

Introduction to hospital-based cancer registries

The experience of the Catalan Institute of Oncology Hospital Tumour Registry

L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona

October 2024

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Population-based cancer registries

Characteristics	Objectives	Use
	Provide population indicators:	Health planning
Detection of all incident cancer cases in a given geographical area and time period	 ✓ Incidence ✓ Mortality ✓ Survival ✓ Prevalence ✓ Incidence trends ✓ Mortality trends ✓ Survival trends 	Unbiased profile of cancer burden in the population and its change over time Unique role in planning and evaluation of cancer control and prevention programs implemented in a country





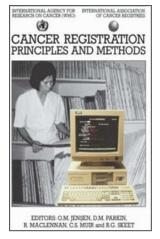
Hospital-based cancer registries

Characteristics	Objectives	Use
Patients diagnosed/treated in a hospital Subset of the total number of cancer patients	Case identification exhaustivity Information collection regulations	NOT SUITABLE for health planning
	Validate cases from primary information sources (prevalent, multiple) Hospital administrative goals:	Biased sample (reference center, experience on certain cancer types, sanitary circuits, access of
	 ✓ Clinical evaluation ✓ Clinical follow up ✓ Deffinition of hospital needs Clinical and epidemiological projects 	the population to enter a center,)

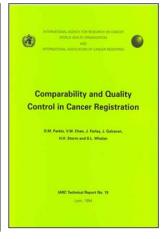




International standards for cancer registries

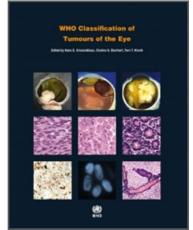


















Case definition: inclusion/exclusion criteria

- 1 Tumours first diagnosed at the centre from the beginning of the registry even if they are treated elsewhere
- **2** Diagnosed and treated at the hospital (including palliative treatment)
- 3 Diagnosed elsewhere but got all or part of the treatment at the centre
- 4 Diagnosed and treated completely elsewhere (only palliative treatment at the centre)
- 5 Diagnosed and treated at the hospital before the beginning of the registry
- 6 Diagnosed only by necropsy

4, 5, & 6: Must NOT be included in the statistical analysis





Hospital registry data sources (1)

Source	Data availability	Structured?	Variables
Hospital discharge	Diagnoses and procedures	ICD-10	Oncological surgery, elective/emergency surgery, hospital mortality, average hospital stay, comorbidity
Pathology records	Morphology, histology, bihaviour, pTN, ypTN, hormone receptors, biomarkers	Snomed-CT terminology	Morphology, diagnostic method, first pathological diagnosis date
Outpatients records	Diagnoses	ICD-10	Tumour site, number of hospital visits
Clinical trials	Diagnoses	Unstructured (mapping to ICD-O-3.2)	Tumour and treatment related variables





Hospital registry data sources (2)

Source	Data availability	Structured?	Variables
Chemotherapy records	Diagnoses, chemotherapy, immunotherapy	Unstructured (mapping to ICD-O- 3.2)	Tumour and chemotherapy related, biomarkers
Radiotherapy records	Diagnoses, radiotherapy scheme	ICD-9 (mapping to ICD-O- 3.2)	Tumour and radiotherapy related
Haematological laboratory	Cytogenetics and molecular biology records	Unstructured (mapping to ICD-O- 3.2)	Specification of haematological tumours
Tumour committees	Diagnoses	Unstructured (mapping to ICD-O-3.2)	Tumour site, stage





Hospital registry data sources (3)

Source	Data availability	Structured?	Variables
Hospital admissions	Personal information	Local codification	Sex, birth date, residence
Mortality records	Vital status	ICD-10	Date and cause of death
Hospital registry	Historical data	ICD-O-3,	Prevalent tumours, multiple tumours





ICO-ICS Hospital-based cancer registry (RTH ICO-ICS)

Multicentric (6 centres):

Badalona: H. Germans Trias i Pujol / ICO Badalona; Girona: H. Dr. Josep Trueta / ICO Girona; L'Hospitalet de

Llobregat: H. Bellvitge/ ICO L'Hospitalet

Inclusion criteria:

- 1. PRIMARY tumours that contact for the first time in an RTH ICO-ICS center.
- 2. The contact of the primary tumor in the RTH ICO-ICS centers has been to make the diagnosis or administer oncological treatments.

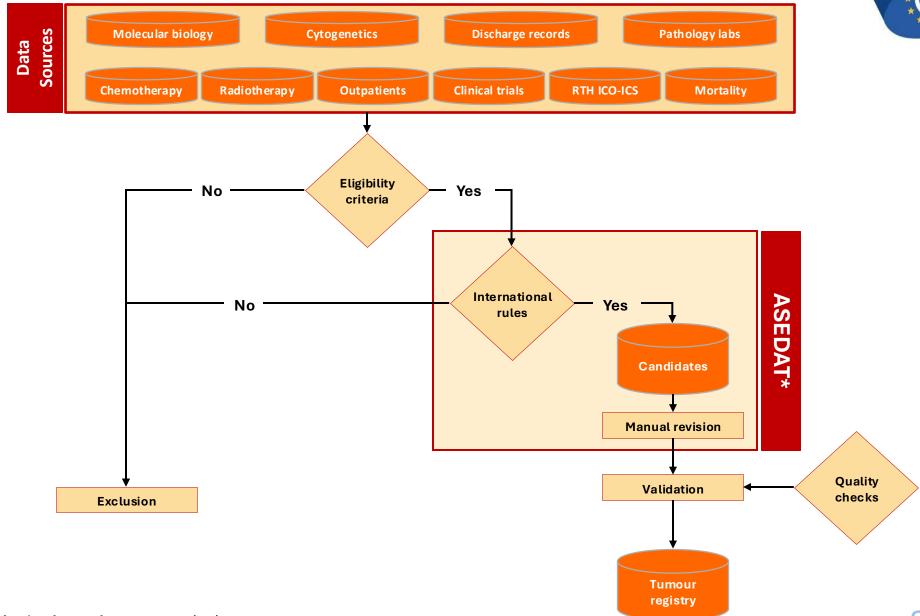
Morphology:

- 3. Any invasive cancer regardless of topography
- 4. Any tumour of the central nervous system regardless of tumour behaviour (benign, uncertain, malignant)
- 5. In situ and invasive tumours of the urinary tract (renal pelvis, ureter, urinary bladder, urethra)



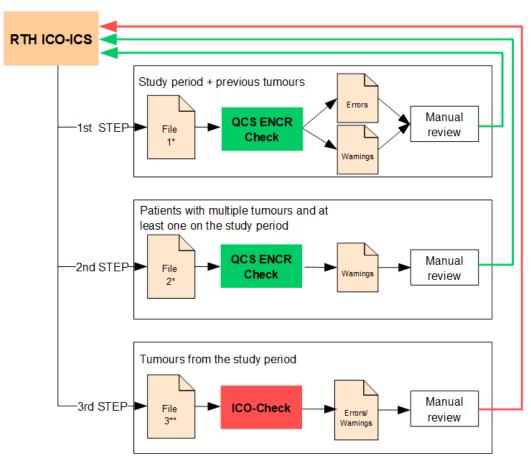
Data processing





COMPREHENSIVE CANCER INFRASTRUCTURES FOR EUROPE

Quality checks



+ algorithms to:

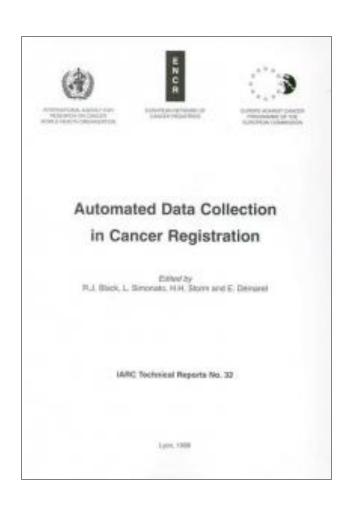
- reduce tumour stage missing data
- Charlson comorbidity index

^{*} Hospital incidence date, birth date, sex, topography, histology, behaviour, diagnostic method, degree of differentiation, TNM, pTNM, Stage, Gleason, Dukes, Figo, Ann Arbor, Breslow, laterality, vital status and date of death.

^{**} Date of diagnosis, treatment and death taking into account the sequence of events.



Software for hospital-based tumour registries (ASEDAT)



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British Journal of Cancer (1996) 73, 1436-1439 © 1996 Stockton Press All rights reserved 0007-0920/96 \$12.00

A computerised cancer registration network in the Veneto region, Northeast of Italy: a pilot study

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Summary A cancer registration network based on computerised coded diagnoses has been tested in the Veneto region, north-east Italy, with the goal of estimating cancer incidence during 1987–89. The results of the pilot study based on a population of 1 449 513 (33.1% of the total population of the region) indicate that the computer-assisted system successfully ascertained 61.3% of the cases. The quality indices appear to be close to those from other cancer registries in Europe. The increasing availability of computerised coded information from hospitals, pathology departments and death certificates can provide an important contribution to cancer registration, thus reducing the amount of manual work and consequently allowing cancer registration on larger populations at reduced costs.

Keywords: cancer registration; computer-assisted diagnosis; public health



Software ASEDAT

(Automatization of a hospital-based tumor registry)

Automatización de un registro hospitalario de tumores

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(Automatization of a hospital-based tumor registry)





Cerca a RTH

Q

RTH-Wiki





Benvinguts al Registre de Tumors de l'Institut Català d'Oncologia i de l'Institut Català de la Salut



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Inicia la sessió

Cerca a RTH

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Salut

Pàgina principal

Canvis recents

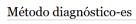
Pàgina a l'atzar

Ajuda de MediaWik

Pàgines especials

Enllaç permanent

Informació de la pàgina



Base diagnóstica más válida del tumor. La clasificación es jerárquica (ver tabla 2), el número más alto representa la base más válida (exceptuando el 9). Con la información de AP (Anatomía Patológica) del fichero de entrada, el software ASEDAT puede relienar automáticamente las opciones 5, 6 y 7. Cuando no hay información de AP, ASEDAT adjudica automáticamente y por defecto el valor 9 (desconociós) (11/2/3/4) Los valores 1 a 4 solo se pueden relienar manualmente.

Método diagnóstico del tumor^{[1][2][3]}



Referencias bibliográficas

- 1. † 1.0 1.1 International Agency for Research on Cancer. Standards and Guidelines for Cancer Registration in Europe. The ENCR Recommendations. Vol I. (Tyczynski J, Démaret E, Parkin D, ed.). IARC Technical Publication No. 40; 2003. http://www.+iarc.fr/en/publications/pdfs-online/treport-pub/treport-pub/doi.ndex.php12
- 2. † 2.0 2.1 Martos C, Crocetti E, Visser O, Rous B, Cancer Data Quality Checks Working Group. A Proposal on Cancer Data Quality Checks: One Common Procedure for European Cancer Registries. European Network of Cancer Registries; 2018. doi:10.2760/429053



Inclusion criteria for statistical analysis

- 1. Primary tumours
- 2. Period between cancer diagnosis and first contact with any of the hospitals which compose the cancer registry within 180 days (6 months)
- 3. First contact with any of the hospitals from January 2013.

Statistical analyses:

- 1. Descriptive analyses by sex, age, tumour site and morphology, stages (adapted to tumour type), comorbidity, health centre (treatment equity), treatments provided at the centre.
- 2. Up to 10 years observed and relative (Pohar-Perme) survival.
- 3. Cox model adjusted hazard ratios.

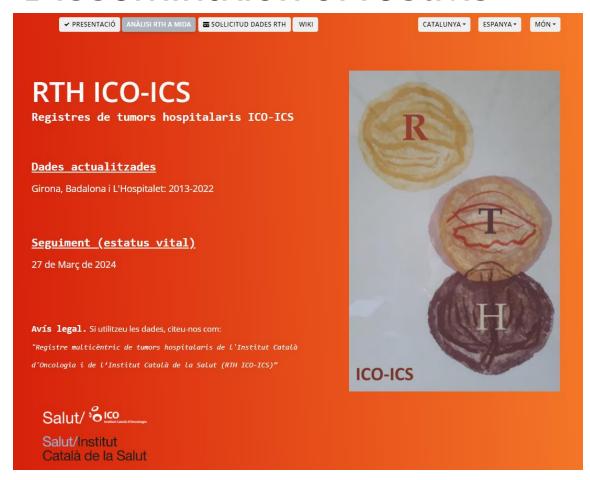
Dissemination of results:

- 1. Interactive analysis portal (hospital intranet)
- 2. Data sharing portal
- 3. Congress communications and scientific articles





Dissemination of results













Data sharing

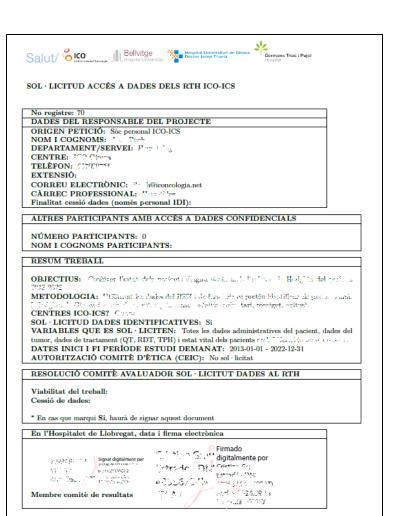


















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