

Cancer Control in South-East Asia

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South-East Asia: Countries



- Brunei
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Laos
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Vietnam

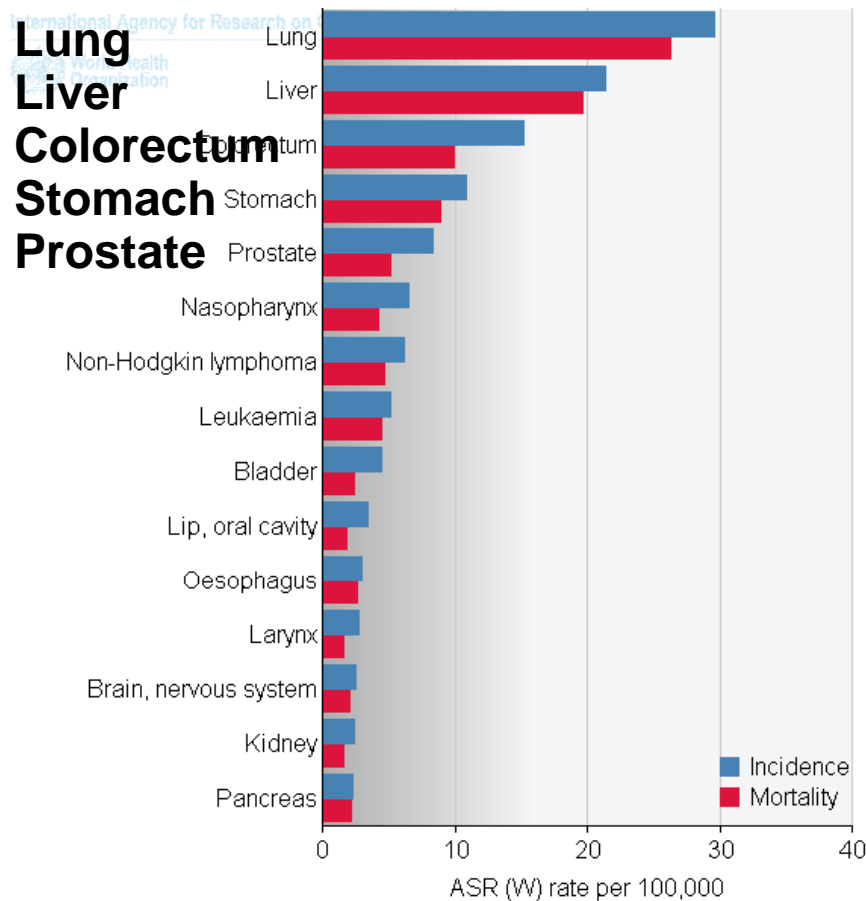
South-East Asia: Cancer Registries

Country	No. of CR (CI5-IX)	No. of CR (acting)
Brunei Darussalam	0	1?
Cambodia	0	0
Indonesia	0	1?
Laos	0	0
Malaysia	2	?
Myanmar	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0
Philippines	2	2
Singapore	1	1*
Thailand	3	21
Timor-Leste	0	0
Vietnam	2	3+

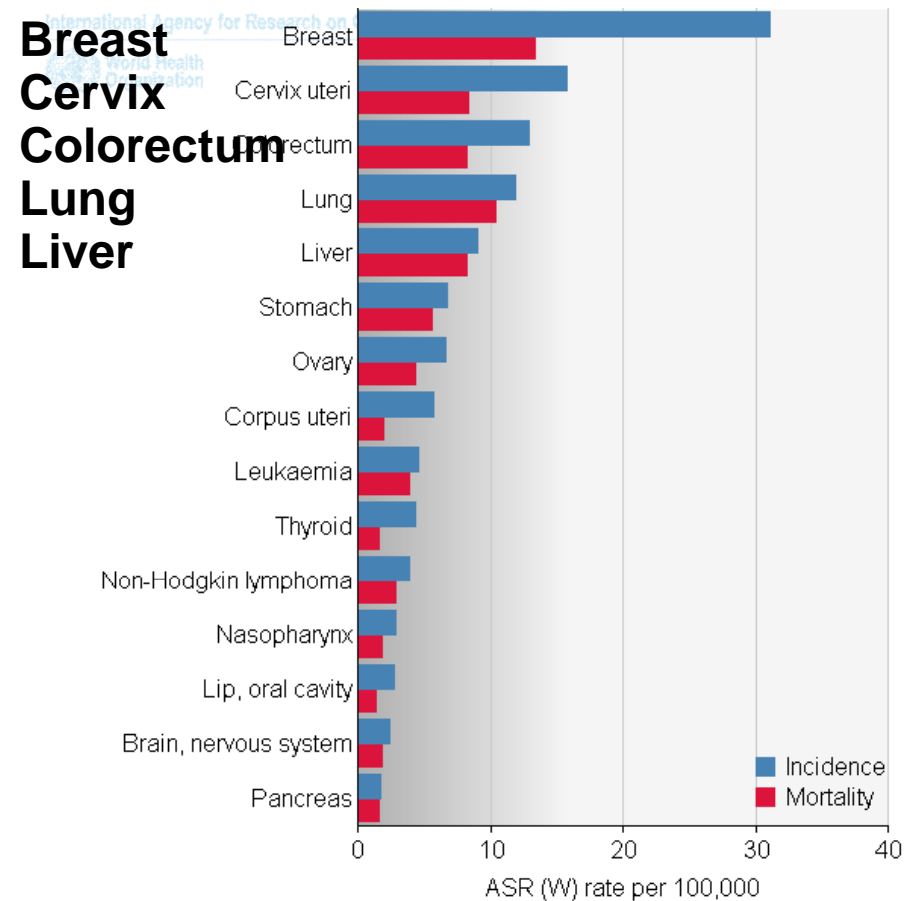
GLOBOCAN 2008

South-East Asia

Male



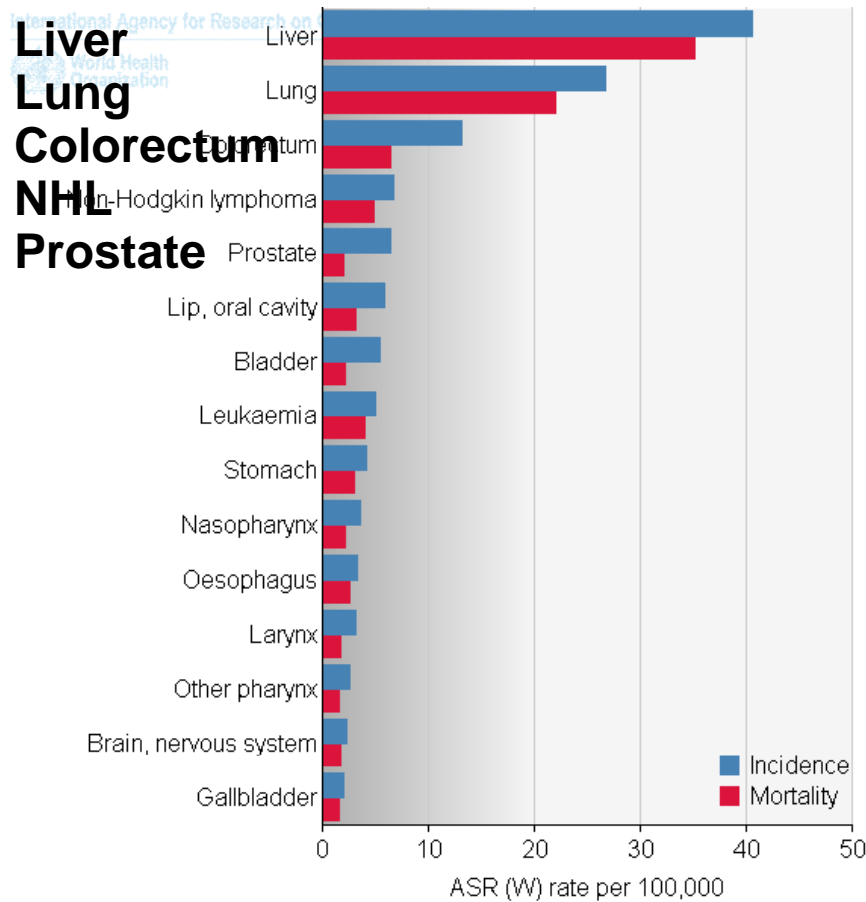
Female



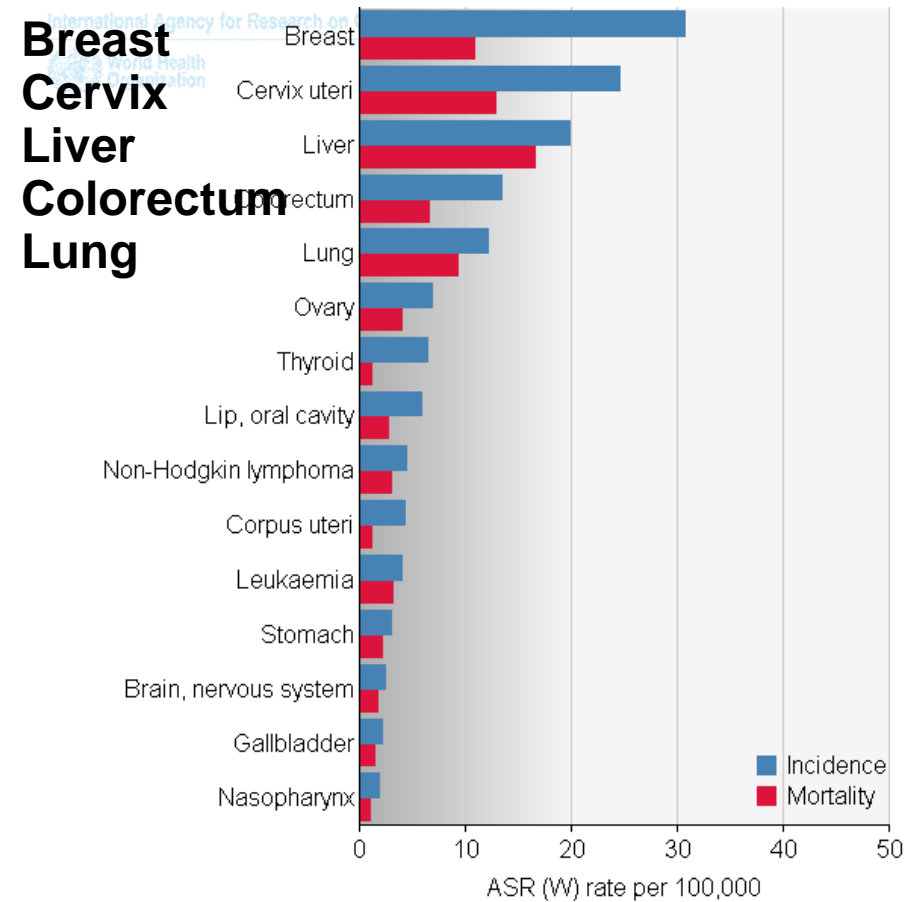
GLOBOCAN 2008

Thailand

Male

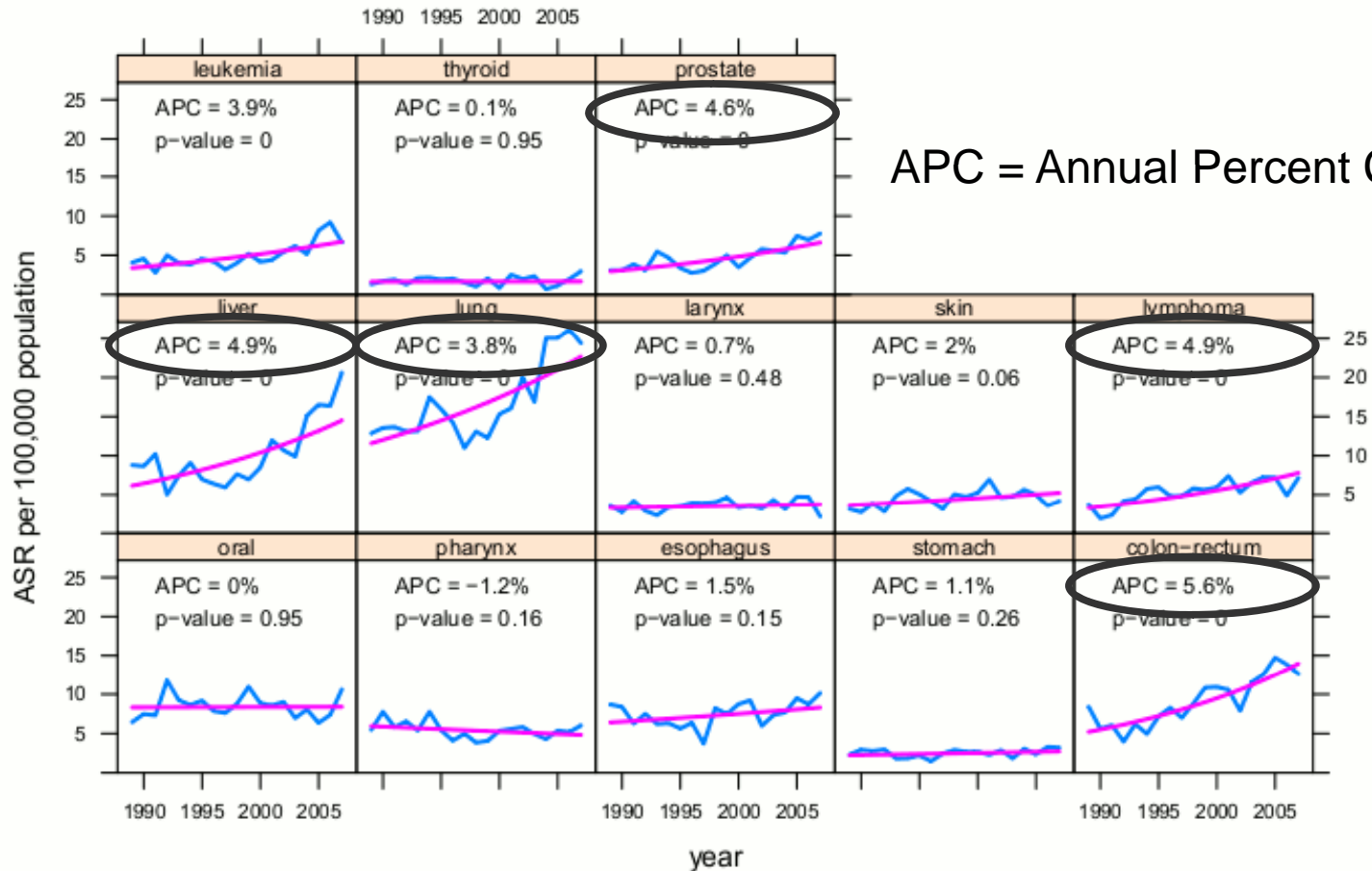


Female



Trends in Cancer Incidence: Songkhla, Male

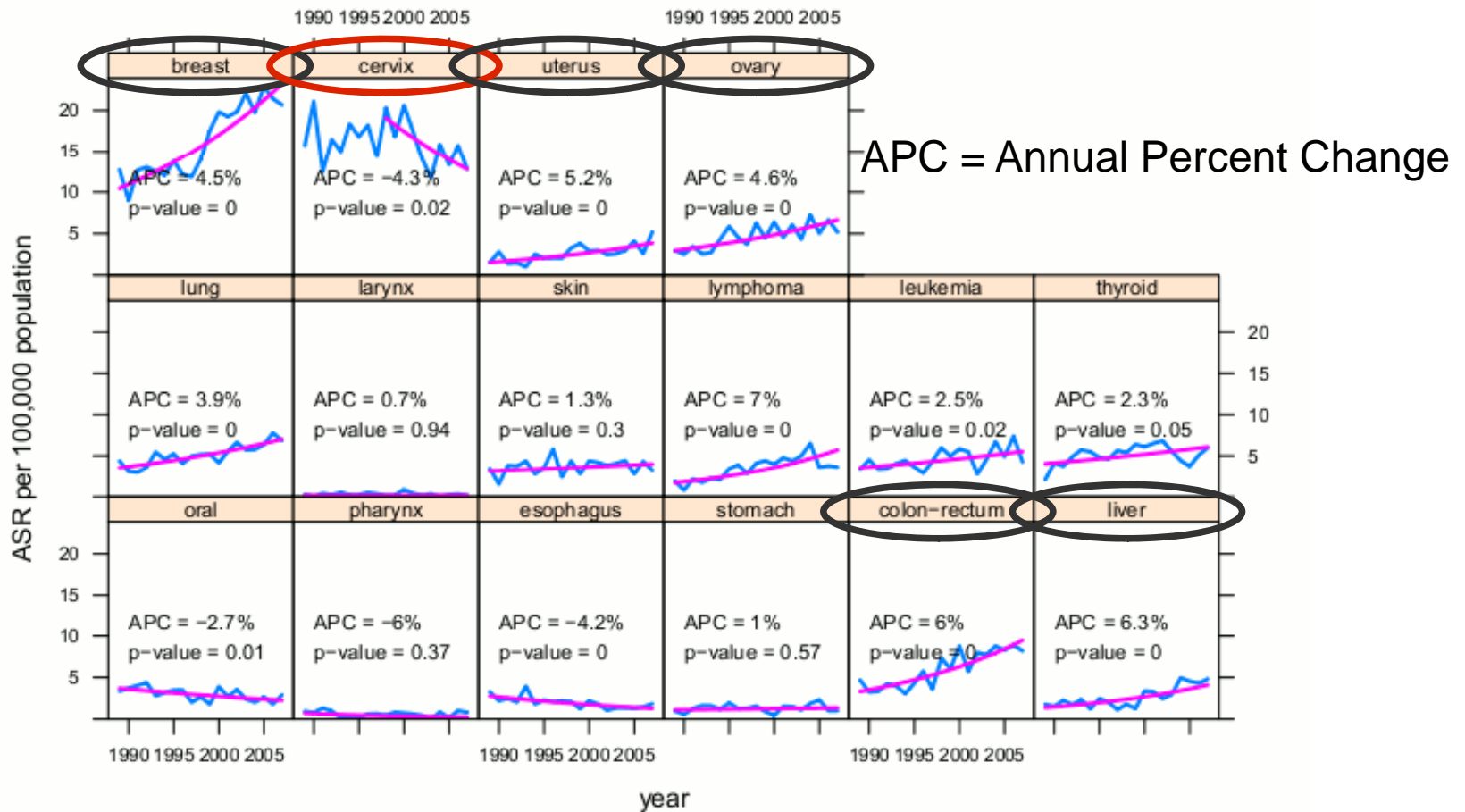
Trends in Cancer Incidence
in Songkhla, Male



APC = Annual Percent Change

Trends in Cancer Incidence: Songkhla, Female

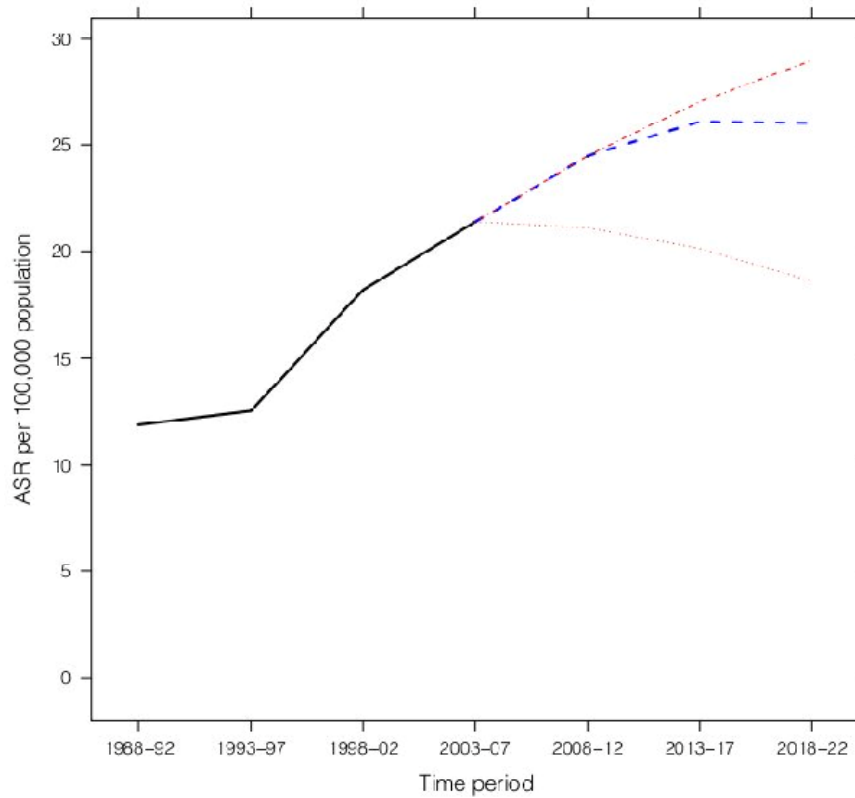
Trends in Cancer Incidence in Songkhla, Female



Projection of Breast and Cervix Cancer in Songkhla, Female

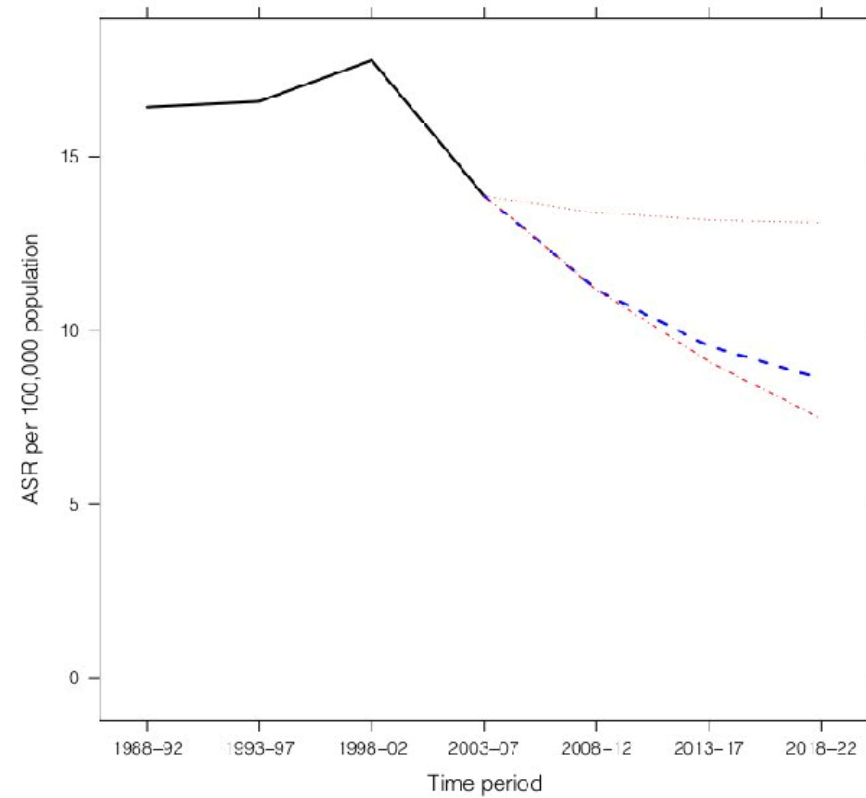
Breast cancer

Breast Cancer,
Projection from 2008–2022



Cervix cancer

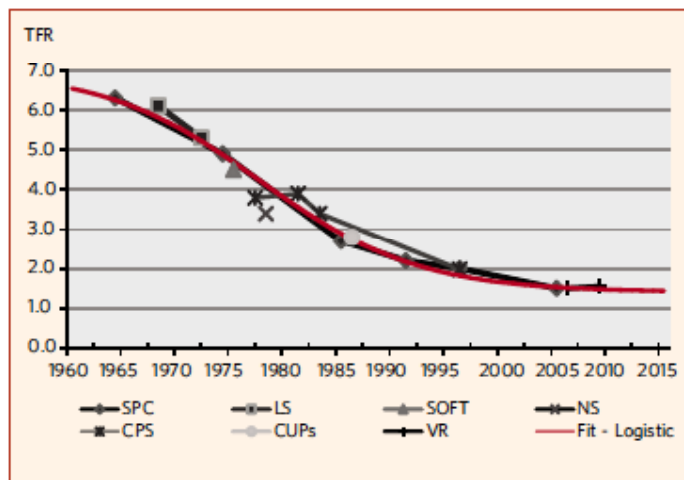
Cervix Cancer
Projection from 2008–2022



Projection of Breast and Cervix Cancer in Songkhla, Female

Breast cancer

- The deceleration of the increase in incidence corresponds with the slow decrease in total fertility rate (TFR).



Cervix uteri cancer

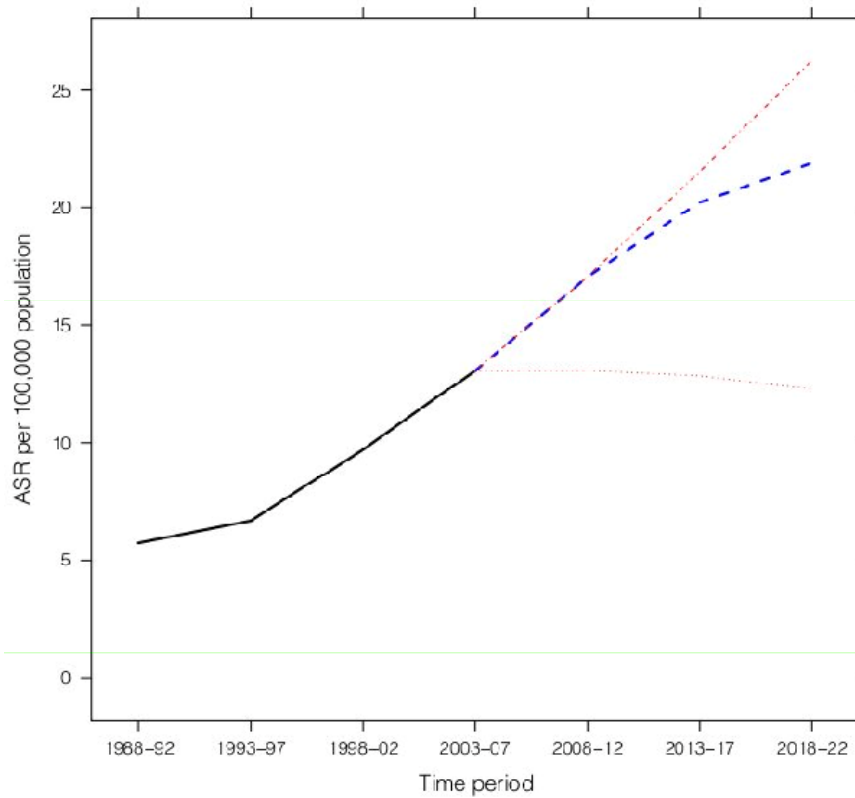
The decline in incidence after 2002 is the effect of voluntary cervical cancer screening.

The on-going national cervical cancer screening program can maintain the trend.

Projection of Colon and Lung Cancer in Songkhla, Male

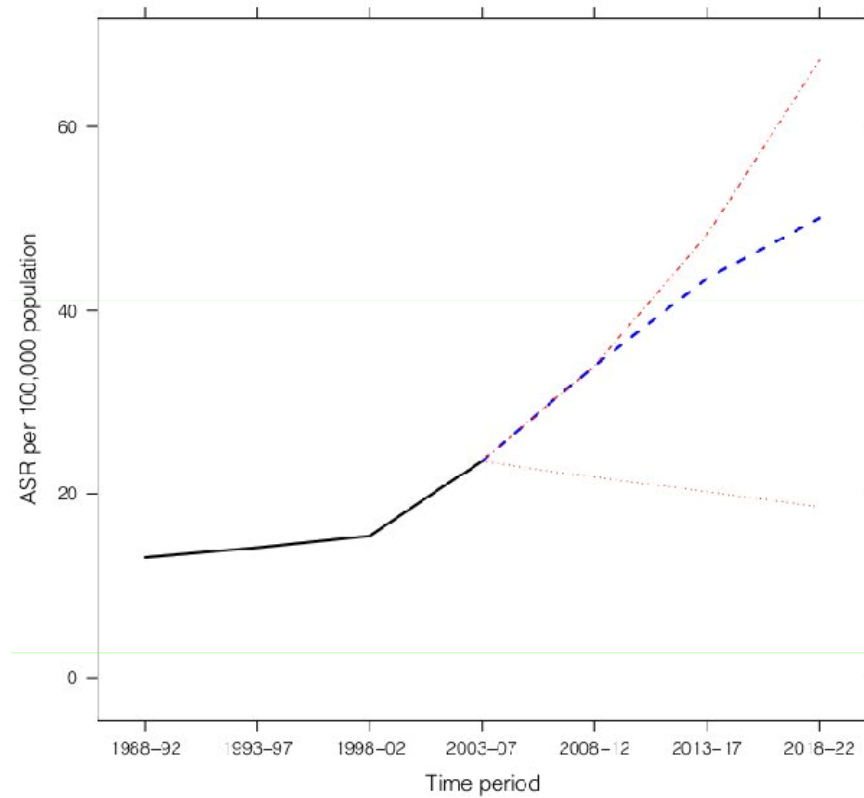
Colon cancer

Colon Cancer, Male
Projection from 2008–2022



Lung cancer

Lung Cancer, Male
Projection from 2008–2022



Projection of Colon and Lung Cancer in Songkhla, Male

Colon-rectum cancer

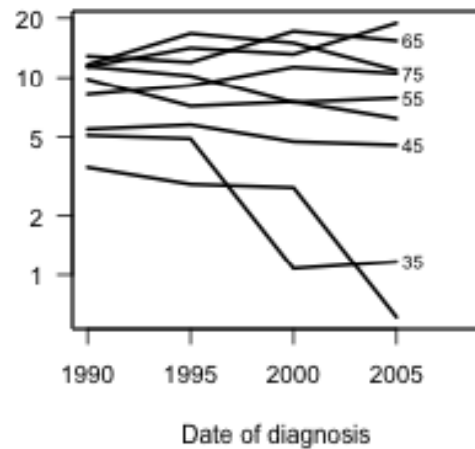
- The incidence is increasing, however, the rate is expected to be slower in the future.

Lung cancer

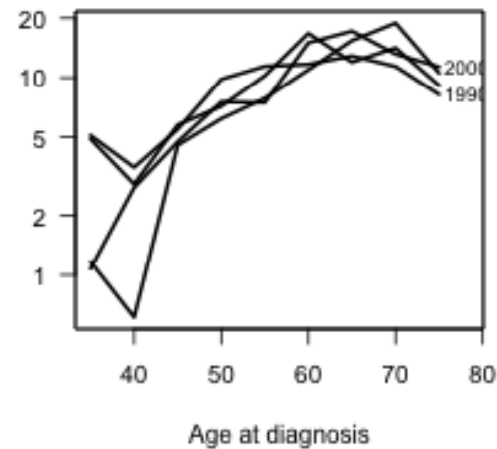
The incidence of adenocarcinoma is continuously increasing, while squamous cell carcinoma is rather stable.

Age-Period-Cohort Analysis: Liver Cancer in Songkhla, Male

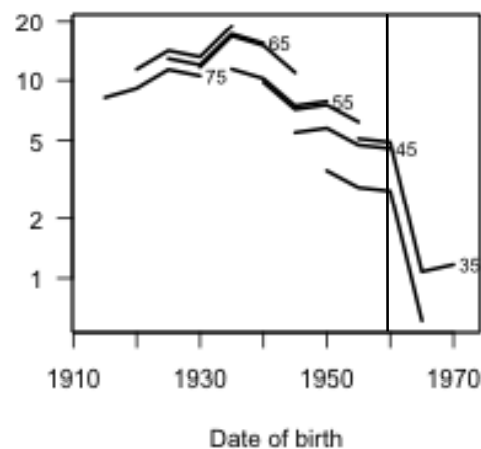
Male liver cancer: PA, fitted values



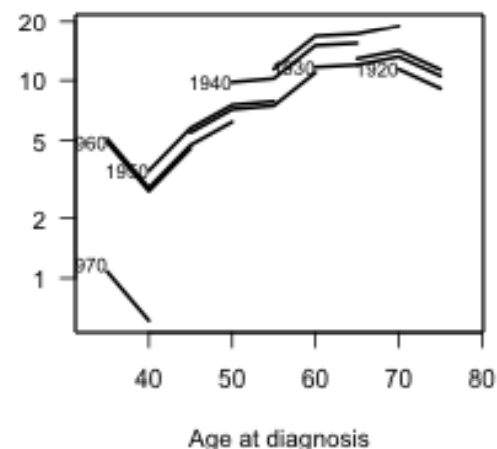
Male liver cancer: AP, fitted values



Male liver cancer: CA, fitted values



Male liver cancer: AC, fitted values



Age-Period-Cohort Analysis: Liver Cancer in Songkhla, Male

- The cohorts born after 1960 have strikingly lower rates.
- This might be the effect of hepatitis B vaccination in young adults.
- The effect of national program of hepatitis B vaccination to every newborn is still not clearly evident. (The program started in 1997.)

Cancer Control Programs in Thailand

- Liver cancer
 - Hepatitis B vaccination
 - Liver fluke control
- Lung cancer
 - Anti-smoking policy
- Cervix uteri cancer
 - National cervical cancer screening in women 35-60 years
- Breast cancer
 - Breast self examination
- All cancers
 - Exercise and diet campaign