



WHERE WE STAND IN CANCER TREATMENT IN KANPUR CITY (UTTAR PRADESH), AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY BASED ON SINGLE CANCER CENTRE.

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ABSTRACT In two year of clinical practice 2017-2019. we addressed 500 patients of head & neck Cancer patients of carcinoma breast and thoracic malignancies, 50 cases of Gynaeco, 100 cases carcinoma gb, 100 other gastrointestinal malignancies. Many patients are taking either alternate medicine or some are not taking treatment as per guidelines. Most patients have no knowledge of their stage, insurance related to cancer treatment. Most common stage of presentation in subgroups (head and neck malignancies-T4a+/-Breast malignancies-T4b+/-Carcinoma gall bladder-obstructive jaundice, in gynaecological malignancies most of them present in advanced stage4.

KEYWORDS :

MATERIAL AND METHOD-

In duration of two year 2017 -2019, 900 patients seen in OPD. out of 900 only 300 patients did not get any treatment elsewhere came directly to our .270 patients already registered in alternate medicine⁴ elsewhere. 120 patients did not know the severity .310 patients were registered in other cancer hospitals. out of 310 patients 248 getting treatment as per guideline 62 were not getting treatment as per guideline⁵.

DISCUSSION-

Table-1(Total No.cases With Various Subgroups)

Types of cancer	No. of cases	Percentage of cases%
Head and neck cancers	500	55.5
Carcinoma breast and thorax	150	16.6
Gyne and uro malignancies	50	5
Gastro intestinal malignancies ⁷	200	22.2
Total no. cases	900	100

-In Kanpur city head and neck cancer comprises maximum no. of cases among all type of cancer .among gastrointestinal malignancies carcinoma gall bladder is most common. When proper history was taken tobacco was found most common cause for head and neck malignancies.

CONCLUSION-

This epidemiological and stage wise study was conducted in single hospital .large study required for better results. Lacuna in cancer treatments in Kanpur city were 1) illiteracy 2) no proven trials related to alternate medicine 3) no strict law for guideline based treatment 4) no proper social education and knowledge of insurance to patients related

Table-2(Percentage of patients who are not taking treatment as per standard guidelines)

Types of cancer	Total no. cases	Patient taking prior alternate treatment	Patients who were not taking treatment as per protocols	taking no treatment elsewhere due to illiteracy & ignorance
Head and neck cancers	500	115(23%)	28(5.6%)	38(7.6%)
Carcinoma breast and thorax	150	24(16%)	8(5.3%)	12(8%)
Gyne and uro malignancies	50	9(18%)	18(36%)	5(1%)
Gastro intestinal malignancies	200	19(9.5%)	52(26%)	6(3%)
Total no. cases	900	167(18.5%)	106(11.7%)	61(6.7%)

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to cancer⁷.

In total no. of cases 18.5% cases were taking alternate medicine (ayurvedic, homeopathic)⁷⁻¹¹ from various part of country .11.7% cases were not taking proper treatment as per standard guidelines. Approx 6 % patients were did not know about they have cancer either due to illiteracy & other factors. Condition is serious as no. of cases are increasing but public awareness not up to mark⁸. government should take proper initiative strict action.

Table-3(Insured Or Not Insured Patients In Various Subgroups)

Types Of Cancer	No. of patients insured	No. of patients not insured
Head and neck cancers	20(4%)	480(96%)
Carcinoma breast and thorax	5(3.3%)	145(66.7%)
Gyne and uro malignancies	3(6%)	47(94%)
Gastro intestinal malignancies	12(6%)	188(94%)
Total no. cases	40(4.4%)	860(95.5%)

In India insurance policy very poor among low and middle socioeconomic. awareness and strict Gov. Initiative required

CONCLUSION-

This epidemiological and stage wise study was conducted in single hospital. large study required for better results. Lacuna in cancer treatments in Kanpur city were 1) illiteracy 2) no proven trials related to alternate medicine 3) no strict law for guideline based treatment 4) no proper social education and knowledge of insurance to patients related to cancer.