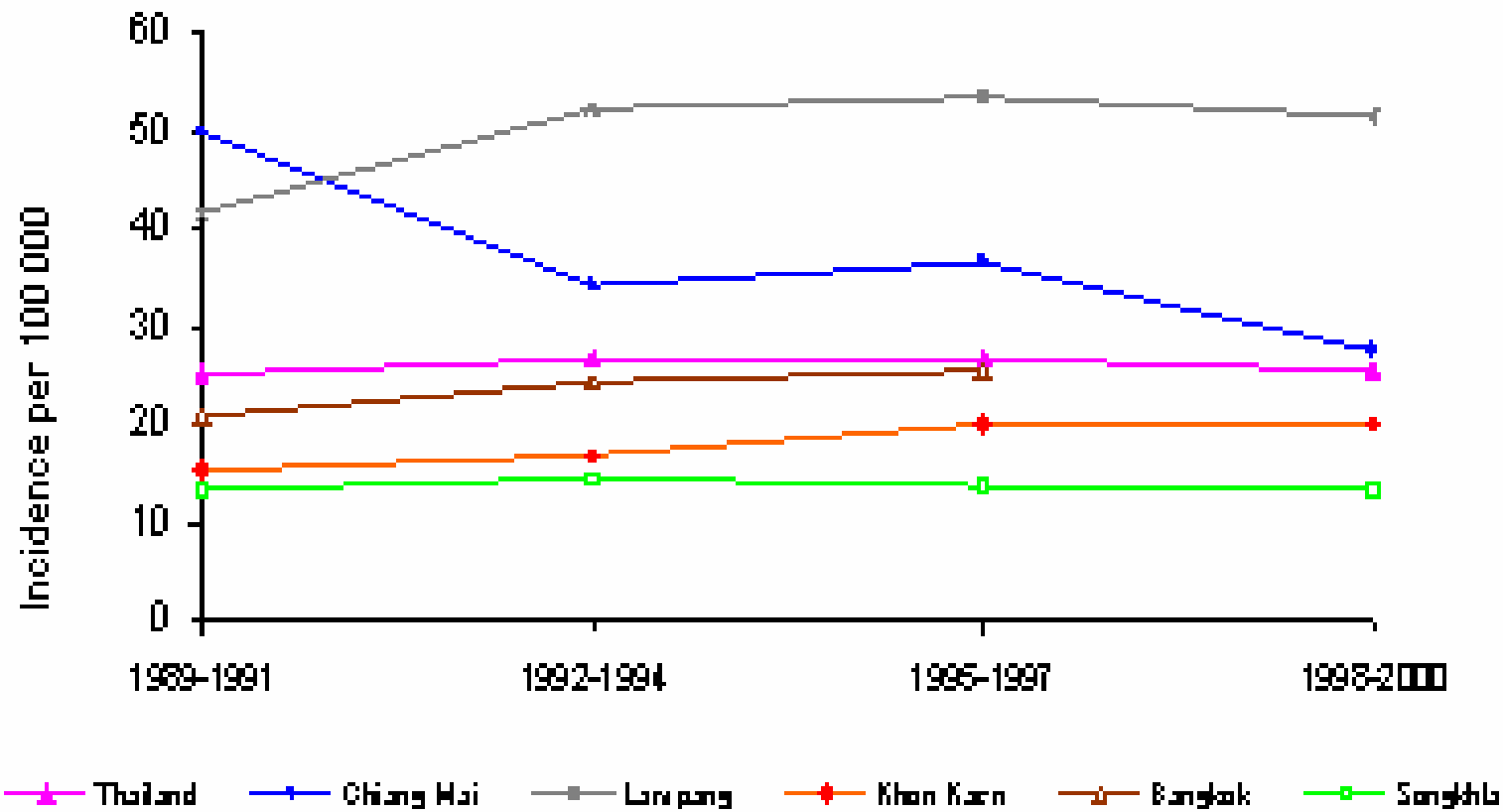




**Trends of liver cancer in Thailand (Male)**

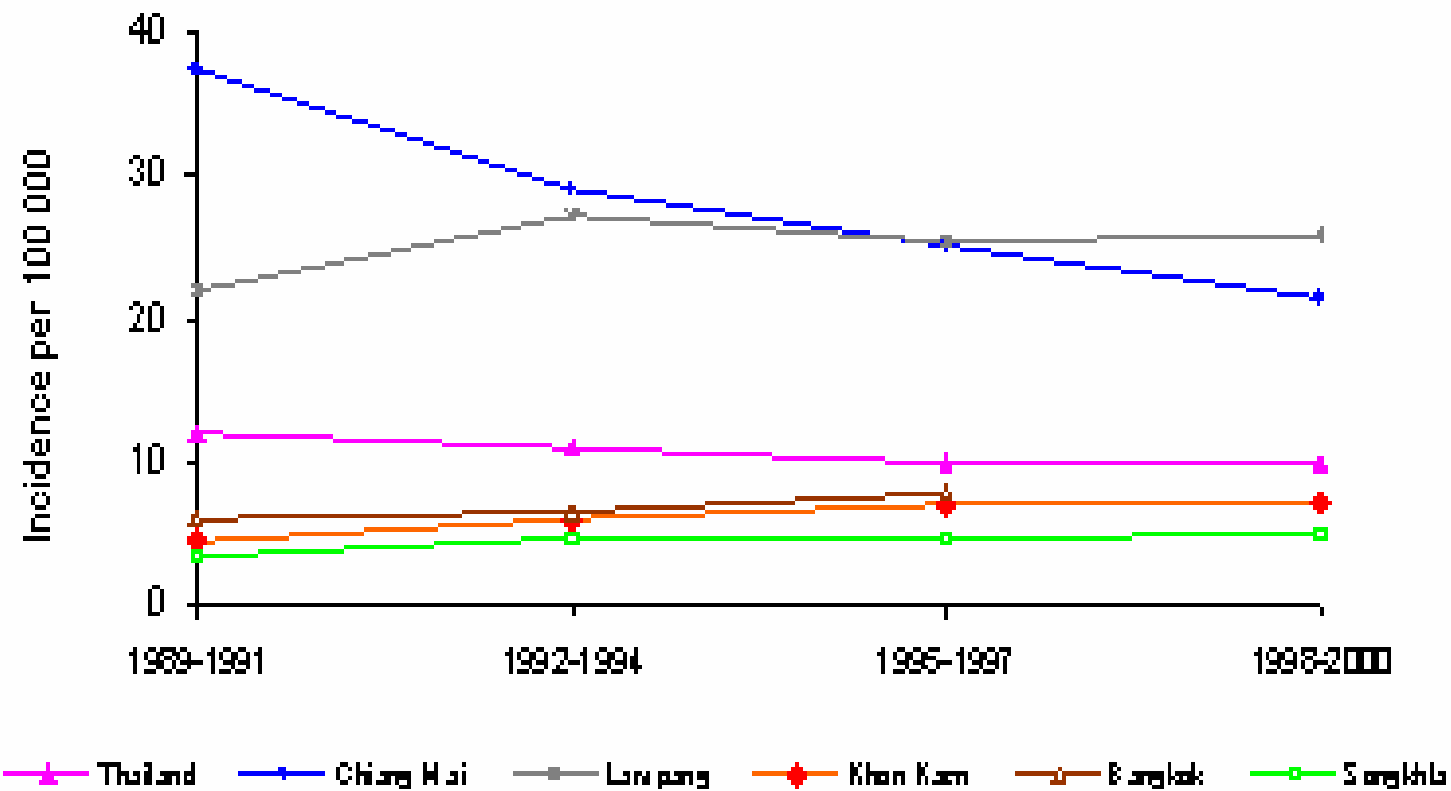


Trends of liver cancer in Thailand (Female)

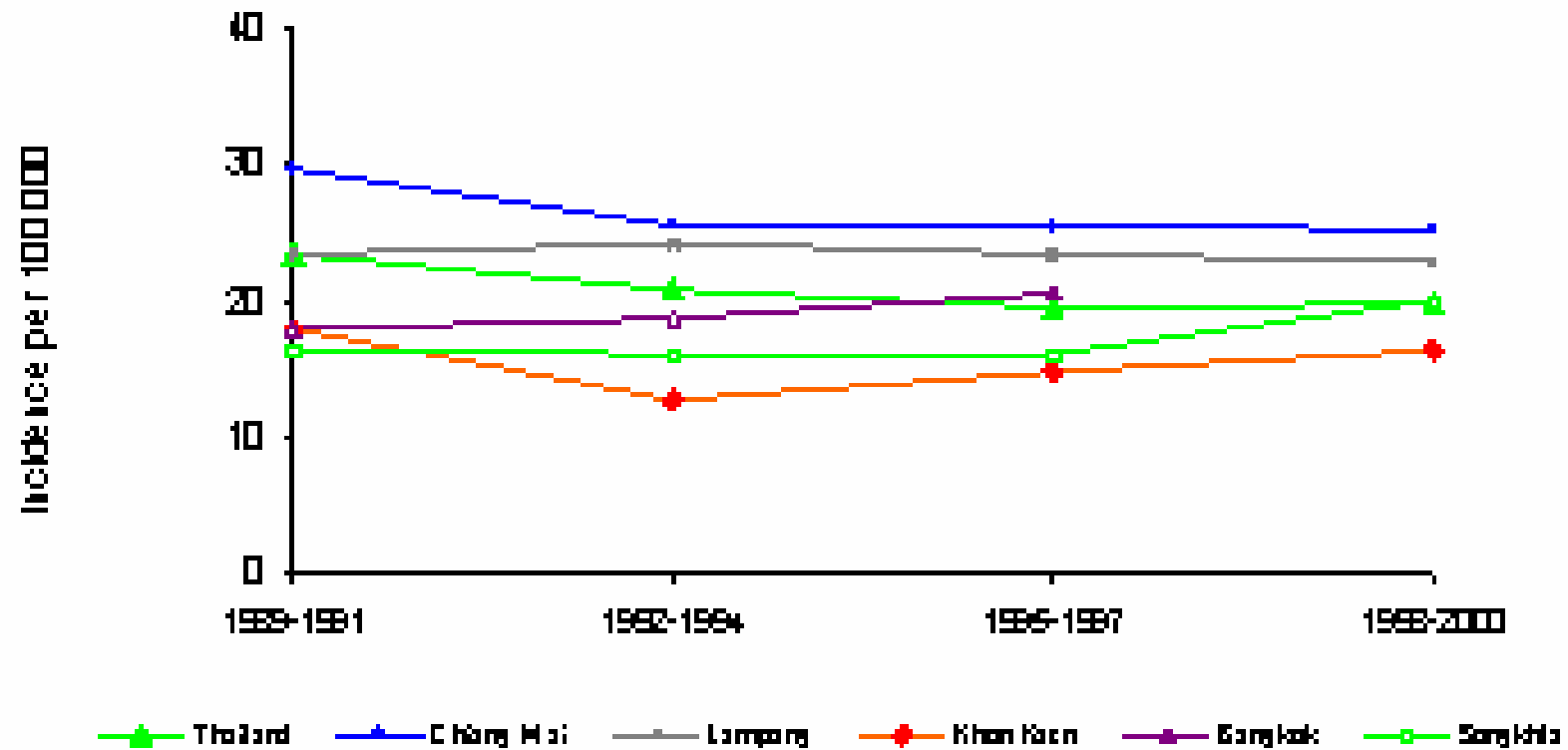


**Trends of lung cancer in Thailand (Male)**





Trends of lung cancer in Thailand (female)



## Trends of cervix cancer in Thailand

# **Cancer Control in Thailand**

**Ministry of Public Health**

# CANCER CONTROL

Priorities and strategies for the eight most common cancer worldwide<sup>1</sup>

Site of cancer <sup>2</sup>	Prevention	Early diagnosis	Curative <sup>3</sup> therapy	Pain relief and palliative care
Liver	++	-	-	++
Lung	++	-	-	++
Cervix	+	++	++	++
Breast	+	++	++	++
Stomach	+	-	-	++
Colon / rectum	+	-	+	++
Mouth / pharynx	++	+	++	++
Oesophagus	+	-	-	++

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from reference 4.

<sup>2</sup> Listed in order of global prevalence

<sup>3</sup> For the majority of cases, provided that there is early diagnosis

++ effective    + partly effective    - ineffective

# The four principle cancers of Thailand

**Liver**

**Lung**

**Cervix**

**Breast**



**42.2% of all cancers in men**

**51.6% of all cancers in women**

**National Cancer Control Programmes (NCCP)  
of Thailand in the year 2000**

**Prevention**

**Early diagnosis**

**Treatment**

**Palliative Care**

*The aim of cancer control is a reduction in both the incidence and the mortality rates of the disease.*

**The objectives of cancer control :**

- 1. To make optimal use of limited resources to benefit the whole population**
- 2. To achieve high coverage with early detection and screening measures**
- 3. To ensure equality of access to cancer care**
- 4. To improve control of symptoms**

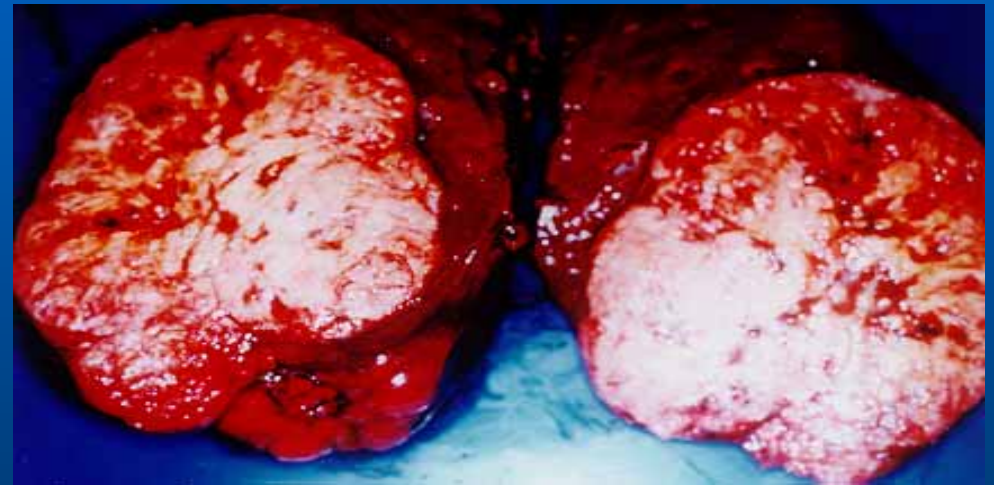
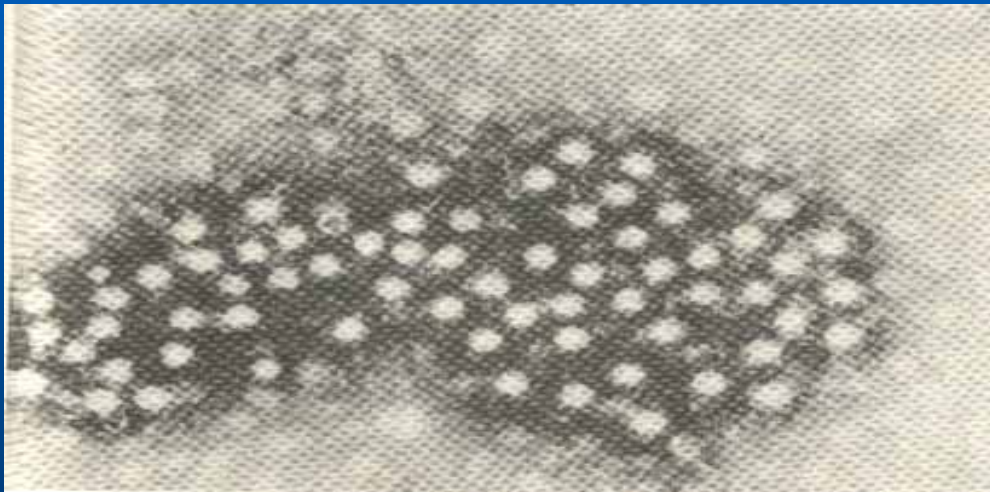
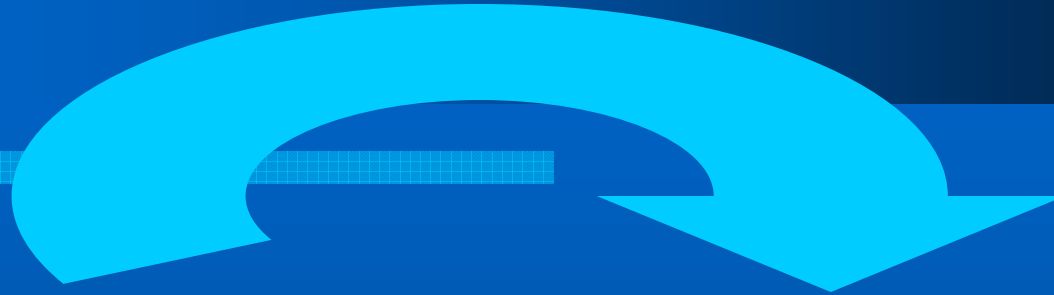
**NCCP Thailand**  
**Strategies for Primary Prevention**  
**Liver and Lung Cancers**

# Primary prevention

- minimizing or eliminating exposure to carcinogenic agents
- reducing individual susceptibility to the effect of carcinogenic agents



# Vaccination against hepatitis B virus infection



**Major risk factors for HCC:**

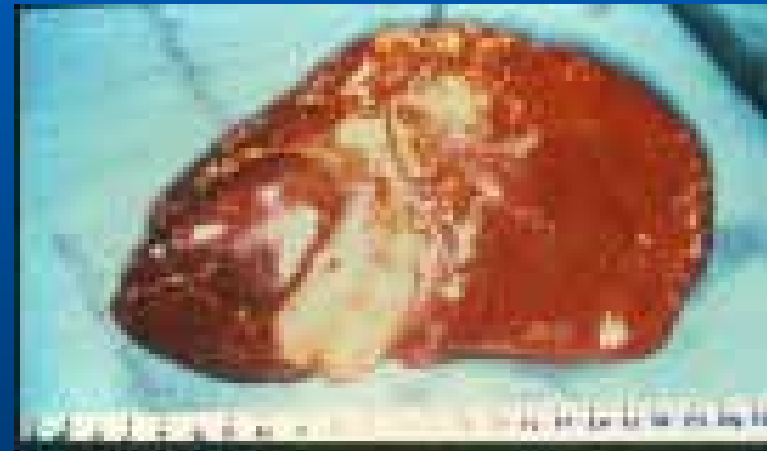
**Hepatitis B Virus**

**Hepatocellular carcinoma(HCC)**

# Prevention and control of *Opisthorchis viverrini* infection

Treatment -OV infected persons

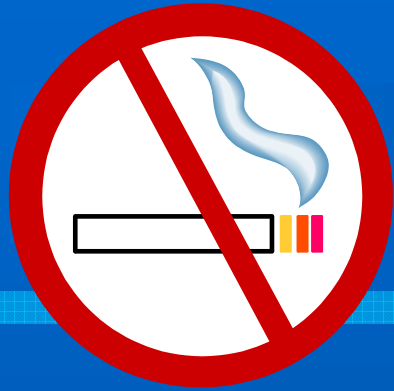
Health Education- Do not eat raw fish



Major risk factors for CCA :

*Opisthorchis viverrini*

Cholangiocarcinoma(CCA)



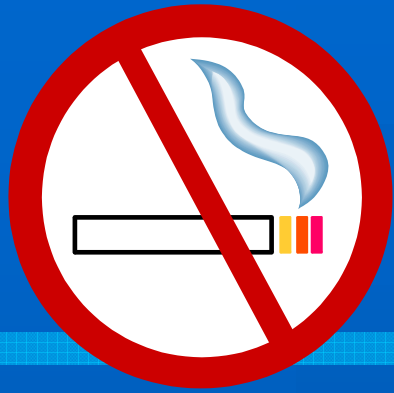
## **Anti – smoking campaigns**

**Government organizations :**

**Institute of Tobacco Consumption Control**

**Non- Government organizations :**

**Action on Smoking and Health Foundation**

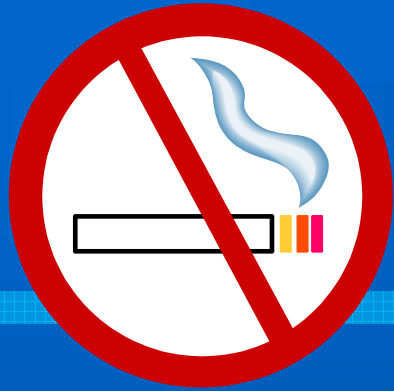


## Anti – smoking campaigns

### Tobacco Control Legislation, Tobacco Law for Improvement of Health through:

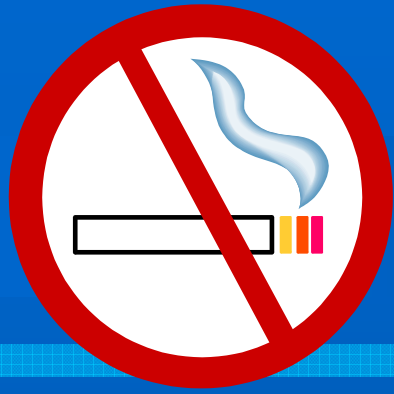
- restricting smoking in public places, workplaces, hospitals
- ban on tobacco advertising
- stigmatizing cigarette packs





## Anti – smoking campaigns

- **Forbade - tobacco sales to young people under 18**
- **Restricts demonstration of smokers in movies, TV programs etc.**
- **Increase tobacco taxes**



# Anti – smoking campaigns

- Smoking cessation clinics
- Quit and Win Campaign
- Quit line



# Public Education



**Promoting dietary modification to  
achieve a healthier diet (or  
preventing change of diet to more  
hazardous pattern).**



# Health Education



# LESS CONSUMPTION

Alcoholic drinks

Fatty food

Fry food

Grill food

Charred food

Fermented food

Salted food

Red meat

Cured and smoked meat

Food preservation(nitrate,nitrite)



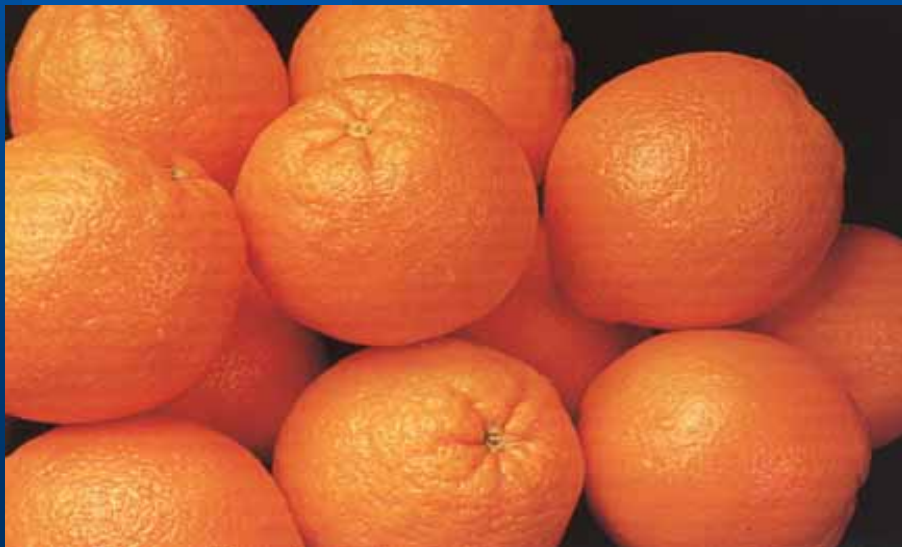
# MORE CONSUMPTION

Vegetables, Fruits and other Plant-based Foods

Fish, Poultry(remove the skin)

Boil food, Steam food

Herbs and Spices



# Behavioral interventions

Having important advantages for population level prevention, **a**  
low risk of side – effects

**Have a healthy diet**

**Do not eat raw fish**

**Be physically active and avoid obesity**

**Reduce alcohol consumption**

**Do not smoke or chew tobacco**

**Avoid smoke from cooking**



# **Secondary Prevention**

**Programmes for screening and early detection of cervical cancer**

**Programmes for screening and early detection of breast cancer.**

# Cervix Cancer Screening

## National Policy



- ➡ Population based, organized
- ➡ All Women in Thailand,  
Ages: 35,40,45,50,55 and 60 years



# Test : Pap Smear



# Cervix Cancer Screening

## Public Education

## Education and Training

- Nurses, PHC Personnels for Pap smear taking
- Re-training cytotechnicians




## Quality Assurance System




# Cervix Cancer Screening

## Effect of Cervix Cancer Screening

➡ decreased in incidence and mortality rates



**Programmes for screening  
and early detection of breast cancer**



# Campaigns for early detection of breast cancer



## Public awareness



## Breast self examination

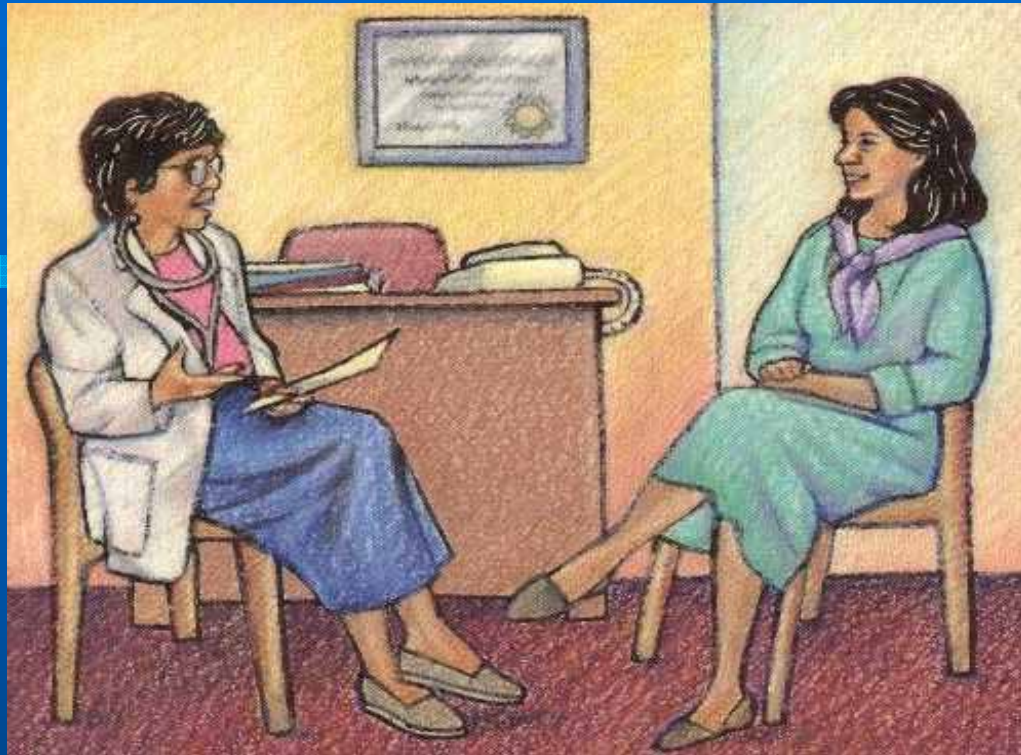
**ตรวจสอบที่กำหนด้วยตนเองของอวัยวะ**

- ดูการเปลี่ยนแปลงในกระจกเงา**  
ในขณะยืนหน้าห้อง 2 ซ้าย
  - แขนงอตัว
  - ยกขึ้น
  - เอียง**ดูการเปลี่ยนแปลง**
  - ขนาด, สีของผิวหนัง
  - รอยบุ๋มของผิวหนังและที่หัวนม
- คลำบริเวณเต้านม**  
ในตำแหน่งสี่รอบเต้านม
  - ยกนิ้วขวาไว้ด้านหลังของศีรษะ
  - ใช้มือซ้ายคลำขวาและขวาคลำซ้าย
    - แขนเหยียด
    - ใช้นิ้วชี้ นิ้วกลาง และนิ้วนางคลำเต้านมข้างละข้างๆ เมื่อจับเต้านมหรือตรวจคลำเนื้อที่ผิดปกติของเต้านม แล้ววางมือในบริเวณเอวอีกข้าง ไม้เอวๆ จนถึงหัวนม
- บีบที่หัวนม** โดยค่อยๆ บีบเบาๆ เพื่อตรวจดูว่ามีน้ำเหลือง หรือมีเลือดออกหรือไม่

**ตรวจเต้านมข้างซ้าย** โดยเริ่มทำตามข้อ 2 และ ข้อ 3

**คำปิดท้าย** แหล่งข้อมูล, ป้าหรือลุงหรือเพื่อนของ คุณภาพแบบพิเศษด้วย

สถาบันมะเร็งแห่งชาติ กระทรวง 6 พฤษภาคม 10493 โทร. 2461294-302



- **Clinical breast examination**
- **Mammogram**
- **Appropriate diagnosis and**

# Tertiary Prevention

- guidelines for cancer treatment

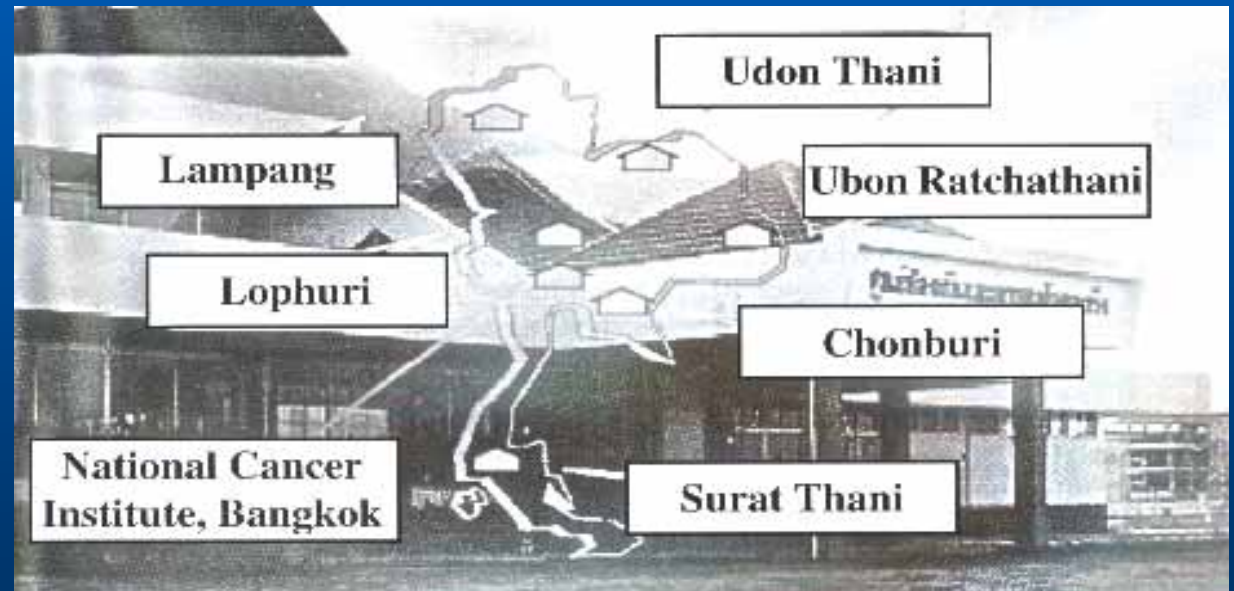
**Surgery**

**Radiotherapy**

**Chemotherapy**

**Hormonal Therapy**

**Combination Treatment**



**University Hospitals**

# Palliative Care

**Incurable cancer, palliative care deserves high priority in cancer therapy**

- Guidelines for palliative care
- Palliative care clinic
- Hospices
- Home care





Thank you