

612



DS 42 (HA 160)

3 42 (R7)

THE  
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S  
STATISTICAL REVIEW  
OF  
ENGLAND AND WALES  
FOR THE YEAR  
1952

SUPPLEMENT ON CANCER

BRITISH LIBRARY  
31 DEC 1957  
OF POLITICAL AND  
ECONOMIC SCIENCE



LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Price 8s. 6d. net.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL  
REGISTER OFFICE

Weekly Return

Infectious diseases in each local area: Births and deaths in 160 Great Towns, distinguishing deaths from certain notifiable diseases: Meteorological report. 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

Quarterly Return

Numbers of births (live and still), marriages and deaths (distinguishing infant and neonatal deaths), together with rates in each quarter and year: Quarterly and annual figures of deaths by cause and sex: Vital statistics of certain foreign countries and great towns: Summaries of corrected notifications of infectious diseases: Changes in boundaries of administrative areas: Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury: Meteorological report: Special annual tables of National population estimates (by sex and age and in the standard regions and conurbations), of populations and births and deaths assigned to each County and to the Metropolitan Boroughs, the 160 Great Towns and the 160 Smaller Towns, and of population projections and life tables. 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

Statistical Review

The annual presentation and review of the vital statistics of England and Wales.

Tables volumes:

1954 Part I Medical .. .. .	12s. 6d. (13s. 5d.)
Part II Civil .. .. .	6s. (6s. 7d.)
1955 Part I .. .. .	12s. 6d. (13s. 5d.)
Part II .. .. .	7s. 6d. (8s. 1d.)
1956 Part I .. .. .	In preparation
Part II .. .. .	In preparation

Text volumes:

1951 Text ( <i>Medical and Civil combined</i> ) .. .. .	10s. (10s. 10d.)
1952 Text ( " " " " ) .. .. .	8s. (8s. 8d.)
1953 Text ( " " " " ) .. .. .	9s. (9s. 8d.)
1954 Part III, Commentary (Text) .. .. .	8s. (8s. 9d.)
1955 Part III, Commentary .. .. .	11s. (11s. 9d.)

Supplements:

1949 Supplement on General Morbidity, Cancer and Mental Health .. .. .	7s. 6d. (8s. 0d.)
Supplement on Hospital In-patient Statistics .. .. .	15s. (15s. 11d.)
1950/1951 Supplement on Hospital In-patient Statistics .. .. .	7s. 6d. (8s. 0d.)
Supplement on General Morbidity, Cancer and Mental Health .. .. .	8s. 6d. (9s. 1d.)
1952/1953 Supplement on Mental Health .. .. .	In preparation

Estimates of the Population of England and Wales

A series of annual publications issued to meet a general demand for up-to-date figures of local populations, containing estimates of the populations of each local government area in England and Wales.

Populations as at 30th June, 1956 .. .. .	9d. (11d.)
---	------------

Decennial Supplement

A decennial review of the vital statistics of England and Wales

1951 Life Tables .. .. .	3s. (3s. 4d.)
Occupational Mortality, Part I .. .. .	7s. 6d. (8s. 0d.)
Occupational Mortality, Part II .. .. .	In preparation
Area Mortality .. .. .	In preparation

(Prices in brackets include postage)

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on cover page iv

or through any bookseller

THE  
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S  
STATISTICAL REVIEW  
OF  
ENGLAND AND WALES  
FOR THE YEAR  
1952

SUPPLEMENT ON CANCER

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1957

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
National Cancer Registration .....	1
Cancer of the Female Breast .....	9
Cancer of the Cervix Uteri .....	22
Cancer of the Prostate .....	32
Cancer of the Digestive Tract .....	39
Cancer of the Lung .....	51
Epithelioma of the Skin .....	60
-----	
Table 1. Cancer of various sites. Percentage distribution by age of (a) registration rates (1945-49) and (b) mortality rates (1946-50) per million population .....	69
Table 2. Cancer of Breast. Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations .....	70
Table 3. Cancer of Breast. Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	71
Table 4. Cancer of Breast. Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	72
Table 5. Cancer of Breast. Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	72
Table 6. Cancer of Breast. Number by clinical stage and treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and treatment group; 1945-49 registrations .....	73
Table 7. Cancer of Breast. Number and five year survival rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations .....	74

Table 8. Cancer of Breast. Number and five year crude survival rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; also of cases with metastatic spread and of all registered cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations .....	75
Table 9. Cancer of Breast. Five year survival rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases, by clinical stage, duration of symptomatic history and age; also median duration of symptomatic history in each clinical stage and age group; 1945-47 registrations .....	76
Table 10. Cancer of Breast. Median durations of symptomatic history and five year corrected survival rates of all cases by clinical stage and age; also of radically treated cases by clinical stage; 1945-47 registrations .....	77
Table 11. Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations .....	78
Table 12. Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	79
Table 13. Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	80
Table 14. Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	80
Table 15. Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Number of cases by clinical stage and treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and treatment group; 1945-49 registrations .....	81

Table 16. Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Number and five year survival rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations .....	82
Table 17. Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Number and five year crude survival rates by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations .....	83
Table 18. Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Five year survival rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage, duration of symptomatic history and age; also median duration of symptomatic history in each clinical stage and age group; 1945-47 registrations .....	84
Table 19. Cancer of Prostate. Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by age and clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	85
Table 20. Cancer of Prostate. Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	86
Table 21. Cancer of Prostate. Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	86
Table 22. Cancer of Prostate. Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	87
Table 23. Cancer of Prostate. Five year survival rates, crude and corrected, by clinical stage, treatment and age; also number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-47 registrations .....	88
Table 24. Cancer of Prostate. Number and five year crude survival rates of treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; and of all cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations .....	89

	Page
Table 25a. Cancer of Stomach. Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations .....	90
Table 25b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum). Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations .....	91
Table 25c. Cancer of Rectum. Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations .....	92
Table 26a. Cancer of Stomach. Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	93
Table 26b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum). Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	94
Table 26c. Cancer of Rectum. Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	95
Table 27a. Cancer of Stomach. Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	96
Table 27b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum). Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	97
Table 27c. Cancer of Rectum. Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	98
Table 28a. Cancer of Stomach. Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	99
Table 28b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum). Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	100

	Page
Table 28c. Cancer of Rectum. Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	101
Table 29a. Cancer of Stomach. Number by clinical stage and treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and treatment group; 1945-49 registrations .....	102
Table 29b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum). Number by clinical stage and treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and treatment group; 1945-49 registrations .....	103
Table 29c. Cancer of Rectum. Number by clinical stage and treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and treatment group; 1945-49 registrations .....	104
Table 30a. Cancer of Stomach. Number and five year survival rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations .....	105
Table 30b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum). Number and five year survival rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations .....	106
Table 30c. Cancer of Rectum. Number and five year survival rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations .....	107
Table 31a. Cancer of Stomach. Number and five year crude survival rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; also of cases with metastatic spread and of all registered cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations .....	108

Table 31b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum). Number and five year crude survival rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; also of cases with metastatic spread and of all registered cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations .....	108
Table 31c. Cancer of Rectum. Number and five year crude survival rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; also of cases with metastatic spread and of all registered cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations .....	108
Table 32. Cancer of Lung. Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations .....	109
Table 33. Cancer of Lung. Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	110
Table 34. Cancer of Lung. Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	111
Table 35. Cancer of Lung. Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	112
Table 36. Cancer of Lung. Number of cases by clinical stage and treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and age group; 1945-49 registrations .....	113
Table 37. Cancer of Lung. Number and five year survival rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations .....	114

Table 38. Cancer of Lung. Number and five year crude survival rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; also of cases with metastatic spread and of all registered cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations .....	115
Table 39. Cancer of Lung. Five year survival rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage, duration of symptomatic history and age in each clinical stage and age group; 1945-47 registrations .....	116
Table 40. Epithelioma of Skin. Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations .....	117
Table 41. Epithelioma of Skin. Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	118
Table 42. Epithelioma of Skin. Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	119
Table 43. Epithelioma of Skin. Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations .....	120
Table 44. Epithelioma of Skin. Number and percentage distribution by treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and treatment group; 1945-49 registrations .....	121
Table 45. Epithelioma of Skin. Number and five year survival rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations .....	122



Table 46. Epithelioma of Skin. Number and five year crude survival rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations .....	123
Table 47. Cancer of various sites. Survival up to seven years from start of treatment or, if untreated, registration date, of cases registered in 1945, by site .....	124
Table 48. Cancer of various sites. Mortality in each of five years from start of treatment, or if untreated, registration date, by site and clinical stage; 1945-47 registrations .....	125
Appendix Table I. Condition at the end of each year up to five years by site, sex, clinical stage and treatment; 1945-47 registrations .....	128
Appendix Table II. Cancer of female Breast. Registrations by age, clinical stage and treatment; 1945-49 registrations .....	141
Appendix Table III. Cancer of female Breast. Registrations by duration of symptomatic history, clinical stage and treatment; 1945-49 registrations .....	143
Appendix Table IV. Cancer of female Breast. Length of survival from start of treatment or, if untreated, registration date, by clinical stage and treatment, of cases dying within five years; 1945-47 registrations .....	145
Appendix Table V. Cancer of female Breast. Fifth year survivors of radically treated cases by clinical stage, age and duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations .....	146
Appendix Table VI. Cancer of female Breast. Analysis at the end of fifth year by age, clinical stage and treatment; 1945-47 registrations .....	150
Appendix Table VII. Cancer of female Breast. Analysis at the end of fifth year by duration of symptomatic history, clinical stage and treatment; 1945-47 registrations .....	152

## NATIONAL CANCER REGISTRATION

The present survey continues the study of the data collected since 1945 under the National Cancer Registration scheme, first described in Study on Medical and Population Subjects No.3, Cancer Registration in England and Wales, (Stocks, 1950)<sup>1</sup> and continued in the Registrar General's Supplements to the Statistical Review of England and Wales for 1949<sup>2</sup> and 1950-51<sup>3</sup>. As explained in the 1950-51 volume (which was the first publication in which five-year survival rates were discussed) the original tabulations were in some cases insufficiently detailed to resolve some problems that arose during the analysis, and discussion of these had of necessity to be postponed to a later volume.

In the previous volume cancer at four sites was discussed:- Female Breast; Cervix Uteri, Rectum and Epithelioma of the Skin; and to these are now added cancer of the Prostate, Stomach, Large Intestine and Lung. These have been chosen to contrast and compare the incidence and course of some widely differing types of cancer. One type of cancer occurs only in women and one in men. There is one form of cancer with an extremely low fatality rate and common to both sexes. There is one form with a very high fatality rate, found in both sexes, but occurring five to six times more frequently in men. Cancer of the lung and of the cervix uteri both differ from most other cancers in that beyond a certain age the incidence declines. Finally, there is the large group of cancers of the digestive tract where the sex difference is comparatively small. In 1953, cancer of these eight sites accounted for 73 per cent of the male and 68 per cent of the female deaths attributed to malignant tumours (I.S.C. Nos. 140-200) in England and Wales.

Of necessity in these comparisons much of the ground covered when discussing the four sites examined in the 1950-51 volume will be retraced, but the data here considered are drawn from a larger experience than was then available and new and more detailed tabulations have been made. In examining the incidence of cancer at these sites all previously untreated cases registered in the five years between 1945 and 1949 have been included, while the five-year survival rates are based on those patients registered in the three years 1945-47. In the previous volume the data used were drawn from cases registered in 1945 and 1946, only.

The data have provided sufficiently large numbers in some cases to enable computations to be made in five-year age groups and to divide the delay period between recognition of the first symptom and the commencement of treatment into eleven sub-divisions instead of four. Comparisons have also been possible in many cases between the survival rate for different periods of delay at certain age groups and at different stages of the disease.

A complete set of the basic data from which all others in this commentary are derived is shown in the Appendix Tables II to VII for cancer of the female breast only. These and similar tables for the other sites were derived directly from the machine tabulations and contain the complete data on which this survey is based. The remaining tables in the commentary have been constructed to illustrate the various points as they arise.

Survival rates corrected for the normal probability of dying within the five-year period ( $S.R._{COR}$ ) are used wherever practicable in preference to crude survival rates ( $S.R._{CRU}$ ) which make no allowance for age. The survivorship ratios on which these corrections are based are given below. Their use was explained in the Registrar General's Supplement to the Statistical Review for 1950-51<sup>3</sup>, page 64.

Survivorship ratio (for 5 years)		
Age Group	Males	Females
0-14	.995	.996
15-24	.992	.994
25-29	.991	.992
30-34	.989	.991
35-39	.984	.988
40-44	.975	.982
45-49	.958	.973
50-54	.932	.960
55-59	.892	.938
60-64	.838	.901
65-69	.764	.838
70-74	.660	.740
75-79	.526	.608
80-84	.366	.438
85 and over	.233	.290

(based on death rates in England and Wales, 1947-51)

One of the main objects of the registration scheme has been to discover the true incidence of cancer at various sites both on a national and on a regional basis. Prior to the registration scheme the only figures available were those of the annual numbers of deaths certified as due to cancer. The reliability of these as a measure of the incidence or age distribution of cancer at any particular site varies with the average duration of life of patients from the time of commencement of the disease and the proportion of cases in which a cure can be effected. For those cancers which are rapidly lethal the death rates should provide a good approximation to the true incidence, but less correspondence will be found where cure is possible, or where the disease runs a comparatively chronic course.

Accurate determination of incidence will be impossible until cancer registration is complete and every new case is recorded as it arises. It is estimated that in the years now under review, 1945-49, less than half the new cases that occurred were registered under the scheme. Each year, however, the number of cases registered has increased and it is estimated that now, in 1957, more than 70 per cent of cases attending hospital are included, and in some hospital regions the figure is much higher.

The data used in this series are further restricted to "previously untreated cases". The intention is to relate survival rates to the stage and duration of the disease when diagnosed or when treatment was commenced, the age of the patient and the type of treatment given. This has involved the rejection of some 12 per cent of male and 24 per cent of female patients who had received treatment prior to registration and for whom in consequence adequate clinical records of the condition prior to treatment are not available. Approximately one third of the registered cases of breast cancer were so rejected, 15 per cent of cases of prostatic cancer and about one tenth of the cases at the remaining sites. These "previously treated" cases are somewhat biased towards the younger ages and their omission balances a little the general under-registration at older ages.

Despite incompleteness, much information can be gleaned from a comparison of registration rates with the death rates, especially if an attempt is made to estimate the gap between them. This has been commenced in the South Western Hospital Region where the completeness of registration of cancer cases is well above the average. Lists are being compiled of those who die from cancer and have not been registered during life. Except for the probably few cases who are treated and cured but are not registered during life it is hoped by this method to record all cases arising within the area. To date this has not been completed but it has been possible to form some estimate of the degree of under-registration at different ages. From the incomplete records at present available it appears, as would be expected, that under-registration is more common at later ages, the main deficit being found among those aged 75 years and more. The registrations under the cancer registration scheme are thus not a random sample of the cases of cancer as they occur during life, but contain a greater proportion of the cases occurring in young than in older persons. This observation is of importance in comparing rates of mortality with rates of morbidity. Such comparisons are most easily made by computing for each age group the proportional mortality or morbidity rate within that age group as a percentage of the sum of the rates for all age groups considered. The computation is simple; the rates, per 100,000 persons at risk in each five-year age group are summed and the rate in each five-year age group expressed as a percentage of the sum of all the rates. The death rates can be accepted as

covering the whole population of England and Wales, but the registration rates are derived from a more or less complete sample of cases of cancer as they occur during life. If this sample were fully representative the curve of the registration rate would have exactly the same shape as that of the true incidence rate and the ratio between the percentage mortality rate and the percentage registration rate in any age group would represent the true ratio between the mortality and morbidity rate in England and Wales. However, the sample is under represented at the higher ages and consequently some addition to the percentage registration rates is necessary at least above the age of 75 years.

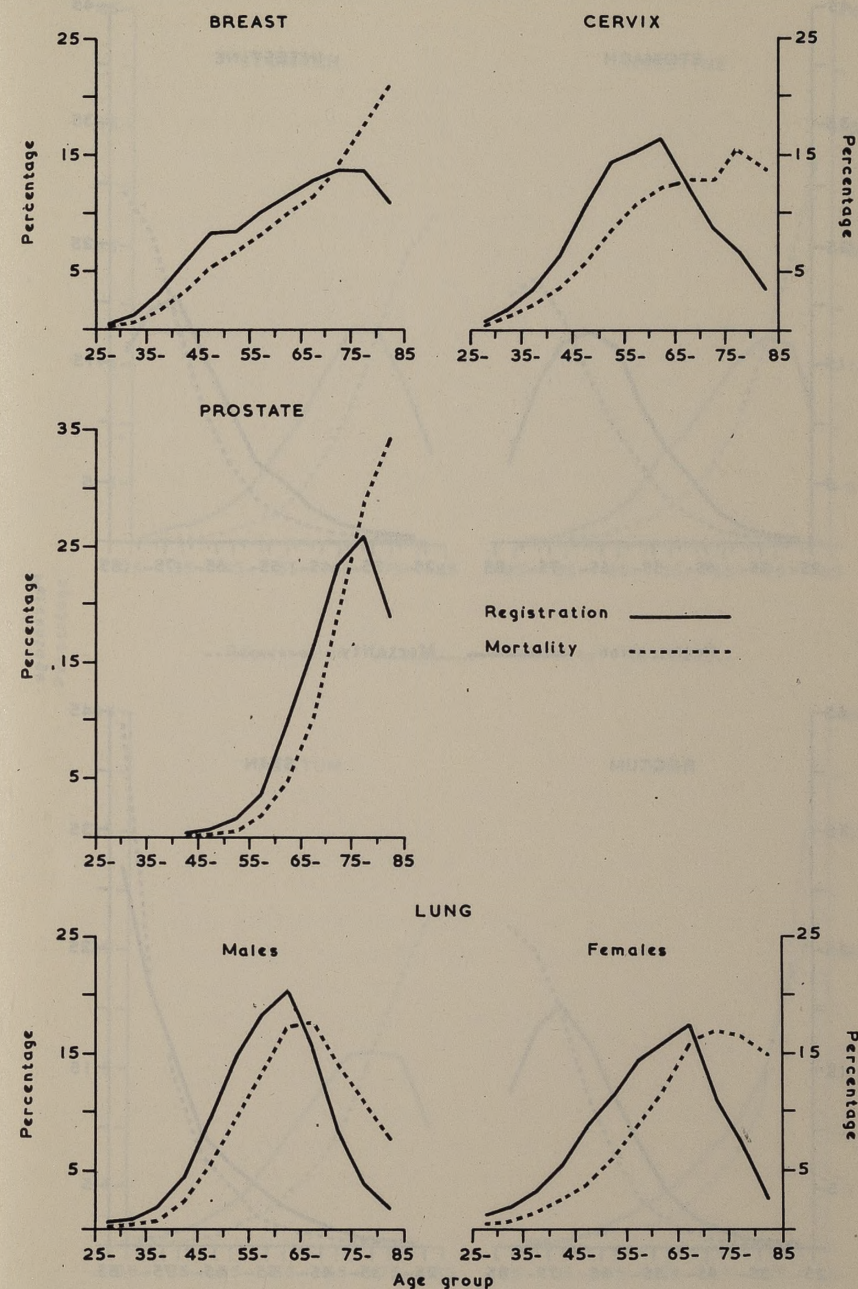
With this proviso in mind we can consider the relative registration and mortality rates of cancer at the sites now under consideration. They are shown in Diagram A and Table 1 where the rates used are those for the five-year age groups between 25 years and 84 years inclusive, and are given, separately for male and female, for cancer of lung, stomach, intestine, rectum and skin. The mortality rates are the average annual rates in 1946-50, except for cervix uteri where the rate used is based on the 1950-54 deaths, those for earlier years not having been completely distinguished from other parts of the uterus.

At each site the comparative mortality rate is lower than the registration rate until between 65 and 75 years of age, after which it exceeds the registration rate by a variable amount. There however the general resemblance ceases. At two sites, epithelioma of the skin in both sexes and cancer of the prostate, the death rate is low under the age of 60 years and then rises very rapidly until the final age group. The registration rates commence to rise at an earlier age rather less steeply than the death rates and, unlike other sites, the registration rates for skin show no tendency to fall at later ages. For prostate it is probable that the small fall in registration rate in the 80-84 age group is due to under registration and the true incidence rate continues to rise as life is prolonged.

In cancer of the lung in men both the death rates and the registration rates rise early in life and fall later, the death rate after the age group 65-69 and the registration rate after the age group 60-64. The correspondence between these two curves suggest that the registration rate is a fair measure of the true incidence rate which must also fall rapidly in later life. In women the curves are slightly different: the registration rate rises to a peak at the 65-69 age group and then rapidly falls. The death rate at this point levels off and from then on changes little. In women the rate of increase of both rates is slower than in men and the peak in both cases occurs later.

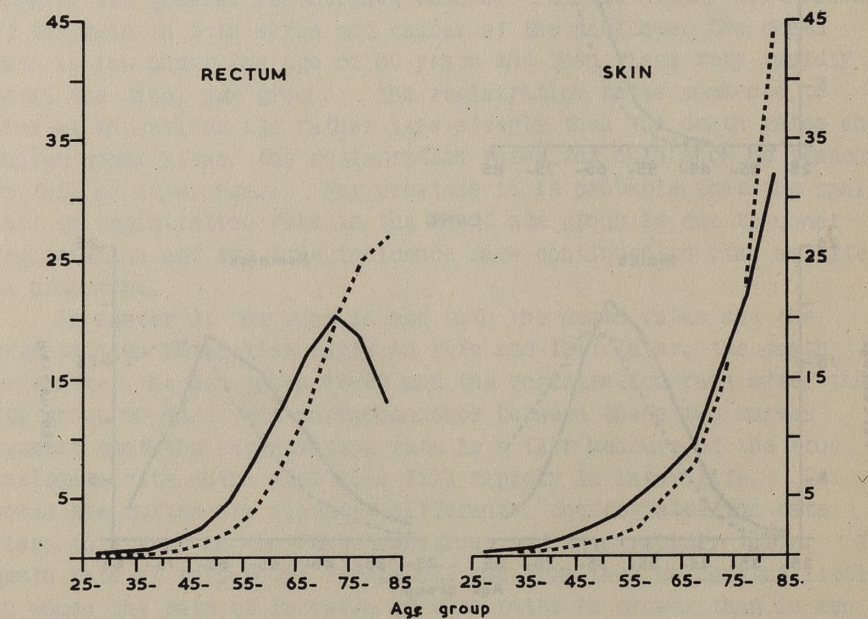
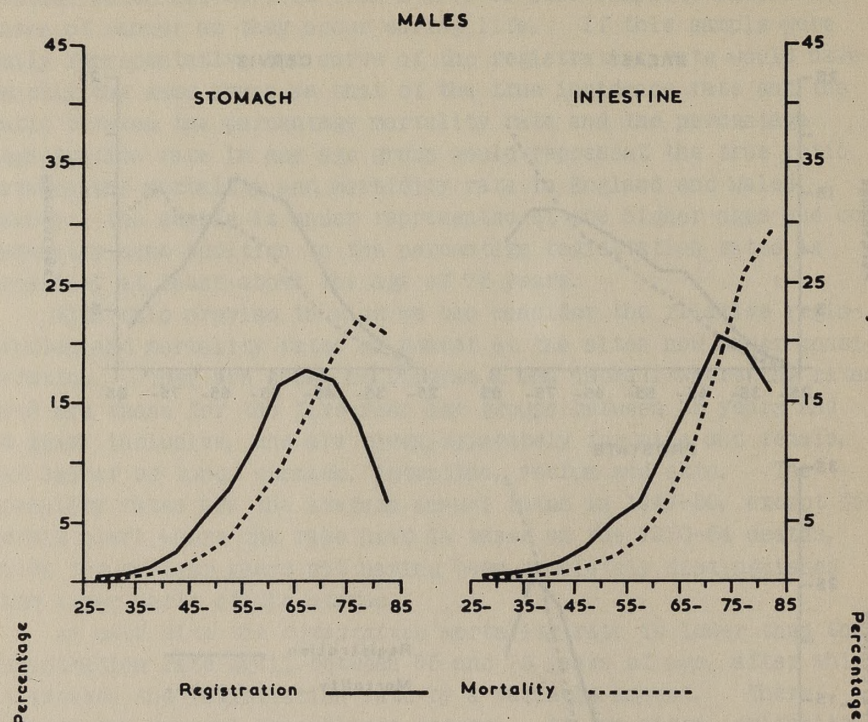
The curve of the two rates for cancer of the cervix follow a very similar course to the curves of cancer of the lung in women though the fall in the registration rate of cervical cancer occurs

Diagram A



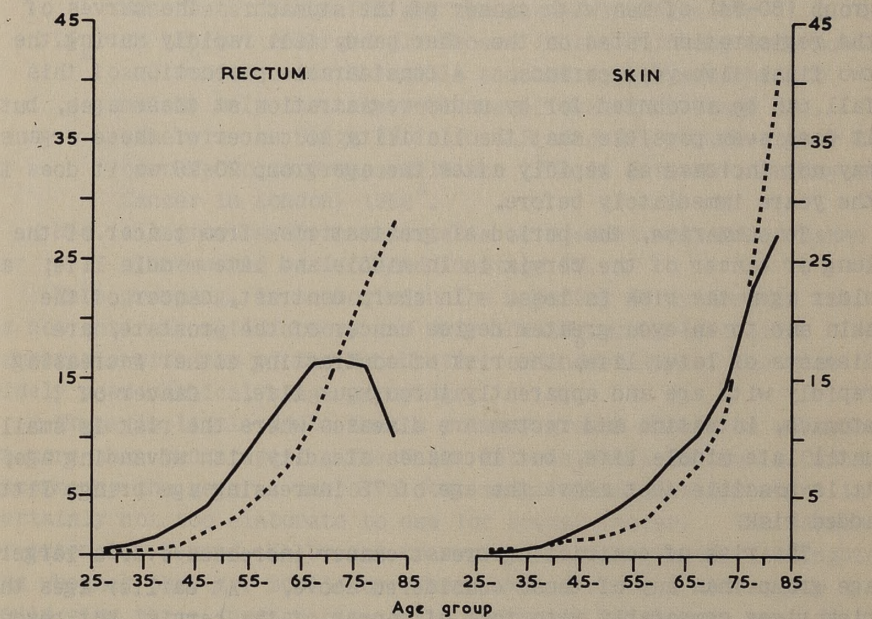
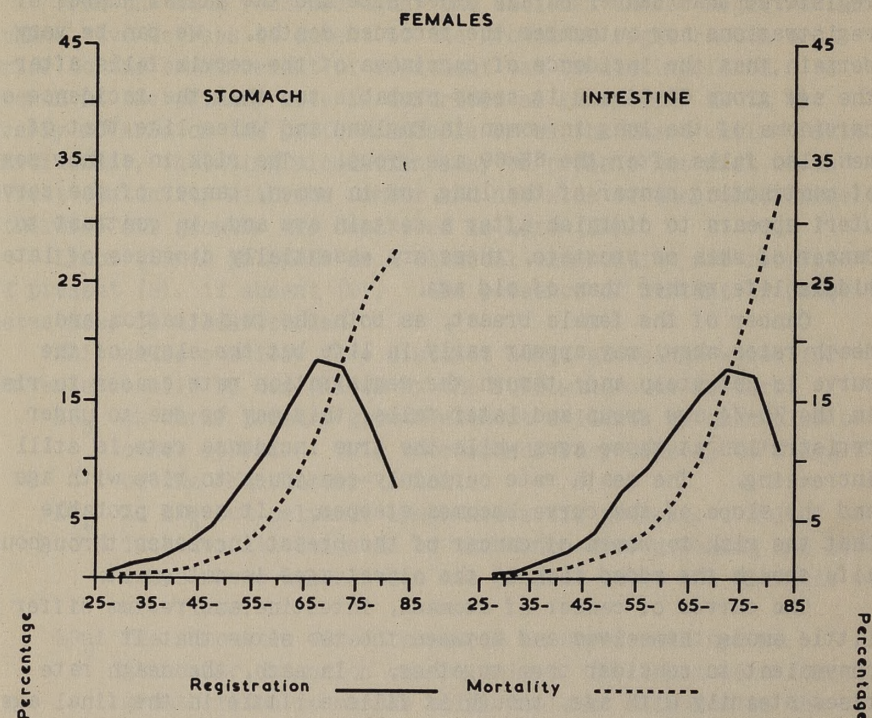
Cancer of Various Sites. Percentage distribution by age, of registration rates (1945-49) and mortality rates (1946-50) per million population.  
\* 1950-54 for cancer of cervix

Diagram A - continued



Cancer of Various Sites. Percentage distribution by age, of registration rates (1945-49) and mortality rates (1946-50) per million population.

Diagram A - continued



Cancer of Various Sites. Percentage distribution by age, of registration rates (1945-49) and mortality rates (1946-50) per million population.

five years earlier. Cancer of the cervix is more completely registered than cancer of any other site and the annual number of registrations now outnumber the recorded deaths. We can be very certain that the incidence of carcinoma of the cervix falls after the age group 60-64 and it seems probable too that the incidence of carcinoma of the lung in women in England and Wales like that of men also falls after the 65-69 age group. The risk in either sex of contracting cancer of the lung, or in women, cancer of the cervix uteri appears to diminish after a certain age and, in contrast to cancer of skin or prostate, these are essentially diseases of late middle life rather than of old age.

Cancer of the female breast, as both the registration and death rates show, may appear early in life but the slope of the curve is not steep and, though the registration rate ceases to rise in the 70-74 age group and later falls, this may be due to under-registration at those ages while the true incidence rate is still increasing. The death rate certainly continues to rise with age and the slope of the curve becomes steeper. It seems probable that the risk to women of cancer of the breast increases throughout life though the added risk at the oldest ages is not great.

The curves of cancer of stomach, intestine and rectum differ so little among themselves and between the two sexes that it is convenient to consider them together. In each, the death rate rises steadily with age, though it falls a little in the final age group (80-84) of men with cancer of the stomach. The curves of the registration rates on the other hand, fall rapidly during the two final five-year periods. A considerable proportion of this fall can be accounted for by under-registration at these ages, but it does seem possible that the liability to cancer of these organs may not increase as rapidly after the age group 70-75 as it does in the years immediately before.

To summarise, the period of greatest risk from cancer of the lung or cancer of the cervix is in middle and late middle life; at older ages the risk is less. In sharp contrast, cancer of the skin and to an even greater degree cancer of the prostate, are diseases of later life, the risk of contracting either increasing rapidly with age and apparently throughout life. Cancer of stomach, intestine and rectum are diseases where the risk is small until late middle life, but increases steadily with advancing age; it is possible that above the age of 75 increasing age brings little added risk.

The risk of contracting breast cancer increases over a larger age group than any of those considered above. At earlier ages the risk rises comparably with that of cancer of the cervix, but beyond the age of 40-44 much more slowly though continuing into old age.

## CANCER OF THE FEMALE BREAST

From the data recorded under the National Cancer Registration Scheme five degrees of extent of the growth at registration or prior to the commencement of treatment can be distinguished. A growth at the primary site is described as Early (EP) if it is freely movable on the pectoral muscle or on the chest wall. Skin involvement, including ulceration, may be present but must be in direct continuity with the tumour and not wide of the tumour itself. Otherwise all growths are described as Late (LP).

Lymph glands palpable at a clinical examination are recorded if present (S), if absent (O). The presence of distant or other metastases is also recorded.

This makes possible five distinct stage groupings which for convenience will be designated by the following code letters:

- EP<sub>0</sub> An early primary growth without evidence of glandular or other spread. This corresponds very closely to Stage I of the "Manchester" school.
- EP<sub>S</sub> As EP<sub>0</sub> but palpable lymph nodes are present. This includes all Stage II of the Manchester grouping and such cases where lymph nodes are present above the clavicle or are fixed.
- LP<sub>0</sub> The tumour is fixed to muscle or chest wall but no glandular extension can be felt. The first part (the growth fixed to muscle only) would be included in the Manchester Stage III and the second in Stage IV.
- LP<sub>S</sub> As LP<sub>0</sub> but enlarged glands are felt. If they were mobile and confined to the axilla and the growth attached to muscle only the case would be allocated to Stage III, otherwise to Stage IV. The LP<sub>0</sub> and LP<sub>S</sub> groups appear to correspond to Groups IIIa and IIb in Harnett's Survey of Cancer in London, 1952<sup>4</sup>.
- Met. All growths where metastasis to distant organs had taken place would be included in Stage IV.

This grouping, in common with the majority of systems in use, is not entirely satisfactory and only the EP<sub>0</sub> group is fairly comparable with any of the Manchester, or indeed any of the more widely used clinical stage groupings.

There is little doubt that a primary growth should be described in more than two stages. The Union International Contre le Cancer recommends the general use of a four stage classification which is certainly not too elaborate to use for breast cancer. The degree of extension beyond the breast to regional lymph glands, distinguishing whether they are mobile or fixed, and to distant metastases would give three further categories which can be used to amplify each description of the primary growth. This would produce a total of sixteen possible combinations; too many certainly for ordinary clinical use but any attempt to combine them into four or five stage groupings may involve the inclusion under one head of

dissimilar types with different lethal potentialities and the consequent loss of information. To maintain uniformity in the National Cancer Registration Scheme the present system will be used until authoritative opinion has formulated a generally acceptable classification.

Accepting the opinion, increasingly met with in recent articles, that "the stage of disease at diagnosis may be a reflection of the rate of growth and extension of tumours as well as of delay in seeking treatment" (Dorn and Cutler)<sup>5</sup>, the system has considerable use and the interpretation of the various stage groupings would be as follows: EP<sub>0</sub> is largely made up of slow growing types of breast cancer with little tendency to glandular spread; and EP<sub>s</sub> of slow growing tumours which tend to invade the lymphatics early.

The LP<sub>0</sub> group are rapidly growing tumours which are slow to invade the lymphatics, while the LP<sub>s</sub> tumours grow rapidly and quickly spread to the lymph nodes.

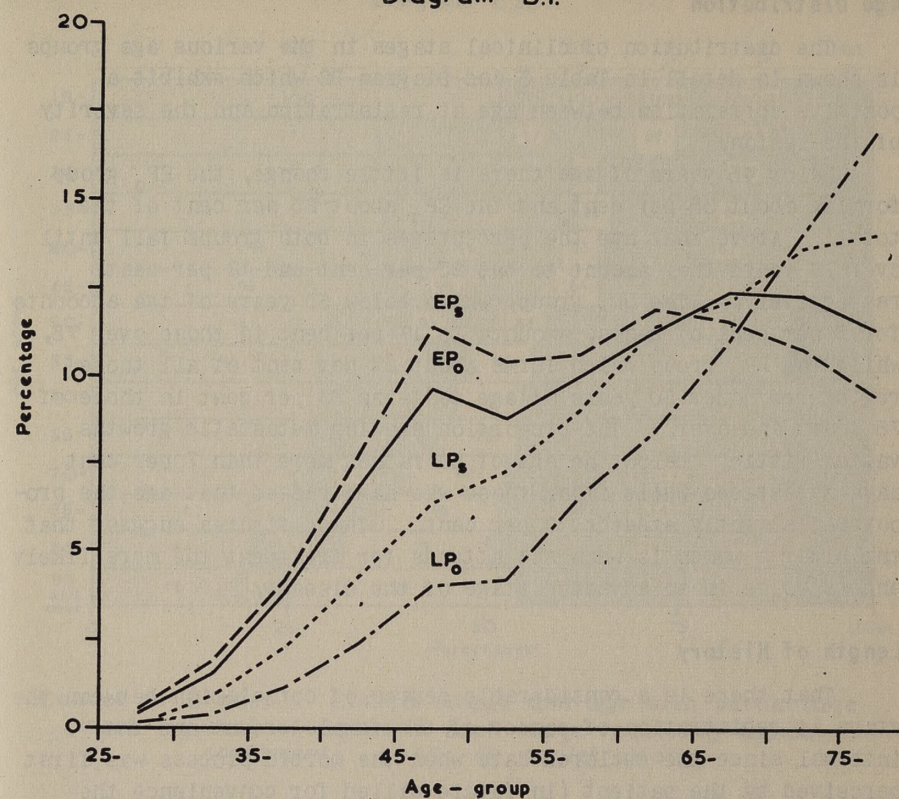
Support for the hypothesis that there is some basic difference in type which determines these divisions is given by two observations. First, that the age distribution curves of the registration rates of the two Early or slow growing tumours EP<sub>0</sub> and EP<sub>s</sub> differ fundamentally from those of the two Late groups. In both the Early groups the rise in incidence with age appears to halt about the menopause but though the LP<sub>0</sub> curve falters at 50-54 no recession is seen in the curves for the two later types. The second observation concerns the LP<sub>0</sub> group only where the average age at onset is considerably higher than that of the two Early groups and noticeably higher than that of the LP<sub>s</sub> group. Moreover, the incidence of this group increases very rapidly at later ages when the incidence of the Early stages tends to fall.

Diagram B1 which shows the comparative percentage registration rates at different ages for these four clinical stages shows these points very clearly; both the break in incidence of the Early tumours and the much greater liability to tumours of the LP<sub>0</sub> group in late old age. The incidence of the LP<sub>s</sub> group appears to rise very steadily as age increases, but that of the two earlier groups increases most rapidly up to the age group 45-49, after which a recession occurs followed by only a moderate increase thereafter.

Table 2 gives the registration rates per million population for each clinical stage separately.

The age distributions are well made out, the highest incidence of the Late primary types of growth occurring later in life than the Early ones. Notable too is the temporary fall in the registration rates in the two Early types about the menopausal age suggesting that changes in hormonal activity at this age have a considerable influence on the production of tumours. No such fall is seen in the remaining clinical stages.

Diagram B.I.



Cancer of Breast: Comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age. 1945-49 registrations.

The varying form of the curves of the Early and Late types, the presence or absence of the breaks and the different ages at which the highest incidence occurs strongly suggest that each represents a group of tumours in which the predominating type differs in malignancy and rate of growth from the others.

The table below shows the distribution of the 21,508 cases registered between 1945 and 1949, with the average age of patients in each group:

	EP <sub>0</sub>	EP <sub>s</sub>	LP <sub>0</sub>	LP <sub>s</sub>	Met.
Percentage in each group	30.1	19.6	8.5	32.2	9.6
Average age in years	56.4	55.2	63.4	59.5	59.5

### Age Distribution

The distribution of clinical stages in the various age groups is shown in detail in Table 3 and Diagram B2 which exhibit a positive correlation between age at registration and the severity of the lesion.

Below 45 years of age there is little change, the EP<sub>0</sub> group forming about 35 per cent and the EP<sub>s</sub> about 25 per cent of the total. Above that age the percentages in both groups fall until over 75 years they amount to but 23 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. The LP<sub>0</sub> group, which below 50 years of age accounts for 5 per cent of cases, amounts to 17 per cent in those over 75, while the LP<sub>s</sub> group which forms about 27 per cent of all those registered under 50 years of age contains 38 per cent in those of 75 years and over. The proportion showing metastatic growths varies little; below the age of 50 rather more than 7 per cent have metastases while among those who have passed that age the proportion slightly exceeds 10 per cent. These figures suggest that the older a woman is when she attends for treatment the more likely she is to be in an advanced stage of the disease.

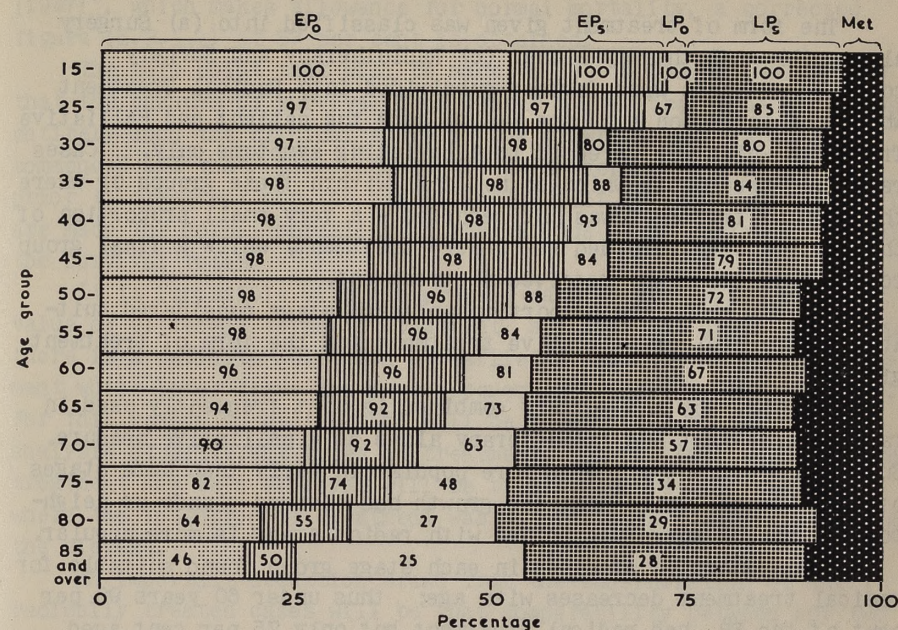
### Length of History

That there is a considerable degree of correlation between the stage at registration of cancer of the female breast and the interval since the declared date when the morbid process was first perceived by the patient (in future called for convenience the duration of the cancer), is shown in Table 4 and Diagram B3. Nevertheless, in nearly 20 per cent of cases with a history of more than two years the growth had neither spread beyond the original tissue of the breast nor apparently invaded the lymphatics, while in more than a quarter of those with a declared duration of less than one month the growth had invaded extra-mammary tissue or produced distant metastases.

Length of history alone cannot be invoked to explain these anomalies; not only must there be tumours of widely differing degrees of malignancy but variations in the nature of malignancy must be equally common. Some tend to grow rapidly at the primary site and soon infiltrate surrounding tissues though distant metastases are rare, while in others metastatic spread occurs though the primary growth remains small and discrete.

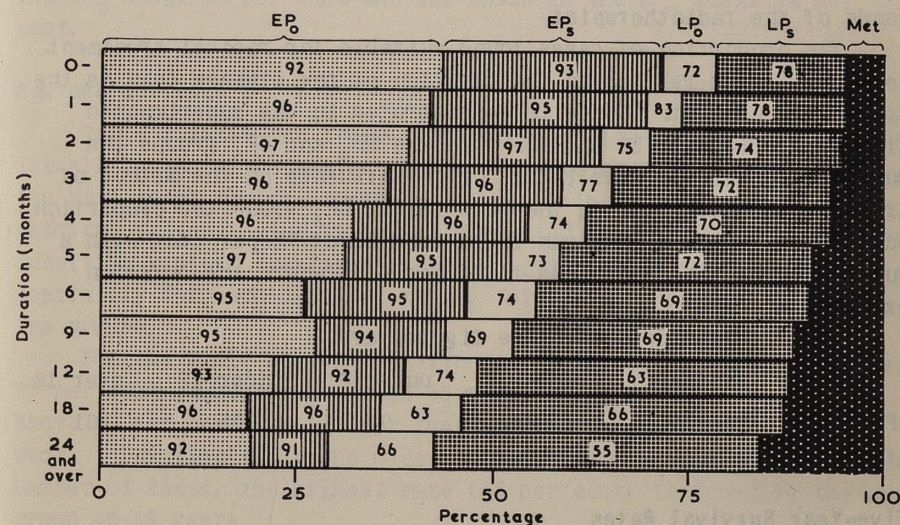
Recent work, notably by Bloom in this country, has stressed the importance of pathological estimations of malignancy in staging and prognosis, but no records of histological grading have so far been recorded in this series.

Diagram B.2.



Cancer of Breast. Clinical stage and age with percentage (inset figures) of cases in each stage receiving radical treatment. 1945-49 registrations.

Diagram B.3.



Cancer of Breast. Clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history with percentage (inset figures) of cases in each stage receiving radical treatment. 1945-49 registrations.

## Treatment

The form of treatment given was classified into (a) Surgery alone, (b) Radiotherapy alone, (c) Radiotherapy and Surgery combined. These were further subdivided into Radical Treatment where the intention and hope was to cure the patient and Palliative Treatment which was directed to alleviating symptoms only. Cases receiving treatments which do not fall within these groups or where the form of treatment was not recorded - a very small proportion of the whole - were recorded as "Other" treatment, while a final group consists of those who received no treatment.

Table 5 shows the proportions of each stage considered suitable for radical or palliative treatment and the form of treatment given.

Radiotherapy and surgery combined is most frequently used in radical treatment and radiotherapy alone as a palliative measure. Surgical treatment alone is more popular in Early than Late stages of the disease, while when the growth has invaded glands or neighbouring tissue surgery combined with radiotherapy is more popular.

The proportion of cases in each stage group found suitable for radical treatment decreases with age; thus under 60 years 98 per cent of the EP<sub>0</sub> had radical treatment but only 75 per cent aged 75 and over (Diagram B2). The figures for the EP<sub>s</sub> were 97 per cent and 68 per cent, for LP<sub>0</sub> 86 per cent and 39 per cent and for LP<sub>s</sub> 76 per cent and 32 per cent.

Surgery is more frequently used in the younger age groups. Analysis (Table 6) shows an understandable reluctance to submit the older patients to surgery; they remain more frequently in the hands of the radiotherapist.

The proportion of cases found suitable for radical treatment is less closely related to the duration of the disease than is the age of the patient. This is demonstrated in the superimposed figures on Diagrams B2 and B3. In the EP<sub>0</sub> and EP<sub>s</sub> groups the duration appears to have little or no influence on the method of treatment adopted, but in the more lethal LP<sub>s</sub> group the proportion suitable for radical methods falls from about 75 per cent with a duration of 3 months or less to 54 per cent where the duration exceeded 2 years.

For all recorded cases the figures are:

Duration (months)	under 2	under 6	under 12	over 12
Percentage receiving radical treatment	88	77	65	61

## Five-Year Survival Rates

Of 9,981 cases of cancer of the female breast who were registered between 1945 and 1947, 3,255 were alive 5 years later, giving a five-year crude survival rate (S.R.<sub>CRU</sub>) of 33 per cent.

If this figure is adjusted according to the method of Berkson (1947)<sup>6</sup>, which makes allowance for normal mortality, a corrected figure (S.R.<sub>COR</sub>) of 37 per cent is obtained.

The main point that will be made in the following analysis is that the chances of survival from cancer of the breast depend almost entirely upon the clinical stage of the growth when treatment is commenced and that, independently of this, neither its duration prior to treatment nor the age of the patient (providing adjustments are made for normal mortality at the various ages) seriously affect the survival rates.

It is impossible with the present data to assess the relative value of different forms of treatment, since as has just been shown, there is a definite selection of earlier stages for surgical treatment while later cases are more frequently treated by radiotherapy. For this reason no distinction will be made in the following analysis of different types of treatment, but patients where radical treatment has been employed will be treated separately from those where the intention of treatment was not the complete eradication of the disease.

An important deduction drawn from the consideration of the radically treated cases will be that comparability between any two series of treated cancer of the breast is not valid unless both series contain identical proportions of growths in closely defined clinical stages.

Among those who were given radical treatment the five-year corrected survival rate for all cases treated in the EP<sub>0</sub> stage was 67 per cent. For those in the EP<sub>s</sub> stage 47 per cent, for those in the LP<sub>0</sub> stage 41 per cent and for those in the LP<sub>s</sub> stage 24 per cent.

## Age and Survival

Table 7 shows the crude and corrected five-year survival rates for all cases in the series whether treated or not and separately the results of radical treatment of cases in each of the four clinical stages. The five-year corrected survival rates of those receiving radical treatment are shown graphically in Diagram B4, separately for each clinical stage, for all ages and by five-year age groups.

For the whole series the five-year corrected survival rate is 37 per cent; under the age of 50 years the average is slightly above 40 per cent, while over that age the rate is about 35 per cent. Ignoring the group under 25 years of age with its very small number of cases, the highest rate (45 per cent) is found in the age group 45-49 years.

The poorer survival rates at later ages are most certainly due to the larger proportion of advanced cases seen among the older women and to the observation that the percentages of those suitable for radical treatment falls with advancing age, viz:



Age Group	15-25-	30-35-	40-45-	50-55-	60-65-	70-75-	80-85- and over
Percentage receiving radical treatment	97	90	87	89	87	86	81
				79	76	72	66
					51	37	29

Omitting for the moment the  $LP_0$  group which is rare below the age of 55 years, the survival rates of those radically treated in the remaining three clinical stages improve up to the age of 45-49, and fall during the next decade.

Considering only the earliest stage, the early growth without glandular involvement, we see that the survival rate rises from about 60 per cent below the age of 35 years to 74 per cent between 45 and 49 years. Between 50 and 59 years the survival rate is again 60 per cent, while after 60 years it rises to about 70 per cent. The prognosis appears to improve as the age of the menopause is approached but this is followed immediately by a period when the tumours seem to be more lethal than at other ages. A similar though less pronounced change is seen in the survival rates of the clinical stages  $EP_s$  and  $LP_s$ .

The  $LP_0$  group behaves very much as if it were a separate clinical type. It is uncommon before the menopause, but the incidence increases up to the age of 75-79. From 60 to 80 years the five-year survival rate of radically treated cases increases from 32 per cent to 59 per cent, though the proportion found suitable for such treatment diminishes.

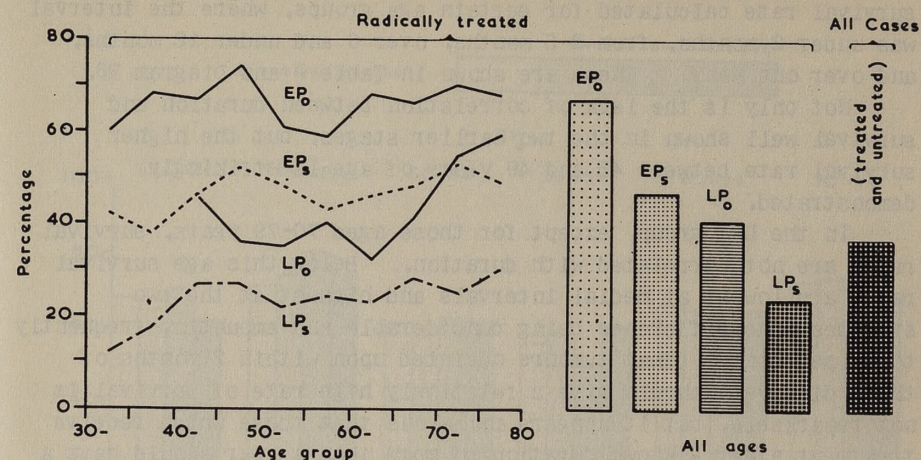
#### Duration and Survival

In Table 8, five-year crude survival rates are given for all cases together and separately for radically treated cases in each clinical stage according to the alleged duration of the disease. (See also Diagram B5).

In the two earlier stages ( $EP_0$  and  $EP_s$ ) the rates show practically no variation, whatever the duration of the disease. There appears to be an advantage to the  $EP_0$  cases who attend less than a month after the discovery of the tumour but, apart from this and the spike at 18-24 months, which is probably a chance happening, the curves are practically horizontal. In the two Late stages the curves show somewhat higher survival rates where the duration is very long or very short. Between these two extremes the crude survival rate in the  $LP_s$  group falls for durations between 6 and 9 months to one half of that where the duration is less than one month or more than two years.

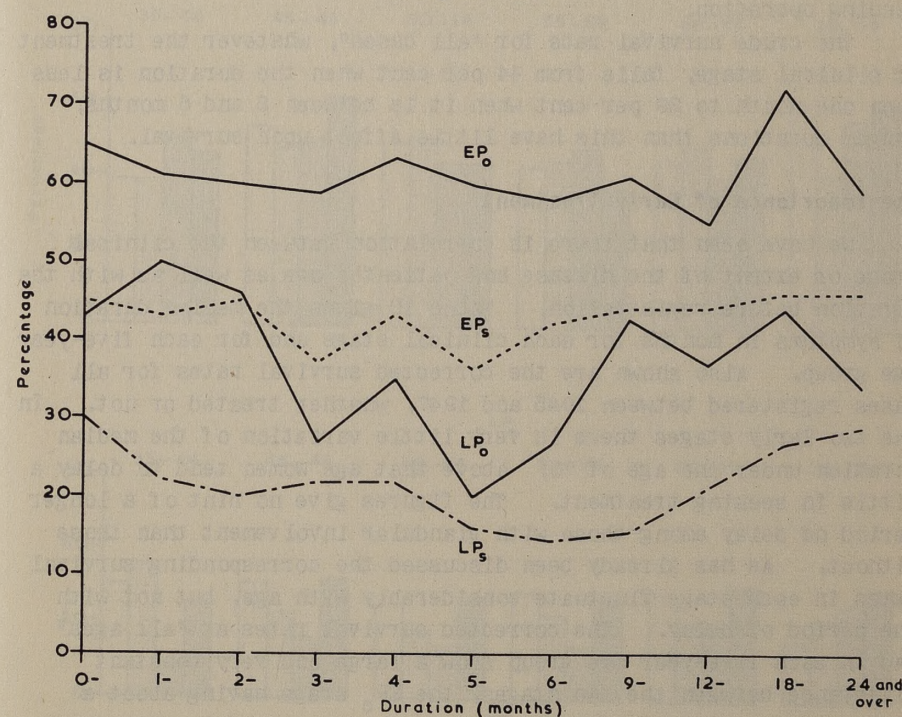
Since, as has been pointed out, there is a greater tendency among older women to delay in seeking treatment compared with younger women it is possible that the age composition within each interval group is not the same. To avoid this a further

Diagram B4.



Cancer of Breast. Five year corrected survival rates by clinical stage and age. 1945-47 registrations.

Diagram B5.



Cancer of Breast. Five year crude survival rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history. 1945-47 registrations.

subdivision has been made by age and duration and the corrected survival rate calculated for certain age groups, where the interval was under 2 months, from 2-5 months, over 6 and under 12 months, and over one year. These are shown in Table 9 and Diagram B.6.

Not only is the lack of correlation between duration and survival well shown in the two earlier stages, but the higher survival rate between 45 and 49 years of age is strikingly demonstrated.

In the  $LP_s$  group, except for those aged 70-79 years, survival rates are not correlated with duration. Below this age survival rates are lowest at medial intervals and highest at the two extremes, the difference being considerable and amounting frequently to 50 per cent. That tumours operated upon within 2 months of their discovery should give a relatively high rate of survival is not remarkable, but it appears anomalous that those which receive treatment after a known duration of more than a year should have a similar or even better survival rate. This can only be explained on the assumption that the average malignancy of the latter is much less than that of the former group, and that the group of long duration tumours, as has been suggested by Macdonald and Kotin<sup>7</sup>, ultimately contains a smaller proportion of more malignant cases through their elimination by death during the delay period preceeding operation.

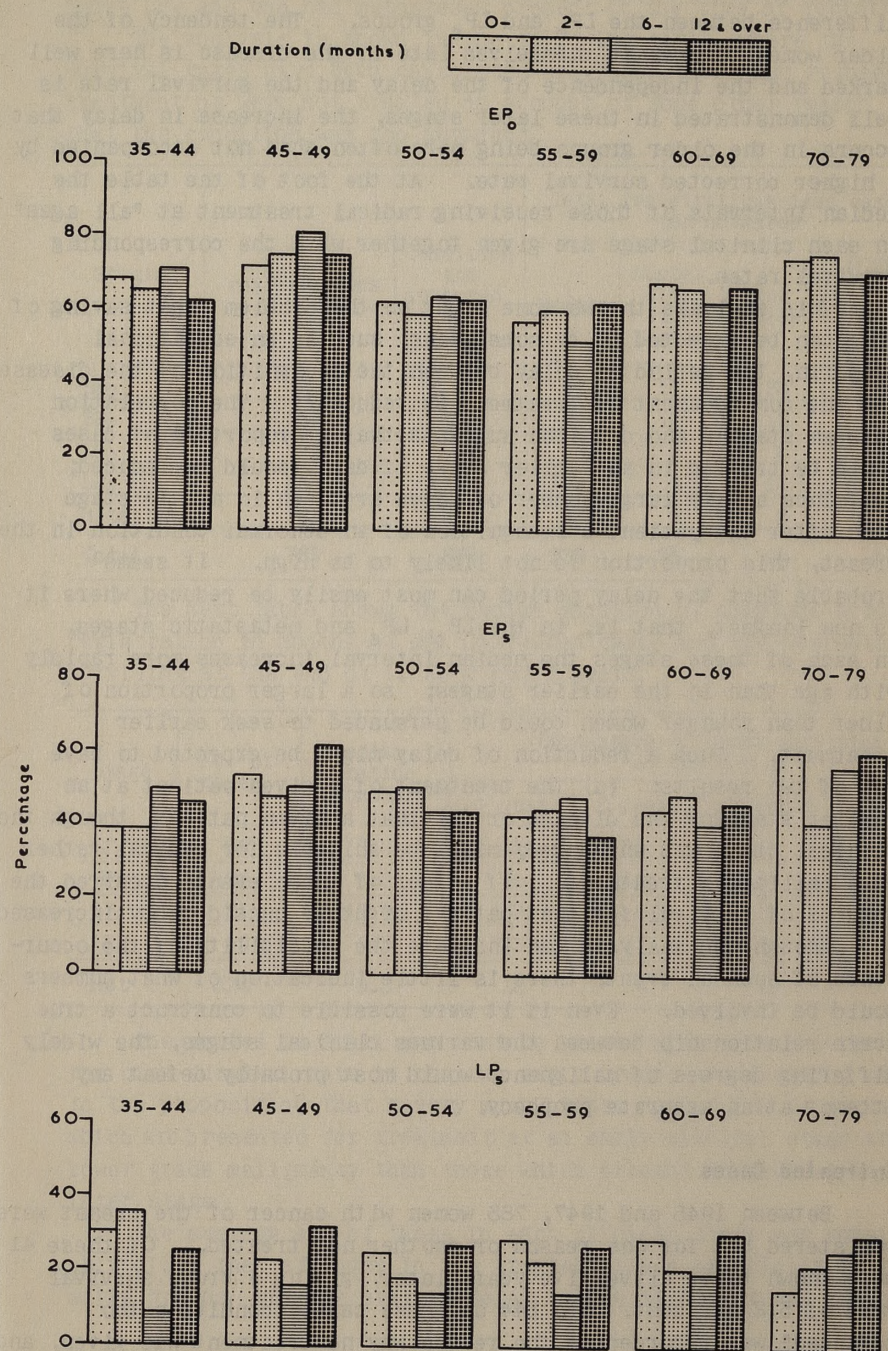
The crude survival rate for "all cases", whatever the treatment or clinical stage, falls from 44 per cent when the duration is less than one month to 29 per cent when it is between 5 and 6 months; longer durations than this have little effect upon survival.

### The Importance of Early Treatment

We have seen that there is correlation between the clinical stage or extent of the disease and patient's age as well as with the duration before registration. Table 10 gives the median duration of symptoms in months for each clinical stage and for each five-year age group. Also shown are the corrected survival rates for all cases registered between 1945 and 1947, whether treated or not. In the two Early stages there is very little variation of the median duration under the age of 70; above that age women tend to delay a little in seeking treatment. The figures give no hint of a longer period of delay among those with glandular involvement than those without. As has already been discussed the corresponding survival rates in each stage fluctuate considerably with age, but not with the period of delay. The corrected survival rates at "all ages" and in each five-year age group show a large and very constant difference between the two stages, the  $EP_0$  stage having about a 20 per cent advantage over the  $EP_s$ .

In the three later stages (late primary growth without or with glandular involvement and those with metastases) much longer periods of delay are recorded. The median period for "all ages" and in

Diagram B.6.



Cancer of Breast. Five year corrected survival rates of radically treated cases, by clinical stage, age and duration of symptomatic history. 1945-47 registrations.

each age group is longest among those who were registered when distant metastases had appeared, but there is little constant difference between the LP<sub>0</sub> and LP<sub>s</sub> groups. The tendency of the older women to present themselves late in the disease is here well marked and the independence of the delay and the survival rate is well demonstrated in these later stages, the increase in delay that occurs in the older groups being more often than not accompanied by a higher corrected survival rate. At the foot of the table the median intervals of those receiving radical treatment at "all ages" in each clinical stage are given together with the corresponding survival rates.

This analysis throws some light on the problem "What saving of life can be expected if by some means, such as an educational campaign, the period of delay between the recognition of the disease and the commencement of treatment is reduced?" The correlation between staging and duration suggests that a proportion of cases would be treated in an earlier stage if delay could be reduced; but since a very large number of cases are seen in a late stage soon after the patient's recognition of an abnormal condition in the breast, this proportion is not likely to be high. It seems probable that the delay period can most easily be reduced where it is now longest, that is, in the LP<sub>0</sub>, LP<sub>s</sub> and metastatic stages. In each of these stages the median interval increases more rapidly with age than in the earlier stages; so a larger proportion of older than younger women could be persuaded to seek earlier treatment. Such a reduction of delay might be expected to have one of two results: (a) the treatment of a given patient at an earlier stage of the disease or (b) that a given patient, though the clinical stage was unchanged, might be suitable for radical rather than palliative treatment. If either of these events occurred the chances of survival for that patient might be considerably increased but, though the analysis can indicate the possibility of the occurrence of such an event, there is little indication of what numbers would be involved. Even if it were possible to construct a true scale relationship between the various clinical stages, the widely differing degrees of malignancy would most probably defeat any attempt at an accurate prophecy.

#### Untreated Cases

Between 1945 and 1947, 783 women with cancer of the breast were registered but for one reason or another not treated. Of these 41 were known to be alive five years later, giving a crude survival rate of 5.2 per cent. In 544 of these cases "condition too advanced" was recorded as the reason why no treatment was given, and of the remainder 35 survived, giving a crude survival rate of 15 per cent. Six cases considered "too advanced for treatment"

were reported to have survived five years. Two were classed LP<sub>0</sub>, three LP<sub>s</sub> and one had metastases present at the time of registration.

The analysis is shown in the following table, where the survival rates have been calculated only upon those who refused treatment or were not treated on account of some other reason than that the condition was too advanced.

Staging	Total registrations	Condition too advanced	Total registrations less cases too advanced			
			Number	Number alive after 5 years	Not traced	5 year crude survival rate per cent
EP <sub>0</sub>	89	8	81	16	33	20
EP <sub>s</sub>	39	1	38	12	13	32
LP <sub>0</sub>	71	47	24	3	2	12
LP <sub>s</sub>	260	186	74	4	11	5
Metastases	324	302	22	-	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>15</b>

The next table shows the median duration of symptoms before registration in months of *all* untreated cases and the percentage surviving at the end of 1, 2, 3 and 5 years.

Stage	No. of cases	Median duration (months)	Percentage of cases surviving at the end of			
			1 year	2 years	3 years	5 years
EP <sub>0</sub>	89	3.8	45	35	29	18
EP <sub>s</sub>	39	6.0	59	49	44	31
LP <sub>0</sub>	71	18.0	23	14	10	7
LP <sub>s</sub>	60	9.5	23	12	8	3
Met	324	9.3	12	4	0.6	-

The series is small and must be viewed with some reserve, but the high survival rate in the two early groups gives strong support to the proposition that a very much higher proportion of cancers which are presented for treatment at an early clinical stage are of lower grade malignancy than those which present themselves in a later stage.

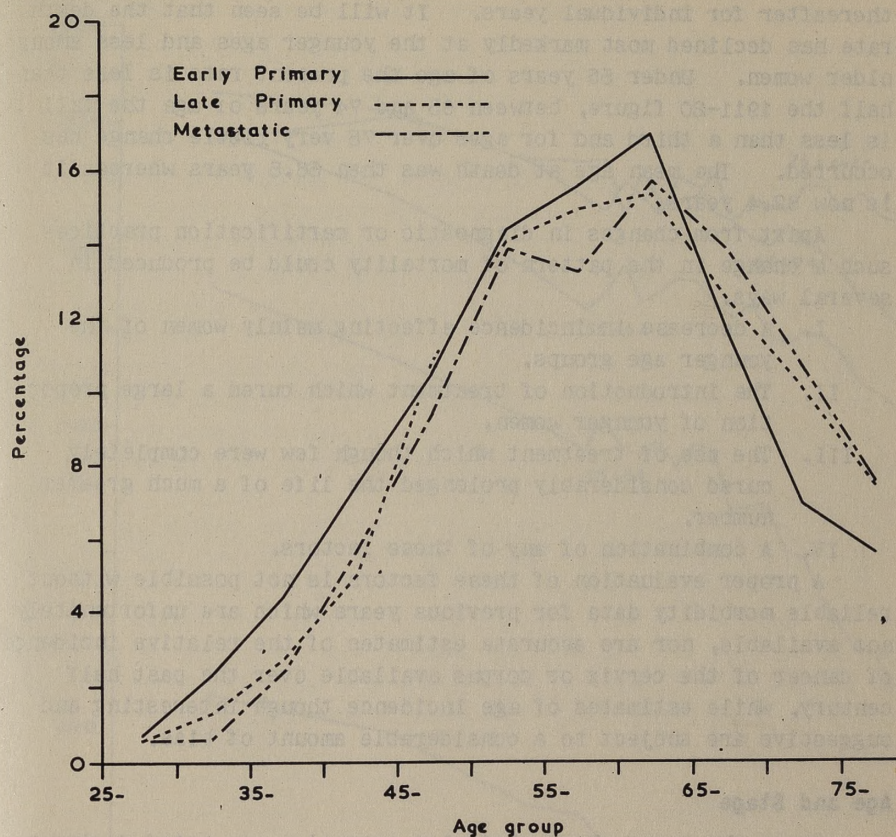
The average age of those in each clinical stage was considerably older than of those in the treated series especially in the two early groups, but the average delay before treatment was the same.

### CANCER OF THE CERVIX UTERI

Between the years 1945 and 1949, 11,618 previously untreated cases of cancer of the cervix uteri were registered; 6,024 of these were registered between 1945 and 1947 and have been followed up for five years. They amount to about 90 per cent of all registrations during the same period, a further 10 per cent having received treatment before registration (which in about half the cases was surgical). Cancer of the cervix is more fully registered than cancer at most other sites. In mortality statistics prior to 1950 a large proportion of deaths from cancer of cervix uteri were ascribed simply to cancer of uterus. Since 1950 the certifying medical practitioner, on each occasion when a death was ascribed to cancer of the uterus (unspecified) (I.S.C. No. 174), has been asked if possible to state whether the growth in question originated in the cervix or body of the uterus, and the proportion of deaths assigned simply to cancer of uterus has fallen from about 50 per cent to nearly 5 per cent with a corresponding rise in cancer of cervix from 44 per cent to 64 per cent. In 1949, 2,949 confirmed cases of cancer of the cervix were registered, and the annual average from 1945 to 1949 was 2,514, while the average annual deaths certified as due to cervical cancer between 1950 and 1954 was 2,539. The registration rate of cancer of the cervix should give a close approximation to the true incidence rate. From the table of registration rates (Table 11) and the diagram of comparative percentage registration rates (Diagram C1) and Table 1, it is seen that the risk of contracting cancer of the cervix rises rapidly until the age group 50-54 after which the increasing liability with age decreases until 60-64 years of age when the incidence declines as rapidly as it rose. This is in marked contrast to the continuous increase in incidence with advancing age recorded for the majority of cancers. Thus four fifths of the cases of cervical cancer were registered before the age of 65 years but only two thirds of the cases of cancer of the female breast and just over one half of those of gastric or rectal cancer.

In the present series the average age at registration was 55.3 years. In the series of 2,547 cases of cervical cancer collected by Lane-Clayton<sup>8</sup> which were mainly derived from hospital patients attending London hospitals prior to 1909, the average age of these women was 44.4 years. In a series of 1,200 collected in Cardiff by Maliphant<sup>9</sup> between 1922 and 1946 the average age was 53.0 years. In Harnett's<sup>4</sup> series of 859 cases in 1937 and 1938 the average age was 54.6 years, while in the National Cancer Registration Scheme it was 55.14 years among 6,006 cases registered between 1945 and 1947, and 55.6 years in 5,535 cases registered in 1948 and 1949. Two explanations seem possible, either that the average age of onset of cervical cancer is changing and that

Diagram C.1.



Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age. 1945-49 registrations.

younger women are becoming less liable to this condition or that older women now come more readily to hospital than they did formerly.

The pattern of cancer mortality at certain sites has changed considerably during the past few decades. Cancer of the lung has shown a phenomenal increase in both sexes while cancer of the mouth and pharynx has diminished. Cancer of the uterus had a standardised mortality rate of 174.4 per million in 1911-20 but only 90.6 in 1950-54. According to the most recent figures, death from cancer of the cervix accounts for two thirds of all deaths from uterine cancer in England and Wales and, although it is not possible to say whether this ratio has been constant over the period under review, it seems reasonably certain that the mortality rates from cervical cancer have declined in a similar manner to those of cancer of uterus as a whole.

The age specific death rates for cancer of the uterus are shown in Diagram C2 for the periods 1911-20, 1921-30, 1931-35 and thereafter for individual years. It will be seen that the death rate has declined most markedly at the younger ages and less among older women. Under 55 years of age the present rate is less than half the 1911-20 figure, between 65 and 74 years of age the fall is less than a third and for ages over 75 very little change has occurred. The mean age at death was then 56.5 years whereas it is now 62.4 years.

Apart from changes in diagnostic or certification practices such a change in the pattern of mortality could be produced in several ways.

- I. A decrease in incidence affecting mainly women of the younger age groups.
- II. The introduction of treatment which cured a large proportion of younger women.
- III. The use of treatment which though few were completely cured considerably prolonged the life of a much greater number.
- IV. A combination of any of these factors.

A proper evaluation of these factors is not possible without reliable morbidity data for previous years which are unfortunately not available, nor are accurate estimates of the relative incidence of cancer of the cervix or corpus available over the past half century, while estimates of age incidence though interesting and suggestive are subject to a considerable amount of bias.

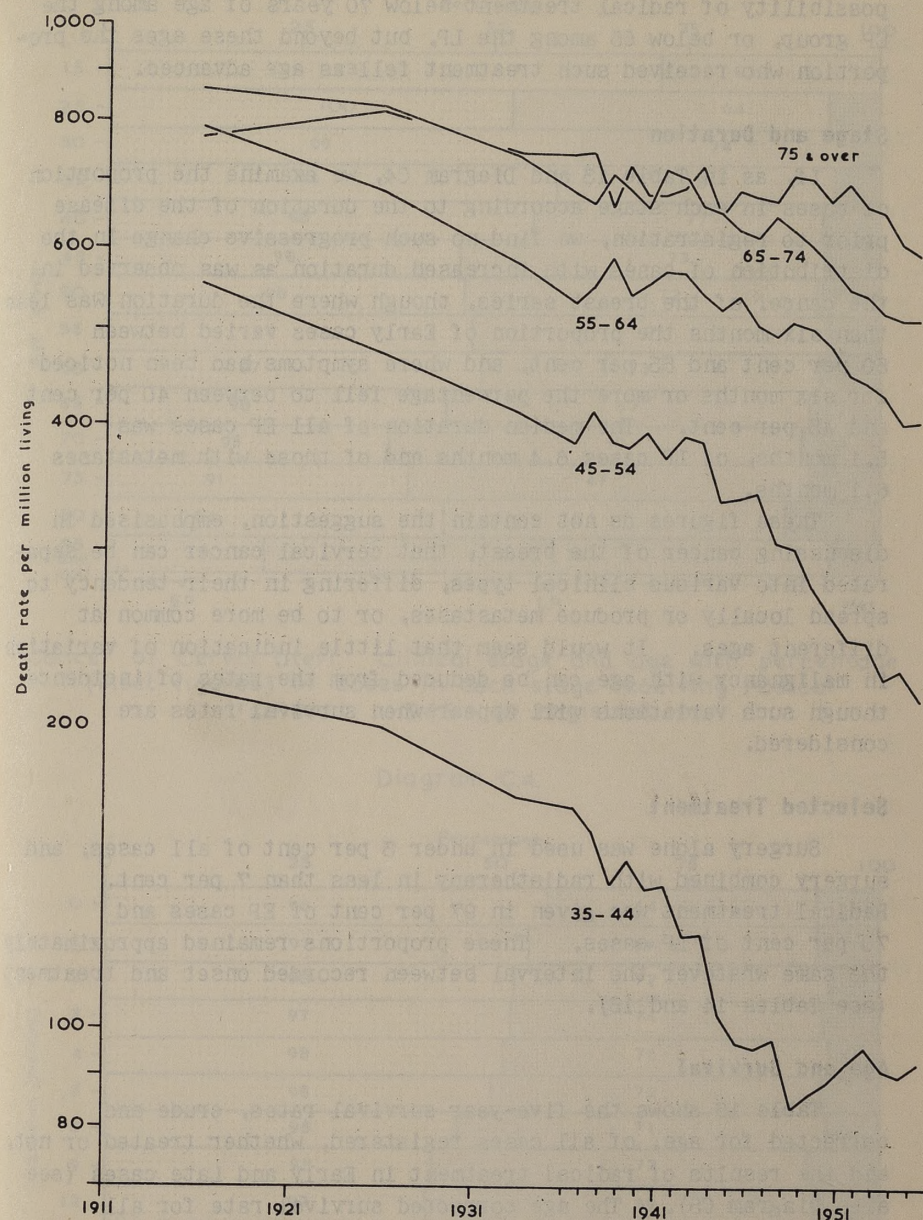
#### Age and Stage

Since the cases where glandular extension was noted during the clinical examination are so few (7 per cent of all cases and 3 per cent of the Early ones), the cases will be divided into three stage-groups only, Early and Late primary cases (EP and LP), irrespective of the presence or absence of glandular involvement, and those where distant metastases were discovered (Met.). The distribution of cases was as follows:

EP	47.3%
LP	45.0%
Met.	7.8%

This distribution, unlike that of cancer of the breast, showed no progressive change with increasing age but appears to fall into three age groups. Under 45 years of age between 55 per cent and 60 per cent of cases registered belonged to the EP group; over 45 and under 70 years they averaged 46 per cent, while above 70 years of age the proportion of Early cases was just over 37 per cent (Table 12 and Diagram C3). The proportion seen with metastatic spread does, however, increase fairly steadily with age from 3.5 per cent at 30-34 years to 10.1 per cent at 70-74 years. The proportion of cases in whom radical treatment was possible was high

Diagram C.2.



Cancer of Uterus. Age specific death rates per million population. 1911-55 registration.

in both Early and Late stages, the percentages being 97 per cent and 70 per cent respectively. Age did not appear to affect the possibility of radical treatment below 70 years of age among the EP group, or below 65 among the LP, but beyond these ages the proportion who received such treatment fell as age advanced.

#### Stage and Duration

If, as in Table 13 and Diagram C4, we examine the proportion of cases in each stage according to the duration of the disease prior to registration, we find no such progressive change in the distribution of cases with increased duration as was observed in the cancer of the breast series, though where the duration was less than six months the proportion of Early cases varied between 50 per cent and 55 per cent, and where symptoms had been noticed for six months or more the percentage fell to between 40 per cent and 45 per cent. The median duration of all EP cases was 5.1 months, of LP cases 6.4 months and of those with metastases 6.1 months.

These figures do not contain the suggestion, emphasised in discussing cancer of the breast, that cervical cancer can be separated into various clinical types, differing in their tendency to spread locally or produce metastases, or to be more common at different ages. It would seem that little indication of variation in malignancy with age can be deduced from the rates of incidence though such variations will appear when survival rates are considered.

#### Selected Treatment

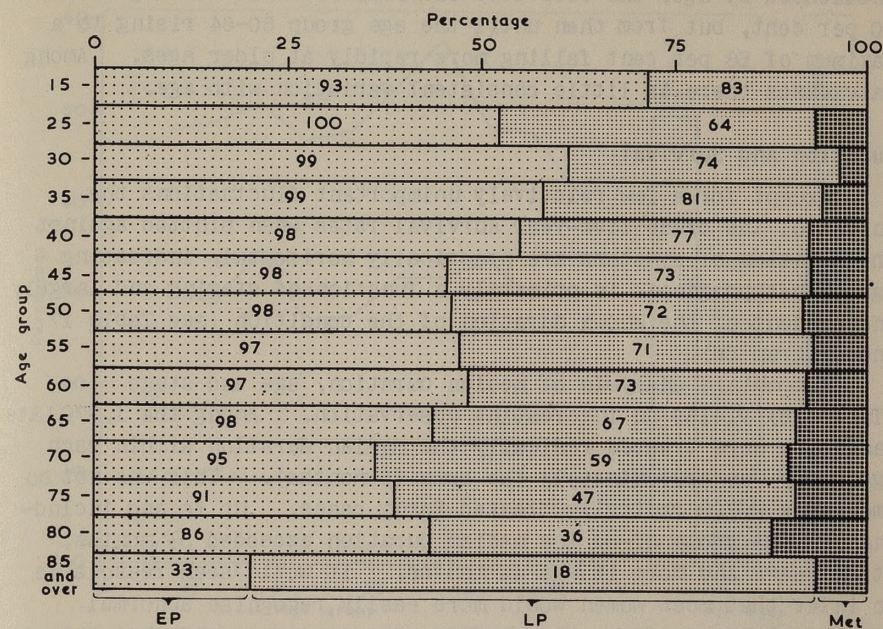
Surgery alone was used in under 3 per cent of all cases, and surgery combined with radiotherapy in less than 7 per cent. Radical treatment was given in 97 per cent of EP cases and 70 per cent of LP cases. These proportions remained approximately the same whatever the interval between recorded onset and treatment (see Tables 14 and 15).

#### Age and Survival

Table 16 shows the five-year survival rates, crude and corrected for age, of all cases registered, whether treated or not, and the results of radical treatment in Early and Late cases (see also Diagram C5). The age corrected survival rate for all registered cases whether treated or not was 35 per cent. Among the Early cases where radical treatment was given it was 50 per cent, among the Late ones 31 per cent.

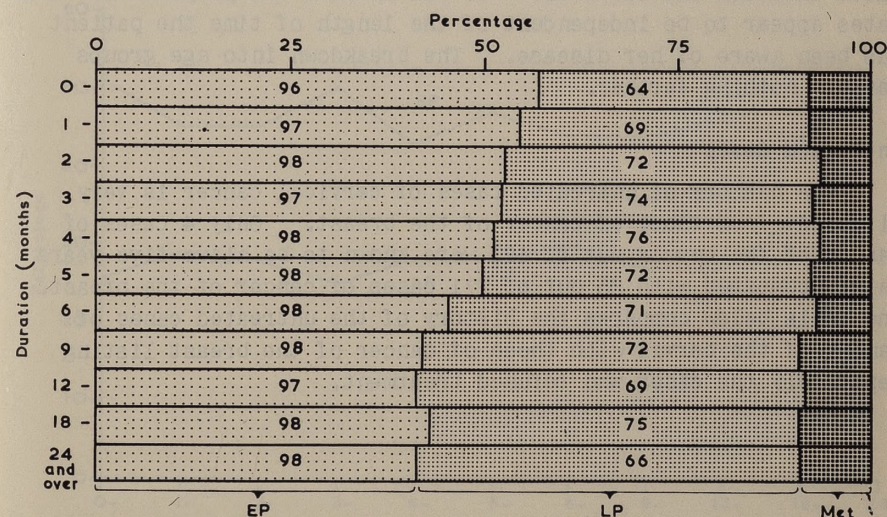
For "all cases" the survival rate falls from about 38 per cent in the age groups 30-44 years of age to 32 per cent at 45-49 years and 33 per cent at 50-54 years. Thereafter it rises to a peak of 39 per cent between the ages 60-64 after which it again falls.

Diagram C3.



Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Clinical stage and age with percentage (inset figures) of cases in each stage receiving radical treatment. 1945-49 registrations.

Diagram C4.



Cancer of Cervix. Clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history with percentage (inset figures) of cases in each stage receiving radical treatment. 1945-49 registrations.

Between 30 and 54 the prognosis among Early cases is not notably influenced by age, the corrected survival rate fluctuating around 50 per cent, but from then until the age group 60-64 rising to a maximum of 58 per cent falling more rapidly at older ages. Among Late cases there is little consistent variation with age.

#### Duration and Survival

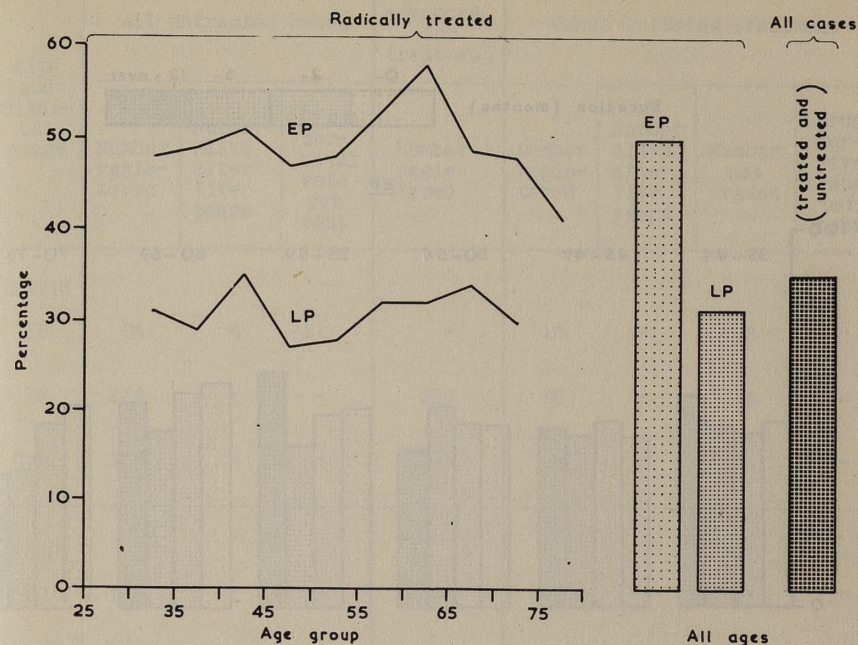
Except for a few relatively unimportant fluctuations the curves of the crude five-year survival rates when plotted against the duration of symptoms are practically horizontal, indicating again that prognosis is primarily a function of staging and largely independent of the known duration of the condition (see Table 17 and Diagram C6).

A combined analysis of median duration, age and stage (Table 18) yields an interesting observation. Among the 1,979 Late cases who were treated radically the median duration within each age group was approximately the same (6 months). This was not so among the 2,720 radically treated Early cases. Up to and including the age group 50-54 the median duration exceeded 5½ months; at 55 years and more it was 4½ months. It would seem reasonable to infer that most women would more easily recognise abnormal uterine bleeding after, than before, the menopause and that this is an expression of that tendency. Table 18 and Diagram C7 present survival rates by age, duration and stage and indicate that, within the various stage and age groups, survival is not linked with duration in any consistent manner. As in the analysis of cases of cancer of the breast no close correlation can be seen between estimated duration and survival. To all intents and purposes survival rates appear to be independent of the length of time the patient has been aware of her disease. The breakdown into age groups reveals nothing further.

#### Untreated Cases

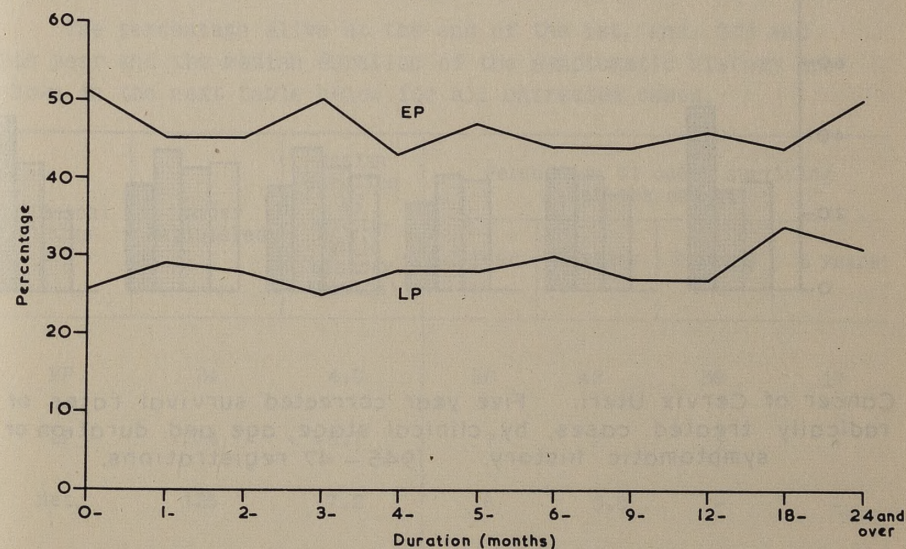
The history of untreated cases of cervical cancer is very different from those of cancer of the breast. Only 4 cases of cancer of the cervix out of 423 were known to be alive five years later, compared with 35 out of 771 cases of cancer of the breast. The table below compares the history of the untreated cases of cancer of the cervix with those of cancer of the breast listing separately the cases who refused treatment.

Diagram C.5.



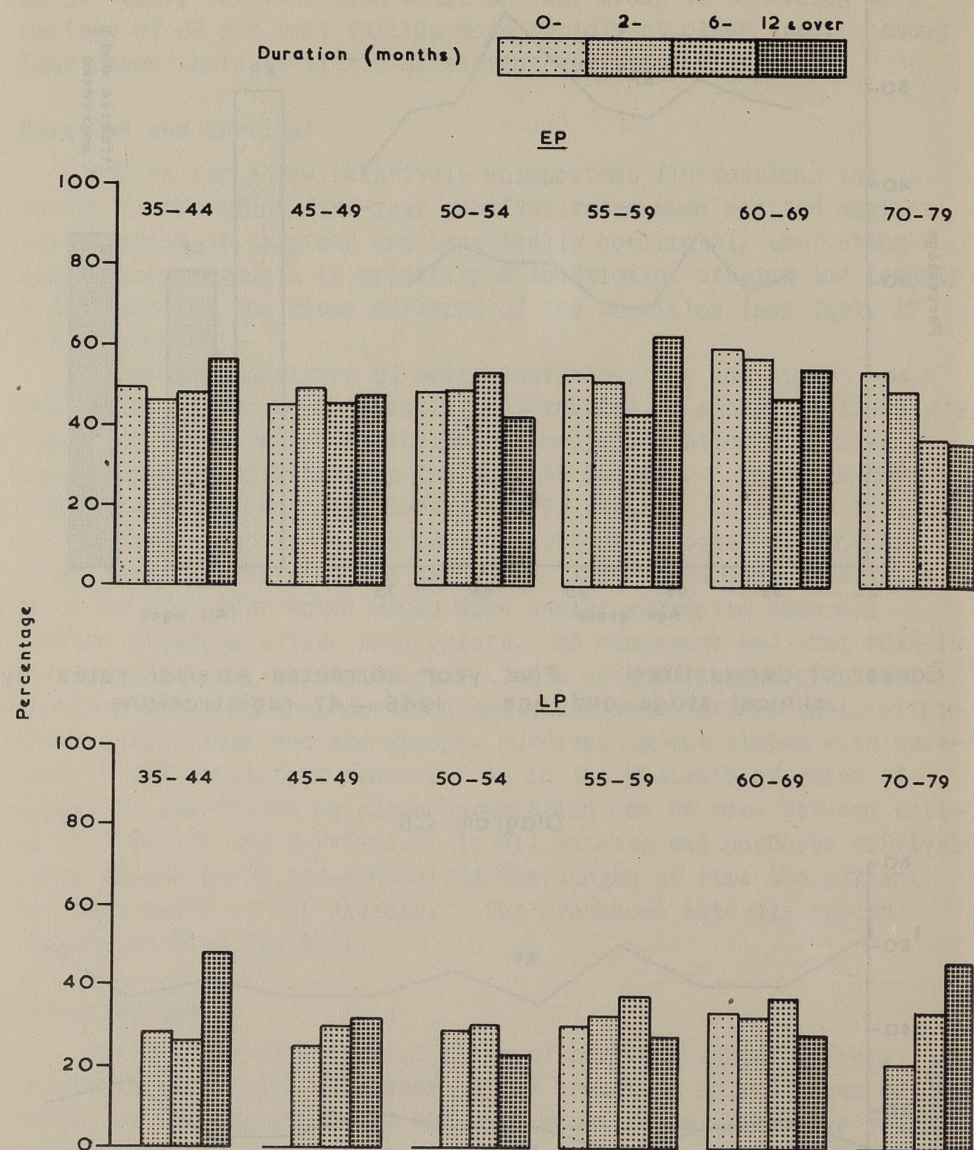
Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Five year corrected survival rates by clinical stage and age. 1945-47 registrations.

Diagram C.6.



Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Five year crude survival rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history. 1945-47 registration.

Diagram C.7.



Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Five year corrected survival rates of radically treated cases, by clinical stage, age and duration of symptomatic history. 1945 - 47 registrations.

Site and Clinical Stage	All untreated cases			Cases too advanced for treatment	Cases refusing treatment			
	Number registered	Number alive after five years	Crude survival rate per cent	Number registered	Number registered	Number alive after five years	Number not traced	Crude survival rate per cent
<b>CERVIX</b>								
EP	24	4	17	-	15	-	3	-
LP	274	-	-	226	30	-	4	-
Met.	125	-	-	114	1	-	-	-
<b>BREAST</b>								
EP	128	28	22	6	41	11	11	27
LP	331	12	4	230	55	2	5	4
Met.	324	1	0.3	302	10	-	1	-

The percentage alive at the end of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th year and the median duration of the symptomatic history are shown in the next table below for all untreated cases.

Clinical Stage	Number Registered	Median duration of symptomatic history (months)	Percentage of cases surviving at the end of			
			1 year	2 years	3 years	5 years
EP	24	4.0	50	42	38	17
LP	274	6.7	7	2	1	-
Met.	125	7.2	6	0.8	-	-
<b>All stages</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.9</b>



## CANCER OF THE PROSTATE

Cancer of the Prostate is the third sex-linked cancer and the only exclusively male cancer considered in this volume. It accounts for more than nine tenths of the mortality among cancers of the male genital organs.

3,190 cases of cancer of the prostate were registered between 1945 and 1949; 1,481 registered between 1945 and 1947 have been followed up for five years after registration and form the material for the analysis of survival rates.

Of the whole series of 3,190 cases 35 per cent were registered in the Early stage, when the growth was confined to the prostatic gland. In 42 per cent surrounding tissues had been invaded and the growth was described as a Late Primary, in one tenth of these Late cases glandular involvement was reported, while in 23 per cent of the whole series metastases to distant organs were present at registration.

These three stages, Early, Late and Metastatic, correspond closely with the three stages described by Harnett<sup>4</sup> under the headings:-

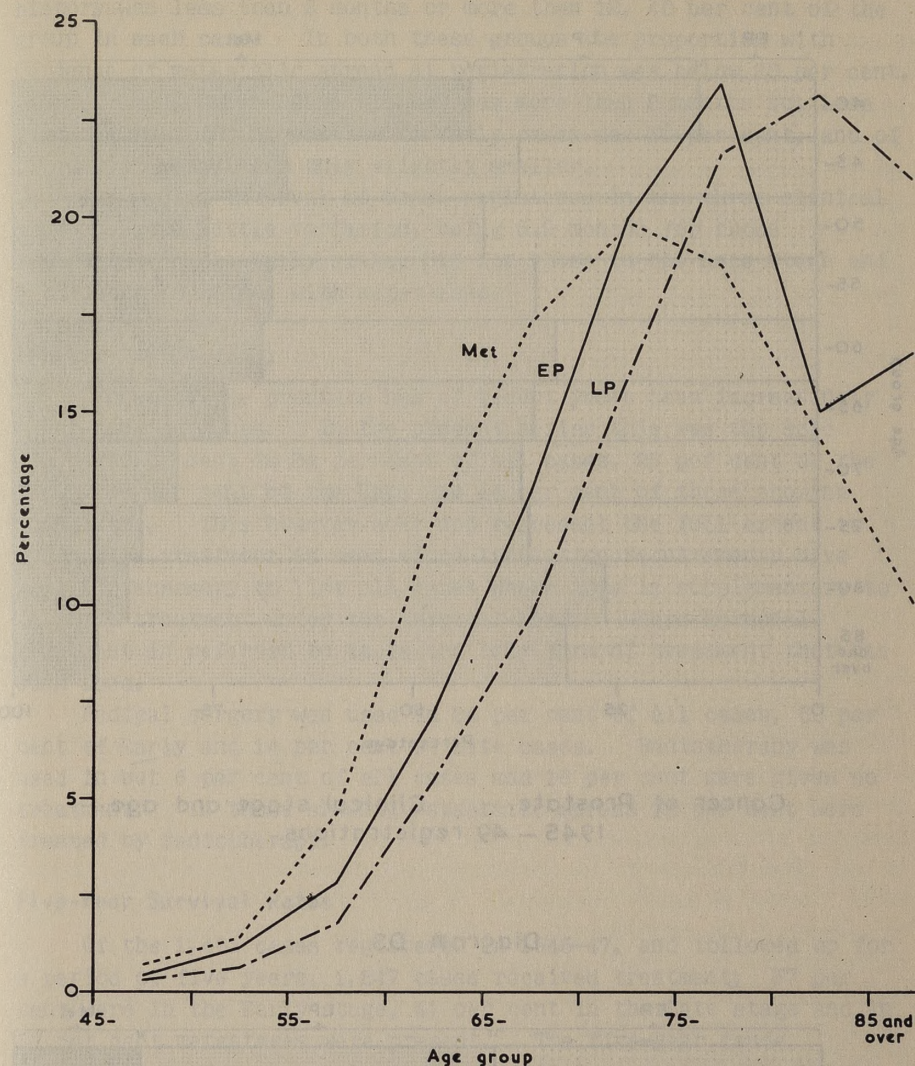
- I. Prostate not fixed to surrounding tissues.
- II. Prostate fixed and adherent to surrounding tissues.
- III. Remote metastases present.

Cancer of the prostate is a disease of very late life; less than 5 per cent of patients were under 55 years of age at registration and 9 per cent were over 80. From the age group 55-59 the registration rate rises very rapidly until in the age group 80-84 it appears to fall slightly. It is probable from a comparison with the death rates, which increase up to the oldest age groups, that this may be the effect of under registration at these advanced ages and the true incidence rises throughout life. (Table 19 and Diagram D1).

### Clinical Stage and Age (Table 20 and Diagram D2)

The proportion of Early cases seen in any age group between 45 and 79 years of age fluctuates between 32 per cent and 41 per cent; at ages 80 and over the proportion is less. From the age group 55-59 onwards the proportion of cases with distant metastases diminishes steadily from 33 per cent to just under 11 per cent in those registered after the age of 85. Correspondingly, the proportion of tumours showing local invasion only increases from 33 per cent in the age group 55-59 to more than 59 per cent over the age of 80. This strongly suggests a change in the type of malignancy with age and that the later in life a prostatic cancer appears the more likely it is to be of a locally invasive type and the less likely to produce distant metastases.

Diagram D.I.

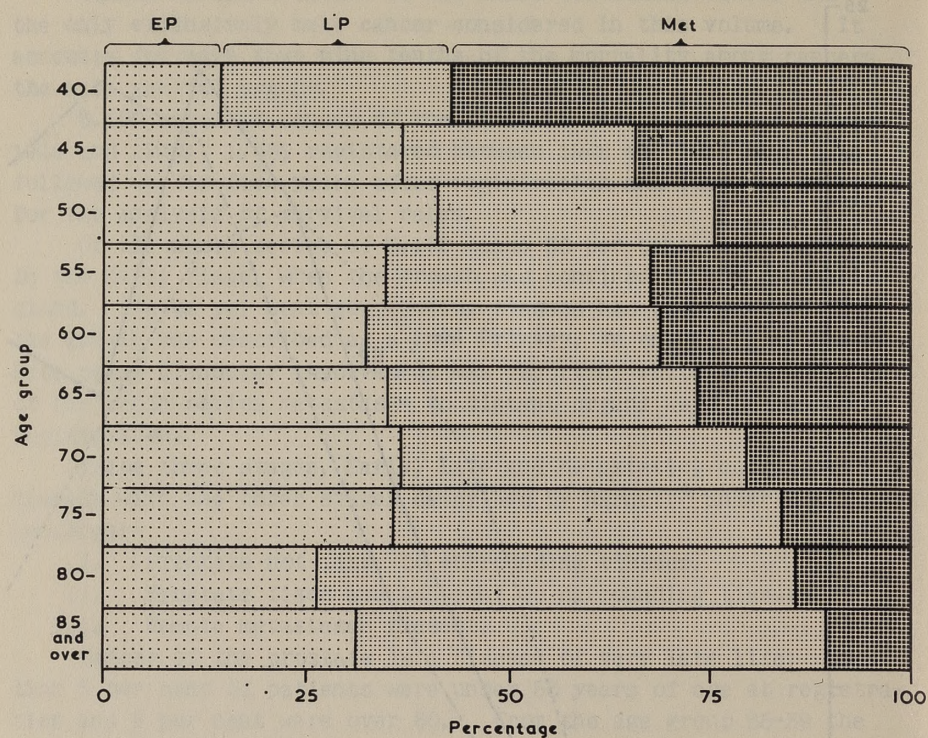


Cancer of Prostate. Comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age. 1945-49 registrations.

### The Duration of Symptoms (Table 21 and Diagram D3)

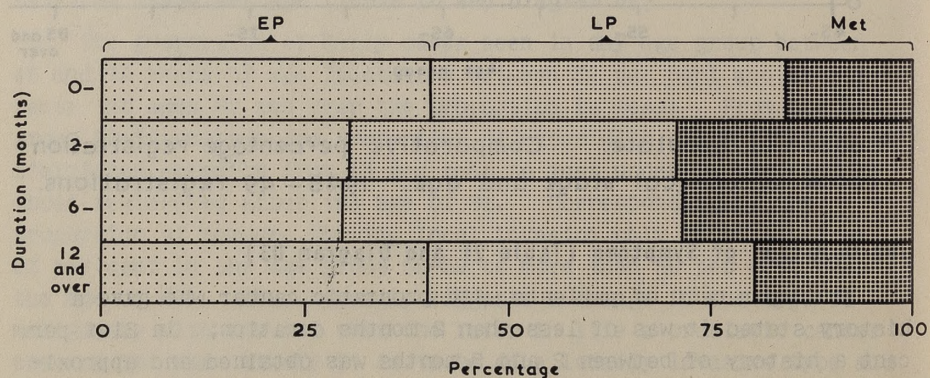
20.6 per cent of patients with prostatic cancer who gave a history stated it was of less than 2 months duration; in 31.1 per cent a history of between 2 and 5 months was obtained and approximately the same number stated that their symptoms had been present for more than one year. In 10.5 per cent of cases the duration was not recorded.

Diagram D.2.



Cancer of Prostate. Clinical stage and age. 1945-49 registrations.

Diagram D.3.



Cancer of Prostate. Clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history. 1945-49 registrations.

The highest proportion of Early cases was found in those whose history was less than 2 months or more than 12, 40 per cent of the group in each case. In both these groups the proportion with evidence of metastatic spread at registration was below 20 per cent, whereas among those whose history was more than 2 months but less than one year the proportion of Early cases was 30 per cent, and of those with metastases only slightly smaller.

The median interval of those registered in the three clinical stages showed little variation, being 5.9 months for those registered in the Early stage, 5.5 for those in the Late stage and 5.6 months for those with metastases.

#### Treatment (Table 22)

Cancer of the prostate has of recent years been increasingly treated by hormones. In the present series this was the sole form of treatment in 34 per cent of all cases, 28 per cent of the Early, 32 per cent of the Late and 44 per cent of those showing metastases. This however does not represent the full extent to which this treatment is used since tabulation requirements have made it necessary to list all cases where this is supplementary to surgical treatment under the surgical head. Where hormonal treatment is referred to it is the only form of treatment that has been used.

Radical surgery was used in 24 per cent of all cases, 52 per cent of Early and 14 per cent of Late cases. Radiotherapy was used in but 6 per cent of all cases and 16 per cent were given no treatment. In those showing metastatic spread 15 per cent were treated by radiotherapy.

#### Five-Year Survival Rates

Of the 1,481 cases registered in 1945-47, and followed up for a period of five years, 1,247 cases received treatment; 37 per cent were in the Early stage, 41 per cent in the Late stage and in 22 per cent metastases were present. The five-year crude survival rate for the whole series was 19.8 per cent, while the corrected rate was 28 per cent.

The analysis by age is shown in Table 23 and Diagram D4 where, because the numbers are small, ten-year age groups have been used to minimise chance fluctuations.

Of 456 patients who were treated in the Early stage where no invasion of surrounding structures had occurred, 265 received radical treatment (245 by surgery, 9 by radiotherapy alone and 11 by a combination of surgery and radiotherapy). The crude survival rate among these radically treated patients was 33 per cent and when corrected for age 44 per cent. Among 131 cases treated by hormones alone the crude survival rate was 34 per cent

and the corrected rate 47 per cent. In 57 cases only surgery, described as palliative, was used and among these 13 survived, a crude survival rate of 23 per cent.

516 cases were treated when the growth had invaded surrounding structures. Among 109 of these treated by radical methods (89 by surgery alone, 11 by radiotherapy alone and 9 by surgery and radiotherapy) 18 survived (14 following surgical treatment alone and 4 following either radiotherapy or radiotherapy plus surgery), the crude and corrected survival rates being 17 per cent and 23 per cent. Hormone treatment alone was used in 210 cases, the respective survival rates being 17 per cent and 24 per cent.

Among 197 receiving palliative treatment (170 by surgery and 20 by radiotherapy alone) the survival rate was crude: 10 per cent and corrected 15 per cent.

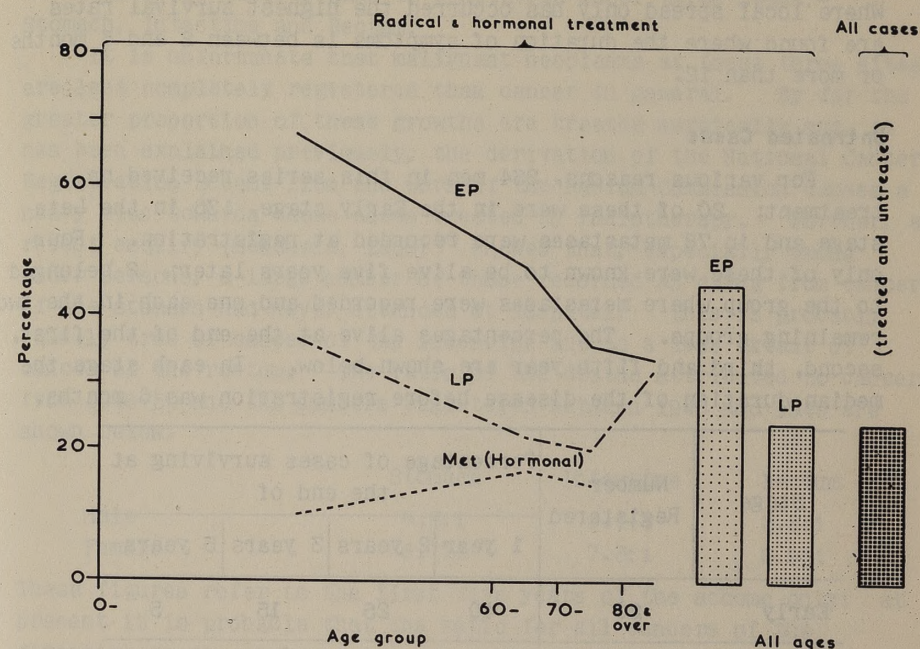
275 cases were treated after the existence of metastatic spread had been established. Among 157 of those treated by hormones alone 17 survived, the crude and corrected rates being 11 per cent and 15 per cent. In a further 118 cases the main method of treatment was in 57 cases surgery and in 54 cases radiotherapy alone, and of these 12 survived, the five-year crude survival rate being 10 per cent and the corrected 13 per cent.

These rates are in striking contrast to those given by Harnett<sup>4</sup> where the crude survival rate for patients in his Stage I was 18.1 per cent, in Stage II 7.5 per cent, and in Stage III 2.7 per cent, the corresponding figures in the present series being 32 per cent, 14 per cent and 11 per cent. The survival rates in the present series of cases treated solely by hormones are comparable with those treated by radical surgery which, as has been explained, is frequently supplemented by hormone treatment; hence it seems reasonable to ascribe the great improvement in rates to the introduction of this method, rather than to improvements in surgery and radiotherapy. The improvement is most remarkable among those treated after metastases have appeared, since more than one tenth survive five years or more, a remarkably high figure compared with cancer of any other site.

The survival rates of radical and hormonal treated patients are closely related to age. Below the age of 60 the corrected survival rate among the Early cases is 68 per cent, at ages 60-69 47 per cent, and between 70 and 79 years 36 per cent. In the Late cases the survival rates fall from 37 per cent for patients under 60 to 20 per cent among those between 70 and 79 years. On the other hand the highest survival rate among those with metastases is found in the 60-69 age group, where it is 19 per cent, while for those under 60 it is only 11 per cent and at ages 70-79 it is 10 per cent.

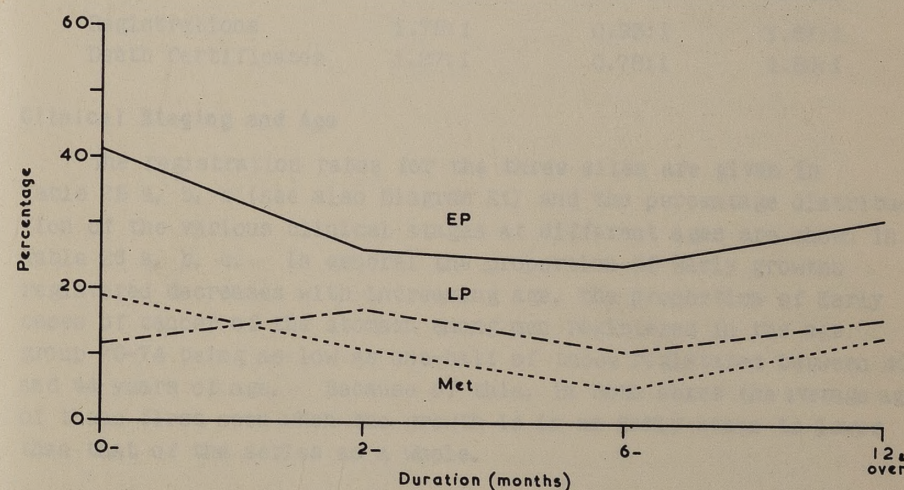
The duration of the disease bears little constant relation to the survival rate of treated cases (Table 24 and Diagram D5). In the Early group and in that where metastases were present the

Diagram D4.



Cancer of Prostate. Five year corrected survival rates of cases treated radically or with hormones by clinical stage and age. 1945-47 registrations.

Diagram D5.



Cancer of Prostate. Five year crude survival rates of all treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history. 1945-47 registrations.

highest five-year survival rates are found where the symptoms have been present for periods of less than 2 months or more than 12. Where local spread only has occurred the highest survival rates are found where the duration of symptoms is between 2 and 6 months or more than 12.

#### Untreated Cases

For various reasons, 234 men in this series received no treatment; 20 of these were in the Early stage, 136 in the Late stage and in 78 metastases were recorded at registration. Four only of these were known to be alive five years later; 2 belonged to the group where metastases were recorded and one each in the two remaining groups. The percentages alive at the end of the first, second, third and fifth year are shown below. In each stage the median duration of the disease before registration was 6 months.

Stage	Number Registered	Percentage of cases surviving at the end of			
		1 year	2 years	3 years	5 years
Early	20	40	25	15	5
Late	136	12	8	2	1
Metastases	78	17	6	5	3
<b>All Stages</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

#### CANCER OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT

Cancer of these organs is considered under three heads:- Stomach, Intestine and Rectum.

It is unfortunate that malignant neoplasms at these three sites are less completely registered than cancer in general. By far the greater proportion of these growths are treated surgically and, as has been explained previously, the derivation of the National Cancer Registration Scheme from the work of the Radium Commission causes a heavy bias towards those cases treated by radiotherapy. Further, a recent enquiry (McKenzie, 1956)<sup>10</sup> showed that, especially among older persons, a large number of those recorded as dying from cancer of the stomach, had never attended at hospital. This is probably equally true of cancer of the intestine and to a less extent of cancer of the rectum. The ratio of the deaths attributed to cancer from 1946-50 and the numbers registered between 1945 and 1949 are shown below.

	Stomach	Intestine	Rectum
Male	6.3:1	6.1:1	3.5:1
Female	8.7:1	7.3:1	3.9:1

These figures refer to the first five years of the scheme only; at present it is probable that the ratio for all cancers of the digestive tract, at least in some regions, is below 1.5:1.

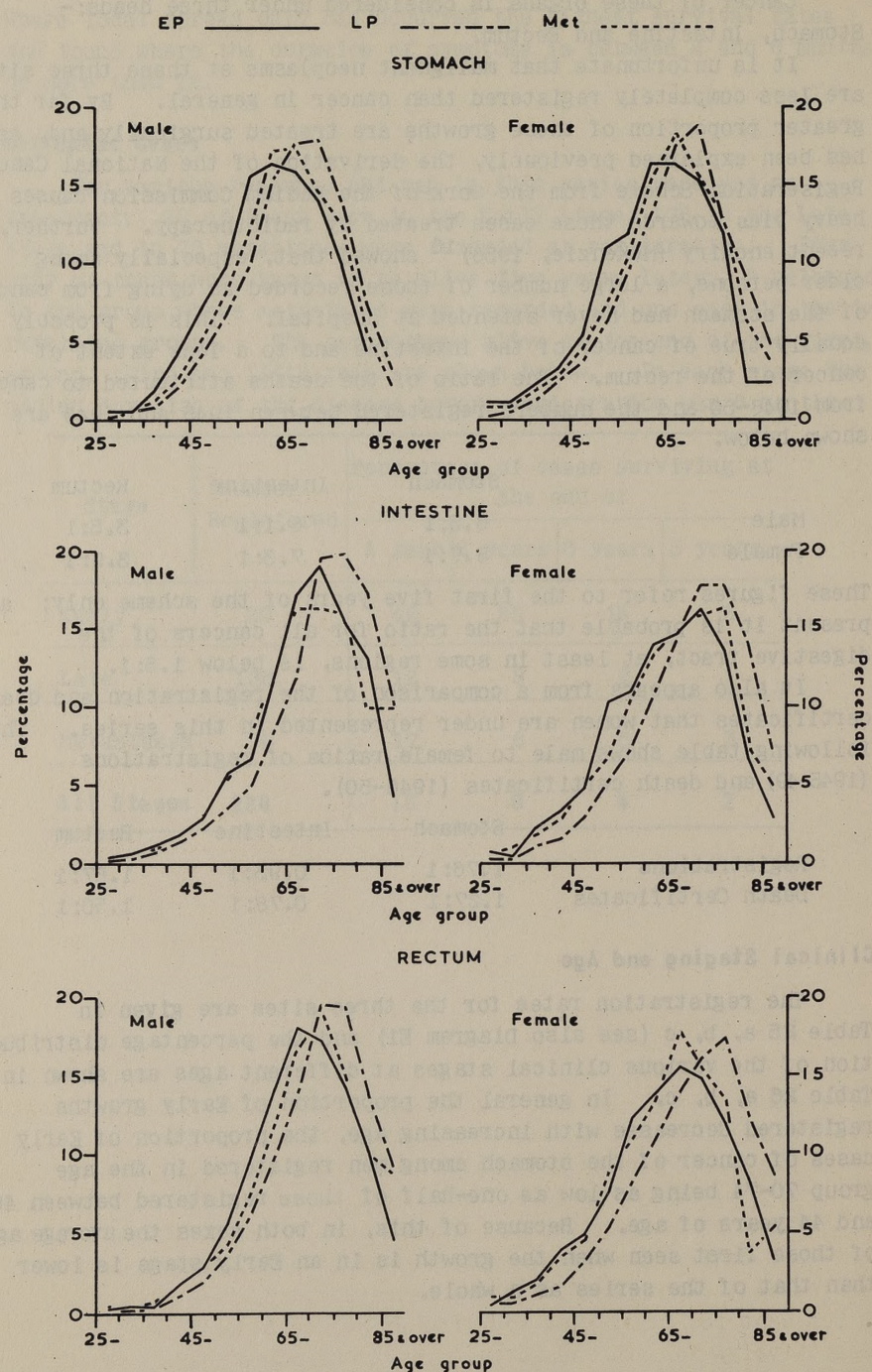
It also appears from a comparison of the registration and death certificates that women are under represented in this series. The following table shows male to female ratios of registrations (1945-49) and death certificates (1946-50).

	Stomach	Intestine	Rectum
Registrations	1.76:1	0.93:1	1.67:1
Death Certificates	1.27:1	0.78:1	1.50:1

#### Clinical Staging and Age

The registration rates for the three sites are given in Table 25 a, b, c (see also Diagram E1) and the percentage distribution of the various clinical stages at different ages are shown in Table 26 a, b, c. In general the proportion of Early growths registered decreases with increasing age, the proportion of Early cases of cancer of the stomach among men registered in the age group 70-74 being as low as one-half of those registered between 40 and 44 years of age. Because of this, in both sexes the average age of those first seen when the growth is in an Early stage is lower than that of the series as a whole.

Diagram E1.



Cancer of Digestive Tract. Comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age. 1945-49 registrations.

	Stomach		Intestine		Rectum	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mean age of all cases registered	60.3	61.1	63.1	61.7	63.4	61.1
Mean age of Early cases	58.0	58.7	62.1	59.8	62.2	59.5
Mean age of Late cases	61.2	62.0	64.4	63.8	64.7	62.7
Mean age of cases with metastases	59.8	60.6	62.1	60.7	62.5	60.1

Similarly, since the proportions of cases with metastases varies little with age, the proportion of cases seen in a Late stage but without evidence of metastatic spread is much larger in the older age groups and the average ages of those seen in this stage is well above the general average.

Only 14 per cent of persons suffering from gastric cancer are registered while the growth is still in the Early stage; in one half the growth is in the Late stage and in 34 per cent metastases have already appeared.

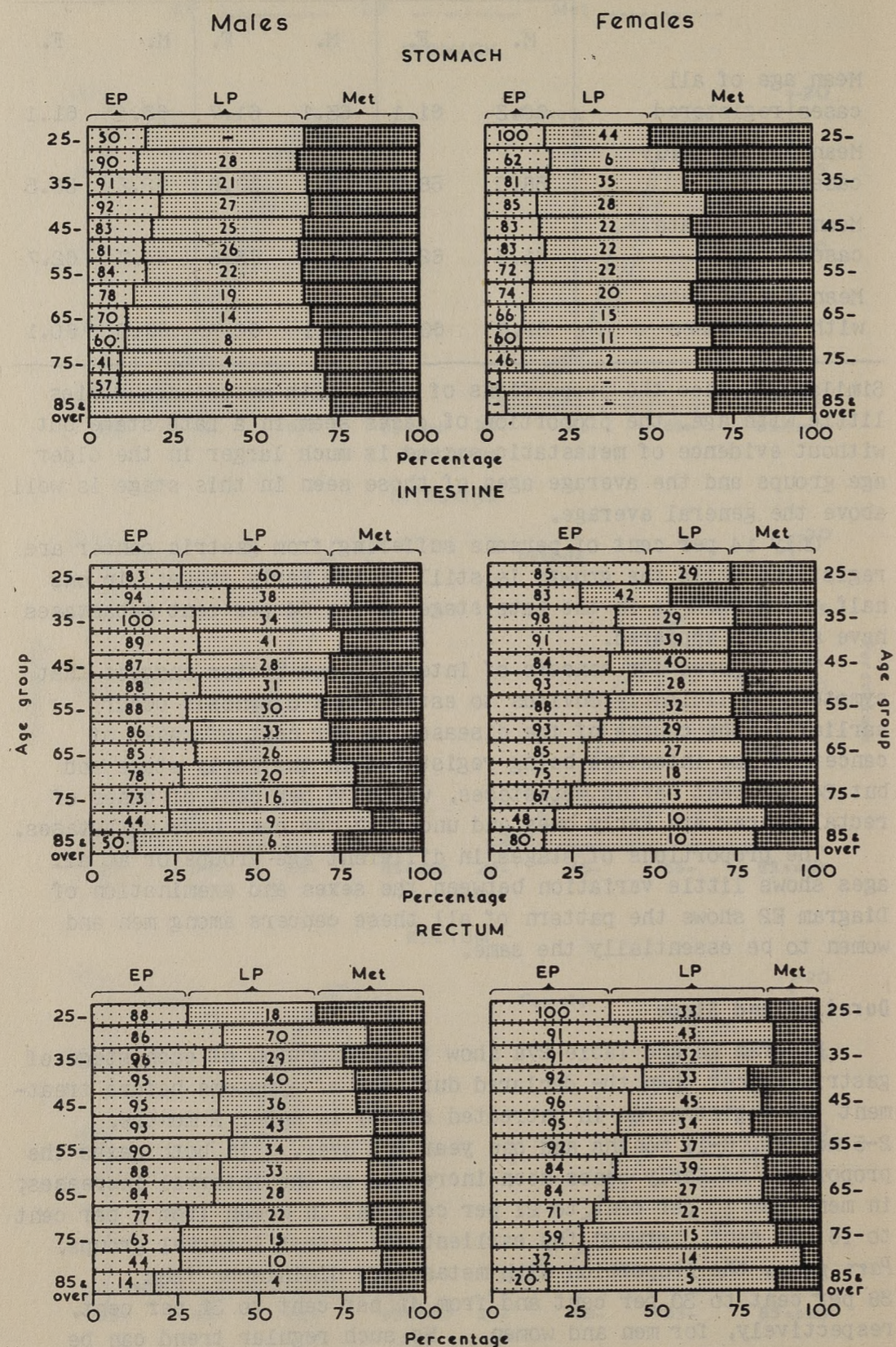
The figures for cancers of intestine and rectum suggest that symptoms sufficiently obvious to establish a diagnosis occur earlier in the course of the disease, 31 per cent of cases of cancer of the intestine being registered in the Early stage and but 24 per cent having metastases, while 36 per cent of cases of rectal cancer are Early ones and under 17 per cent have metastases.

The proportions of stages in different age groups or at all ages shows little variation between the sexes and examination of Diagram E2 shows the pattern of all these cancers among men and women to be essentially the same.

#### Duration and Stage

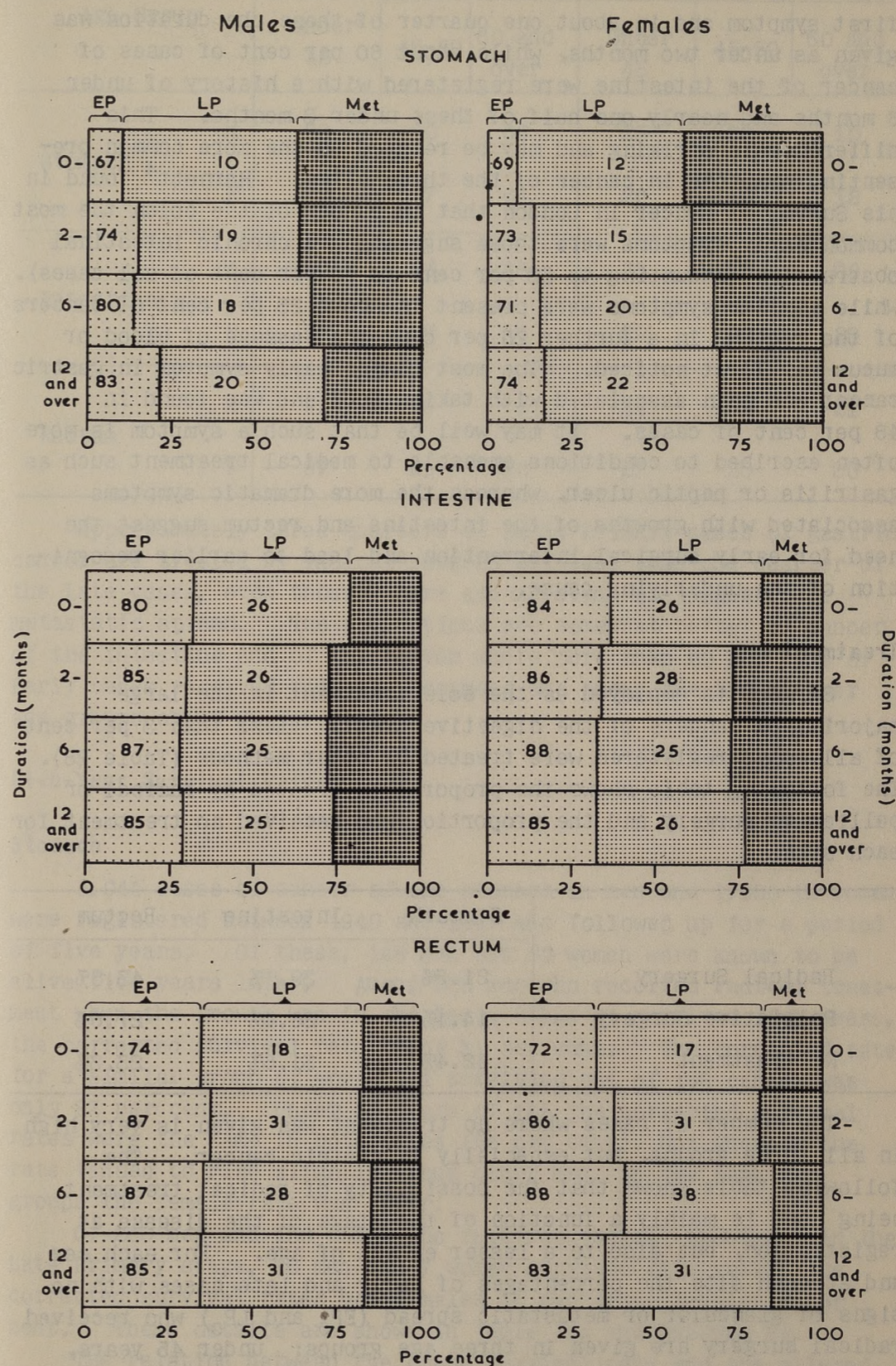
Diagram E3 and Table 27a show the proportion of each stage of gastric cancer when the declared duration of symptoms before treatment (or registration in untreated cases) is under 2 months, 2-5 months, 6-11 months and one year and over. In both sexes the proportion of Early cases seen increases as the interval increases; in men from 10 per cent to 21 per cent and in women from 8 per cent to 16 per cent, between the earliest and latest interval groups. *Pari passu* the proportion with metastases diminishes from 38 per cent to 30 per cent and from 41 per cent to 31 per cent, respectively, for men and women. No such regular trend can be discerned in either cancer of the intestine or cancer of the rectum (Diagram E3 and Tables 27b and 27c).

Diagram E2.



Cancer of Digestive Tract. Clinical stage and age with percentage (inset figures) of cases in each stage receiving radical treatment. 1945 - 49 registrations.

Diagram E3.



Cancer of Digestive Tract. Clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history with percentage (inset figures) receiving radical treatment. 1945 - 49 registrations.

About 50 per cent of all persons registered with cancer of the stomach or rectum were registered within 6 months of noticing the first symptom and in about one quarter of these the duration was given as under two months, while about 60 per cent of cases of cancer of the intestine were registered with a history of under 6 months and nearly one half of these under 2 months. This difference is striking and may be related to the more common presenting symptoms in cancer of the three sites. Harnett<sup>4</sup> found in his Survey of Cancer in London that in cancer of the colon the most common early symptoms were those suggesting a chronic intestinal obstruction (amounting to 52 per cent to 68 per cent of all cases). While similar symptoms were present in about 25 per cent of cancers of the rectum, in a further 25 per cent the passage of blood or mucus was first noticed. The most common early symptom in gastric cancer was pain associated with taking food and was found in 48 per cent of cases. It may well be that such a symptom is more often ascribed to conditions amenable to medical treatment such as gastritis or peptic ulcer, whereas the more dramatic symptoms associated with growths of the intestine and rectum suggest the need for early surgical intervention and lead to earlier recognition of the underlying cause.

#### Treatment

Surgery is employed as the sole treatment in the large majority of cancers of the digestive tract. Less than 3 per cent of all cases registered were treated by other methods (Table 28). The following table shows the proportions treated by radical or palliative surgery and the proportion who received no treatment for each site:

	Stomach	Intestine	Rectum
Radical Surgery	21.5%	39.8%	43.8%
Palliative Surgery	14.1%	26.4%	27.6%
No treatment	62.4%	31.5%	23.3%

The number of cases where no treatment was given is very high in all three groups, but especially in gastric cancer. The following table shows that the possibility of radical treatment being used is mainly a function of the stage of the disease at registration, but also to a lesser extent of age. For each sex and at each site the percentages of Early and Late cases with no signs of glandular or metastatic spread (EP<sub>0</sub> and LP<sub>0</sub>) who received radical surgery are given in three age groups: under 45 years, 45-59 years and 60 years and over.

Age Group	EP <sub>0</sub>			LP <sub>0</sub>			
	Under 45	45-59	60 and over	Under 45	45-59	60 and over	
Stomach	M	89	80	66	25	22	10
	F	83	77	64	26	19	12
Intestine	M	89	86	78	38	28	20
	F	92	87	80	29	29	20
Rectum	M	91	89	76	34	31	21
	F	87	91	72	27	30	20

Approximately three quarters of Early Primary cases of gastric cancer are treated by radical surgery but less than one quarter of the Late cases, even though there are no signs of lymphatic or metastatic spread. The proportions are somewhat better in cancer of the intestine and of the rectum where more than 80 per cent of Early cases received radical treatment and among the two younger age groups about 90 per cent.

#### Five-Year Survival Rates

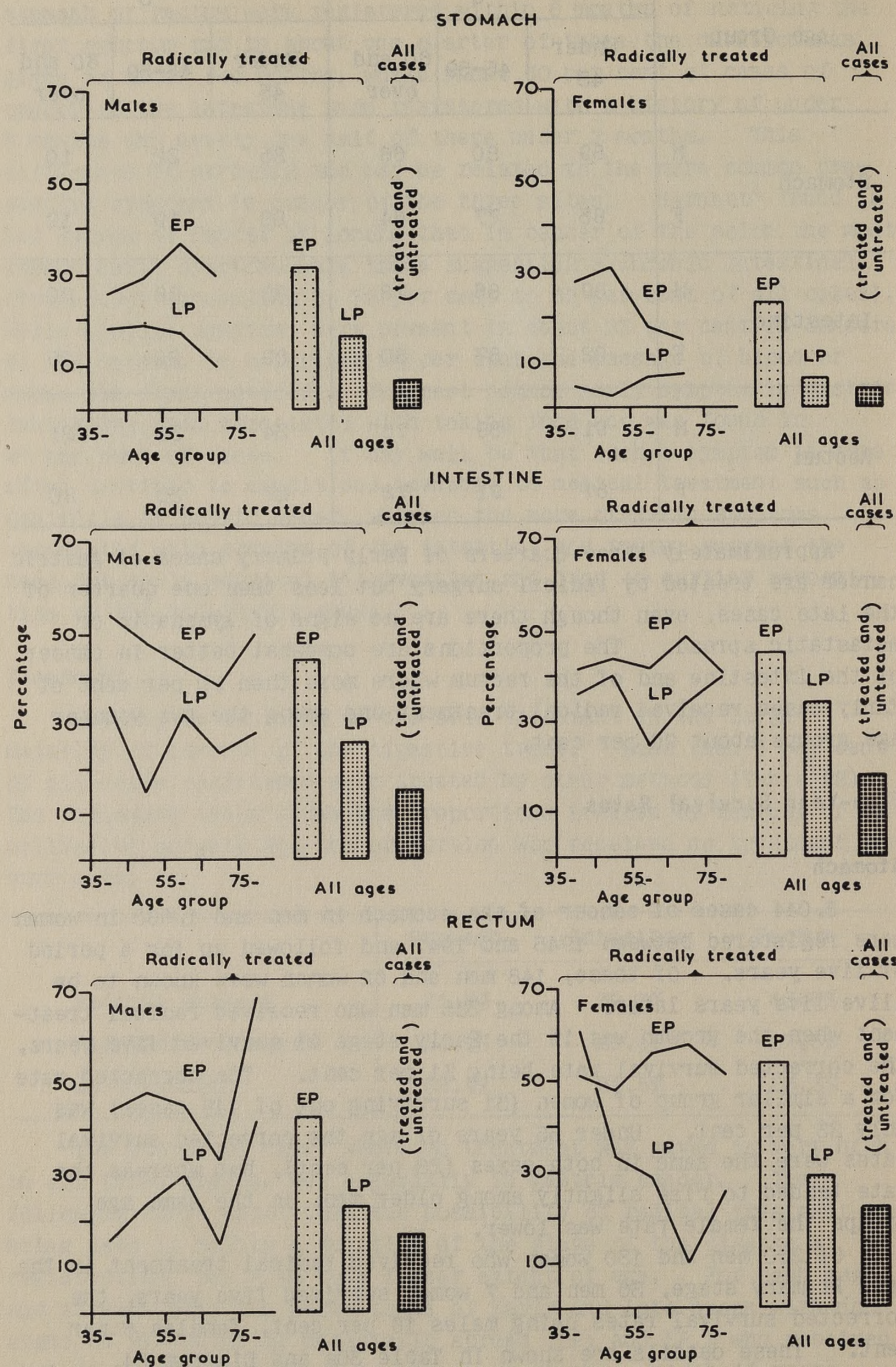
##### Stomach

3,044 cases of cancer of the stomach in men and 1,680 in women were registered between 1945 and 1947 and followed up for a period of five years. Of these, 148 men and 62 women were known to be alive five years later. Among 335 men who received radical treatment when the growth was in the Early stage 91 survived five years, the corrected survival rate being 31 per cent. The corrected rate for a similar group of women (31 surviving out of 148 cases) was only 23 per cent. Under 55 years of age the corrected survival rates were the same in both sexes (28 per cent), but whereas the rate tended to rise slightly among older men, in the same age groups the female rate was lower.

Of 260 men and 130 women who received radical treatment in the Late Primary stage, 36 men and 7 women survived five years, the corrected survival rates being males 16 per cent, females 6 per cent. These details are shown in Table 30a and Diagram E4.

The relation between the crude survival rate and the alleged duration of symptoms is shown in Table 31a and Diagram E5, males and females being here grouped together since the shape of the

Diagram E.4.



Cancer of Digestive Tract. Five year corrected survival rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age. 1945-47 registrations.

curves is not significantly different in the two sexes. The intervals chosen are under 2 months, 2-5 months, 6-11 months and one year and over, while the stage-groups shown in the diagram are (a) Early cases who received radical treatment (b) Late cases who received radical treatment (c) all cases whether treated or not. The remaining details of the survival rates of cases when metastases were present are shown in the table only.

Especially among the radically treated Early stages the chances of survival appear to increase the longer the condition has existed, the survival rate being more than twice as great when symptoms have persisted for a year or more than when their duration is less than two months. Whatever the stage of the disease all treated cases have the highest survival rate among those with the longest symptomatic duration. Similar observations have been made by Harnett<sup>4</sup>, Macdonald and Kotin<sup>7</sup>, Swynerton and Truelove<sup>11</sup>, and others. The explanation given is that there occur among those of short duration a greater proportion of very malignant types which, if treatment had been postponed, would have progressed beyond the scope of radical surgery or have died before it could be commenced. Such "natural selection" can be invoked only in the case of the more malignant types of cancer such as stomach and lung, and it is curious that in the latter case survival rates are appreciably lower when the duration exceeds six months. Among Early cases of gastric cancer the median duration of symptoms of those who survived five years after radical treatment was 9 months, whereas among those who died it was 6.7 months. The reverse was again the case among Early cases of lung cancer.

### Intestine

1,908 men and 1,985 women with cancer of the intestine were registered between 1945 and 1947. At the end of five years 240 men and 317 women were known to be alive, the corrected survival rates being male 15 per cent, female 18 per cent.

Of 442 men and 549 women who received radical treatment during the Early stage 152 men and 206 women survived, the corrected five-year survival rates being 44 per cent and 45 per cent. The corrected survival rates showed no definite trend with age though older men (55-74) appear to have a poorer chance of survival than women (Table 30b and Diagram E4).

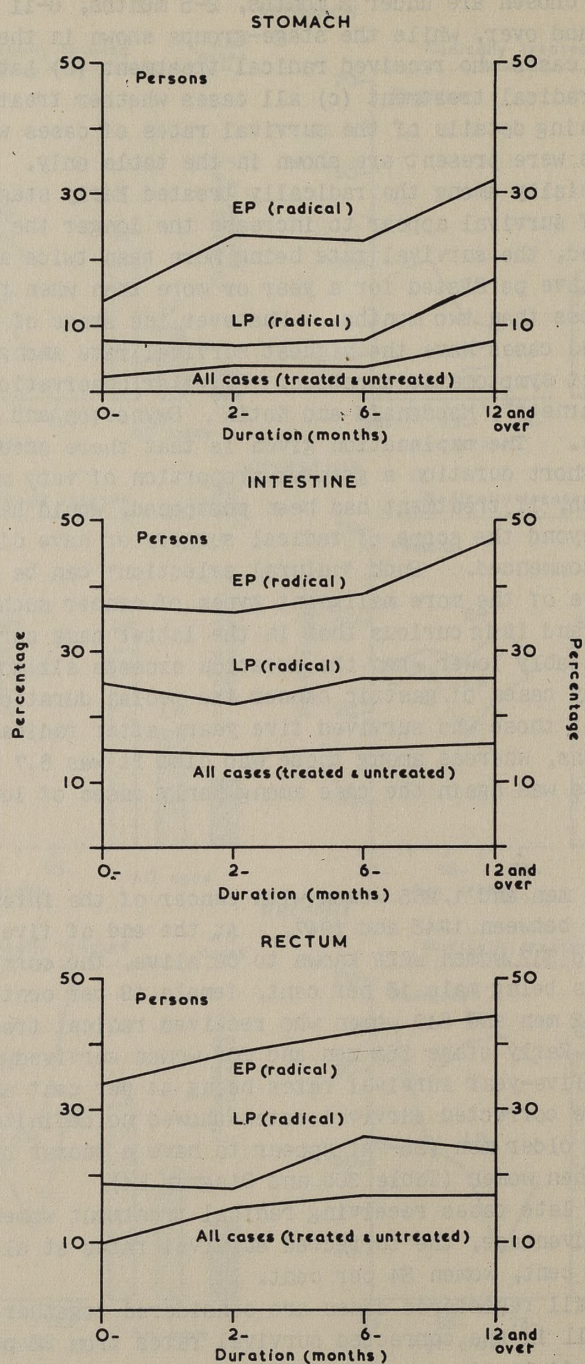
Among late cases receiving radical treatment women have a distinct advantage, the corrected survival rates at all ages being men 26 per cent, women 34 per cent.

When all registered cases are considered together there is a regular fall in the corrected survival rates from 23 per cent at ages 35-44 to 10 per cent at the age of 75 and over.

The relation between the length of history of the disease before treatment and the five-year survival rates is shown for both sexes together in Table 31b and Diagram E5. Among Early



Diagram E.5.



Cancer of Digestive Tract. Five year crude survival rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history. 1945-47 registrations.

cases, radically treated, the crude survival rate does not vary much from 37 per cent when the stated history is less than one year, but it is significantly higher (47 per cent) for patients whose symptoms have lasted a year or more. Among Late cases who receive radical treatment the highest survival rate is seen when the duration is between 6 and 12 months but the difference here is scarcely significant. For all registered cases, whether treated or not, the crude survival rate rises slightly with the duration of the disease from 14.8 per cent with a history of less than two months to 15.6 per cent when it exceeds one year.

#### Rectum

Between 1945 and 1947, 2,755 men and 1,569 women were registered as suffering from cancer of the rectum and were followed up for five years. 363 men and 291 women were known to have survived, the corrected survival rates being men 17 per cent, women 22 per cent.

Table 30c and Diagram E4 show the analysis of survival rates by ten year age groups for both sexes, together and separately, for all cases registered, whether treated or not, and separately for Early and Late cases who received radical treatment.

The corrected survival rates for men and women at all ages who received radical treatment in the Early stage were 43 per cent and 54 per cent, respectively, and in the Late stage 23 per cent and 29 per cent. Women appear to have a better chance of survival than men at whatever stage of the disease they receive treatment.

Table 31c and Diagram E5 give the crude survival rates from cancer of the rectum according to the length of history prior to treatment or, in untreated cases, registration. Among Early cases receiving radical treatment the crude survival rate rises steadily as the length of symptomatic history increases, from 33.6 per cent where the history is less than two months to 43.8 per cent when it exceeds twelve months. The highest survival rate among the radically treated Late cases as in the case of cancer of the intestine occurs when the history is between 6 and 11 months. For all registered cases, whether treated or not, the survival rate increases regularly with the duration of the disease from 10.5 per cent when it is less than two months to 16.8 per cent when it is more than one year.

#### Untreated Cases

The following table shows for cancer at each of the three sites the number of untreated cases with Early, Late or metastasing growths, the median duration of the disease prior to registration in each category and the percentage surviving at the end of one, two and five years.

Among these untreated cases it is again seen that the stage to which a growth has advanced bears little relation to the length of symptomatic history and that the chances of survival largely depend upon the staging of the growth at registration. As with the treated cases those who present themselves at an earlier stage of their disease live longer than those in whom the disease has advanced further, although the length of symptomatic history is similar. The stage to which the growth has advanced at registration thus appears to be determined mainly by the rate and spread of tumour growth. Applying this observation to treated cases it would appear that the better results reported from the treatment of cancer in its early stages depend not only on the greater possibilities of removing or destroying cancerous tissue, but also on the greater likelihood that such a growth is intrinsically of a less malignant type than one first seen in a later stage.

Site	Stage	Number of Cases	Median Duration before Registration (Months)	Per Cent Living longer than 1 Year	Per Cent Living longer than 2 Years	Per Cent Living longer than 5 Years
Stomach	Early	122	4.9	20.5	9.8	4.1
	Late	1630	5.4	6.0	2.1	1.1
	Metastatic	1307	4.6	3.1	0.5	0.2
Intestine	Early	83	3.4	24.1	15.7	3.6
	Late	701	3.9	7.7	3.9	1.1
	Metastatic	459	4.3	4.1	1.3	0.4
Rectum	Early	146	5.6	52.1	32.9	8.9
	Late	653	5.3	22.4	9.6	1.1
	Metastatic	260	5.2	10.0	2.7	1.2

## CANCER OF THE LUNG

Between the years 1945 and 1949, 13,208 cases of cancer of the lung were registered; 11,545 were men and 1,663 were women, a sex ratio of 6.9 : 1. Of these, 5,052 men and 708 women, registered between 1945 and 1947 and who had not been previously treated, were followed up for five years (the sex ratio for this series being 7.1 : 1).

The cases registered have been divided into three groups: the Early cases where the growth was apparently still confined to lung tissue at registration; the Late group where it had spread beyond the limits of the lung proper; and finally those where distant metastases had occurred.

The proportions in each stage at registration are given below:

	Early	Late	Metastases
Male	12.6%	63.6%	23.8%
Female	9.0%	64.4%	26.6%

### Age Distribution

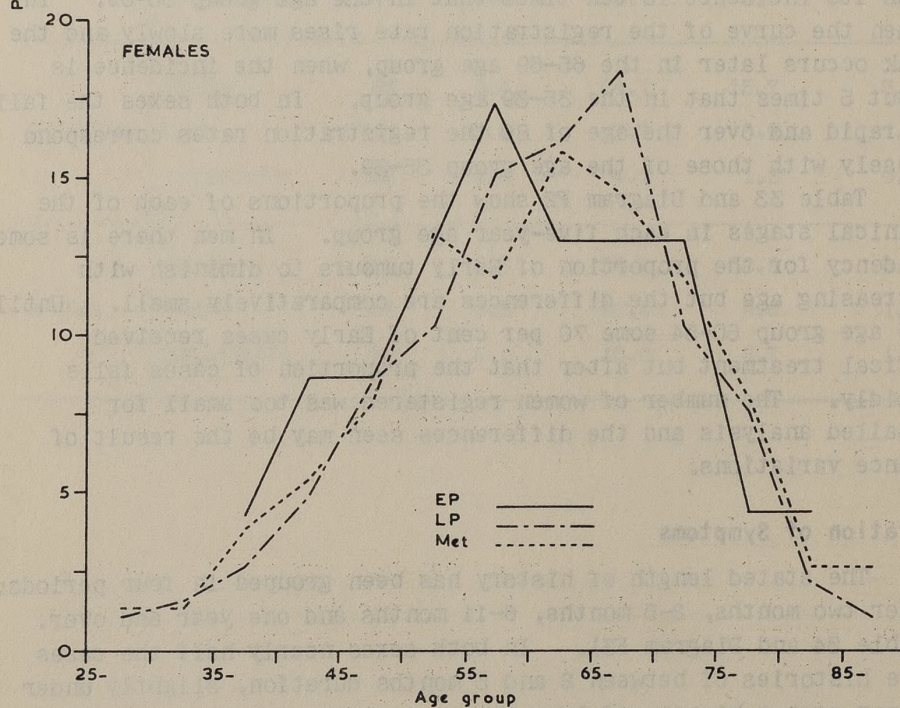
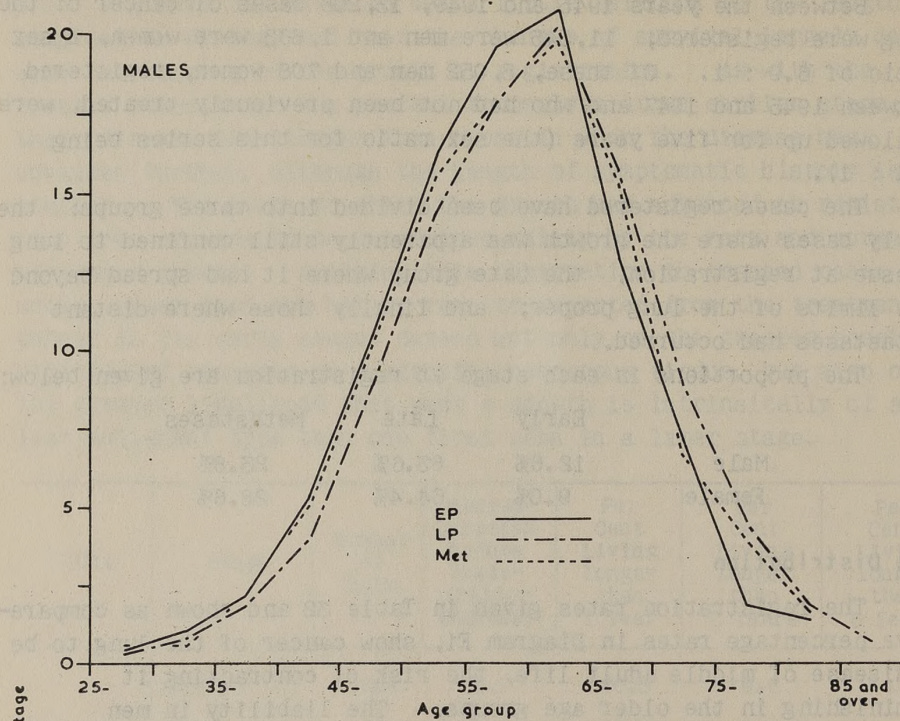
The registration rates given in Table 32 and shown as comparative percentage rates in Diagram F1, show cancer of the lung to be a disease of middle adult life, the risk of contracting it diminishing in the older age groups. The liability in men increases rapidly after the age of 35 until the age group 60-64 when its incidence is ten times that in the age group 35-39. In women the curve of the registration rate rises more slowly and the peak occurs later in the 65-69 age group, when the incidence is about 5 times that in the 35-39 age group. In both sexes the fall is rapid and over the age of 80 the registration rates correspond closely with those of the age group 35-39.

Table 33 and Diagram F2 show the proportions of each of the clinical stages in each five-year age group. In men there is some tendency for the proportion of Early tumours to diminish with increasing age but the differences are comparatively small. Until the age group 50-54 some 70 per cent of Early cases received radical treatment but after that the proportion of cases falls rapidly. The number of women registered was too small for detailed analysis and the differences seen may be the result of chance variations.

### Duration of Symptoms

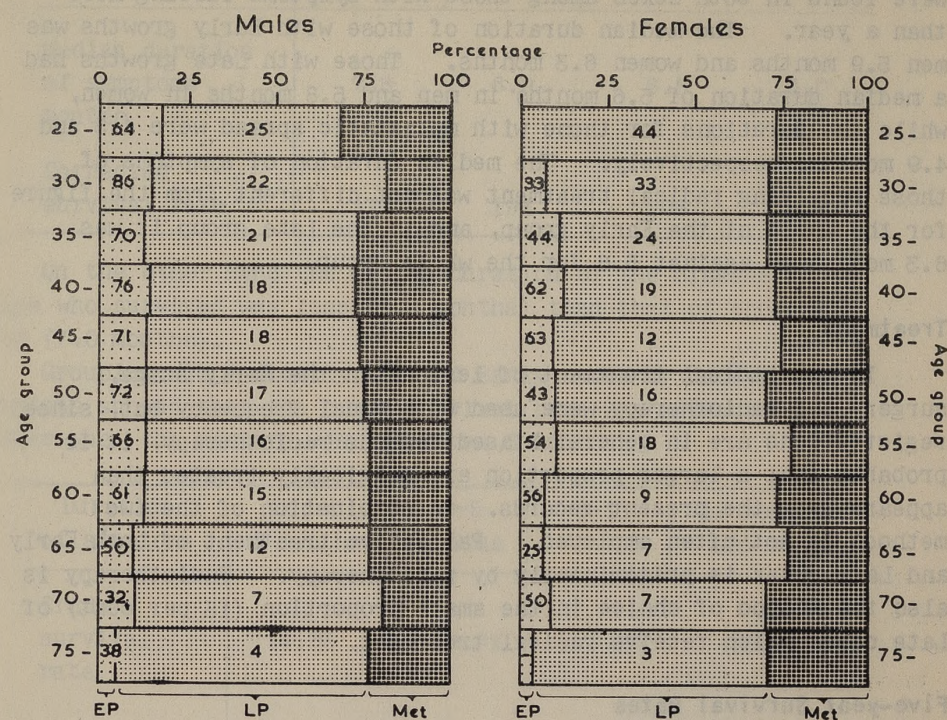
The stated length of history has been grouped in four periods: under two months, 2-5 months, 6-11 months and one year and over. (Table 34 and Diagram F3). In both sexes nearly half the cases gave histories of between 2 and 5 months duration, slightly under 10 per cent a history of less than two months and in nearly 20 per cent a history of more than one year. The highest proportion of

Diagram F1.



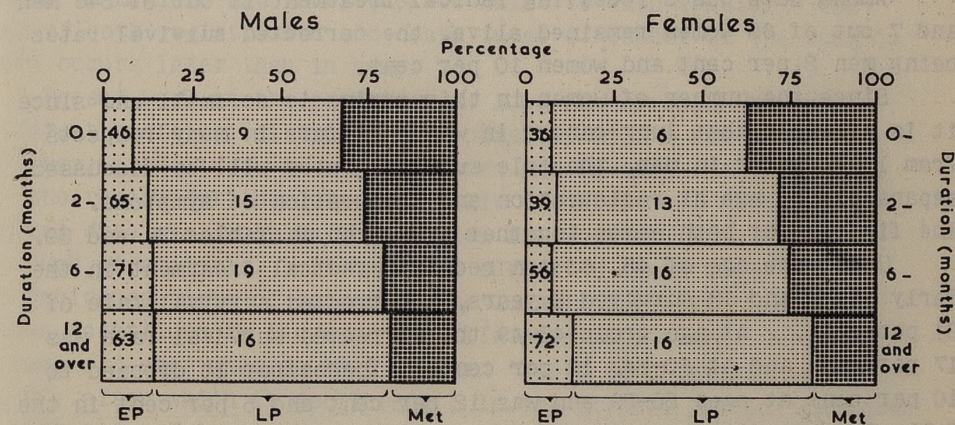
Cancer of Lung. Comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age. 1945-49 registration.

Diagram F2.



Cancer of Lung. Clinical stage and age with percentage (inset figures) of cases in each stage receiving radical treatment. 1945-49 registrations.

Diagram F3.



Cancer of Lung. Clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history with percentage (inset figures) of cases receiving radical treatment. 1945-49 registrations.

Early cases and the smallest proportion of those with metastases were found in both sexes among those with symptoms lasting more than a year. The median duration of those with Early growths was men 5.9 months and women 6.3 months. Those with Late growths had a median duration of 5.6 months in men and 5.8 months in women, while the durations for those with metastatic spread were 4.5 and 4.9 months, respectively. The median duration of symptoms of those receiving radical treatment was not different from the figure for the whole of the Early group, and in the Late group it was 6.3 months as against 5.6 for the whole group.

#### Treatment

In the radical treatment of lesions in the Early stage, surgery and radiotherapy were used with equal frequency but, since registrations are in general biased towards radiotherapy, it is probable that a larger proportion are surgically treated than appears from the present records. A combination of the two methods is not often employed. Palliative treatment of both Early and Late cases is predominantly by radiotherapy. Radiotherapy is also the method of choice in the small proportion (15 per cent) of Late cases which receive radical treatment.

#### Five-year Survival Rates

Out of the 5,052 men and 708 women registered between 1945 and 1947, only 88 men and 17 women were known to be alive five years later (68 men and 14 women were untraced). Among 380 Early cases in men who received radical treatment 51 were alive, giving a corrected survival rate of 14 per cent. Among 27 women similarly treated 2 were alive, the corrected survival rate being 8 per cent (Table 37).

Among Late cases receiving radical treatment 11 out of 546 men and 7 out of 69 women remained alive, the corrected survival rates being men 2 per cent and women 10 per cent.

Since the number of women in this series is so small and since it is probable that lung cancer in women differs in many respects from lung cancer in men, the male survival rates will be discussed separately by age at registration and by duration of symptoms. The figures for both sexes together are given in Tables 38 and 39.

Under the age of 45, 63 men received radical treatment in the Early stage and 13 survived 5 years, a corrected survival rate of 21 per cent. At age group 45-49 the corrected survival rate was 17 per cent and at 50-54, 19 per cent. Thereafter it dropped to 10 per cent at ages 55-59 and was 12 per cent and 5 per cent in the following two five-year age groups. Among these radically treated cases there appeared a tendency for older men to seek treatment earlier than younger ones.

Age Group	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69
Median duration of symptoms months	7.8	6.9	6.5	6.0
Corrected survival rate	17%	19%	10%	10%

On the other hand the median duration of the disease among those who survived was less (5.2 months) than that of those who died (7.0 months).

Grouping all radically treated Early cases by duration of symptoms showed that the crude survival rate was appreciably higher when the history was less than 6 months:

Duration of symptoms	Under 2 months	2-5 months	6-11 months	12 months and over
Crude survival rate	14.3%	16.7%	8.5%	10.2%
Number of cases	14	150	117	88

#### The Sex Difference

Men are much more liable to contract cancer of the lung than women. In this series male registrations outnumber the female by nearly 7 : 1. Between 1946 and 1950 the ratio of certified deaths in England and Wales was 4.9 males to each female. The peak of both registration and death rates of cancer of the lung in women occurs later than in men.

Recent work on the pathology of lung cancer suggests that different histological types, each possibly with a different etiology, predominate in men and women and in this difference may lie the reason for the large sex ratio of incidence. The histological data available in this series is, however, insufficient for such an analysis. It has been suggested (Dorn 1955)<sup>5</sup> that the incidence curve of cancer of the lung in women in the United States "continues to increase the life span or at least until extreme old age" whereas that for men "rises to a maximum around age 70, after which it declines". In the present series the curve of mortality of lung cancer in women in England and Wales differs considerably from that in the United States in that here it reaches a peak about age 70 and then declines, while that for men follows a similar course in Britain to that in America, except that the peak

here occurs at least five years earlier. In England and Wales the peak of the registration rate in men is at 60-64 years and that of the mortality rate at 65-69 years (Diagram A), after which in both cases the rates fall rapidly. Among women it is not impossible that the fall in registration rates after the peak at 60-69 years is due in part to under registration at these ages, but if the incidence did really rise after that age the curve of mortality should reflect this and continue to rise, but at 60-64 the rate of rise in female mortality decreases and after ages 65-69 falls, though more slowly than that of male mortality.

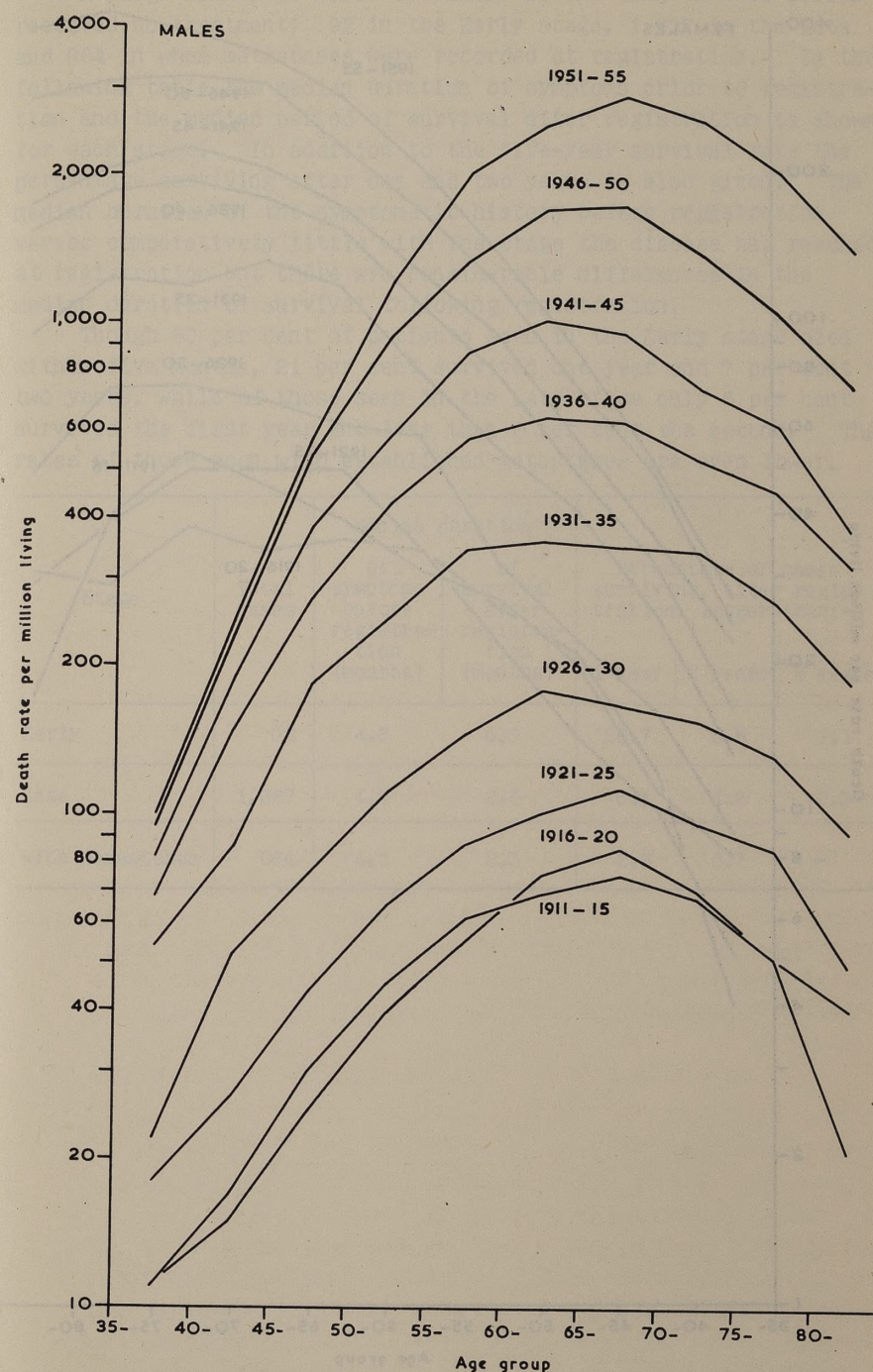
Since the survival rate from lung cancer is low and the duration of the disease short, mortality rates must approximate to the true incidence rates more closely than those of cancer at most sites, and justify the conclusion that in England and Wales the risk for women of contracting lung cancer does not increase after the age of 70 but much more probably falls, while after the age of 65 the risk for men certainly falls.

The recorded deaths from cancer of the lung have increased so rapidly in both sexes during the present century that it is interesting to compare the age mortality curves over this period. This has been done in Diagram F4 which shows, for each sex by five-year periods and in five-year age groups, the average annual mortality rates between 1911 and 1955. Although the Equivalent Average Death Rate 35-79 for men is now about thirty five times and for women about eight times the 1911-15 rate, the shape of the curve in either sex has varied little. In men the peak of mortality rates has varied, but not consistently, between the 60-64 and 65-69 age groups and the increase in rate with age prior to this peak, shown by the steepness of the slope, has become more rapid. The curve of female death rates shows less change in slope, and the peak of the curve, which is less clearly defined, has varied between the 65-70 and the 70-74 age groups. Essentially, however, the curves have not changed with the years and it would seem that in each sex, though the rate has increased, the secular pattern of mortality has not altered.

Equivalent Average Death Rates (ages 35-79) 1911-1955

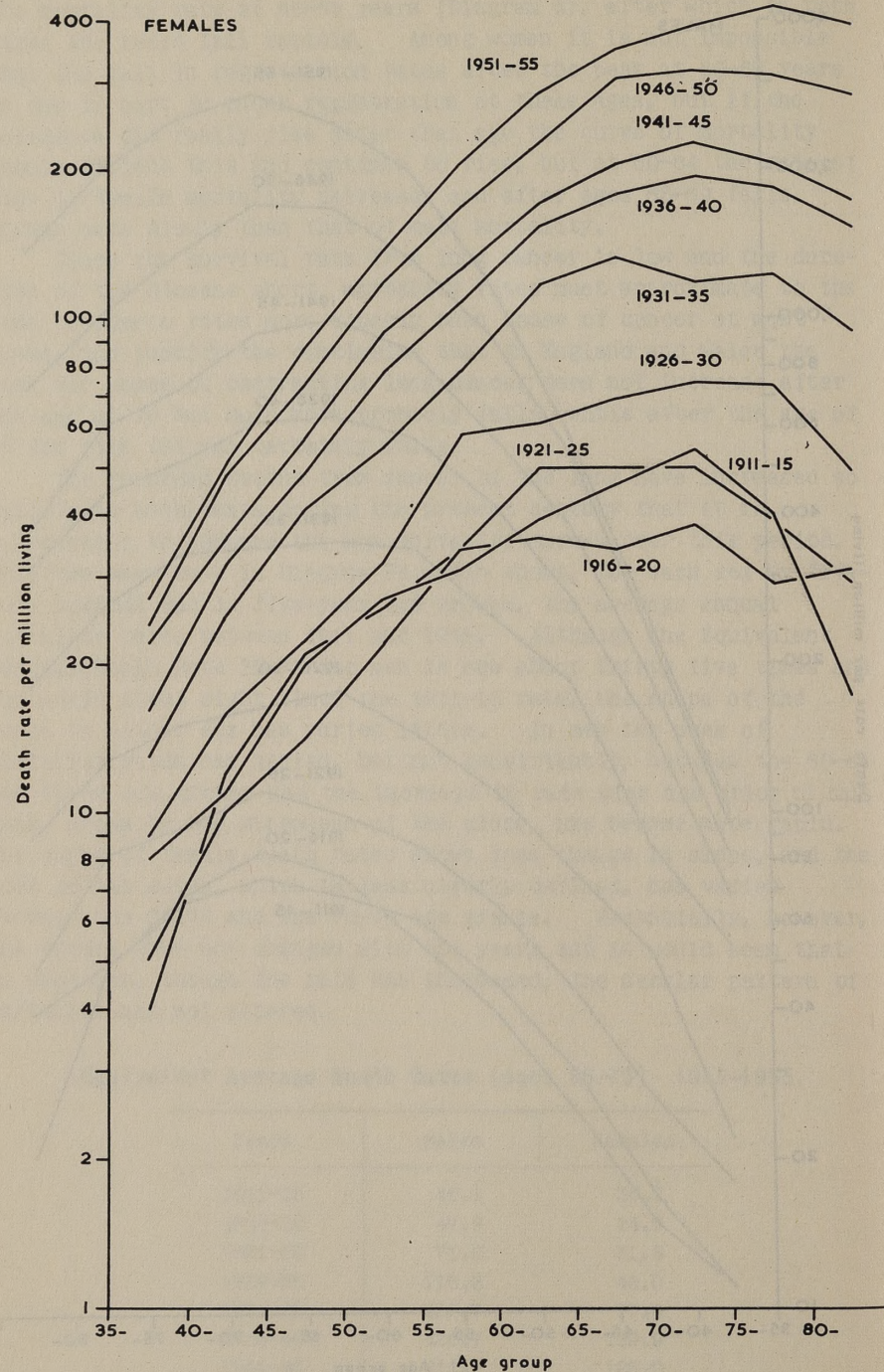
Years	Males	Females
1911-15	48.1	30.7
1916-20	47.9	24.7
1921-25	71.0	31.8
1926-30	116.8	46.0
1931-35	252.7	77.8
1936-40	420.7	109.9
1941-45	611.7	126.0
1946-50	1015.4	175.6
1951-55	1594.1	216.7

Diagram F.4.



Cancer of Lung. Death rates per million population by age in each quinquennium. 1911-55.

Diagram F.4.— continued



Cancer of Lung. Death rates per million population by age in each quinquennium. 1911 - 55.

Untreated Cases

A large number of cases of cancer of the lung in this series received no treatment; 92 in the Early stage, 1,627 in the Late and 864 in whom metastases were recorded at registration. In the following table the median duration of symptoms prior to registration and the median period of survival after registration is shown for each stage. In addition to the five-year survival rate the percentage surviving after one and two years is also given. The median duration of the symptomatic history before registration varies comparatively little with the stage the disease had reached at registration but there are considerable differences in the median duration of survival following registration.

Though 50 per cent of patients seen in the Early stage died within five months, 21 per cent survived one year and 7 per cent two years, while of those seen in the Late stage only 6 per cent survived the first year and less than 2 per cent the second. The rates of those seen with established metastases are even lower.

Stage	Total cases	Median duration		Percentage of cases surviving, after registration, longer than:-		
		of symptoms before registration (months)	of survival after registration (months)	1 year	2 years	5 years
Early	92	4.6	4.6	20.7	6.5	1.1
Late	1,627	4.8	2.5	6.1	1.2	0.3
With Metastases	864	4.1	2.3	2.3	0.7	-

## EPITHELIOMA OF THE SKIN

8,576 cases of epithelioma of the skin were registered between 1945 and 1949: 5,605 among men and 2,971 among women. 4,058 patients registered between 1945 and 1947 were followed up for five years, at the end of which time 2,365 were still alive, a crude survival rate of 58 per cent. When corrected for age and the possibility of dying according to the life table rate of mortality, the survival rate became 78 per cent (Table 45). Comparatively few growths are registered after local glandular or metastatic spread has occurred. In both sexes about 78 per cent of all growths were classed as EP<sub>0</sub>, metastases were recorded in less than 1 per cent of cases and glandular extension in 10 per cent.

### Age Distribution

The age distribution of cases is almost identical in the two sexes. The registration rates are low in early adult life but increase very rapidly after the age of 50 years, continuing to increase until the oldest age group (Table 40). The proportion of cases showing invasion of surrounding structures increases with age and such late types of growth are more common among women than men (Table 41).

### Duration of Symptoms

13 per cent of Early cases were seen within two months of the onset of symptoms and 45 per cent within six months; only 4 per cent of the Late cases were seen within two months and but 21 per cent within six months. The median duration of symptomatic history in all Early cases was 6.5 months and in the Late cases 15.5 months. These large differences are in marked contrast to those at the sites already discussed. They must be related to the low invasion habits of this growth, and to its external situation; this facilitates early recognition and so possibly implies a more accurate relation of symptomatic history to the true age of the growth than is possible where it is less superficially placed (Table 42).

### Treatment

Three quarters of Early cases were treated by radiotherapy alone; just under 9 per cent by a combination of radiotherapy and surgery; while in men 13 per cent and in women 15 per cent received surgical treatment only. In both sexes just over 97 per cent were given radical treatment. In Late cases 74 per cent of men and 69 per cent of women received radical treatment and among those surgery, either alone or combined with radiotherapy, was used in just under 40 per cent of cases (Tables 43 and 44).

## Five-year Survival Rates

Three quarters of all cases registered between 1945 and 1947 were graded as Early cases and were given treatment described as radical. Among these the five-year survival was, when corrected for age, 87 per cent. Among the small number of Late cases who received radical treatment the five-year corrected survival rate was 56 per cent, while for all registered cases, whether treated or not, it was 78 per cent. Age appeared to have no influence on the corrected survival rate, the high survival rate being maintained in all age groups (Table 45).

Table 46 gives the crude survival rates among males and females according to the length of the symptomatic history. In both sexes it is seen that whatever the extent of the lesion at registration the survival rate is markedly better when the history is less than six months.

## THE PROGRESS OF MORTALITY

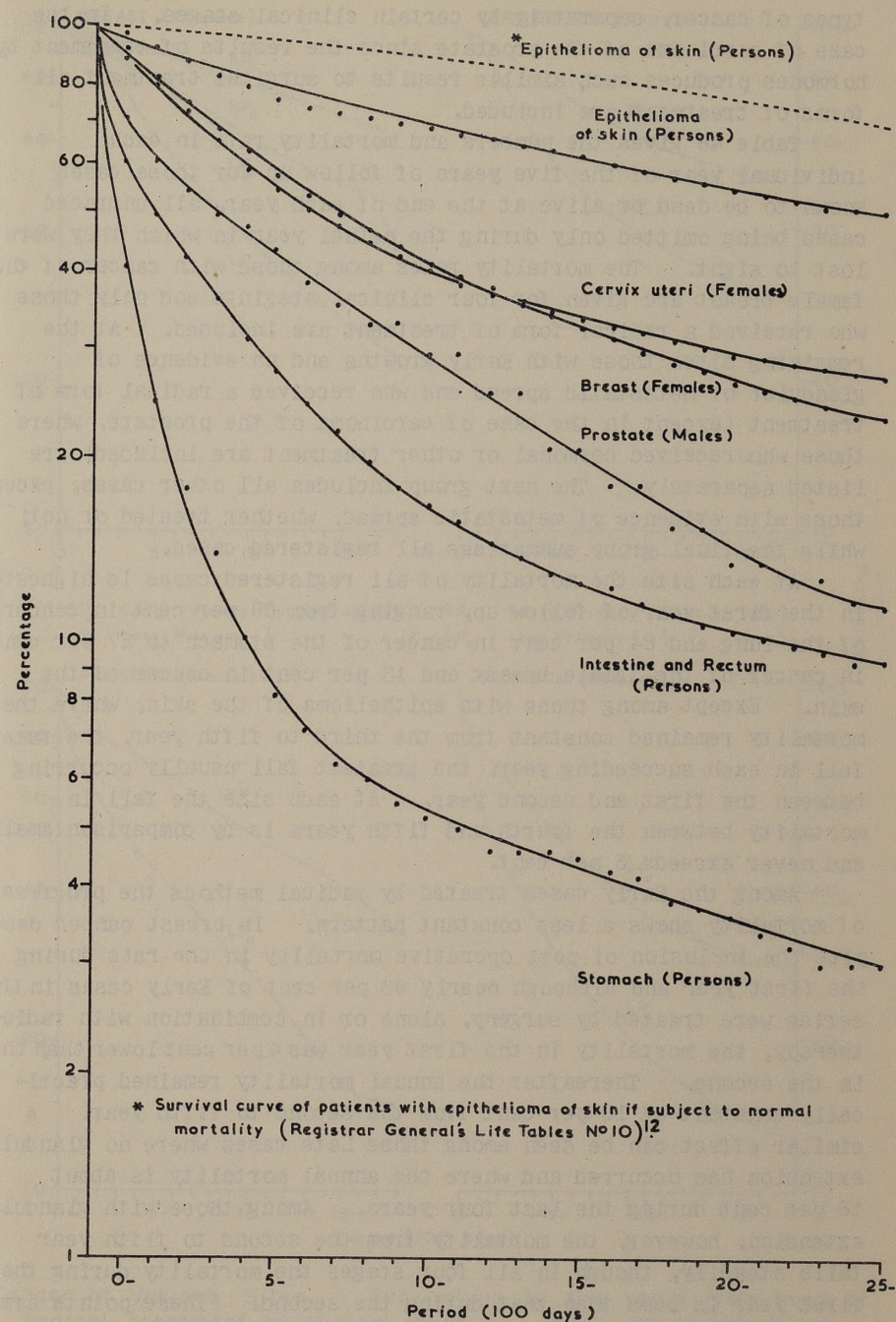
When any large series of cancer cases, whether treated or not, are followed up for a sufficiently long period it is usually found, especially in the more lethal forms of cancer, that the rate of mortality is higher in the early part of the follow up period than in the later. In any such series there will be a number of patients with cancer of high malignancy whose average prospect of survival will be short, while others with less malignant forms will have a longer average survival time. As the former group die off and are eliminated from the series the living remainder will, as time goes on, contain an increasing proportion of those with less malignant forms of cancer. Apart from the question of differing malignancy, if the series contains or consists of treated cases, there will be some whose prospect of survival has been increased much beyond the normal duration of untreated cancer, and possibly others in whom the disease has been eradicated and who in consequence are subject to nothing more than the general risk of mortality for their particular age and sex. In a sufficiently long follow up all uncured cases of cancer would be eliminated and the death rate among the remainder would be the death rate of the general population of similar sex and age constitution.

Diagram G1 gives the survivorship curves for all cases of cancer of the Breast, Cervix, Intestine, Rectum, Stomach and Skin registered in 1945. The percentage of survivors of those originally registered (omitting those who were not traced) are plotted on the vertical axis on a logarithmic scale and are given for each 100 day period, for seven years after registration (Table 47). The logarithmic scale makes the slope of the curve at any point proportional to the rate of mortality at that particular point on the time scale. The steeper the slope the higher the rate of mortality.

The general form of the curve in each case is similar. At first the rate of mortality is high and the curve falls steeply; during this period those with the more highly malignant condition are eliminated and the rate of mortality falls. The curve then tends to flatten and as more and more uncured cases disappear from the series should finally approximate to a straight line, with a downward slope to the right equivalent to the rate of mortality in the general population.

Except possibly in the survivorship curve of epithelioma of the skin, a relatively low malignant and easily cured type of growth, no such complete effect can be seen during the short period of a seven year follow up. At all other sites the rate of mortality as judged by the steepness of the curve exceeds that of normal mortality and shows that even a seven-year survival rate is an incomplete criterion of cure.

Diagram G.I.



Cancer of Various Sites. Survival up to seven years from start of treatment or, if untreated, registration date of cases registered in 1945.



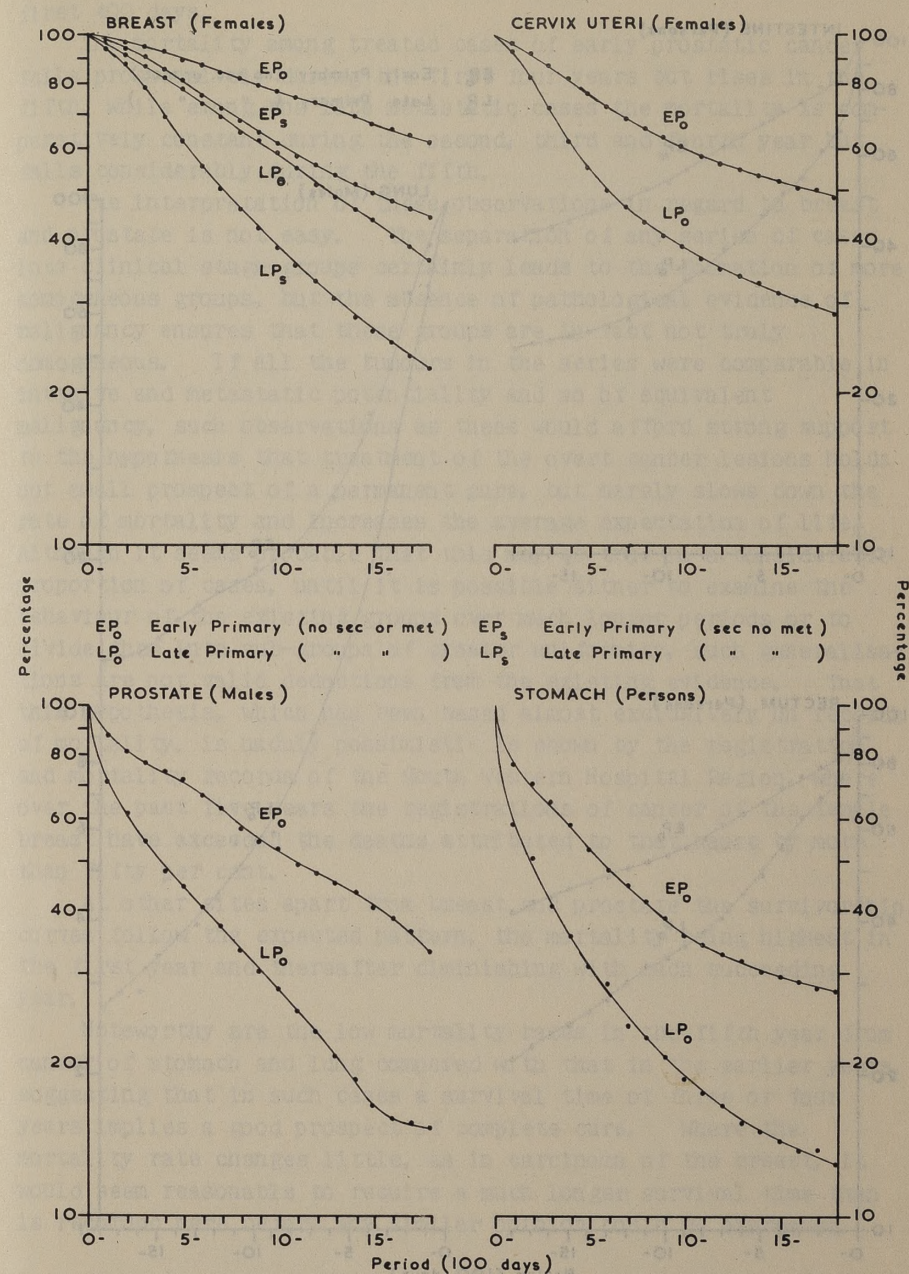
Diagram G2 shows the percentage of patients alive at the end of each 100 day period who received radical treatment, for the various types of cancer, separately by certain clinical stages. In the case of carcinoma of the prostate since the results of treatment by hormones produces such similar results to surgical treatment all forms of treatment are included.

Table 48 gives the numbers and mortality rate in each individual year of the five years of follow up for those cases known to be dead or alive at the end of each year, all untraced cases being omitted only during the actual year in which they were lost to sight. The mortality rates among those with cancer of the female breast are given for four clinical stagings and only those who received a radical form of treatment are included. At the remaining sites those with Early growths and no evidence of glandular or metastatic spread and who received a radical form of treatment (except in the case of carcinoma of the prostate, where those who received hormonal or other treatment are included) are listed separately. The next group includes all other cases, except those with evidence of metastatic spread, whether treated or not; while the final group summarises all registered cases.

At each site the mortality of all registered cases is highest in the first year of follow up, ranging from 88 per cent in cancer of the lung and 84 per cent in cancer of the stomach to 27 per cent in cancer of the female breast and 13 per cent in cancer of the skin. Except among those with epithelioma of the skin, where the mortality remained constant from the third to fifth year, the rate fell in each succeeding year, the greatest fall usually occurring between the first and second year. At each site the fall in mortality between the fourth and fifth years is by comparison small and never exceeds 5 per cent.

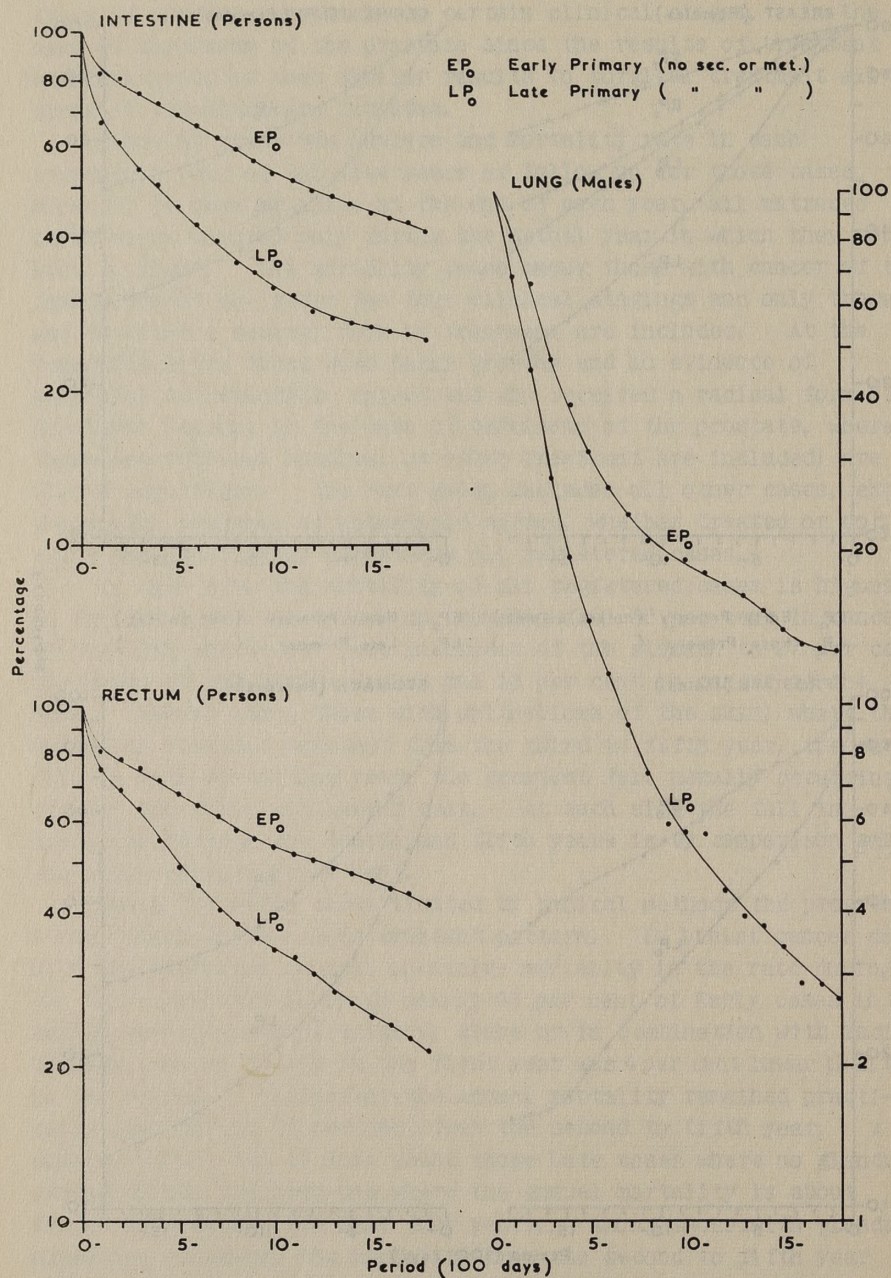
Among the Early cases treated by radical methods the progress of mortality shows a less constant pattern. In breast cancer despite the inclusion of post operative mortality in the rate during the first year and although nearly 93 per cent of Early cases in this series were treated by surgery, alone or in combination with radiotherapy, the mortality in the first year was 4 per cent lower than that in the second. Thereafter the annual mortality remained practically constant at 10 per cent from the second to fifth year. A similar effect can be seen among those Late cases where no glandular extension has occurred and where the annual mortality is about 18 per cent during the last four years. Among those with glandular extension, however, the mortality from the second to fifth year falls steadily, though in all four stages the mortality during the first year is less than that during the second. These points are illustrated in the diagrams by the comparatively straight line for the survivorship curves of the EP<sub>0</sub> and LP<sub>0</sub> groups, compared with

Diagram G.2.



Cancer of Various Sites. Survival up to five years from start of radical treatment by clinical stage. 1945-47 registrations.

Diagram G.2.—continued



Cancer of Various Sites. Survival up to five years from start of radical treatment by clinical stage. 1945-47 registrations.

progressive decrease in slope of the curves for the EP<sub>s</sub> and LP<sub>s</sub> groups following the upward convexity of all curves during the first 400 days.

The mortality among treated cases of early prostatic cancer falls progressively during the first four years but rises in the fifth, while among the late metastatic cases the mortality is comparatively constant during the second, third and fourth year but falls considerably during the fifth.

The interpretation of these observations in regard to breast and prostate is not easy. The separation of any series of cases into clinical stage-groups certainly leads to the formation of more homogeneous groups, but the absence of pathological evidence of malignancy ensures that these groups are in fact not truly homogeneous. If all the tumours in the series were comparable in invasive and metastatic potentiality and so of equivalent malignancy, such observations as these would afford strong support to the hypothesis that treatment of the overt cancer lesions holds out small prospect of a permanent cure, but merely slows down the rate of mortality and increases the average expectation of life. Although it seems probable that this may be true in a considerable proportion of cases, until it is possible either to examine the behaviour of the existing groups over much longer periods or to divide them into sub-groups of greater uniformity, such generalisations are not valid deductions from the existing evidence. That this hypothesis, which has been based almost exclusively on records of mortality, is unduly pessimistic is shown by the registration and mortality records of the South Western Hospital Region, where over the past five years the registrations of cancer of the female breast have exceeded the deaths attributed to that cause by more than fifty per cent.

At other sites apart from breast and prostate the survivorship curves follow the expected pattern, the mortality being highest in the first year and thereafter diminishing with each succeeding year.

Noteworthy are the low mortality rates in the fifth year from cancer of stomach and lung compared with that in the earlier years, suggesting that in such cases a survival time of three or four years implies a good prospect of complete cure. Where the mortality rate changes little, as in carcinoma of the breast, it would seem reasonable to require a much longer survival time than is recorded here before any similar opinion could be expressed.

REFERENCES

1. Stocks, P. (1950). General Register Office: *Studies on Medical and Population Subjects*, No. 3 - Cancer Registration in England and Wales; and Supplement to Study No. 3 (1952), H.M.S.O., London.
2. *The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for 1949* - Supplement on General Morbidity, Cancer and Mental Health (1953), H.M.S.O., London.
3. *The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for 1950-1951* - Supplement on General Morbidity, Cancer and Mental Health (1955), H.M.S.O., London.
4. Harnett, W. L. (1952). Survey of Cancer in London. *British Empire Cancer Campaign*, London.
5. Dorn, H. F. and Cutler, S. J. (1955). Morbidity from Cancer in the United States. *Public Health Monograph No. 29*. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington.
6. Berkson, J. (1942). "The Calculation of Survival Rates", being Ch.22 of *Carcinoma and other Malignant Lesions of the Stomach* by Walters, W., Gray, H. K. and Priestley, J. T. Saunders, London and Philadelphia.
7. Macdonald, J. and Kotin, P. *Surg., Gynaec. and Obst.*, 1954, **98**, 148.
8. Lane-Claypon, J. E. and McCullagh, W. McK. H. (1927). Ministry of Health: *Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects*, No. 47. H.M.S.O., London.
9. Maliphant, R. G. *Brit. Med. J.*, 1949, **1**, 978.
10. McKenzie, A. *ibid.*, 1956, **2**, 204.
11. Swynerton, B. F. and Truelove, S. C. *ibid*, 1952, **1**, 287.
12. *The Registrar General's Decennial Supplement, 1931: Part I. Life Tables*. H.M.S.O., London.

Table 1. Cancer of various sites. Percentage distribution by age of (a) registration rates (1945-49) and (b) mortality rates (1946-50\*) per million population.

Age Group	Breast		Cervix		Prostate		Lung				Stomach				Intestine				Rectum				Skin			
	Females						Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females			
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
25-29	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
30-34	1.3	0.6	1.8	1.2	-	-	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8
35-39	3.1	1.6	3.6	2.2	-	-	1.9	0.9	3.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.8
40-44	5.7	3.3	6.3	3.8	0.2	0.0	4.5	2.4	5.3	2.6	2.6	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.6	0.7	2.5	0.9	1.6	0.6	2.9	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.8	1.5
45-49	8.3	5.2	10.7	5.7	0.6	0.2	9.5	5.5	8.8	3.9	5.2	2.1	4.6	1.5	2.9	1.2	4.1	1.7	2.6	1.1	4.3	2.1	2.3	1.1	2.9	1.6
50-54	8.5	6.8	14.4	8.7	1.5	0.5	15.0	9.6	11.3	6.2	7.8	3.8	7.5	2.6	5.1	2.1	7.4	2.7	4.7	2.1	7.2	3.3	3.5	1.7	4.3	2.1
55-59	10.1	8.3	15.2	10.9	3.8	1.8	18.2	13.5	14.5	9.0	11.7	6.4	10.5	4.4	6.6	3.7	9.6	4.2	8.2	4.0	10.6	5.1	5.0	2.6	5.8	3.1
60-64	11.7	10.0	16.2	12.3	9.9	4.8	20.4	17.2	15.9	11.8	16.6	9.7	14.9	7.4	11.1	6.6	12.8	6.7	12.7	7.4	13.3	7.6	6.9	5.0	8.4	5.3
65-69	12.9	11.5	12.4	12.9	16.2	10.1	15.4	17.7	17.3	16.0	17.8	14.0	18.4	12.0	15.5	11.3	15.5	10.1	17.1	12.3	16.1	11.3	9.6	7.5	10.3	7.7
70-74	13.7	14.0	8.8	12.9	23.2	19.2	8.2	14.1	11.0	16.8	16.8	19.1	17.8	18.3	20.4	18.4	17.7	16.4	20.3	19.8	16.6	17.0	15.8	13.8	14.6	11.9
75-79	13.6	17.4	6.7	15.4	25.8	28.9	4.0	10.9	7.4	16.5	13.1	22.2	13.1	24.5	19.4	26.0	17.0	24.4	18.5	25.1	16.0	23.3	21.9	22.6	22.9	23.7
80-84	10.8	21.1	3.3	13.7	18.9	34.5	1.8	7.7	2.5	14.9	6.6	20.8	7.7	27.6	15.7	29.3	10.8	32.2	13.0	26.9	10.1	28.3	32.0	44.1	27.3	41.0

\* Except for cancer of cervix, for which mortality rates are based on 1950-54 experience.

**Table 2. Cancer of Breast.** Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations.

Clinical stage	Age Group														
	15-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85 and over	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Registration rate	1	5	20	48	83	119	108	123	138	152	151	140	93	45
	Comparative registration rate	0.1	0.4	1.6	3.9	6.8	9.7	8.8	10.0	11.3	12.4	12.3	11.4	7.6	3.7
EP <sub>s</sub>	Registration rate	1	4	14	32	59	86	79	81	90	88	82	72	52	16
	Comparative registration rate	0.1	0.5	1.9	4.2	7.8	11.4	10.4	10.7	11.9	11.6	10.8	9.5	6.9	2.1
LP <sub>0</sub>	Registration rate	0	1	2	6	12	20	21	33	42	55	71	85	84	70
	Comparative registration rate	-	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.4	4.0	4.2	6.6	8.4	11.0	14.1	16.9	16.7	13.9
LP <sub>s</sub>	Registration rate	1	2	15	35	65	95	110	137	171	184	206	212	186	86
	Comparative registration rate	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.3	4.3	6.3	7.3	9.1	11.4	12.2	13.7	14.1	12.4	5.7
Met	Registration rate	0	1	4	9	18	26	37	46	48	61	62	58	37	24
	Comparative registration rate	-	0.2	0.9	2.1	4.2	6.0	8.6	10.7	11.1	14.2	14.4	13.5	8.6	5.6

**Table 3. Cancer of Breast.** Relationship of age to clinical stage;  
1945-49 registrations

Age Group	Percentage distribution by clinical stage					Number registered (all stages)
	EP <sub>O</sub>	EP <sub>S</sub>	LP <sub>O</sub>	LP <sub>S</sub>	Met	
0-	-	-	-	-	100.00	1
15-	52.5	20.0	2.5	20.0	5.0	40
25-	36.5	32.7	5.6	18.7	6.5	107
30-	36.3	25.1	3.4	27.6	7.6	446
35-	37.5	24.4	4.4	26.9	6.7	1,125
40-	34.9	25.1	4.9	27.5	7.6	1,977
45-	34.4	24.9	5.7	27.6	7.4	2,699
50-	30.4	22.2	5.8	31.1	10.5	2,506
55-	29.2	19.2	7.9	32.6	11.0	2,697
60-	28.2	18.4	8.6	35.0	9.9	2,836
65-	28.0	16.3	10.3	34.1	11.3	2,691
70-	26.3	14.4	12.5	36.0	10.9	2,175
75-	24.7	12.6	15.0	37.4	10.2	1,378
80-	20.6	11.6	18.6	41.1	8.1	569
85 and over	18.5	6.6	29.1	35.8	9.9	151
Not stated	33.6	21.8	7.3	29.1	8.2	110
<b>All ages</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>21,508</b>

**Table 4. Cancer of Breast.** Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Percentage distribution by clinical stage						Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)
	EP <sub>0</sub>	EP <sub>S</sub>	LP <sub>0</sub>	LP <sub>S</sub>	Met	All stages	
0-	43.5	28.1	6.8	16.6	4.9	100	4.1
1-	41.9	27.8	4.5	21.1	4.7	100	12.1
2-	39.2	24.5	6.4	24.8	5.0	100	11.6
3-	36.5	22.1	6.5	28.2	6.7	100	9.5
4-	32.5	22.1	7.4	31.5	6.5	100	6.9
5-	31.3	21.1	6.2	32.5	9.0	100	5.1
6-	26.0	20.7	8.9	35.0	9.5	100	13.1
9-	27.4	16.5	8.8	35.8	11.5	100	5.3
12-	22.1	16.9	9.2	39.7	12.0	100	11.7
18-	18.9	17.0	10.2	41.1	12.8	100	3.3
24 and over	19.5	9.9	13.5	41.6	15.5	100	17.3
<b>All durations (including "not stated")</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>100</b>	-
Median duration of symptomatic history	4.1	4.3	9.1	8.3	11.4	6.2	-

**Table 5. Cancer of Breast.** Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

Treatment	EP <sub>0</sub>		EP <sub>S</sub>		LP <sub>0</sub>		LP <sub>S</sub>	
	Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution
<b>RADICAL</b>								
Surgery	1,973	30.5	819	19.4	281	15.3	679	9.8
Radiotherapy	449	6.9	443	10.5	378	20.6	1,486	21.5
Surgery & Radiotherapy	3,700	57.2	2,727	64.6	639	34.8	2,392	34.5
<b>PALLIATIVE</b>								
Surgery	33	0.5	20	0.5	42	2.3	92	1.3
Radiotherapy	81	1.3	92	2.2	289	15.7	1,390	20.1
Surgery & Radiotherapy	16	0.2	22	0.5	24	1.3	165	2.4
<b>OTHER</b>	49	0.8	35	0.8	40	2.2	238	3.4
<b>NONE</b>	163	2.5	64	1.5	142	7.7	484	7.0
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>6,464</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,926</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 6. Cancer of Breast.** Number by clinical stage and treatment also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and treatment group; 1945-49 registrations.

Treatment	Clinical stage and age group															
	EP <sub>0</sub>				EP <sub>s</sub>				LP <sub>0</sub>				LP <sub>s</sub>			
	Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age			Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age			Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age			Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age		
		0-	45-	60 and over		0-	45-	60 and over		0-	45-	60 and over		0-	45-	60 and over
RADICAL																
Surgery	1,964	21	39	40	813	18	41	41	279	10	37	53	679	13	40	47
Radiotherapy	445	10	21	69	439	13	28	59	378	6	21	72	1,480	13	34	53
Surgery & Radiotherapy	3,678	23	43	34	2,714	26	46	28	636	16	39	45	2,378	22	42	36
PALLIATIVE	130	7	11	82	133	6	25	69	354	4	15	81	1,641	9	28	63
OTHER & NONE	210	11	16	73	99	8	22	70	180	2	14	84	716	5	25	70
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>6,427</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6,894</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>51</b>



**Table 7. Cancer of Breast.** Number and five year survival\* rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations.

Age Group	Radically treated cases												All cases		
	EP <sub>0</sub>			EP <sub>s</sub>			LP <sub>0</sub>			LP <sub>s</sub>			Number	Survival rate	
	Number	Survival rate Crude	Survival rate Corrected	Number	Survival rate Crude	Survival rate Corrected	Number	Survival rate Crude	Survival rate Corrected	Number	Survival rate Crude	Survival rate Corrected		Crude	Corrected
0-	10	80	80	2	100	100	-	-	-	5	0	0	20	55	55
25-	17	59	59	11	36	37	2	50	50	10	30	30	49	41	41
30-	86	59	60	50	42	42	4	0	0	57	12	12	237	35	35
35-	187	67	68	132	38	38	18	44	45	127	17	17	534	39	40
40-	289	65	67	201	45	46	40	45	46	203	28	27	889	40	41
45-	402	72	74	302	51	52	52	35	38	298	26	27	1,265	44	45
50-	331	59	61	254	46	48	53	34	35	291	21	22	1,200	34	35
55-	346	55	59	222	41	43	79	38	40	313	22	24	1,271	31	33
60-	340	61	68	226	42	46	113	29	32	312	21	23	1,356	32	35
65-	284	55	66	179	40	48	104	35	41	291	24	28	1,250	29	35
70-	236	52	70	118	39	53	74	41	55	228	19	25	1,025	26	35
75-	118	42	68	57	30	49	42	36	59	78	18	30	598	22	35
80-	28	39	90	14	14	33	10	20	46	32	12	29	233	11	24
85 and over	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	54	2	6
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9,981</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

**Table 8. Cancer of Breast.** Number and five year crude survival\* rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; also of cases with metastatic spread and of all registered cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations.

Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Radically treated cases								Metastatic cases		All cases	
	EP <sub>0</sub>		EP <sub>s</sub>		LP <sub>0</sub>		LP <sub>s</sub>		Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate
	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate				
0-	131	65	94	45	14	43	57	30	24	8	363	44
1-	425	61	269	43	44	50	178	22	59	12	1,075	42
2-	379	60	263	45	54	46	206	20	64	3	1,095	39
3-	300	59	179	37	37	27	210	22	73	4	896	35
4-	185	63	136	43	26	35	166	22	45	9	656	35
5-	140	60	89	36	20	20	122	16	52	2	487	29
6-	318	58	235	42	89	27	323	14	124	6	1,287	29
9-	126	61	84	44	28	43	107	15	51	2	483	31
12-	218	55	161	44	76	37	310	21	150	3	1,146	27
18-	47	72	46	46	18	44	88	27	42	7	312	31
24 and over	269	59	136	46	152	34	380	29	252	5	1,601	27
Not stated	156	63	86	47	37	30	108	29	100	6	624	32
<b>All durations</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10,025</b>	<b>33</b>

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

(56763)

Table 9. Cancer of Breast. Five year survival\* rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage, duration of symptomatic history and age; also median duration of symptomatic history in each clinical stage and age group; 1945-47 registrations.

Clinical stage	Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Age										All ages			
		35-		45-		50-		55-		60-		70-79		Number	Crude survival rate
		Survival rate Crude	Survival rate Corrected	Survival rate Crude	Survival rate Corrected	Survival rate Crude	Survival rate Corrected	Survival rate Crude	Survival rate Corrected	Survival rate Crude	Survival rate Corrected	Survival rate Crude	Survival rate Corrected		
EP <sub>0</sub>	0-	67	68	70	72	59	62	53	57	59	68	51	75	558	62
	2-	64	65	73	75	57	59	57	60	58	67	52	76	1,004	60
	6-	69	71	79	81	61	64	49	52	55	63	47	70	444	59
	12 and over	61	62	73	75	61	63	58	62	58	67	48	71	534	59
	Not stated	81	82	60	62	58	60	56	60	77	88	32	47	156	63
	<b>All durations</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>60</b>
Median	3.8		3.6		3.9		4.3		4.6		5.3				
EP <sub>s</sub>	0-	39	39	53	54	48	50	40	43	39	45	41	61	363	43
	2-	39	39	47	48	49	51	42	45	42	49	28	42	687	41
	6-	49	50	50	51	42	44	45	48	36	41	38	57	319	42
	12 and over	45	46	60	62	42	44	36	38	41	47	41	61	343	45
	Not stated	47	48	40	41	55	57	25	27	54	62	44	66	88	47
	<b>All durations</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>43</b>
Median	4.3		3.8		4.4		4.1		4.4		4.8				
LP <sub>0</sub>	0-	67	68	20	21	71	74	56	59	40	46	60	89	58	48
	2-	33	34	50	51	29	31	42	45	32	37	33	49	137	35
	6-	20	20	31	32	22	23	35	37	31	35	36	54	117	31
	12 and over	54	55	35	36	20	21	36	38	34	39	38	56	246	35
	Not stated	50	51	0	0	60	63	0	0	7	8	57	85	37	30
	<b>All durations</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>35</b>
Median	9.0		8.2		6.0		7.7		10.2		13.3				
LP <sub>s</sub>	0-	25	25	31	31	24	25	28	29	25	29	11	16	235	24
	2-	28	28	22	23	17	18	22	23	19	21	15	22	704	20
	6-	9	9	16	16	14	14	14	14	17	20	18	28	430	14
	12 and over	24	25	31	32	28	27	25	27	27	31	20	30	778	25
	Not stated	23	23	38	40	31	33	18	19	30	34	38	56	108	29
	<b>All durations</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>22</b>
Median	5.7		6.2		7.0		6.9		8.0		9.3				

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

(56763)

Table 10. Cancer of Breast. Median durations of symptomatic history and five year corrected survival\* rates of all cases by clinical stage and age; also of radically treated cases by clinical stage; 1945-47 registrations.

Age Group	EP <sub>0</sub>		EP <sub>s</sub>		LP <sub>0</sub>		LP <sub>s</sub>		Met	
	Median	Survival rate	Median	Survival rate	Median	Survival rate	Median	Survival rate	Median	Survival rate
25-	6.0	56	3.5	34	-	34	4.3	25	-	50
30-	4.7	59	4.4	43	-	0	6.6	10	5.0	9
35-	3.6	66	4.8	38	6.3	35	6.3	15	9.4	6
40-	3.9	65	4.3	46	7.8	43	6.5	22	9.0	1
45-	3.9	73	3.8	51	7.7	34	7.1	22	8.6	7
50-	3.7	61	4.1	47	6.9	31	7.7	17	10.5	5
55-	3.9	58	4.5	42	7.5	35	7.6	17	10.4	3
60-	4.2	66	4.1	46	10.7	30	8.5	18	12.3	4
65-	4.3	62	4.4	48	10.8	33	8.9	20	13.5	7
70-	4.7	67	5.0	47	13.2	38	11.2	18	14.4	7
75-	5.9	62	5.3	49	13.8	38	12.9	18	16.7	22
80 and over	5.8	54	5.0	31	12.4	15	15.3	8	18.0	1
<b>All ages</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>6</b>
Radically treated cases (all ages)	4.0	67	4.3	47	8.5	41	7.4	24	7.8	22

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

77

(56763)

Table II. Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations.

Clinical stage	Age Group													
	15-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85 and over
EARLY														
Registration rate	1	6	21	40	66	94	128	139	151	104	62	50	28	5
Comparative registration rate	0.1	0.7	2.3	4.5	7.4	10.5	14.3	15.5	16.9	11.6	6.9	5.6	3.1	0.6
LATE														
Registration rate	-	5	12	25	46	98	127	135	138	113	91	67	29	18
Comparative registration rate	-	0.6	1.3	2.8	5.1	10.8	14.0	14.9	15.3	12.5	10.1	7.4	3.2	2.0
METASTATIC														
Registration rate	-	1	1	4	9	15	22	21	25	22	17	12	8	2
Comparative registration rate	-	0.6	0.6	2.5	5.7	9.4	13.8	13.2	15.7	13.8	10.7	7.5	5.0	1.3

**Table 12. Cancer of Cervix Uteri.** Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

Age Group	Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Number registered (all stages)
	Early	Late	Metastatic	
0-	100.0	-	-	2
15-	71.4	28.6	-	21
25-	52.0	41.2	6.9	102
30-	61.1	35.4	3.5	285
35-	57.9	36.2	5.8	599
40-	54.8	37.7	7.5	1,011
45-	45.4	47.2	7.4	1,616
50-	46.1	45.8	8.1	1,954
55-	47.1	45.9	7.0	1,892
60-	48.1	44.0	7.9	1,813
65-	43.6	47.1	9.3	1,193
70-	36.2	53.7	10.1	646
75-	38.7	52.1	9.3	313
80-	43.2	44.4	12.3	81
85 and over	20.0	73.3	6.7	15
Not stated	45.3	49.3	5.3	75
<b>All ages</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>11,618</b>

**Table 13. Cancer of Cervix Uteri.** Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Percentage distribution by clinical stage				Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)
	Early	Late	Metastatic	All stages	
0-	50.7	41.3	8.1	100	2.7
1-	54.5	37.6	8.0	100	8.3
2-	52.5	41.1	6.4	100	11.5
3-	52.0	40.3	7.7	100	12.4
4-	51.1	42.3	6.6	100	9.5
5-	49.7	42.6	7.7	100	7.9
6-	45.3	47.7	7.1	100	17.9
9-	40.2	50.7	9.2	100	7.0
12-	41.2	50.5	8.3	100	12.0
18-	42.9	47.9	9.3	100	2.4
24 and over	41.2	49.7	9.1	100	8.4
<b>All durations (including "not stated")</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>100</b>	
Median duration of symptomatic history	5.1	6.4	6.1	5.7	

**Table 14. Cancer of Cervix Uteri.** Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

Treatment	Early		Late		Metastatic	
	Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution
<b>RADICAL</b>						
Surgery	224	4.1	48	0.9	12	1.3
Radiotherapy	4,605	83.8	3,451	66.0	379	42.1
Surgery & Radiotherapy	524	9.5	169	3.2	26	2.9
<b>PALLIATIVE</b>						
Surgery	4	0.1	15	0.3	3	0.3
Radiotherapy	72	1.3	954	18.3	236	26.2
Surgery & Radiotherapy	9	0.2	27	0.5	8	0.9
<b>OTHER</b>	3	0.1	-	-	1	0.1
<b>NONE</b>	50	0.9	562	10.8	236	26.2
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>5,491</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,226</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 15. Cancer of Cervix Uteri.** Number of cases by clinical stage and treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and treatment group; 1945-49 registrations.

Treatment	Clinical stage and age group											
	Early				Late				Metastatic			
	Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age			Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age			Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age		
		0-	45-	60 and over		0-	45-	60 and over		0-	45-	60 and over
<b>RADICAL</b>												
Surgery	224	27	54	19	48	25	44	31	12	33	33	33
Radiotherapy	4,580	19	47	35	3,432	15	50	35	376	16	46	37
Surgery & Radiotherapy	516	41	43	16	165	25	53	21	26	27	58	15
<b>PALLIATIVE</b>												
PALLIATIVE	85	18	46	36	986	12	47	40	246	13	49	38
<b>OTHER &amp; NONE</b>												
OTHER & NONE	52	10	23	67	558	9	43	48	237	10	41	49
<b>ALL CASES</b>												
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>5,457</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5,189</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>

**Table 16. Cancer of Cervix Uteri.** Number and five year survival\* rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations.

Age Group	Radically treated cases						All cases		
	Early			Late			Number	Survival rates	
	Number	Crude	Corrected	Number	Crude	Corrected		Crude	Corrected
0-	1	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	-	-	-	1	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
15-	10	<i>30</i>	<i>30</i>	4	0	0	14	21	22
25-	18	<i>39</i>	<i>39</i>	10	10	10	41	20	20
30-	84	48	48	45	31	31	143	38	38
35-	164	49	49	88	28	29	296	36	37
40-	267	51	51	182	34	35	539	37	38
45-	397	46	47	324	27	27	907	31	32
50-	441	46	48	364	27	28	1,022	32	33
55-	449	50	53	338	30	32	999	34	36
60-	428	52	58	314	29	32	930	35	39
65-	271	41	49	181	29	34	617	30	36
70-	116	35	48	94	22	30	320	24	32
75-	56	25	41	25	28	46	144	15	25
80-	14	0	0	3	0	0	29	0	0
85 and over	-	-	-	1	0	0	4	0	0
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6,006</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

Table 17. Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Number and five year crude survival\* rates by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations.

Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Early				Late				Metastatic						All cases	
	Radically treated		All cases		Radically treated		All cases		Treated		Untreated		All cases		Number	Survival rate
	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate		
0-	78	51	79	51	42	26	58	19	9	22	3	0	12	17	149	36
1-	255	45	268	44	116	29	158	24	21	38	15	0	36	22	462	35
2-	332	45	339	45	195	28	256	22	33	12	9	0	42	10	637	33
3-	343	50	348	50	219	25	281	21	50	24	7	0	57	21	686	36
4-	262	43	268	43	165	28	218	22	40	18	8	0	48	15	534	31
5-	215	47	220	46	142	28	188	22	39	15	7	0	46	13	454	33
6-	432	44	442	43	384	30	509	24	70	19	17	0	87	15	1,038	31
9-	157	44	158	44	140	27	197	20	34	3	13	0	47	2	402	27
12-	272	46	278	45	252	27	350	21	47	19	14	0	61	15	689	30
18-	50	44	50	44	53	34	67	27	13	15	-	-	13	15	130	32
24 and over	179	50	182	49	157	31	224	23	35	17	16	0	51	12	457	32
Not stated	145	55	151	54	114	25	194	18	25	12	16	0	41	7	386	31
<b>All durations</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6,024</b>	<b>32</b>

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.



Table 18. Cancer of Cervix Uteri. Five year survival\* rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage, duration of symptomatic history and age; also median duration of symptomatic history in each clinical stage and age group; 1945-47 registrations.

Table with columns for Clinical stage, Duration of symptomatic history (months), Age Group (35-, 45-, 50-, 55-, 60-, 70-79), Survival rate (Crude, Corrected), and Number receiving radical treatment (all ages). Rows include Early and Late stages with various duration categories and 'All durations'.

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

Table 19. Cancer of Prostate. Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by age and clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

Table with columns for Clinical Stage and Age Group (15-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 40-, 45-, 50-, 55-, 60-, 65-, 70-, 75-, 80-, 85 and over). Rows include EARLY, LATE, and METASTATIC stages, with sub-rows for Registration rate and Comparative registration rate.

**Table 20. Cancer of Prostate.** Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

Age Group	Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Number registered (all stages)
	Early	Late	Metastatic	
0-	-	100.0	-	1
15-	50.0	-	50.0	2
25-	-	-	100.0	1
30-	25.0	50.0	25.0	4
35-	-	100.0	-	3
40-	14.3	28.6	57.1	14
45-	36.8	28.9	34.2	38
50-	41.1	34.4	24.4	90
55-	34.4	33.0	32.6	215
60-	32.5	36.3	31.1	501
65-	35.0	38.6	26.4	708
70-	36.7	42.7	20.6	771
75-	35.8	48.2	16.1	548
80-	26.3	59.3	14.4	209
85 and over	31.1	58.1	10.8	74
Not stated	45.5	36.4	18.2	11
<b>All ages</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>3,190</b>

**Table 21. Cancer of Prostate.** Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Percentage distribution by clinical stage				Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)
	Early	Late	Metastatic	All stages	
0-	40.6	43.8	15.6	100	20.6
2-	30.4	40.4	29.2	100	31.1
6-	29.7	42.0	28.3	100	17.8
12 and over	40.2	40.1	19.7	100	30.5
<b>All durations (including "not stated")</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>100</b>	
Median duration of symptomatic history	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.7	

**Table 22. Cancer of Prostate.** Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

Treatment	Early		Late		Metastatic		All stages	
	Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution
<b>SURGERY</b>								
Radical	245	51.5	89	13.7	18	5.1	352	23.8
Palliative	57	12.0	170	26.1	39	11.0	266	18.0
<b>RADIOTHERAPY</b>								
Radical	9	1.9	11	1.7	6	1.7	26	1.8
Palliative	1	0.2	20	3.1	48	13.6	69	4.7
<b>SURGERY &amp; RADIOTHERAPY</b>								
Radical	11	2.3	9	1.4	2	0.6	22	1.5
Palliative	1	0.2	5	0.8	3	0.8	9	0.6
<b>HORMONAL</b>	131	27.5	210	32.2	157	44.5	498	33.6
<b>OTHER</b>	1	0.2	2	0.3	2	0.6	5	0.3
<b>NONE</b>	20	4.2	136	20.9	78	22.1	234	15.8
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 23. Cancer of Prostate.** Five year survival\* rates, crude and corrected, by clinical stage, treatment and age; also number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-47 registrations.

Clinical stage	Treatment	Age Group								All ages			
		0-		60-		70-		80 and over		Survival rate		Number registered	Percentage distribution
		Crude	Corrected	Crude	Corrected	Crude	Corrected	Crude	Corrected	Crude	Corrected		
Early	Radical	63	69	36	46	24	39	0	0	33	44	265	55.7
	Hormonal	59	65	42	53	18	28	40	100	34	47	131	27.5
	Palliative & other	100	100	0	0	27	45	0	0	22	35	60	12.6
	None	0	0	17	22	0	0	0	0	5	6	20	4.2
	All cases	62	69	34	42	21	36	10	28	31	42	476	100.0
Late	Radical	25	27	17	22	14	23	11	30	17	23	109	16.7
	Hormonal	38	42	17	22	11	19	12	32	17	24	210	32.2
	Palliative & other	10	11	15	19	6	10	7	19	10	15	197	30.2
	None	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	138	20.9
	All cases	21	23	14	18	8	12	7	21	11	16	652	100.0
Metastatic	Hormonal	10	10	14	17	10	15	0	0	11	15	157	44.5
	Palliative & other	10	11	16	21	0	0	0	0	10	13	118	33.4
	None	0	0	4	5	3	5	0	0	3	3	78	22.1
	All cases	7	8	13	16	5	9	0	0	9	12	353	100.0
<b>All stages</b>	<b>All cases</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,481</b>	

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

**Table 24. Cancer of Prostate.** Number and five year crude survival rates of treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; and of all cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations.

Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Treated cases						All cases	
	Early		Late		Metastatic		Number	Survival rate
	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate		
0-	95	41	90	12	27	19	253	22
2-	125	26	140	17	92	11	417	16
6-	59	24	88	11	61	5	242	11
12 and over	139	31	138	16	61	13	388	20
Not stated	38	45	60	10	34	12	181	15
<b>All durations</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>17</b>

Table 25a. Cancer of Stomach. Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations.

Clinical stage	Age Group													
	15-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85 and over
MALES														
EARLY														
Registration rate	0	1	1	4	9	15	20	32	34	33	29	20	9	-
Comparative registration rate	-	0.5	0.5	1.9	4.3	7.2	9.7	15.5	16.4	15.9	14.0	9.7	4.3	-
LATE														
Registration rate	1	1	4	8	19	37	58	86	132	152	155	119	64	28
Comparative registration rate	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.2	4.3	6.7	10.0	15.3	17.6	17.9	13.8	7.4	3.2
METASTATIC														
Registration rate	0	1	3	6	14	28	44	65	90	91	76	65	30	11
Comparative registration rate	-	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.7	5.3	8.4	12.4	17.2	17.4	14.5	12.4	5.7	2.1
FEMALES														
EARLY														
Registration rate	0	1	1	2	3	5	10	11	15	15	14	11	2	2
Comparative registration rate	-	1.1	1.1	2.2	3.3	5.4	10.9	12.0	16.3	16.3	15.2	12.0	2.2	2.2
LATE														
Registration rate	0	1	2	5	10	15	25	38	53	70	75	51	36	19
Comparative registration rate	-	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.5	3.8	6.2	9.5	13.2	17.5	18.8	12.8	9.0	4.8
METASTATIC														
Registration rate	0	2	2	5	7	12	19	27	40	48	41	34	17	10
Comparative registration rate	-	0.8	0.8	1.9	2.7	4.5	7.2	10.2	15.2	18.2	15.5	12.9	6.4	3.8

Table 25b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum). Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations.

Clinical stage	Age Group													
	15-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85 and over
MALES														
EARLY														
Registration rate	0	1	2	4	6	10	19	22	39	57	63	51	43	14
Comparative registration rate	-	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.8	3.0	5.7	6.6	11.8	17.2	19.0	15.4	13.0	4.2
LATE														
Registration rate	1	1	2	5	8	14	22	31	53	74	123	125	109	63
Comparative registration rate	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.2	3.5	4.9	8.4	11.7	19.5	19.8	17.3	10.0
METASTATIC														
Registration rate	0	1	1	3	4	9	16	23	35	47	47	46	28	28
Comparative registration rate	-	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.4	3.1	5.6	8.0	12.2	16.3	16.3	16.0	9.7	9.7
FEMALES														
EARLY														
Registration rate	0	2	1	6	9	13	28	30	38	40	44	37	18	8
Comparative registration rate	-	0.7	0.4	2.2	3.3	4.7	10.2	10.9	13.9	14.6	16.1	13.5	6.6	2.9
LATE														
Registration rate	0	1	1	5	7	13	23	32	47	65	78	78	62	32
Comparative registration rate	-	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.6	2.9	5.2	7.2	10.6	14.6	17.6	17.6	14.0	7.2
METASTATIC														
Registration rate	0	1	2	4	6	10	14	22	28	31	33	34	15	10
Comparative registration rate	-	0.5	1.0	1.9	2.9	4.8	6.7	10.5	13.3	14.8	15.7	16.2	7.1	4.8

**Table 25c. Cancer of Rectum.** Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations.

Clinical stage	Age Group													
	15-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85 and over
MALES														
EARLY														
Registration rate	-	1	3	3	10	16	31	55	79	100	95	78	55	25
Comparative registration rate	-	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.8	2.9	5.6	10.0	14.3	18.1	17.2	14.2	10.0	4.5
LATE														
Registration rate	0	1	3	4	10	17	32	56	91	129	178	176	126	84
Comparative registration rate	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.9	3.5	6.2	10.0	14.2	19.6	19.4	13.9	9.3
METASTATIC														
Registration rate	0	1	1	2	5	8	12	21	34	46	53	42	28	25
Comparative registration rate	-	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.8	2.9	4.3	7.6	12.2	16.5	19.1	15.1	10.1	9.0
FEMALES														
EARLY														
Registration rate	0	1	3	5	9	12	19	30	34	38	36	29	20	8
Comparative registration rate	-	0.4	1.2	2.0	3.7	4.9	7.8	12.3	13.9	15.6	14.8	11.9	8.2	3.3
LATE														
Registration rate	1	2	2	4	6	12	20	31	41	52	60	65	45	32
Comparative registration rate	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.6	3.2	5.4	8.3	11.0	13.9	16.1	17.4	12.1	8.6
METASTATIC														
Registration rate	0	1	1	2	4	5	10	12	15	20	17	15	4	6
Comparative registration rate	-	0.9	0.9	1.8	3.6	4.5	8.9	10.7	13.4	17.9	15.2	13.4	3.6	5.4

**Table 26a. Cancer of Stomach.** Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES				Age Group	FEMALES			
Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Number registered (all stages)		Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Number registered (all stages)
Early	Late	Metastatic			Early	Late	Metastatic	
-	-	-	-	0-	-	-	-	-
10.0	60.0	30.0	10	15-	22.2	44.4	33.3	9
17.4	47.8	34.8	23	25-	17.9	32.1	50.0	28
15.1	48.5	36.4	66	30-	20.0	40.0	40.0	40
22.4	44.0	33.6	143	35-	19.8	40.6	39.6	106
21.5	45.5	33.0	330	40-	15.4	51.5	33.1	169
19.1	45.8	35.1	561	45-	16.1	46.7	37.2	255
16.6	47.4	36.0	715	50-	18.3	46.6	35.2	378
17.5	46.9	35.6	977	55-	14.2	50.4	35.4	486
13.4	51.5	35.1	1,194	60-	13.6	49.2	37.2	626
11.8	55.1	33.1	1,075	65-	11.2	52.9	35.9	660
11.3	59.6	29.1	755	70-	10.6	58.0	31.4	491
9.8	58.4	31.8	346	75-	11.2	53.0	35.8	232
9.1	62.3	28.6	77	80-	4.3	65.7	30.0	70
-	72.7	27.3	11	85 and over	5.3	63.2	31.6	19
27.6	41.4	31.0	29	Not stated	8.3	50.0	41.7	12
14.8	51.4	33.8	6,312	All ages	13.5	51.0	35.5	3,581

(56763)

Table 26b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum). Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES				Age Group	FEMALES			
Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Number registered (all stages)		Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Number registered (all stages)
Early	Late	Metastatic			Early	Late	Metastatic	
50.0	25.0	25.0	4	0-	-	-	-	-
33.3	50.0	16.7	12	15-	54.5	18.2	27.3	11
27.3	45.4	27.3	22	25-	48.1	25.9	25.9	27
41.9	37.2	20.9	43	30-	27.9	27.9	44.2	43
31.9	40.4	27.7	94	35-	39.2	36.0	24.8	125
32.4	43.4	24.1	145	40-	40.7	32.4	26.9	182
30.3	42.1	27.6	228	45-	36.6	36.6	26.9	279
32.7	38.6	28.6	339	50-	42.7	35.3	22.0	459
28.7	41.2	30.1	408	55-	36.0	38.2	25.8	539
30.6	41.6	27.8	589	60-	33.8	41.5	24.6	650
31.8	41.8	26.4	694	65-	29.5	47.9	22.6	678
27.1	52.7	20.3	676	70-	28.4	50.2	21.4	588
22.8	56.2	21.0	377	75-	24.9	52.2	22.9	362
23.9	60.4	15.7	134	80-	19.2	65.0	15.8	120
13.3	60.0	26.7	30	85 and over	16.1	64.5	19.4	31
29.4	52.9	17.6	17	Not stated	29.2	45.8	25.0	24
<b>29.2</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>4,118</b>

94

(56763)

Table 26c. Cancer of Rectum. Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES				Age Group	FEMALES			
Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Number registered (all stages)		Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Number registered (all stages)
Early	Late	Metastatic			Early	Late	Metastatic	
-	-	-	-	0-	50.0	50.0	-	2
-	50.0	50.0	4	15-	23.1	61.5	15.4	13
28.6	39.3	32.1	28	25-	36.0	48.0	16.0	25
39.6	43.4	17.0	53	30-	44.0	42.0	14.0	50
33.7	42.2	24.1	83	35-	47.4	38.1	14.4	97
39.8	39.8	20.4	206	40-	46.4	32.1	21.4	168
38.3	41.5	20.2	287	45-	41.7	40.4	17.8	230
41.8	42.7	15.5	440	50-	38.7	40.4	20.9	344
41.4	42.8	15.9	706	55-	40.8	43.3	15.9	466
38.7	44.6	16.7	946	60-	38.2	45.2	16.6	524
36.5	46.8	16.7	1,071	65-	34.8	47.5	17.7	549
29.2	54.5	16.3	946	70-	31.5	53.1	15.4	429
26.2	59.6	14.1	503	75-	26.7	59.4	13.9	266
26.3	60.3	13.5	156	80-	28.7	65.5	5.7	87
18.4	63.2	18.4	38	85 and over	17.2	69.0	13.8	29
20.0	66.7	13.3	15	Not stated	36.4	54.5	9.1	11
<b>35.4</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>3,290</b>

95

Table 27a. Cancer of Stomach. Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES					Duration of symptomatic history (months)	FEMALES				
Percentage distribution by clinical stage				Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)		Percentage distribution by clinical stage				Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)
Early	Late	Metastatic	All stages			Early	Late	Metastatic	All stages	
9.6	52.7	37.6	100	12.8	0-	8.2	50.4	41.4	100	13.0
14.9	48.7	36.4	100	41.0	2-	13.2	47.7	39.1	100	40.5
13.7	53.5	32.7	100	21.9	6-	15.6	52.3	32.1	100	22.2
21.1	49.3	29.6	100	24.3	12 and over	16.2	53.1	30.7	100	24.3
14.8	51.4	33.8	100	-	All durations (including "not stated")	13.5	51.0	35.5	100	-
6.5	5.5	4.8	5.4	-	Median duration of symptomatic history	6.6	5.8	4.7	5.5	-

96

Table 27b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum). Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES					Duration of symptomatic history (months)	FEMALES				
Percentage distribution by clinical stage				Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)		Percentage distribution by clinical stage				Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)
Early	Late	Metastatic	All stages			Early	Late	Metastatic	All stages	
31.9	46.9	21.2	100	29.6	0-	36.2	45.7	18.1	100	27.6
29.5	43.1	27.3	100	36.4	2-	34.1	39.2	26.6	100	35.2
27.8	44.4	27.8	100	16.8	6-	32.5	40.3	27.2	100	18.6
28.7	45.3	26.0	100	17.2	12 and over	32.4	44.6	23.0	100	18.6
29.2	45.6	25.1	100	-	All durations (including "not stated")	33.0	43.3	23.7	100	-
3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	-	Median duration of symptomatic history	3.9	3.9	4.5	4.1	-

97



Table 27c. Cancer of Rectum. Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES					Duration of symptomatic history (months)	FEMALES				Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)
Percentage distribution by clinical stage				Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)		Percentage distribution by clinical stage				
Early	Late	Metastatic	All stages			Early	Late	Metastatic	All stages	
34.8	48.8	16.4	100	14.6	0-	32.7	49.9	17.4	100	12.3
37.7	43.9	18.4	100	39.4	2-	38.2	43.0	18.8	100	36.1
35.4	49.7	14.9	100	22.3	6-	40.7	44.7	14.6	100	24.2
35.2	48.8	15.9	100	23.6	12 and over	35.5	49.2	15.3	100	27.4
35.4	48.0	16.6	100	-	All durations (including "not stated")	36.8	46.6	16.6	100	-
5.3	5.7	4.9	5.4	-	Median duration of symptomatic history	6.4	6.5	5.6	6.3	-

Table 28a. Cancer of Stomach. Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES				Treatment	FEMALES			
Early		Late			Early		Late	
Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution		Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution
715	76.4	553	17.1	RADICAL				
				Surgery	346	71.6	303	16.6
4	0.4	4	0.1	Radiotherapy	1	0.2	4	0.2
5	0.5	9	0.3	Surgery & Radiotherapy	1	0.2	5	0.3
				PALLIATIVE				
50	5.3	563	17.4	Surgery	36	7.5	288	15.8
3	0.3	34	1.0	Radiotherapy	1	0.2	16	0.9
1	0.1	6	0.2	Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	-	3	0.2
2	0.2	8	0.2	OTHER	1	0.2	4	0.2
156	16.7	2,066	63.7	NONE	97	20.1	1,205	65.9
936	100	3,243	100	ALL CASES	483	100	1,828	100

(56763)

Table 28b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum). Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES				Treatment	FEMALES			
Early		Late			Early		Late	
Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution		Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution
911	81.7	424	24.4	RADICAL				
4	0.4	7	0.4	Surgery	1,144	84.2	439	24.6
14	1.3	14	0.8	Radiotherapy	2	0.1	3	0.2
				Surgery & Radiotherapy	15	1.1	10	0.6
				PALLIATIVE				
96	8.6	638	36.7	Surgery	106	7.8	595	33.4
2	0.2	12	0.7	Radiotherapy	2	0.1	19	1.1
3	0.3	6	0.3	Surgery & Radiotherapy	1	0.1	5	0.3
2	0.2	6	0.3	OTHER	1	0.1	3	0.2
83	7.4	633	36.4	NONE	87	6.4	709	39.8
1,115	100	1,740	100	ALL CASES	1,358	100	1,783	100

100

(56763)

Table 28c. Cancer of Rectum. Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES				Treatment	FEMALES			
Early		Late			Early		Late	
Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution		Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution
1,590	81.9	683	26.0	RADICAL				
23	1.2	28	1.1	Surgery	981	81.1	413	27.0
27	1.4	25	1.0	Radiotherapy	14	1.2	26	1.7
				Surgery & Radiotherapy	21	1.7	19	1.2
				PALLIATIVE				
116	6.0	989	37.6	Surgery	74	6.1	555	36.2
14	0.7	74	2.8	Radiotherapy	3	0.2	45	2.9
2	0.1	46	1.7	Surgery & Radiotherapy	2	0.2	17	1.1
6	0.3	10	0.4	OTHER	7	0.6	6	0.4
163	8.4	774	29.4	NONE	107	8.9	453	29.5
1,941	100	2,629	100	ALL CASES	1,209	100	1,534	100

101

Table 29a. Cancer of Stomach. Number by clinical stage and treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and treatment group; 1945-49 registrations.

Treatment	Clinical stage and age							
	Early				Late			
	Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age			Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age		
0-		45-	60 and over	0-		45-	60 and over	
MALES								
RADICAL								
Surgery	710	15	46	40	551	11	45	44
Radiotherapy	3	33	66	-	4	-	75	25
Surgery & Radiotherapy	4	25	25	50	9	-	33	66
PALLIATIVE	53	9	38	53	598	9	36	55
OTHER & NONE	158	4	31	65	2,069	7	28	65
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>59</b>
FEMALES								
RADICAL								
Surgery	345	15	40	45	302	14	38	47
Radiotherapy	1	-	100	-	4	-	50	50
Surgery & Radiotherapy	1	-	100	-	5	20	40	40
PALLIATIVE	37	11	27	62	306	12	34	54
OTHER & NONE	98	7	29	64	1,205	7	26	67
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>62</b>

Table 29b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum). Number by clinical stage and treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and treatment group; 1945-49 registrations.

Treatment	Clinical stage and age							
	Early				Late			
	Number registered (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age			Number registered (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age		
0-		45-	60 and over	0-		45-	60 and over	
MALES								
RADICAL								
Surgery	906	11	28	61	422	12	26	62
Radiotherapy	4	-	25	75	6	-	50	50
Surgery & Radiotherapy	14	29	29	43	14	29	43	29
PALLIATIVE	101	6	19	75	653	7	23	70
OTHER & NONE	85	1	20	79	636	6	20	74
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>69</b>
FEMALES								
RADICAL								
Surgery	1,137	12	38	50	437	9	33	58
Radiotherapy	2	-	50	50	3	33	33	33
Surgery & Radiotherapy	15	7	53	40	10	30	50	20
PALLIATIVE	109	8	29	62	616	8	24	68
OTHER & NONE	88	5	24	72	706	4	24	71
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>66</b>

**Table 29c. Cancer of Rectum.** Number by clinical stage and treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and treatment group; 1945-49 registrations.

Treatment	Clinical stage and age								
	Early					Late			
	Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age			Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age			
		0-	45-	60 and over		0-	45-	60 and over	
MALES									
RADICAL									
Surgery	1,587	8	33	59	681	8	30	62	
Radiotherapy	23	4	22	74	28	11	39	50	
Surgery & Radiotherapy	27	11	41	48	25	4	44	52	
PALLIATIVE	132	4	17	79	1,107	5	23	72	
OTHER & NONE	169	2	14	83	778	4	16	80	
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>71</b>	
FEMALES									
RADICAL									
Surgery	979	14	39	47	412	10	36	54	
Radiotherapy	14	7	43	50	26	8	19	73	
Surgery & Radiotherapy	21	33	29	38	19	16	53	32	
PALLIATIVE	77	9	8	83	614	10	28	62	
OTHER & NONE	114	5	18	77	457	5	21	74	
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>63</b>	

**Table 30a. Cancer of Stomach.** Number and five year survival\* rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations.

Age Group	Radically treated cases						All cases		
	Early			Late			Number	Survival rate	
	Number	Survival rate Crude	Survival rate Cor- rected	Number	Survival rate Crude	Survival rate Cor- rected		Crude	Cor- rected
MALES									
0-	5	20	20	1	0	0	41	5	5
35-	43	26	26	29	17	18	235	7	7
45-	98	28	29	68	18	19	664	6	7
55-	117	32	37	104	14	17	1,082	6	7
65-	66	21	30	55	7	10	855	3	4
75 and over	6	0	0	3	0	0	158	0	0
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
FEMALES									
0-	8	12	12	3	0	0	40	2	2
35-	22	27	28	19	5	5	147	5	6
45-	37	30	31	30	3	3	311	5	5
55-	47	17	18	46	7	7	536	4	4
65-	31	13	15	32	6	8	511	3	4
75 and over	3	33	53	-	-	-	130	4	7
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
PERSONS									
0-	13	15	15	4	0	0	81	4	4
35-	65	26	27	48	12	13	382	7	7
45-	135	28	30	98	13	14	975	6	6
55-	164	28	32	150	12	14	1,618	5	6
65-	97	19	25	87	7	9	1,366	3	4
75 and over	9	11	18	3	0	0	288	2	3
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

**Table 30b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum).** Number and five year survival\* rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations.

Age Group	Radically treated cases						All cases		
	Early			Late			Number	Survival rate	
	Number	Crude	Cor- rected	Number	Crude	Cor- rected		Crude	Cor- rected
<b>MALES</b>									
0-	16	62	63	6	17	17	47	23	24
35-	42	52	54	24	33	34	127	24	24
45-	80	45	48	35	14	15	277	18	19
55-	120	38	43	66	27	32	530	14	16
65-	161	28	39	83	17	24	695	9	13
75 and over	23	26	50	20	15	28	228	5	10
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
0-	13	62	62	3	67	67	46	24	24
35-	56	41	42	17	35	36	142	22	22
45-	134	43	44	47	38	40	358	24	25
55-	182	38	42	61	23	25	577	17	19
65-	136	39	49	59	27	34	622	13	16
75 and over	28	21	41	20	20	40	235	6	11
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>									
0-	29	62	62	9	33	33	93	24	24
35-	98	46	47	41	34	35	269	23	23
45-	214	43	46	82	28	29	635	21	22
55-	302	38	43	127	25	28	1,107	16	17
65-	297	33	43	142	21	28	1,317	11	14
75 and over	51	24	45	40	18	34	463	5	10
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

**Table 30c. Cancer of Rectum.** Number and five year survival\* rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations.

Age Group	Radically treated cases						All cases		
	Early			Late			Number	Survival rate	
	Number	Crude	Cor- rected	Number	Crude	Cor- rected		Crude	Cor- rected
<b>MALES</b>									
0-	12	50	51	10	0	0	46	15	15
35-	40	42	44	20	15	16	131	17	17
45-	142	45	48	61	23	24	371	22	23
55-	287	39	45	103	26	30	841	18	21
65-	238	24	33	117	11	15	1,058	8	11
75 and over	34	32	69	18	22	42	301	6	13
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
0-	11	55	55	10	40	40	42	24	24
35-	52	50	51	15	60	61	137	29	30
45-	98	46	48	41	32	33	288	21	22
55-	157	52	56	74	27	29	486	23	25
65-	109	47	58	38	8	10	457	13	16
75 and over	16	31	51	15	13	26	156	6	10
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>									
0-	23	52	53	20	20	20	88	19	20
35-	92	47	48	35	34	35	268	23	24
45-	240	45	48	102	26	28	659	21	22
55-	444	43	49	177	27	30	1,327	20	22
65-	347	31	41	155	10	14	1,515	9	12
75 and over	50	32	63	33	18	35	457	6	12
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

Table 31a. Cancer of Stomach.

PERSONS

Number and five year crude survival\* rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; also of cases with metastatic spread and of all registered cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations.

Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Radically treated cases				Metastatic cases		All cases	
	Early		Late		Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate
	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate				
0-	35	14	36	8	231	1	582	2
2-	171	24	150	7	654	0	1,744	4
6-	104	23	85	8	300	1	937	4
12 and over	156	32	93	17	322	1	1,056	8
Not stated	19	11	28	29	135	1	405	4
<b>All durations</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,724</b>	<b>4</b>

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

Table 31b. Cancer of Intestine (excluding rectum).

PERSONS

Number and five year crude survival rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; also of cases with metastatic spread and of all registered cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations.

Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Radically treated cases				Metastatic cases		All cases	
	Early		Late		Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate
	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate				
0-	278	37	127	25	201	4	1,051	15
2-	336	36	137	22	330	2	1,251	14
6-	168	39	68	26	160	2	617	15
12 and over	153	47	70	26	143	2	601	16
Not stated	58	38	40	28	80	2	373	11
<b>All durations</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>14</b>

Table 31c. Cancer of Rectum.

PERSONS

Number and five year crude survival rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; also of cases with metastatic spread and of all registered cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations.

Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Radically treated cases				Metastatic cases		All cases	
	Early		Late		Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate
	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate				
0-	122	34	42	19	104	2	562	10
2-	459	39	181	18	260	3	1,481	15
6-	273	42	117	26	142	3	917	17
12 and over	258	44	136	24	145	3	970	17
Not stated	85	41	48	19	64	5	394	13
<b>All durations</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,324</b>	<b>15</b>

**Table 32. Cancer of Lung.** Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations.

Clinical stage	Age Group													
	15-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85 and over
MALES														
EARLY														
Registration rate	-	1	3	6	15	29	45	54	58	36	20	5	4	-
Comparative registration rate	-	0.4	1.1	2.2	5.4	10.5	16.3	19.6	21.0	13.0	7.2	1.8	1.4	-
LATE														
Registration rate	2	4	12	27	60	132	213	264	300	233	132	65	28	11
Comparative registration rate	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.8	4.0	8.9	14.4	17.8	20.2	15.7	8.9	4.4	1.9	0.7
METASTATIC														
Registration rate	1	3	3	12	28	55	83	96	106	82	36	21	9	-
Comparative registration rate	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.2	5.2	10.3	15.5	17.9	19.8	15.3	6.7	3.9	1.7	-
FEMALES														
EARLY														
Registration rate	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	-
Comparative registration rate	-	-	-	4.3	8.7	8.7	13.0	17.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	4.3	4.3	-
LATE														
Registration rate	-	2	3	5	9	16	19	28	30	34	19	14	4	2
Comparative registration rate	-	1.1	1.6	2.7	4.9	8.6	10.3	15.1	16.2	18.4	10.3	7.6	2.2	1.1
METASTATIC														
Registration rate	-	1	1	3	4	6	10	9	12	11	9	6	2	2
Comparative registration rate	-	1.3	1.3	3.9	5.3	7.9	13.2	11.8	15.8	14.5	11.8	7.9	2.6	2.6

Table 33. Cancer of Lung. Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES				Age Group	FEMALES			
Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Number registered (all stages)		Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Number registered (all stages)
Early	Late	Metastatic			Early	Late	Metastatic	
50.0	50.0	-	4	0-	-	60.0	40.0	5
8.8	64.7	26.5	34	15-	20.0	40.0	40.0	10
17.5	50.8	31.7	63	25-	-	72.7	27.3	22
14.7	67.1	18.2	143	30-	7.9	63.2	28.9	38
12.8	60.9	26.2	366	35-	11.5	59.0	29.5	78
14.4	58.8	26.9	822	40-	12.4	60.5	27.1	129
13.3	61.1	25.6	1,518	45-	9.8	64.8	25.4	193
13.2	62.4	24.4	2,016	50-	10.3	59.8	29.9	224
13.1	63.7	23.2	2,221	55-	10.6	67.2	22.3	265
12.5	64.7	22.8	2,167	60-	6.9	66.7	26.4	261
10.2	66.4	23.4	1,368	65-	6.6	69.8	23.6	242
10.5	70.3	19.3	545	70-	8.5	61.5	29.9	117
5.2	71.9	22.9	153	75-	3.9	66.7	29.4	51
9.7	67.7	22.6	31	80-	11.1	55.5	33.3	9
-	100.0	-	3	85 and over	-	50.0	50.0	2
16.5	59.3	24.2	91	Not stated	11.8	47.1	41.2	17
12.6	63.6	23.8	11,545	All ages	9.0	64.4	26.6	1,663

Table 34. Cancer of Lung. Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES				Duration of symptomatic history (months)	FEMALES					
Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)		Percentage distribution by clinical stage				Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)	
Early	Late	Metastatic			All stages	Early	Late	Metastatic		All stages
8.1	59.5	32.4	100	10.2	0-	7.1	55.5	37.4	100	9.9
12.5	61.7	25.8	100	45.3	2-	8.4	63.6	28.0	100	43.7
13.8	65.7	20.5	100	25.2	6-	7.4	67.3	25.3	100	27.7
14.5	67.4	18.1	100	19.3	12 and over	13.4	68.7	17.9	100	18.7
12.6	63.6	23.8	100	-	All durations (including "not stated")	9.0	64.4	26.6	100	-
5.9	5.6	4.5	5.3	-	Median duration of symptomatic history	6.3	5.8	4.9	5.5	-



Table 35. Cancer of Lung. Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES				Treatment	FEMALES			
Early		Late			Early		Late	
Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution		Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution
				RADICAL				
404	27.8	169	2.3	Surgery	32	21.5	21	2.0
455	31.3	918	12.5	Radiotherapy	35	23.5	116	10.8
83	5.7	48	0.7	Surgery & Radiotherapy	7	4.7	12	1.1
				PALLIATIVE				
12	0.8	65	0.9	Surgery	1	0.7	5	0.5
189	13.0	2,530	34.5	Radiotherapy	33	22.1	321	30.0
7	0.5	48	0.7	Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	-	6	0.6
13	0.9	82	1.1	OTHER	1	0.7	14	1.3
292	20.1	3,481	47.4	NONE	40	26.8	576	53.8
1,455	100	7,341	100	ALL CASES	149	100	1,071	100

**Table 36. Cancer of Lung.** Number of cases by clinical stage and treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and age group; 1945-49 registrations.

Treatment	Clinical stage and age							
	Early				Late			
	Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age			Number (all stated ages)	Percentage distribution by age		
		0-	45-	60 and over		0-	45-	60 and over
<b>MALES</b>								
<b>RADICAL</b>								
Surgery	402	17	61	22	169	14	63	23
Radiotherapy	449	15	51	34	912	15	51	34
Surgery & Radiotherapy	82	20	63	17	47	25	60	15
<b>PALLIATIVE</b>	205	14	46	40	2,619	14	50	36
<b>OTHER &amp; NONE</b>	302	7	46	47	3,540	9	48	43
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7,287</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
<b>RADICAL</b>								
Surgery	31	29	52	19	21	33	62	5
Radiotherapy	34	9	56	35	115	29	43	29
Surgery & Radiotherapy	7	57	29	14	11	36	64	-
<b>PALLIATIVE</b>	34	24	41	35	329	20	45	36
<b>OTHER &amp; NONE</b>	41	15	46	39	587	11	38	52
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>

**Table 37. Cancer of Lung.** Number and five year survival\* rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations.

Age Group	Radically treated cases						All cases		
	Early			Late			Number	Survival rate	
	Number	Crude	Corrected	Number	Crude	Corrected		Crude	Corrected
<b>MALES</b>									
0-	63	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>	100	2	2	698	3	3
45-	60	<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>	80	5	5	694	2	2
50-	80	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	104	0	0	895	2	2
55-	69	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	106	3	3	971	2	2
60-	73	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	89	1	1	942	1	2
65-	27	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	51	2	3	569	1	1
70 and over	8	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	16	0	0	258	0	0
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
0-	8	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	21	14	14	137	4	4
45-	1	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	8	12	12	83	6	6
50-	5	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	7	14	14	88	1	1
55-	6	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	17	6	6	119	3	4
60-	5	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	9	11	12	118	1	1
65-	1	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	4	0	0	93	0	0
70 and over	1	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	3	0	0	64	2	2
<b>All stated ages</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

Table 38. Cancer of Lung

PERSONS

Number and five year crude survival\* rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; also of cases with metastatic spread and of all registered cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations.

Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Radically treated cases				Metastatic cases		All cases	
	Early		Late		Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate
	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate				
0-	16	<i>12</i>	29	0	193	0	589	1
2-	160	16	255	2	657	0	2,376	2
6-	123	8	184	4	288	0	1,367	2
12 and over	96	10	126	4	207	1	1,057	2
Not stated	16	<i>31</i>	28	4	100	0	371	2
<b>All durations</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>2</b>

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

Table 39. Cancer of Lung

PERSONS

Five-year survival\* rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage, duration of symptomatic history and age; also median duration of symptomatic history in each clinical stage and age group; 1945-47 registrations.

Clinical stage	Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Age Group						All ages	
		35-		50-		60-79		Number	Crude survival rate
		Crude	Corrected	Crude	Corrected	Crude	Corrected		
Early	0-	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	16	<i>12</i>
	2-	22	22	18	19	6	8	160	16
	6-	9	9	8	9	9	11	123	8
	12 and over	15	15	9	10	5	6	96	10
	Not stated	60	62	20	22	17	20	16	31
	<b>All durations</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>13</b>
Median duration of symptomatic history		8.0		6.6		6.1		6.8	
Late	0-	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	29	0
	2-	2	3	1	1	3	3	255	2
	6-	7	7	3	3	0	0	184	4
	12 and over	3	3	4	4	2	3	126	4
	Not stated	20	21	0	0	0	0	28	4
	<b>All durations</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>3</b>
Median duration of symptomatic history		5.9		6.7		6.2		6.3	

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

Table 40. Epithelioma of Skin. Registration rates per million population and comparative percentage registration rates by clinical stage and age; 1945-49 registrations.

Clinical stage	Age Group													
	15-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85 and over
MALES														
EARLY														
Registration rate	1	4	8	15	26	42	64	86	118	161	261	358	513	491
Comparative registration rate	0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.5	7.5	12.2	16.7	23.9	22.9
LATE														
Registration rate	0	1	1	1	4	5	7	15	22	32	59	84	136	175
Comparative registration rate	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.8	4.1	5.9	10.9	15.5	25.1	32.3
METASTATIC														
Registration rate	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4
Comparative registration rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	5.9	11.8	11.8	17.6	17.6	23.5
FEMALES														
EARLY														
Registration rate	1	2	3	6	13	19	29	37	51	63	84	133	159	179
Comparative registration rate	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.4	3.7	4.7	6.5	8.1	10.8	17.1	20.4	23.0
LATE														
Registration rate	0	-	0	1	1	3	4	6	13	14	25	40	46	67
Comparative registration rate	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.8	2.7	5.9	6.4	11.4	18.2	20.9	30.5
METASTATIC														
Registration rate	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	6
Comparative registration rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	-	7.7	15.4	7.7	15.4	46.2

Table 41. Epithelioma of Skin. Relationship of age to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES				Age Group	FEMALES			
Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Number registered (all stages)		Percentage distribution by clinical stage			Number registered (all stages)
Early	Late	Metastatic			Early	Late	Metastatic	
100.0	-	-	2	0-	83.3	16.7	-	6
88.9	11.1	-	18	15-	80.0	20.0	-	15
82.9	17.1	-	35	25-	100.0	-	-	16
92.5	7.5	-	67	30-	85.7	14.3	-	28
91.0	9.0	-	134	35-	91.5	8.5	-	59
87.2	12.4	0.4	234	40-	91.7	7.5	0.8	120
89.6	9.8	0.6	326	45-	86.8	12.6	0.6	174
89.8	9.5	0.7	422	50-	87.1	11.6	1.3	232
84.8	14.5	0.7	546	55-	85.0	12.9	2.1	280
84.0	15.4	0.6	655	60-	79.8	19.7	0.5	371
82.4	16.4	1.2	762	65-	80.9	18.0	1.0	388
81.0	18.2	0.8	933	70-	75.8	22.7	1.4	422
80.4	18.9	0.7	756	75-	76.3	23.2	0.5	422
78.8	20.8	0.4	485	80-	77.0	22.2	0.8	261
73.3	26.2	0.5	191	85 and over	70.9	26.6	2.5	158
84.6	15.4	-	39	Not stated	73.7	26.3	-	19
<b>83.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2,971</b>

Table 42. Epithelioma of Skin. Relationship of duration of symptomatic history to clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES					Duration of symptomatic history (months)	FEMALES				
Percentage distribution by clinical stage				Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)		Percentage distribution by clinical stage				Percentage distribution by stated duration of symptomatic history (all stages)
Early	Late	Metastatic	All stages			Early	Late	Metastatic	All stages	
94.3	5.2	0.5	100	12.7	0-	93.1	5.7	1.2	100	12.4
88.7	10.9	0.4	100	33.6	2-	89.7	9.6	0.8	100	28.2
77.9	20.7	1.4	100	15.4	6-	77.7	21.7	0.5	100	13.4
77.8	21.4	0.8	100	38.3	12 and over	72.6	26.2	1.2	100	46.0
<b>83.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100</b>	-	<b>All durations (including "not stated")</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100</b>	-
6.0	13.2	10.5	7.0	-	Median duration of symptomatic history	7.5		13.7	9.2	-

**Table 43. Epithelioma of Skin.** Number and percentage distribution by treatment in each clinical stage; 1945-49 registrations.

MALES				Treatment	FEMALES			
Early		Late			Early		Late	
Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution		Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution
615	13.2	123	13.7	RADICAL				
				Surgery	360	15.1	83	15.1
3,517	75.4	412	45.7	Radiotherapy	1,741	72.8	230	41.9
405	8.7	131	14.5	Surgery & Radiotherapy	221	9.2	67	12.2
				PALLIATIVE				
3	0.1	17	1.9	Surgery	1	0.0	14	2.6
20	0.4	102	11.3	Radiotherapy	11	0.5	68	12.4
2	0.0	23	2.6	Surgery & Radiotherapy	1	0.0	12	2.2
11	0.2	3	0.3	OTHER	4	0.2	1	0.2
93	2.0	90	10.0	NONE	52	2.2	74	13.5
<b>4,666</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>2,391</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 44. Epithelioma of Skin.** Number and percentage distribution by treatment; also percentage distribution by age in each clinical stage and treatment group; 1945-49 registrations.

Treatment	Clinical stage and age									
	Early					Late				
	All stated ages		Percentage distribution by age			All stated ages		Percentage distribution by age		
	Number	Percentage distribution by treatment	0-	45-	60 and over	Number	Percentage distribution by treatment	0-	45-	60 and over
	MALES									
RADICAL										
Surgery	614	13	9	27	64	123	14	11	18	72
Radiotherapy	3,490	75	9	24	66	410	46	6	16	78
Surgery & Radiotherapy	403	9	10	26	64	130	15	8	23	69
PALLIATIVE	24	1	-	12	88	140	16	2	13	85
OTHER & NONE	102	2	10	21	70	92	10	3	18	78
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>4,633</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>77</b>
	FEMALES									
RADICAL										
Surgery	359	15	11	27	62	82	15	6	22	72
Radiotherapy	1,731	73	8	24	68	229	42	4	15	81
Surgery & Radiotherapy	218	9	15	28	57	67	12	6	25	69
PALLIATIVE	13	1	-	31	69	94	17	2	11	87
OTHER & NONE	56	2	5	27	68	72	13	1	8	90
<b>ALL CASES</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>80</b>

**Table 45. Epithelioma of Skin.** Number and five year survival\* rates, crude and corrected, of radically treated cases by clinical stage and age; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by age; 1945-47 registrations.

Age Group	Radically treated cases						All cases		
	Early			Late			Number	Survival rate	
	Number	Crude	Corrected	Number	Crude	Corrected		Crude	Corrected
MALES									
0-	47	83	84	7	57	57	56	80	81
35-	174	87	89	20	45	46	200	81	83
45-	300	79	84	25	60	64	342	75	80
55-	481	73	84	72	49	56	590	66	77
65-	635	61	85	108	35	50	808	53	75
75 and over	509	39	93	106	29	65	680	34	80
All stated ages	2,146	64	87	338	39	57	2,676	57	78
FEMALES									
0-	27	63	63	3	100	100	30	67	67
35-	71	89	90	8	25	25	83	80	81
45-	161	89	93	18	67	69	190	85	88
55-	234	79	86	45	44	48	301	70	76
65-	320	71	90	61	39	51	412	62	78
75 and over	237	43	83	53	26	64	349	34	68
All stated ages	1,050	70	87	188	40	55	1,365	61	77
PERSONS									
0-	74	76	76	10	70	70	86	76	76
35-	245	88	90	28	39	40	283	81	82
45-	461	83	87	43	63	66	532	79	83
55-	715	75	85	117	47	53	891	68	77
65-	955	64	87	169	37	50	1,220	56	76
75 and over	746	40	89	159	28	65	1,029	34	76
All stated ages	3,196	66	87	526	39	56	4,041	58	78

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.

**Table 46. Epithelioma of Skin.** Number and five year crude survival\* rates of radically treated cases by clinical stage and duration of symptomatic history; also of all cases, whether treated or not, by duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations.

Duration of symptomatic history (months)	Radically treated cases				All cases	
	Early		Late		Number	Survival rate
	Number	Survival rate	Number	Survival rate		
MALES						
0-	292	77	10	60	312	75
2-	712	65	59	39	816	60
6-	290	58	71	27	397	48
12 and over	697	60	168	45	940	53
Not stated	164	61	31	32	222	50
All durations	2,155	64	339	39	2,687	57
FEMALES						
0-	154	82	7	57	166	78
2-	314	75	23	52	357	71
6-	138	65	20	35	181	55
12 and over	373	64	122	37	561	52
Not stated	76	67	16	44	106	58
All durations	1,055	70	188	40	1,371	61

\* Rates shown in italics are based on 20 or less cases at risk.



(56763)

**Table 47. Cancer of various sites.** Survival up to seven years from start of treatment or, if untreated, registration date, of cases registered in 1945, by site.

Period from start of treatment or registration date (days x 100)	Breast		Cervix Uteri		Prostate		Stomach		Intestine & Rectum		Skin	
	2,284 cases		1,582 cases		289 cases		1,017 cases		1,748 cases		1,031 cases	
	Number known to have died during period	Percentage known to be alive at end of period	Number known to have died during period	Percentage known to be alive at end of period	Number known to have died during period	Percentage known to be alive at end of period	Number known to have died during period	Percentage known to be alive at end of period	Number known to have died during period	Percentage known to be alive at end of period	Number known to have died during period	Percentage known to be alive at end of period
0-	188	91.8	174	89.0	86	70.2	605	40.5	699	60.0	30	97.1
1-	216	82.3	137	80.3	29	60.2	160	24.8	180	49.7	54	91.9
2-	166	75.0	121	72.7	18	54.0	70	17.9	135	42.0	48	87.2
3-	159	68.1	120	65.1	13	49.5	40	14.0	105	36.0	46	82.7
4-	128	62.5	95	59.1	7	47.1	39	10.1	91	30.8	36	79.2
5-	122	57.1	78	54.2	11	43.3	20	8.2	59	27.4	33	76.0
6-	90	53.2	56	50.6	14	38.4	10	7.2	49	24.6	24	73.7
7-	86	49.4	53	47.3	8	35.6	9	6.3	42	22.2	19	71.9
8-	65	46.6	38	44.9	8	32.9	3	6.0	41	19.9	14	70.5
9-	67	43.7	39	42.4	-	32.9	5	5.5	32	18.0	9	69.6
10-	58	41.1	37	40.1	10	29.4	3	5.2	20	16.9	11	68.6
11-	39	39.4	30	38.2	-	29.4	2	5.0	18	15.8	14	67.2
12-	38	37.8	23	36.7	11	25.6	4	4.6	21	14.6	12	66.1
13-	48	35.6	16	35.7	-	25.6	-	4.6	13	13.9	20	64.1
14-	33	34.2	17	34.6	14	20.8	-	4.6	16	13.0	12	62.9
15-	37	32.6	14	33.8	-	20.8	1	4.5	7	12.6	11	61.9
16-	27	31.4	16	32.7	8	18.0	2	4.3	4	12.4	19	60.0
17-	38	29.7	12	32.0	-	18.0	1	4.2	12	11.7	15	58.6
18-	26	28.6	14	31.1	7	15.6	4	3.8	8	11.2	16	57.0
19-	19	27.8	14	30.2	-	15.6	1	3.7	8	10.8	13	55.8
20-	26	26.6	10	29.6	6	13.5	1	3.6	7	10.4	15	54.3
21-	16	25.9	6	29.2	-	13.5	2	3.4	5	10.1	8	53.5
22-	18	25.1	9	28.6	2	12.8	2	3.2	3	9.9	9	52.7
23-	19	24.3	10	28.0	-	12.8	2	3.0	4	9.7	11	51.6
24-	17	23.6	6	27.6	3	11.8	-	3.0	5	9.4	8	50.8
25-	5	23.3	6	27.2	1	11.4	1	3.0	-	9.4	5	50.3

124

Table 48. Cancer of various sites

Mortality in each of five years from start of treatment, or if untreated, registration date, by site and clinical stage; 1945-47 registrations.

Table 48. Cancer of various sites. Mortality in each of five years from start of treatment, or if untreated, registration date, by site and clinical stage; 1945-47 registrations.

Type of case	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year			Five year corrected survival rate	
	Number known to be alive at beginning of year	Number known to have died during year	Death rate per 100	Number known to be alive at beginning of year	Number known to have died during year	Death rate per 100	Number known to be alive at beginning of year	Number known to have died during year	Death rate per 100	Number known to be alive at beginning of year	Number known to have died during year	Death rate per 100	Number known to be alive at beginning of year	Number known to have died during year	Death rate per 100	Males	Females
BREAST																	
EP <sub>0</sub> )	2,677	164	6	2,504	248	10	2,244	227	10	1,999	186	9	1,789	170	10	-	67
EP <sub>s</sub> ) Radically	1,770	231	13	1,533	291	19	1,241	207	17	1,029	147	14	872	110	13	-	47
LP <sub>s</sub> ) treated	593	95	16	495	89	18	404	74	18	327	67	20	255	45	18	-	41
LP <sub>s</sub> )	2,242	619	28	1,623	519	32	1,101	299	27	793	182	23	602	113	19	-	24
All registered cases	9,887	2,624	27	7,241	1,628	22	5,590	1,004	18	4,542	706	16	3,788	516	14	-	37
CERVIX UTERI																	
EP <sub>0</sub> - radically treated	2,620	420	16	2,194	395	18	1,795	252	14	1,528	152	10	1,353	104	8	-	51
EP <sub>s</sub> , LP <sub>0</sub> & LP <sub>s</sub> - all cases	2,752	1,211	44	1,537	497	32	1,036	217	21	811	124	15	681	72	11	-	24
All registered cases	5,952	1,964	33	3,976	990	25	2,978	504	17	2,451	295	12	2,127	187	9	-	35
PROSTATE																	
EP <sub>0</sub> - all treatments	447	108	24	335	62	19	271	50	18	219	31	14	183	39	21	44	-
EP <sub>s</sub> , LP <sub>0</sub> & LP <sub>s</sub> - all cases	646	376	58	269	82	30	186	54	29	130	42	32	87	11	13	17	-
All registered cases	1,454	688	47	759	196	26	560	133	24	423	98	23	318	65	20	24	-
STOMACH																	
EP <sub>0</sub> - radically treated	393	150	38	241	70	29	170	35	21	134	16	12	115	8	7	34	25
EP <sub>s</sub> , LP <sub>0</sub> & LP <sub>s</sub> - all cases	2,513	2,159	86	353	179	51	173	50	29	121	21	17	97	10	10	4	3
All registered cases	4,674	3,949	84	722	330	46	388	97	25	285	43	15	234	24	10	6	4
INTESTINE (excluding rectum)																	
EP <sub>0</sub> - radically treated	903	238	26	664	109	16	553	89	16	459	50	11	396	38	10	45	46
EP <sub>s</sub> , LP <sub>0</sub> & LP <sub>s</sub> - all cases	1,851	1,368	74	479	167	35	312	81	26	227	41	18	181	21	12	10	11
All registered cases	3,856	2,543	66	1,308	354	27	952	197	21	744	102	14	623	66	11	15	18
RECTUM																	
EP <sub>0</sub> - radically treated	1,062	276	26	785	140	18	642	97	15	543	60	11	477	47	10	42	54
EP <sub>s</sub> , LP <sub>0</sub> & LP <sub>s</sub> - all cases	2,243	1,342	60	897	418	47	478	157	33	321	88	27	232	51	22	8	11
All registered cases	4,250	2,251	53	1,993	724	36	1,264	321	25	940	167	18	765	111	15	17	22
LUNG																	
EP <sub>0</sub> - radically treated	376	213	57	163	73	45	89	20	22	68	13	19	52	6	12	14	8
EP <sub>s</sub> , LP <sub>0</sub> & LP <sub>s</sub> - all cases	3,702	3,294	89	407	279	69	127	47	37	80	15	19	64	11	17	1	3
All registered cases	5,688	5,033	88	653	411	63	240	80	33	158	31	20	123	18	15	2	3
SKIN EPITHELIOMA																	
EP <sub>0</sub> - radically treated	2,999	187	6	2,787	202	7	2,562	159	6	2,371	159	7	2,155	143	7	87	88
EP <sub>s</sub> , LP <sub>0</sub> & LP <sub>s</sub> - all cases	904	294	33	605	137	23	465	53	11	407	35	9	363	39	11	51	46
All registered cases	3,988	512	13	3,444	348	10	3,070	216	7	2,814	199	7	2,549	184	7	78	77

Appendix Table 1. Condition at the end of each year up to five years by site, sex, clinical stage and treatment; 1945-47 registrations.

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
<b>Breast FEMALES</b>																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	2,694	2,513	164	17	2,256	412	26	2,017	639	38	1,813	825	50	1,619	995	80
	Other	71	53	18	-	40	29	2	31	38	2	23	46	2	18	51	2
	None	89	40	23	26	31	30	28	26	33	30	18	38	33	16	40	33
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>115</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	1,778	1,539	231	8	1,242	522	14	1,034	729	15	882	876	20	762	986	30
	Other	63	51	12	-	36	27	-	25	36	2	17	44	2	11	50	2
	None	39	23	5	11	19	9	11	17	11	11	13	13	13	12	14	13
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>45</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	48	35	13	-	27	21	-	22	26	-	20	28	-	18	30	-
	Other	35	12	23	-	4	31	-	3	32	-	2	33	-	2	33	-
	None	10	3	7	-	3	7	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	10	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	595	498	95	2	406	184	5	330	258	7	260	325	10	210	370	15
	Other	179	106	72	1	69	109	1	49	129	1	32	144	3	18	158	3
	None	71	16	51	4	10	57	4	7	60	4	6	61	4	5	62	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>22</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	2,255	1,623	619	13	1,104	1,138	13	802	1,437	16	611	1,619	25	489	1,732	34
	Other	895	423	467	5	213	677	5	135	755	5	81	809	5	50	840	5
	None	260	59	172	29	32	199	29	20	211	29	12	218	30	7	223	30
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>69</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	121	70	51	-	43	78	-	29	92	-	20	101	-	16	105	-
	Other	508	164	343	1	68	439	1	37	469	2	25	480	3	18	487	3
	None	314	35	258	21	10	283	21	2	291	21	1	292	21	1	292	21
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>24</b>

Appendix Table 1. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
<b>Cervix Uteri</b>																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	2,643	2,200	420	23	1,799	815	29	1,543	1,067	33	1,376	1,219	48	1,249	1,323	71
	Other	35	22	12	1	13	21	1	9	25	1	6	28	1	5	29	1
	None	24	12	9	3	10	10	4	9	11	4	7	13	4	4	16	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>76</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	77	60	17	-	48	29	-	37	40	-	24	52	1	20	56	1
	Other	4	2	2	-	1	3	-	1	3	-	1	3	-	1	3	-
	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	55	40	13	2	26	26	3	22	30	3	19	33	3	18	34	3
	Other	6	4	2	-	3	3	-	1	5	-	1	5	-	1	5	-
	None	3	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	2	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	1,847	1,210	631	6	840	998	9	676	1,158	13	579	1,250	18	520	1,303	24
	Other	371	130	239	2	70	299	2	42	327	2	31	338	2	25	344	2
	None	226	18	190	18	5	203	18	2	206	18	-	207	19	-	207	19
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>45</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	132	91	41	-	63	68	1	50	81	1	45	86	1	38	93	1
	Other	76	28	47	1	12	63	1	10	65	1	7	67	2	5	69	2
	None	48	2	44	2	1	45	2	1	45	2	-	46	2	-	46	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>5</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	218	126	90	2	79	137	2	62	154	2	56	160	2	51	165	2
	Other	137	35	101	1	15	121	1	9	127	1	4	132	1	3	133	1
	None	122	8	104	10	1	111	10	-	112	10	-	112	10	-	112	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>13</b>

Appendix Table I. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
<b>Prostate</b>																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	261	198	61	2	159	96	6	134	121	6	112	143	6	86	167	8
	Other	189	141	47	1	114	74	1	87	99	3	76	108	5	58	123	8
	None	20	8	9	3	5	11	4	3	13	4	1	14	5	1	14	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>21</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	4	3	1	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
	Other	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	4	3	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
	Other	30	15	15	-	11	19	-	8	22	-	6	24	-	4	26	-
	None	4	1	3	-	1	3	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	104	54	50	-	38	66	-	28	76	-	19	84	1	17	86	1
	Other	346	167	172	7	119	220	7	86	252	8	55	282	9	48	289	9
	None	122	17	101	4	11	107	4	3	115	4	2	116	4	1	117	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>14</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	5	4	1	-	1	4	-	1	4	-	1	4	-	1	4	-
	Other	61	24	36	1	15	45	1	11	49	1	9	51	1	7	52	2
	None	14	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	14	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	22	14	7	1	10	11	1	6	15	1	4	17	1	1	20	1
	Other	219	104	110	5	70	143	6	51	162	6	35	178	6	25	188	6
	None	74	12	59	3	4	67	3	4	67	3	2	69	3	2	69	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>10</b>

Appendix Table I. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
<b>Stomach</b>																	
<b>MALES</b>																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	268	161	107	-	117	149	2	95	170	3	84	180	4	78	183	7
	Other	25	5	20	-	3	22	-	2	23	-	1	24	-	-	25	-
	None	71	14	51	6	4	61	6	3	62	6	1	63	7	1	63	7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>14</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	69	37	30	2	22	45	2	15	51	3	14	52	3	13	53	3
	Other	5	1	4	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-
	None	5	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	6	3	3	-	2	4	-	1	5	-	-	6	-	-	6	-
	Other	6	1	5	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	-
	None	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	10	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	183	72	109	2	48	133	2	37	144	2	31	150	2	29	152	2
	Other	196	30	165	1	11	184	1	5	190	1	5	190	1	4	191	1
	None	881	46	821	14	15	852	14	11	856	14	7	860	14	6	861	14
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>17</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	78	25	53	-	16	62	-	12	66	-	11	67	-	8	68	2
	Other	72	14	58	-	3	69	-	1	71	-	1	71	-	1	71	-
	None	158	12	144	2	1	155	2	1	155	2	1	155	2	1	155	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>4</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	39	13	26	-	8	31	-	6	32	1	6	32	1	3	34	2
	Other	156	14	140	2	7	147	2	5	149	2	4	150	2	4	150	2
	None	816	25	779	12	4	800	12	2	801	13	-	802	14	-	802	14
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>18</b>

(56763)

Appendix Table I. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
Stomach FEMALES																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	125	82	43	-	54	71	-	40	85	-	34	91	-	29	96	-
	Other	13	3	10	-	2	11	-	1	12	-	1	12	-	-	12	1
	None	43	11	31	1	8	34	1	7	35	1	6	35	2	4	37	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>3</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	23	11	12	-	6	17	-	3	20	-	2	21	-	2	21	-
	Other	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
	None	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	6	4	2	-	3	3	-	2	4	-	1	5	-	-	6	-
	Other	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	None	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	90	27	62	1	16	72	2	11	77	2	9	79	2	5	82	3
	Other	102	18	84	-	9	93	-	7	95	-	4	98	-	4	98	-
	None	492	33	457	2	16	474	2	13	477	2	11	477	4	10	478	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>7</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	41	16	25	-	6	35	-	5	36	-	2	39	-	2	39	-
	Other	38	5	33	-	2	36	-	1	37	-	1	37	-	1	37	-
	None	99	7	92	-	3	96	-	1	98	-	1	98	-	1	98	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>-</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	31	9	21	1	2	28	1	2	28	1	2	28	1	2	28	1
	Other	90	10	80	-	1	89	-	-	90	-	-	90	-	-	90	-
	None	479	15	460	4	3	472	4	2	473	4	2	473	4	2	473	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>5</b>

132

(56763)

Appendix Table I. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
Intestine (excluding Rectum) MALES																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	405	278	123	4	233	168	4	191	208	6	172	227	6	152	243	10
	Other	61	14	46	1	10	50	1	5	55	1	5	55	1	4	56	1
	None	41	9	30	2	6	33	2	3	36	2	1	37	3	1	37	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>14</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	38	28	10	-	23	15	-	19	19	-	16	22	-	12	26	-
	Other	3	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
	None	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	12	6	6	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	5	7	-
	Other	8	2	6	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	8	-
	None	4	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	192	95	96	1	71	120	1	52	139	1	45	145	2	39	150	3
	Other	285	60	225	-	33	252	-	17	268	-	10	275	-	8	277	-
	None	299	27	269	3	12	283	4	8	287	4	5	290	4	4	291	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>7</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	43	21	22	-	18	25	-	15	28	-	11	30	2	10	31	2
	Other	44	7	36	1	3	40	1	1	42	1	1	42	1	1	42	1
	None	39	1	38	-	1	38	-	-	39	-	-	39	-	-	39	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>3</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	46	8	38	-	7	39	-	5	41	-	3	43	-	2	43	1
	Other	178	27	151	-	9	169	-	4	174	-	1	177	-	1	177	-
	None	209	7	201	1	3	205	1	1	207	1	1	207	1	1	207	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>2</b>

133

Appendix Table I. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
<b>Intestine (excluding Rectum)</b>																	
<b>FEMALES</b>																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	508	387	115	6	322	179	7	273	228	7	237	259	12	206	281	21
	Other	61	23	37	1	14	46	1	12	48	1	10	50	1	8	52	1
	None	39	10	25	4	6	29	4	4	31	4	3	32	4	2	33	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>26</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	42	25	17	-	21	21	-	16	26	-	13	29	-	11	29	2
	Other	3	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
	None	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	9	6	3	-	5	4	-	5	4	-	3	5	1	3	5	1
	Other	6	4	2	-	2	4	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	-
	None	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	167	90	74	3	64	98	5	57	105	5	51	111	5	47	114	6
	Other	267	64	203	-	25	242	-	15	252	-	11	256	-	9	258	-
	None	330	24	304	2	13	315	2	9	319	2	5	323	2	4	324	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>8</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	40	22	18	-	21	19	-	18	22	-	16	23	1	13	25	2
	Other	36	14	20	2	5	28	3	3	30	3	2	31	3	2	31	3
	None	33	2	30	1	1	31	1	-	32	1	-	32	1	-	32	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>6</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	48	19	28	1	10	37	1	8	39	1	8	39	1	8	39	1
	Other	148	18	129	1	6	141	1	4	143	1	4	143	1	3	144	1
	None	243	12	228	3	3	237	3	3	237	3	2	238	3	1	239	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>5</b>

Appendix Table I. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
<b>Rectum</b>																	
<b>MALES</b>																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	673	453	213	7	368	297	8	308	354	11	268	393	12	236	422	15
	Other	67	36	31	-	21	46	-	7	59	1	6	60	1	5	61	1
	None	90	54	29	7	33	50	7	21	62	7	14	68	8	10	72	8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>24</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	81	62	18	1	51	29	1	40	40	1	36	44	1	31	49	1
	Other	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	12	6	6	-	4	8	-	1	11	-	1	11	-	1	11	-
	Other	15	8	6	1	4	10	1	2	12	1	1	13	1	1	13	1
	None	7	-	6	1	-	6	1	-	6	1	-	6	1	-	6	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	260	144	114	2	91	167	2	71	187	2	57	201	2	46	212	2
	Other	537	196	339	2	67	468	2	26	509	2	9	526	2	2	533	2
	None	375	86	275	14	38	322	15	20	340	15	11	349	15	2	357	16
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>20</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	70	39	31	-	29	41	-	21	49	-	20	50	-	15	55	-
	Other	90	28	62	-	12	76	2	4	84	2	3	85	2	2	86	2
	None	48	14	32	2	5	41	2	2	44	2	1	45	2	-	46	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>4</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	54	26	28	-	14	40	-	9	45	-	7	47	-	7	47	-
	Other	217	70	147	-	19	198	-	6	211	-	3	214	-	2	215	-
	None	157	17	139	1	7	149	1	3	153	1	3	153	1	3	153	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>1</b>

(56763)

Appendix Table I. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
<b>Rectum</b>																	
<b>FEMALES</b>																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	400	333	63	4	277	119	4	237	159	4	215	180	5	194	198	8
	Other	42	18	24	-	11	31	-	11	31	-	8	34	-	5	37	-
	None	55	21	23	11	14	30	11	8	36	11	6	38	11	3	40	12
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>20</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	43	38	5	-	32	11	-	29	14	-	22	21	-	20	23	-
	Other	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	None	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	4	3	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-
	Other	5	2	3	-	1	4	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-
	None	4	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	132	82	49	1	62	68	2	53	77	2	42	88	2	37	93	2
	Other	293	102	189	2	32	259	2	16	275	2	7	284	2	6	285	2
	None	208	42	156	10	19	179	10	11	187	10	6	192	10	4	194	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>14</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	62	43	19	-	33	29	-	25	36	1	16	45	1	14	47	1
	Other	57	19	35	3	6	48	3	1	53	3	1	53	3	1	53	3
	None	22	4	16	2	1	19	2	1	19	2	1	19	2	1	19	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>6</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	26	11	15	-	6	19	1	4	21	1	4	21	1	3	22	1
	Other	122	31	89	2	9	111	2	3	117	2	2	118	2	1	119	2
	None	92	9	82	1	-	91	1	-	91	1	-	91	1	-	91	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>4</b>

136

(56763)

Appendix Table I. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
<b>Lung</b>																	
<b>MALES</b>																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	351	148	201	2	83	266	2	66	282	3	52	295	4	44	300	7
	Other	62	15	46	1	5	56	1	3	58	1	3	58	1	3	58	1
	None	86	19	66	1	6	78	2	3	81	2	1	83	2	1	83	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>10</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	33	17	16	-	10	23	-	8	25	-	8	25	-	7	26	-
	Other	14	1	13	-	1	13	-	1	13	-	1	13	-	1	13	-
	None	6	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
	Other	14	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	14	-
	None	17	-	17	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	-	17	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	410	88	322	-	35	375	-	24	386	-	16	394	-	11	398	1
	Other	748	107	640	1	28	719	1	17	730	1	14	733	1	13	734	1
	None	1,257	86	1,130	41	16	1,199	42	7	1,207	43	5	1,209	43	4	1,210	43
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>45</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	141	18	122	1	3	137	1	-	140	1	-	140	1	-	140	1
	Other	313	19	292	2	4	307	2	4	307	2	3	308	2	3	308	2
	None	370	13	350	7	3	360	7	1	362	7	1	362	7	1	362	7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>10</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	63	5	58	-	1	62	-	-	63	-	-	63	-	-	63	-
	Other	318	12	306	-	3	315	-	-	318	-	-	318	-	-	318	-
	None	847	20	824	3	6	838	3	2	842	3	1	843	3	-	844	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>3</b>

137



(56763)

Appendix Table I. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
<b>Lung</b>																	
<b>FEMALES</b>																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	27	15	12	-	7	20	-	3	24	-	3	24	-	2	25	-
	Other	13	1	12	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-	13	-
	None	14	5	9	-	1	13	-	1	13	-	-	13	1	-	13	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	4	1	3	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	5	1	4	-	1	4	-	1	4	-	1	4	-	1	4	-
	Other	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	53	16	37	-	12	41	-	8	45	-	8	45	-	7	46	-
	Other	84	17	67	-	7	77	-	4	80	-	4	80	-	4	80	-
	None	191	14	174	3	5	183	3	4	184	3	4	184	3	2	186	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>3</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	18	4	14	-	1	17	-	1	17	-	-	18	-	-	18	-
	Other	45	6	39	-	3	42	-	1	44	-	1	44	-	-	45	-
	None	75	1	69	5	-	70	5	-	70	5	-	70	5	-	70	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>5</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	12	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	12	-
	Other	39	2	37	-	1	38	-	1	38	-	1	38	-	1	38	-
	None	125	3	117	5	-	120	5	-	120	5	-	120	5	-	120	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>5</b>

138

(56763)

Appendix Table I. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
<b>Epithelioma of Skin</b>																	
<b>MALES</b>																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	2,015	1,854	139	22	1,703	270	42	1,574	382	59	1,437	499	79	1,294	603	118
	Other	12	11	1	-	9	3	-	7	5	-	5	6	1	4	7	1
	None	39	15	7	17	13	9	17	12	10	17	11	10	18	11	10	18
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>137</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	140	120	19	1	101	36	3	90	46	4	82	52	6	76	55	9
	Other	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
	None	6	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
	Other	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	213	163	49	1	128	83	2	113	98	2	104	106	3	89	120	4
	Other	34	14	20	-	8	26	-	6	28	-	5	29	-	4	30	-
	None	24	6	15	3	1	20	3	-	21	3	-	21	3	-	21	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>7</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	126	85	41	-	58	67	1	56	68	2	50	74	2	44	79	3
	Other	41	11	30	-	6	35	-	5	36	-	2	39	-	2	39	-
	None	15	1	13	1	-	14	1	-	14	1	-	14	1	-	14	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>4</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	5	3	2	-	3	2	-	3	2	-	3	2	-	3	2	-
	Other	4	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
	None	7	-	6	1	-	6	1	-	6	1	-	6	1	-	6	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>

139

(56763)

Appendix Table I. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Total registrations	1st year			2nd year			3rd year			4th year			5th year		
			Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced	Alive	Dead	Not traced
<b>Epithelioma of Skin</b>																	
<b>FEMALES</b>																	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	1,013	958	48	7	882	119	12	829	166	18	775	208	30	718	247	48
	Other	6	5	1	-	5	1	-	5	1	-	3	3	-	2	4	-
	None	19	11	3	5	9	3	7	8	4	7	6	5	8	6	5	8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>56</b>
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	42	36	6	-	31	11	-	28	14	-	27	15	-	23	17	2
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	None	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>
Met (EP)	Radical	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	143	113	30	-	96	47	-	83	60	-	77	64	2	66	75	2
	Other	30	13	16	1	8	21	1	8	21	1	5	24	1	4	25	1
	None	20	4	13	3	3	14	3	2	15	3	2	15	3	1	16	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>6</b>
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	45	28	17	-	19	25	1	14	29	2	11	32	2	9	33	3
	Other	26	11	15	-	6	20	-	4	22	-	4	22	-	4	22	-
	None	12	1	7	4	-	8	4	-	8	4	-	8	4	-	8	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>7</b>
Met (LP)	Radical	6	4	2	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-
	Other	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
	None	4	2	1	1	-	3	1	-	3	1	-	3	1	-	3	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

140

(56763)

Appendix Table II. Cancer of female Breast. Registrations by age, clinical stage and treatment; 1945-49 registrations.

Clinical stage	Treatment	Age Group															Not stated	All ages
		5-	15-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85 and over		
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	-	11	14	33	130	233	287	222	250	246	237	170	102	24	5	9	1,973
	Surgery	-	-	2	6	14	22	33	35	24	40	59	104	71	31	4	4	449
	Radiotherapy	-	10	22	118	268	419	589	491	500	480	410	241	106	20	4	22	3,700
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	6	7	9	4	1	-	33
	Palliative	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	3	1	7	9	13	18	18	4	-	81
	Surgery	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	1	2	1	3	1	1	-	-	16
	Radiotherapy & Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	4	2	6	6	12	6	3	4	-	49	
None	-	-	1	2	5	11	9	7	10	16	27	23	28	16	6	2	163	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6,464</b>	
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	-	1	6	18	39	83	127	102	102	119	95	81	32	6	2	6	819
	Surgery	-	3	3	9	13	28	41	39	44	51	57	71	58	20	2	4	443
	Radiotherapy	-	4	25	83	218	377	492	396	351	329	254	135	39	10	1	13	2,727
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	1	4	5	2	-	20
	Palliative	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	10	7	5	11	12	23	13	1	1	92
	Surgery	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	5	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	22
	Radiotherapy & Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	3	5	8	7	4	1	-	-	35	
None	-	-	1	-	3	2	5	2	7	6	9	4	12	11	2	-	64	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4,222</b>	
Met (EP)	Radical	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	3	1	1	-	-	23
	Surgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	2	3	1	-	-	-	15
	Radiotherapy	-	1	-	3	3	3	5	10	6	4	7	4	3	-	-	-	49
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Palliative	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Surgery	-	-	-	4	2	3	5	10	5	6	3	5	3	1	-	-	47
	Radiotherapy & Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
Other	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
None	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	3	4	-	-	1	18	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>167</b>	

141

Appendix Table II. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Age Group															All ages		
		5-	15-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85 and over		Not stated	
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical Surgery	-	-	1	3	8	15	37	30	38	41	42	39	19	5	3	2	281	
	Radiotherapy	-	-	-	3	7	14	19	24	38	58	66	77	48	17	7	-	378	
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	1	3	6	29	60	72	73	105	97	94	56	32	7	1	3	639	
	Palliative Surgery	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	6	8	8	11	1	-	42	
	Radiotherapy	-	-	-	3	4	3	14	6	22	23	40	55	60	40	18	1	289	
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	2	6	4	3	2	-	-	-	24	
	Other None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	5	9	9	5	1	40	
	None	-	-	1	-	1	2	7	9	7	15	16	28	29	17	9	1	142	
	<b>TOTAL</b>		-	1	6	15	50	96	153	145	214	243	276	271	207	106	44	8	1,835
	LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical Surgery	-	1	-	6	24	57	91	75	105	107	85	82	30	11	5	-	679
Radiotherapy		-	3	5	21	68	101	149	160	192	190	232	210	100	42	7	6	1,486	
Surgery & Radiotherapy		-	4	12	72	162	280	350	324	323	371	263	153	45	16	3	14	2,392	
Palliative Surgery		-	-	-	1	1	4	4	9	5	11	9	19	18	4	6	1	92	
Radiotherapy		-	-	1	14	35	70	96	123	152	199	208	201	180	87	20	4	1,390	
Surgery & Radiotherapy		-	-	-	1	7	11	24	24	18	27	20	16	13	2	1	1	165	
Other None		-	-	-	2	-	5	11	17	27	33	39	27	45	26	4	2	238	
None		-	-	2	6	6	18	19	47	56	54	62	74	84	46	8	4	484	
<b>TOTAL</b>			-	8	20	123	303	544	744	779	878	992	918	782	515	234	54	32	6,926
Met (LP)		Radical Surgery	-	-	-	2	1	4	5	4	5	6	3	2	4	1	-	-	37
	Radiotherapy	-	-	1	3	6	4	13	15	19	12	18	6	10	1	-	-	108	
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	-	1	2	6	14	14	16	14	14	18	5	1	-	-	1	106	
	Palliative Surgery	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	7	7	8	4	4	3	2	-	-	49	
	Radiotherapy	1	-	1	9	25	59	88	111	103	110	99	93	42	13	5	7	766	
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	-	-	1	1	5	5	8	8	2	9	5	1	-	1	-	46	
	Other None	-	-	-	1	4	12	12	19	40	31	34	25	16	3	3	-	200	
	None	-	1	2	6	20	37	46	56	81	79	95	77	52	24	6	-	582	
	<b>TOTAL</b>		1	1	5	25	67	140	187	236	277	262	280	217	129	44	15	8	1,894

Appendix Table III. Cancer of female Breast. Registrations by duration of symptomatic history, clinical stage and treatment; 1945-49 registrations.

Clinical stage	Treatment	Duration of symptomatic history (months)												All durations
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	9-	12-	18-	24 and over	Not stated	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical Surgery	118	337	291	217	131	102	189	68	157	30	207	126	1,973
	Radiotherapy	14	60	51	40	35	15	54	22	49	15	65	29	449
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	203	584	552	414	269	195	411	188	277	76	353	178	3,700
	Palliative Surgery	1	5	3	3	2	2	4	1	3	-	6	3	33
	Radiotherapy	2	9	7	10	6	3	9	-	11	2	15	7	81
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	4	1	1	1	16
	Other None	8	10	3	4	3	2	2	2	4	-	9	2	49
	None	16	22	13	12	4	2	17	11	17	2	26	21	163
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>6,464</b>
	EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical Surgery	47	148	111	86	56	37	117	37	62	17	64	37
Radiotherapy		14	65	54	44	40	29	53	13	46	18	40	27	443
Surgery & Radiotherapy		157	435	392	275	198	140	350	117	262	74	210	117	2,727
Palliative Surgery		3	4	-	2	1	-	4	-	1	-	4	1	20
Radiotherapy		3	14	10	6	7	6	14	5	11	3	9	4	92
Surgery & Radiotherapy		3	1	-	4	-	-	3	1	4	1	3	2	22
Other None		1	5	5	4	2	2	5	2	5	-	4	-	35
None		7	10	3	3	3	2	3	2	9	-	10	12	64
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4,222</b>
Met (EP)		Radical Surgery	1	6	2	3	2	-	2	1	4	1	1	-
	Radiotherapy	-	1	3	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	5	1	15
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	1	10	7	1	7	1	5	4	2	1	4	6	49
	Palliative Surgery	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	5
	Radiotherapy	1	2	4	3	6	-	8	1	5	3	10	4	47
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
	Other None	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	5
	None	-	2	3	1	1	2	1	-	2	2	2	2	18
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>167</b>

Appendix Table III. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Duration of symptomatic history (months)												All durations		
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	9-	12-	18-	24 and over	Not stated			
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical															
	Surgery	14	29	22	18	18	11	40	9	28	6	61	25	281		
	Radiotherapy	6	18	21	29	19	16	44	18	58	16	113	20	378		
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	21	44	71	50	39	20	91	39	75	21	136	32	639		
	Palliative															
	Surgery	1	1	2	2	3	-	4	2	7	2	14	4	42		
	Radiotherapy	5	13	23	16	16	12	33	21	27	12	87	24	289		
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	1	-	3	3	3	-	5	1	3	-	4	1	24		
	Other	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	10	1	14	6	40		
	None	8	5	7	5	5	3	17	5	9	10	44	24	142		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1,835</b>		
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical															
	Surgery	27	74	59	68	58	46	87	31	76	14	100	39	679		
	Radiotherapy	20	86	122	119	93	73	205	84	217	71	322	74	1,486		
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	61	245	251	201	156	120	347	149	294	94	372	102	2,392		
	Palliative															
	Surgery	1	4	7	7	6	4	12	5	7	4	24	11	92		
	Radiotherapy	16	58	81	105	75	62	175	80	208	61	382	87	1,390		
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	2	11	19	10	10	6	25	8	23	7	34	10	165		
	Other	2	11	10	5	14	6	25	7	41	9	83	25	238		
	None	10	29	33	26	27	16	51	21	71	13	136	51	484		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>6,926</b>		
Met (LP)	Radical															
	Surgery	2	1	2	4	1	3	5	2	1	-	10	6	37		
	Radiotherapy	3	5	5	8	7	3	16	9	8	5	31	8	108		
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	1	11	11	6	2	7	14	9	15	2	18	10	106		
	Palliative															
	Surgery	1	4	1	3	2	-	10	5	4	-	16	3	49		
	Radiotherapy	12	36	37	43	30	40	103	50	127	32	203	53	766		
	Surgery & Radiotherapy	-	3	3	3	4	-	7	2	5	1	14	4	46		
	Other	6	5	9	10	8	8	18	12	28	9	71	16	200		
	None	13	29	30	42	19	26	58	26	82	28	152	77	582		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1,894</b>		

Appendix Table IV. Cancer of female Breast. Length of survival from start of treatment or, if untreated, registration date, by clinical stage and treatment, of cases dying within five years; 1945-47 registrations.

Clinical stage	Treatment	Died before registration	Length of survival (days)																											Total number dying											
			0	10	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1,000-	1,050-	1,100-	1,150-	1,200-	1,250-		1,300-	1,350-	1,400-	1,450-	1,500-	1,550-	1,600-	1,650-	1,700 & over	Not stated	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	-	15	18	11	13	21	19	21	27	34	37	38	25	38	36	37	26	45	31	31	23	33	23	29	25	24	21	28	19	34	22	32	22	26	26	21	54	10	995	
	Other	-	1	1	3	-	-	5	2	4	3	-	1	2	1	-	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	51	
	None	2	2	3	2	6	1	3	-	1	4	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	40		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,086</b>	
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	-	15	5	18	17	28	38	38	44	45	38	43	49	42	39	26	42	29	25	29	27	28	29	27	23	14	23	27	19	16	20	20	16	12	17	13	37	8	986	
	Other	-	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	-	4	2	1	2	1	3	2	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	50	
	None	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,050</b>	
Met (EP)	Radical	-	2	-	3	2	1	1	1	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	30		
	Other	-	2	1	7	3	5	4	1	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	
	None	-	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73</b>		
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	-	4	11	4	13	15	16	12	16	10	9	15	14	14	12	10	13	13	6	11	2	14	11	12	11	13	11	7	9	5	8	4	10	10	2	8	14	1	370	
	Other	-	1	7	18	9	7	10	7	8	10	4	3	6	4	6	4	4	4	4	1	2	5	5	-	3	2	-	3	4	1	1	3	-	1	4	3	2	4	2	158
	None	2	10	13	10	9	1	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>590</b>	
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	-	21	28	61	68	94	93	95	105	109	92	67	86	66	54	54	52	44	43	44	47	37	31	29	32	30	27	16	30	32	11	23	17	14	21	15	29	15	1,732	
	Other	1	5	47	57	82	78	71	57	43	46	36	38	24	24	25	26	17	14	8	15	5	11	8	12	13	14	6	5	7	4	2	2	5	5	1	6	14	6	840	
	None	3	18	47	30	23	17	14	11	8	3	4	3	7	3	2	4	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	223	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,795</b>	
Met (LP)	Radical	-	1	7	6	9	6	7	9	5	2	3	9	2	2	2	6	4	-	-	1	7	-	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	105		
	Other	-	7	48	74	70	47	32	22	30	22	18	21	17	15	9	-	6	1	5	7	3	4	3	2	2	-	2	2	2	1	2	-	2	1	-	2	2	6	487	
	None	12	31	76	47	35	24	15	5	7	4	8	3	5	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	292		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>884</b>	

(56763)

Appendix Table V. Cancer of female Breast. Fifth year survivors of radically treated cases by clinical stage, age and duration of symptomatic history; 1945-47 registrations.

Clinical stage	Age Group		Duration of symptomatic history (months)												Not stated	All durations
			0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	9-	12-	18-	24 and over			
EP <sub>0</sub>	0-	Alive	5	11	10	9	5	2	7	5	6	2	6	1	69	
		Total regd.	5	19	16	16	6	6	15	6	10	3	10	1	113	
	35-	Alive	18	57	40	35	23	21	33	17	22	5	19	25	315	
		Total regd.	25	87	67	54	36	29	48	24	40	7	28	31	476	
	45-	Alive	19	50	46	35	20	15	26	11	21	6	27	15	291	
		Total regd.	24	74	64	44	27	23	33	14	32	6	36	25	402	
	50-	Alive	9	32	30	23	11	9	20	7	17	2	24	11	195	
		Total regd.	15	54	52	38	22	16	32	12	27	5	39	19	331	
	55-	Alive	9	30	24	26	13	6	22	7	13	5	21	14	190	
		Total regd.	21	52	38	44	23	17	44	15	29	6	32	25	346	
	60-	Alive	18	51	53	30	33	18	47	20	29	8	35	23	365	
		Total regd.	26	91	90	60	52	29	89	33	53	10	61	30	624	
	70-	Alive	7	22	24	18	10	12	21	10	10	6	26	6	172	
		Total regd.	15	42	49	39	17	19	45	21	23	10	55	19	354	
	80 and over	Alive	-	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	1	11	
		Total regd.	-	3	3	4	1	-	7	1	4	-	8	2	33	
	Not stated	Alive	-	3	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	11	
		Total regd.	-	3	-	1	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	4	15	
	All ages	Alive	85	258	228	176	116	84	183	77	119	34	160	99	1,619	
		Total regd.	131	425	379	300	185	140	318	126	218	47	269	156	2,694	

146

(56763)

Appendix Table V (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Age Group		Duration of symptomatic history (months)												Not stated	All durations
			0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	9-	12-	18-	24 and over			
EP <sub>s</sub>	0-	Alive	2	4	4	1	2	-	4	2	4	1	1	2	27	
		Total regd.	3	6	9	9	5	3	11	4	7	1	2	3	63	
	35-	Alive	6	21	19	14	12	2	18	7	16	6	11	8	140	
		Total regd.	17	53	49	29	31	13	36	15	39	12	22	17	333	
	45-	Alive	11	24	22	14	11	7	24	6	13	5	12	4	153	
		Total regd.	19	47	53	32	17	14	43	17	23	9	18	10	302	
	50-	Alive	8	16	23	9	11	7	19	2	11	1	5	6	118	
		Total regd.	15	35	40	24	22	17	44	6	26	3	11	11	254	
	55-	Alive	3	19	17	5	5	7	11	7	4	3	7	2	90	
		Total regd.	11	44	35	16	11	18	27	13	16	5	18	8	222	
	60-	Alive	10	21	28	13	14	7	16	9	16	3	16	13	166	
		Total regd.	21	59	53	44	36	13	52	18	33	12	40	24	405	
	70-	Alive	2	10	5	9	4	1	6	4	7	1	10	4	63	
		Total regd.	7	22	20	23	14	10	16	10	16	3	25	9	175	
	80 and over	Alive	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
		Total regd.	-	2	4	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	2	15	
	Not stated	Alive	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	
		Total regd.	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	9	
	All ages	Alive	42	115	119	66	59	32	98	37	71	21	62	40	762	
		Total regd.	94	269	263	179	136	89	235	84	161	46	136	86	1,778	

147

(56763)

Appendix Table V (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Age Group		Duration of symptomatic history (months)												Not stated	All durations
			0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	9-	12-	18-	24 and over			
LP <sub>0</sub>	0-	Alive	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Total regd.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	6
	35-	Alive	2	2	2	1	-	1	2	-	5	-	8	3	26	
		Total regd.	2	4	4	4	1	3	8	2	8	-	16	6	58	
	45-	Alive	-	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	-	5	-	18	
		Total regd.	1	4	7	1	2	2	11	5	5	2	10	2	52	
	50-	Alive	-	5	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	3	18	
		Total regd.	1	6	6	4	3	4	8	1	4	1	10	5	53	
	55-	Alive	1	4	5	-	2	1	7	-	4	-	6	-	30	
		Total regd.	2	7	9	6	2	2	18	2	12	2	14	3	79	
	60-	Alive	2	8	7	5	4	-	3	8	8	5	18	1	69	
		Total regd.	6	19	17	15	15	3	21	15	23	9	60	14	217	
	70-	Alive	1	2	6	1	1	-	7	1	9	3	10	4	45	
		Total regd.	2	3	9	7	2	6	20	2	19	3	36	7	116	
	80 and over	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
		Total regd.	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	6	-	12	
	Not stated	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		Total regd.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	All ages	Alive	6	22	25	10	9	4	24	12	28	8	51	11	210	
		Total regd.	14	44	54	37	26	20	89	28	76	18	152	37	595	

148

(56763)

Appendix Table V (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Age Group		Duration of symptomatic history (months)												Not stated	All durations
			0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	9-	12-	18-	24 and over			
LP <sub>s</sub>	0-	Alive	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	10	
		Total regd.	1	8	9	9	6	6	9	2	11	3	8	-	72	
	35-	Alive	3	9	12	11	5	3	5	1	8	3	9	5	74	
		Total regd.	16	32	35	38	20	19	52	13	36	11	36	22	330	
	45-	Alive	4	7	5	9	8	1	5	2	10	6	15	5	77	
		Total regd.	7	29	28	31	29	17	35	10	45	13	41	13	298	
	50-	Alive	2	7	5	3	5	2	6	2	8	4	12	5	61	
		Total regd.	6	31	30	29	17	11	41	18	35	7	50	16	291	
	55-	Alive	3	8	4	6	5	6	6	2	11	-	16	2	69	
		Total regd.	11	29	20	31	27	19	45	14	47	9	50	11	313	
	60-	Alive	4	7	11	11	9	4	14	5	18	6	38	8	135	
		Total regd.	13	31	57	52	44	36	82	29	87	25	120	27	603	
	70-	Alive	1	1	3	4	2	2	8	4	7	5	14	6	57	
		Total regd.	2	16	25	17	22	11	50	18	43	20	66	16	306	
	80 and over	Alive	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	
		Total regd.	1	2	2	2	1	3	7	3	5	-	8	3	37	
	Not stated	Alive	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2		
		Total regd.	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	5	
	All ages	Alive	17	40	41	46	36	19	46	16	64	24	109	31	489	
		Total regd.	57	178	206	210	166	122	323	107	310	88	380	108	2,255	

149

Appendix Table VI. Cancer of female Breast. Analysis at the end of fifth year by age, clinical stage and treatment; 1945-47 registrations.

Clinical stage	Treatment	Analysis at end of fifth year	Age Group													Not stated	All ages		
			5-15	15-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80			85 & over	
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	Alive	-	8	10	51	126	189	291	195	190	209	156	123	49	11	-	11	1,619
		Dead	-	1	5	34	54	94	102	125	144	122	119	104	65	17	5	4	995
		Not traced	-	1	2	1	7	6	9	11	12	9	9	9	4	-	-	-	80
		TOTAL	-	10	17	86	187	289	402	331	346	340	284	236	118	28	5	15	2,694
	Other	Alive	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	8	2	1	-	-	18
		Dead	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	5	5	8	13	8	6	-	51
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
		TOTAL	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	1	1	6	8	17	15	9	6	-	71
	None	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	6	2	2	-	1	-	16
		Dead	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	4	11	12	3	4	1	1	40
		Not traced	-	-	1	1	4	4	3	2	2	3	5	2	2	3	-	1	33
		TOTAL	-	-	1	2	4	7	5	4	3	7	22	16	7	7	2	2	89
	ALL CASES	Alive	-	8	10	52	126	191	293	197	192	210	164	133	53	12	1	11	1,653
		Dead	-	1	5	35	56	97	105	126	144	131	135	124	81	29	12	5	1,086
Not traced		-	1	3	2	11	10	12	13	14	12	15	12	6	3	-	1	115	
TOTAL		-	10	18	89	193	298	410	336	350	353	314	269	140	44	13	17	2,854	
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	Alive	-	2	4	21	50	90	153	118	90	94	72	46	17	2	-	3	762
		Dead	-	-	7	29	80	110	142	133	127	128	103	71	39	12	1	6	986
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	3	5	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	30
		TOTAL	-	2	11	50	132	201	302	254	222	226	179	118	57	14	1	9	1,778
	Other	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	11
		Dead	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	6	3	2	6	9	6	9	-	1	50
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
		TOTAL	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	8	3	4	8	10	8	10	-	1	63
	None	Alive	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	2	1	-	-	12
		Dead	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	3	1	2	1	-	-	14
		Not traced	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	2	1	1	1	-	13
		TOTAL	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	1	4	9	6	3	5	3	1	-	39
	ALL CASES	Alive	-	2	4	22	51	92	154	119	90	100	77	46	21	4	-	3	785
		Dead	-	-	7	30	81	112	148	139	133	130	112	81	47	22	1	7	1,050
Not traced		-	-	1	-	3	1	8	5	6	9	4	4	2	1	1	-	45	
TOTAL		-	2	12	52	135	205	310	263	229	239	193	131	70	27	2	10	1,880	
Met (EP)	Radical	Alive	-	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	18	
		Dead	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	5	6	4	2	3	1	-	30	
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL	-	1	1	3	2	3	5	6	7	6	6	4	3	1	-	-	48
	Other	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
		Dead	-	-	-	2	2	3	4	7	4	2	3	4	1	1	-	-	33
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL	-	-	-	2	2	3	4	7	4	2	4	5	1	1	-	-	35
	None	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dead	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	10
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	10
	ALL CASES	Alive	-	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	20
		Dead	-	-	-	3	4	5	6	11	10	9	8	8	6	2	-	1	73
Not traced		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		-	1	1	5	5	6	10	13	12	9	11	11	6	2	-	1	93	

Appendix Table VI (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Analysis at end of fifth year	Age Group													Not stated	All ages		
			5-15	15-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80			85 & over	
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	Alive	-	-	1	-	8	18	18	18	30	33	36	30	15	2	-	1	210
		Dead	-	-	1	4	10	21	33	35	49	72	65	44	28	8	2	-	370
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	3	-	1	-	-	-	15
		TOTAL	-	-	2	4	18	40	52	53	79	113	104	74	42	10	2	2	595
	Other	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	3	3	5	1	-	-	18
		Dead	-	-	-	1	4	3	8	3	11	8	28	26	30	25	10	1	158
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
		TOTAL	-	-	-	1	4	3	11	3	12	10	31	30	35	28	10	1	179
	None	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
		Dead	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	5	3	9	7	11	13	6	2	1	62
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
		TOTAL	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	7	4	10	8	12	14	7	2	1	71
	ALL CASES	Alive	-	-	1	-	8	18	22	19	31	36	39	33	21	4	-	1	233
		Dead	-	-	2	5	15	24	44	43	63	89	100	81	69	39	14	2	590
Not traced		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	8	4	2	1	2	-	1	22	
TOTAL		-	-	3	5	23	43	67	63	95	133	143	116	91	45	14	4	845	
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	Alive	-	-	3	7	21	53	77	61	69	66	69	43	14	4	-	2	489
		Dead	-	5	7	47	106	147	218	228	242	237	220	178	63	28	5	3	1,732
		Not traced	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	2	2	9	2	7	1	2	-	-	34
		TOTAL	-	5	10	57	127	203	298	291	313	312	291	228	78	32	5	5	2,255
	Other	Alive	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	4	11	8	7	11	-	-	-	50
		Dead	-	-	1	10	18	45	64	83	101	121	117	110	105	50	12	3	640
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
		TOTAL	-	-	1	10	19	47	68	86	106	133	126	117	117	50	12	3	895
	None	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	7
		Dead	-	-	-	1	1	9	6	19	30	24	35	42	37	14	2	3	223
		Not traced	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	7	6	4	3	1	3	2	1	-	30
		TOTAL	-	-	1	2	1	9	8	27	36	30	39	44	41	16	3	3	260
	ALL CASES	Alive	-	-	3	7	22	55	81	65	73	79	78	51	26	4	-	2	546
		Dead	-	5	8	58	125	201	288	330	373	382	372	330	205	90	19	9	2,795
Not traced		-	-	1	4	-	3	5	9	9	14	6	8	5	4	1	-	69	
TOTAL		-	5	12	69	147	259	374	404	455	475	456	389	236	98	20	11	3,410	
Met (LP)	Radical	Alive	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	3	1	3	-	-	16	
		Dead	-	-	1	6	5	8	11	20	18	13	14	4	5	-	-	105	
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL	-	-	2	6	5	8	13	22	19	16	17	5	8	-	-	-	121
	Other	Alive	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	2	3	2	4	1	-	-	18
		Dead	1	-	1	8	15	44	52	69	71	78	62	54	20	9	2	1	487
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
		TOTAL	1	-	1	8	16	44	53	72	72	80	66	57	25	10	2	1	508
	None	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		Dead	-	1	-	3	10	25	25	25	37	47	46	44	19	7	3	-	292
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	2	4	4	3	2	-	-	-	21
		TOTAL	-	1	-	3	10	26	28	27	39	51	50	47	22	7	3	-	314
	ALL CASES	Alive	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	5	2	5	6	3	8	1	-	-	35
		Dead	1	1	2	17	30	77	88	114	126	138	122	102	44	16	5	1	884
Not traced		-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	4	5	4	3	-	-	-	24	
T																			

Appendix Table VII. **Cancer of female Breast.** Analysis at the end of fifth year by duration of symptomatic history, clinical stage and treatment; 1945-47 registrations.

Clinical stage	Treatment	Analysis at end of fifth year	Duration of symptomatic history (months)													
			Duration of symptomatic history (months)												Not stated	All durations
			0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	9-	12-	18-	24 and over			
EP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	Alive	85	258	228	176	116	84	183	77	119	34	160	99	1,619	
		Dead	43	153	140	114	66	53	124	46	91	12	102	51	995	
		Not traced	3	14	11	10	3	3	11	3	8	1	7	6	80	
	Other	Alive	1	4	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	1	4	1	18	
		Dead	2	5	5	6	3	1	5	1	11	1	7	4	51	
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
None	Alive	3	5	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	16		
	Dead	2	3	4	2	-	-	7	2	4	2	6	8	40		
	Not traced	4	11	3	1	-	-	2	2	5	-	3	2	33		
ALL CASES	Alive	89	267	230	179	120	84	185	77	121	35	166	100	1,653		
	Dead	47	161	149	122	69	54	136	49	106	15	115	63	1,086		
	Not traced	7	25	14	11	3	3	13	5	13	1	11	9	115		
		TOTAL	143	453	393	312	192	141	334	131	240	51	292	172	2,854	
EP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	Alive	42	115	119	66	59	32	98	37	71	21	62	40	762	
		Dead	50	149	139	110	77	57	134	47	89	24	67	43	986	
		Not traced	2	5	5	3	-	-	3	-	1	1	7	3	30	
	Other	Alive	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	11	
		Dead	3	7	8	4	5	2	4	3	6	1	5	2	50	
		Not traced	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
None	Alive	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	12		
	Dead	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	4	14		
	Not traced	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	-	2	1	13		
ALL CASES	Alive	45	118	122	69	60	32	98	38	77	22	63	41	785		
	Dead	53	159	148	114	82	59	139	50	97	25	75	49	1,050		
	Not traced	3	7	5	4	1	1	3	1	5	1	10	4	45		
		TOTAL	101	284	275	187	143	92	240	89	179	48	148	94	1,880	
Met (EP)	Radical	Alive	1	6	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	3	18	
		Dead	1	3	6	2	3	-	3	1	5	-	5	1	30	
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Other	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	
		Dead	-	1	4	2	5	2	4	2	-	2	7	4	33	
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
None	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Dead	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	10		
	Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ALL CASES	Alive	1	6	1	-	2	1	4	-	1	-	-	3	20		
	Dead	1	5	12	5	9	2	8	3	6	4	12	6	73		
	Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		TOTAL	2	11	13	5	11	3	12	3	7	5	12	9	93	

Appendix Table VII. (Contd.)

Clinical stage	Treatment	Analysis at end of fifth year	Duration of symptomatic history (months)													
			Duration of symptomatic history (months)												Not stated	All durations
			0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	9-	12-	18-	24 and over			
LP <sub>0</sub>	Radical	Alive	6	22	25	10	9	4	24	12	28	8	51	11	210	
		Dead	8	19	29	27	17	16	65	16	45	9	93	28	370	
		Not traced	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	8	-	15	
	Other	Alive	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	3	3	1	4	1	18	
		Dead	2	7	11	10	10	3	17	15	16	10	45	12	158	
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	
None	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5		
	Dead	5	-	3	2	2	-	8	2	5	6	20	9	62		
	Not traced	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4		
ALL CASES	Alive	6	22	29	11	9	4	25	15	32	9	58	13	233		
	Dead	15	26	43	39	29	19	90	33	66	25	158	47	590		
	Not traced	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	9	1	22		
		TOTAL	21	52	73	50	38	23	115	49	102	36	225	61	845	
LP <sub>s</sub>	Radical	Alive	17	40	41	46	36	19	46	16	64	24	109	31	489	
		Dead	40	137	161	162	127	101	270	89	244	64	261	76	1,732	
		Not traced	-	1	4	2	3	2	7	2	2	-	10	1	34	
	Other	Alive	-	2	2	3	-	2	5	3	6	4	17	6	50	
		Dead	12	27	55	50	61	45	113	42	128	38	213	56	840	
		Not traced	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	
None	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	7		
	Dead	3	14	23	10	10	9	28	10	27	4	61	26	223		
	Not traced	2	5	3	1	1	1	6	1	3	-	7	-	30		
ALL CASES	Alive	17	42	43	49	36	21	52	19	71	29	129	38	546		
	Dead	55	178	239	222	198	155	409	141	399	106	535	158	2,795		
	Not traced	2	7	8	3	4	3	13	3	5	-	20	1	69		
		TOTAL	74	227	290	274	238	179	474	163	475	135	684	197	3,410	
Met (LP)	Radical	Alive	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	1	1	1	6	1	16	
		Dead	5	10	8	7	5	7	15	9	10	2	18	9	105	
		Not traced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Other	Alive	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	3	1	6	2	18	
		Dead	9	22	22	28	16	25	61	29	84	19	142	30	487	
		Not traced	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
None	Alive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
	Dead	4	12	20	25	10	17	29	9	41	14	62	49	292		
	Not traced	3	3	-	3	1	-	3	-	3	-	5	-	21		
ALL CASES	Alive	1	1	1	3	2	-	4	1	4	2	13	3	35		
	Dead	18	44	50	60	31	49	105	47	135	35	222	88	884		
	Not traced	3	3	-	5	1	-	3	-	4	-	5	-	24		
		TOTAL	22	48	51	68	34	49	112	48	143	37	240	91	943	



GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

STUDIES ON MEDICAL AND POPULATION SUBJECTS

A series of occasional publications designed to provide in convenient form a more extensive treatment of important subjects than is practicable within the limits of the Registrar General's Annual Statistical Review.

No. 2 - *Sickness in the Population of England and Wales in 1944-1947*, by Percy Stocks, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P. 1949. 1s. (1s. 5d. by post)

No. 3 - *Cancer Registration in England and Wales*, by Percy Stocks, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P. 1950. 2s. (2s. 5d. by post)

Supplement to No. 3 - *Cancer Registration in England and Wales - Third year Recovery and Survival rates*. 1952. 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d. by post)

No. 4 - *Hospital Morbidity Statistics - A preliminary study of In-patient Discharges*, by Donald MacKay, M.A., M.B. 1951. 3s. 6d. (3s.11d. by post)

No. 6 - *External Migration - A study of the available statistics, 1815-1950*, by N. H. Carrier, M. A., and J. R. Jeffery. 1953. 8s. 6d. (9s.10d. by post)

No. 7 - *General Practitioners' Records - An analysis of the clinical records of eight practices during the period April 1951 to March 1952*, by W. P. D. Logan, M.D., Ph.D. 1953. 8s. 6d. (9s. 1d. by post)

No. 8 - *Measurement of Morbidity - A report of the Statistics Subcommittee of the Registrar General's Advisory Committee on Medical Nomenclature and Statistics*. 1954. 1s. 6d. (1s.10d. by post)

No. 9 (in continuation of Study No. 7) - *General Practitioners' Records - An analysis of the clinical records of some general practices during the period April 1952 to March 1954*. 1956. 6s. 6d. (6s.11d. by post)

No. 10 - *Tuberculosis Statistics for England and Wales, 1938-1955 - An analysis of Trends and Geographical Distribution*, by W. P. D. Logan, M.D., Ph.D., D.P.H. and B. Benjamin, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.A. 1957. 4s. (4s. 5d. by post)

*Studies in preparation -*

The Survey of Sickness, 1943 to 1952

Internal Migration - a study of the frequency of movement of migrants

*Obtainable from*

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

*at the addresses shown on cover page iv*

*or through any bookseller*

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

STUDIES ON  
MEDICAL AND POPULATION  
SUBJECTS

No. 10

**Tuberculosis  
Statistics**

FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

1938-1955

*An Analysis of Trends and Geographical Distribution*

This study sets out the general situation of tuberculosis morbidity and mortality in England and Wales, and shows the trends in recent years against the background of the pre-war situation. It surveys the notification rates of respiratory tuberculosis from 1938 to 1955, and examines the geographical distribution of notifications of respiratory tuberculosis in 1954 and 1955 with regard to England and Wales as a whole and its larger administrative units.

*Price 4s. net*

*By Post 4s. 5d.*

*Obtainable from*

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

*at the addresses shown on cover page iv or through any bookseller*

3305/6/Rub

*Crown copyright reserved*

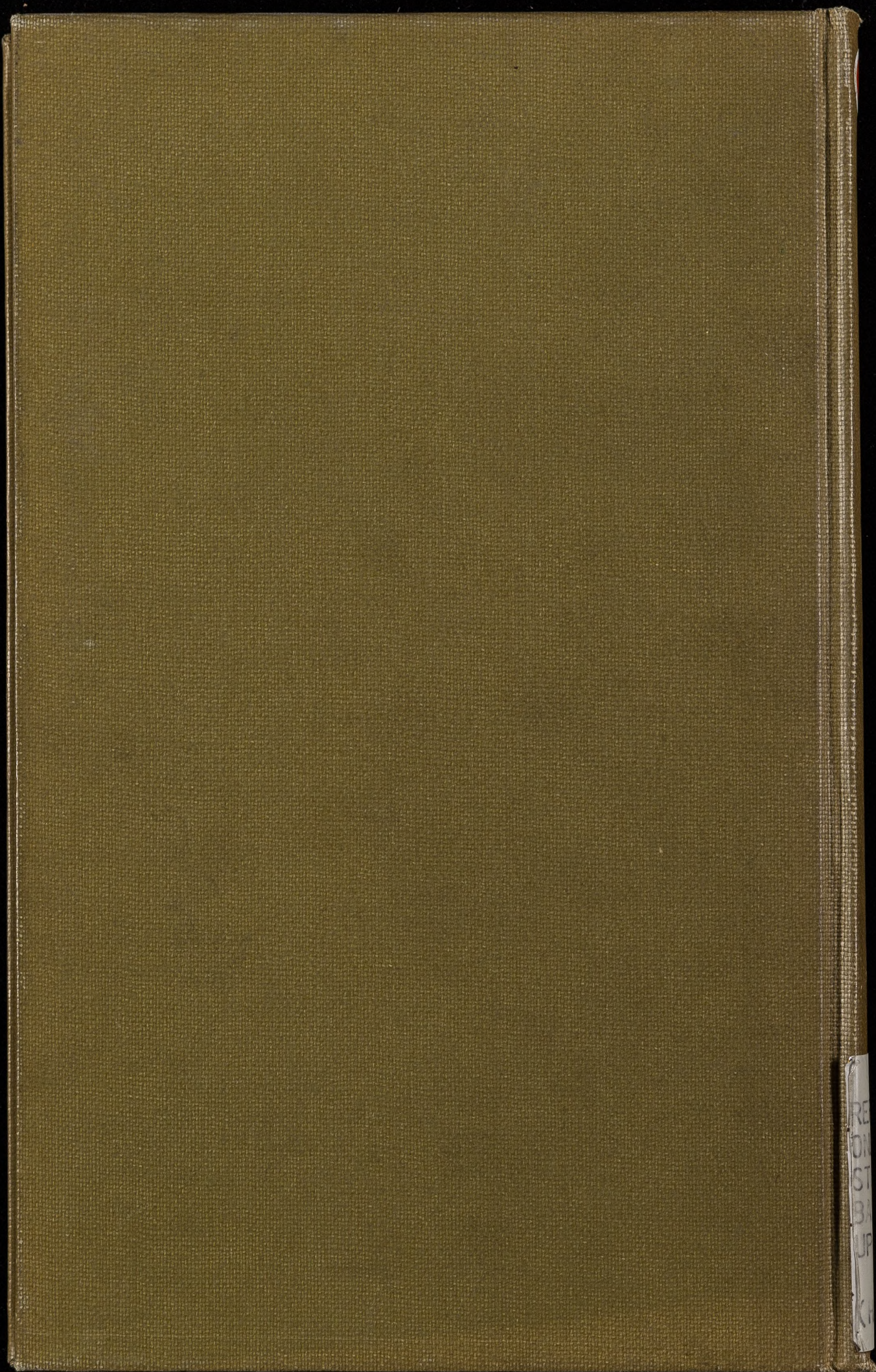
Printed and published by  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased from  
York House, Kingsway, London W.C.2  
423 Oxford Street, London W.1  
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2  
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff  
39 King Street, Manchester 2  
Tower Lane, Bristol 1  
2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3  
80 Chichester Street, Belfast  
or through any bookseller

*Printed in Great Britain*

S.O. Code No. 70-765

5 APR 1958



RE  
ON  
ST  
B  
UP  
K