

GLOSSARY

Crude incidence (mortality) rate (CR) – the number of new cancer cases (or deaths due to cancer), occurring in a given population, expressed per 100,000 person-years.

Age-standardised incidence (mortality) rate (ASR) – the incidence (mortality) rate calculated for a “standard” population in the assumption that it has the same age-specific rates as a given population. As a standard population the World Standard may be chosen – then it makes possible international comparing of the rates. The Ukrainian Standard Population was estimated on the basis of age structure of Ukrainian population in 2000. The rates for Ukrainian standard are advisable to use for comparison within Ukraine or for analysis of the incidence (mortality) dynamics in a region.

Standard error (SE) is a measure of precision of the age-standardised rate.

Prevalence rate – a quota of the population with cancer at a certain moment of time per 100,000.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

Charts **Leading sites in cancer incidence (mortality) in Ukraine, 2000** illustrate the relative frequency of the 10 most frequent cancer sites in males and females. *Non-melanoma cancer of skin is excluded.*

Charts **Percent distribution of cancer incidence by age groups in Ukraine, 2000** illustrate the contribution of each age group of population in cancer incidence (mortality) in Ukraine in 2000.

Charts **Leading sites in cancer incidence (mortality) by age groups in Ukraine, 2000** illustrate the most frequent 5 cancer sites in age groups 0-14, 15-29, 30-54, 55-74, 75+ for male and female population. *Non-melanoma cancer of skin is excluded.*

Further information is arranged by **rubrics**. In each two-page rubric a summary for all sites combined and for each of the 24 most common sites of tumour, according to the ICD-10 codes, is given. The rates for children population are dispersed by rubrics.

Table 1 of the each rubric includes general characteristic rates for 2000 that were adjusted during 2001. All rates are given for *"Total population"*, *"Males"* and *"Females"*. The rates for children are calculated using the amount and proportion of children population.

“Change of incidence rate 2000 in comparison with 1999”. The negative value means that the rate has decreased in 2000 as compared with 1999, the positive one means that the rate has increased. If change of the rate is statistically reliable with 95% confidence level then it is marked with sign \uparrow (increase) or \downarrow (decrease). If this change is statistically reliable with 99% confidence level then it is marked with $\uparrow\uparrow$ or $\downarrow\downarrow$. Statistically unreliable difference is marked with sign $\sim\sim$ and indicates that the difference observed may be caused with stochastic fluctuations.

The rate **“Number of patients who have not lived one year since the date of diagnosis in 2000”** (%) is calculated for all patients newly diagnosed in 2000 regardless of whether it was during the life or post mortem. Some special reasons for such approach as distinct from the traditional one-year mortality rate are discussed in the special topic *“Analysis of deaths registration and one-year mortality”*.

The rate **„From among the newly diagnosed – diagnosed post mortem”** (%) is a ratio of number of patients diagnosed post mortem only to the total number of newly diagnosed in 2000.

The rate **„Microscopically verified diagnoses”** (%) is a percentage of cancer cases with microscopic verification (histology, cytology, immune-histo-chemical examinations including), the rate **„Diagnoses verified with histology”** (%) is a percentage of cancer cases with histological verification to all new cases of 2000.

The rate **„Patients diagnosed during the preventive medical examinations”** (%) is a ratio of number of patients diagnosed at the time of preventive medical examinations to the total number of newly diagnosed patients in 2000.

The rate **„Newly diagnosed patients underwent the special treatment”** (%) is a ratio of number of patients which were underwent radical or palliative treatment (including surgery or not) during 12 months from the date of diagnosis to the total number of newly diagnosed patients in 2000. **„From among them: combined or complex scheme of treatment”** includes the patients with chemotherapy, hormone-therapy, immune-therapy in addition to the surgical treatment.

The rates „**Incidence (mortality) of children population**” were calculated for children (age group 0-14) per 100,000 of children population.

Table 2 - Incidence and mortality, 2000 includes incidence and mortality rates per 100,000 of the population of corresponding gender by oblasts according to the data from oblast cancer registries adjusted in 2001. All rates are given for "*Total population*", "*Males*" and "*Females*"; both crude rates and age-standardised rates (Ukrainian standard) are included.

Table 3 - Incidence and mortality, 2001 includes number of cancer cases of 2001 and crude incidence and mortality rates according to the on-line data from oblast cancer registries for "*Total population*", "*Males*" and "*Females*". Since the on-line data in Table 3 were registered at the end of 2001 year and will be adjusted during 2002, the direct comparison of data from Table 2 and Table 3 is not recommended.

Because of absence of personified data from cancer registry of Zaporizka oblast the total number of cancer cases in Ukraine have not been calculated.

Table 4 includes some rates calculated on the basis of on-line data of oblast cancer registries of 2001.

The rate „**Stage distribution of newly diagnosed patients, 2001**” (B %) includes only stages derived in accordance with TNM indices of the 4th TNM Classification. “**Not specified**” are supposed to be the stages indicated without TNM indices. For Hodgkin’s disease and non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma it includes Ann-Arbour stages, for leukaemia it shows the distribution by acute, sub-chronic and chronic form of the disease.

The rate “**Have not lived one year since the date of diagnosis in 2000**” is calculated in accordance with the above-mentioned comment to Table 1 and the special topic “Analysis of deaths registration and one-year mortality”. The total number of post mortem cases is included.

In tables “**Cancer incidence (mortality) rates by site, age and gender in Ukraine, 2000**” age-specified rates, crude rates (**CR**) and age-standardised rates (world standard) (**ASR**), as well as standard errors of age-standardised rates (**SE**) are shown.

Table “**Rates of prevalence of cancer by age and oblasts ("Total population", "Males", "Females"), 2001**” are calculated according to the data at the end of 2001 (per 100,000 of population).