



**SUMMARY OF  
MALAYSIAN  
NATIONAL CANCER  
REGISTRY REPORT 2007-2011**



**THIS BOOKLET PROVIDES SUMMARIZED INFORMATION ON CANCER FACTS  
IN MALAYSIA BASED ON THE FIRST 5 YEARS REPORT (2007-2011)  
OF THE NATIONAL CANCER REGISTRY (MNCR)**

# SUMMARY OF MALAYSIAN NATIONAL CANCER REGISTRY REPORT 2007-2011



MINISTRY OF HEALTH



INSTITUT KANSER NEGARA

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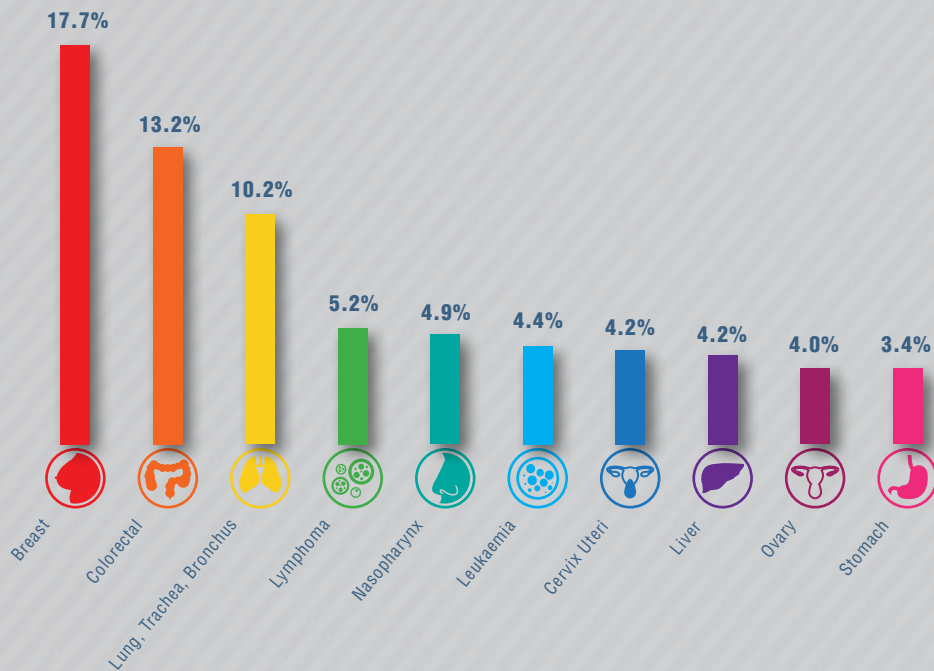
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## TEN MOST COMMON CANCER IN MALAYSIA, 2007-2011

(PERCENTAGES)



### TEN MOST COMMON CANCERS IN MALAYSIA BY SEX, 2007-2011

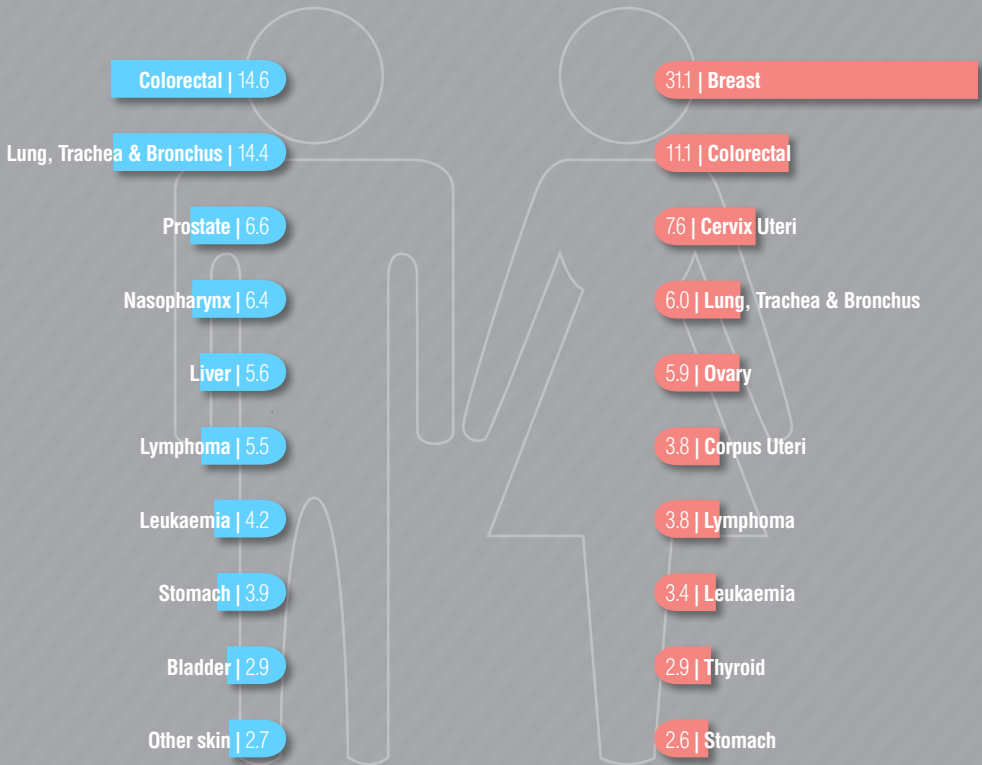
MALE			
ICD 10	SITE	NO.	%
C18-C21	Colorectal	7,646	16.4
C33-C34	Lung, Trachea, Bronchus	7,415	15.8
C11	Nasopharynx	3,785	8.1
C81-C85, C96	Lymphoma	3,171	6.8
C61	Prostate	3,132	6.7
C22	Liver	3,054	6.5
C91-C95	Leukaemia	2,549	5.4
C16	Stomach	2,014	4.3
C67	Bladder	1,477	3.2
C44	Other Skin	1,384	3.0

FEMALE			
ICD 10	SITE	NO.	%
C50	Breast	18,206	32.1
C18-C21	Colorectal	6,047	10.7
C53	Cervix Uteri	4,352	7.7
C56	Ovary	3,472	6.1
C33-C34	Lung, Trachea, Bronchus	3,193	5.6
C81-C85, C96	Lymphoma	2,203	3.9
C54	Corpus Uteri	2,181	3.8
C91-C95	Leukaemia	2,024	3.5
C73	Thyroid	1,723	3.0
C16	Stomach	1,447	2.6



## INCIDENCE RATE (ASR) FOR TEN MOST COMMON CANCERS BY SEX

AGE STANDARDISED RATE (WORLD) PER 100,000 POPULATION



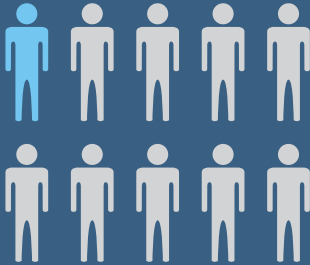
**Definition of Age-Standardised Rate (ASR):** The age-standardised incidence rate is a summary measure, indicating the rate that a population would have if it had a standard age structure. It is calculated by summing the age-specific rates weighting to the world standard population; the calculated incidence rate is then called the World Standardised incidence rate. It is also expressed per 100,000.



## LIFETIME RISK

THE PROBABILITY THAT AN INDIVIDUAL WILL DEVELOP THE CANCER BEFORE THE AGE OF 75  
IN THE ABSENCE OF OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH.

1 in 10 male



FEMALE HAS  
SLIGHTLY HIGHER  
RISK COMPARE  
TO MALE.

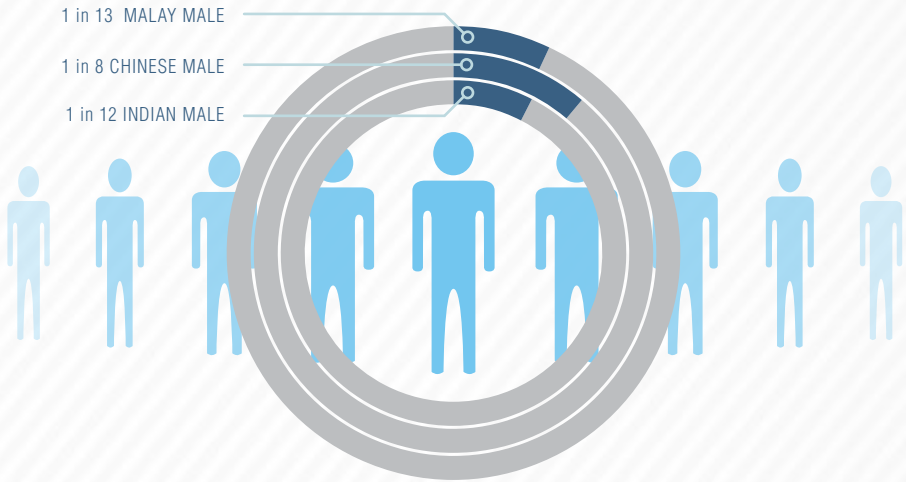


1 in 9 female



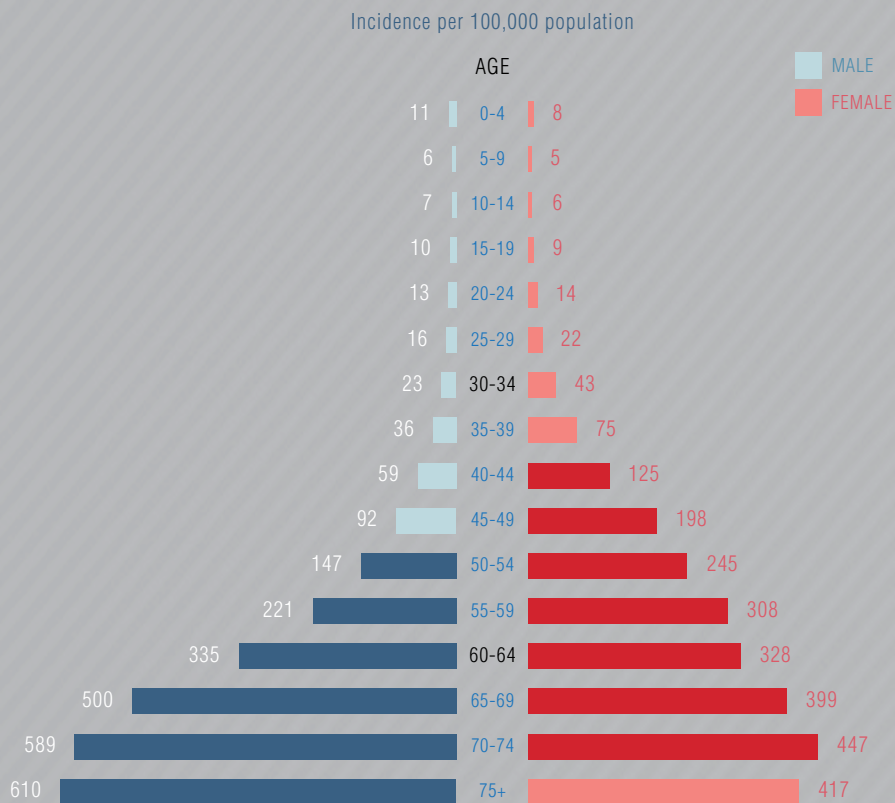
## LIFETIME RISK

### MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS





## AGE-SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATE FOR ALL CANCERS



The incidence of cancer increased for both male and female after the age of 30 years.  
The incidence rate in males exceeded the rate in females after the age of 60 years.

**Definition of Age-specific Rate (AR):** Incidence rate in a specified five-year age group; calculated by dividing the number of cancer cases in the five-year age group by the Malaysian population in the particular age group and multiply by 100,000.



# 9 SELECTED CANCERS



Breast



Colorectal



Lung, Trachea, Bronchus



Nasopharynx



Cervix Uteri



Ovary



Stomach



Prostate



Corpus Uteri

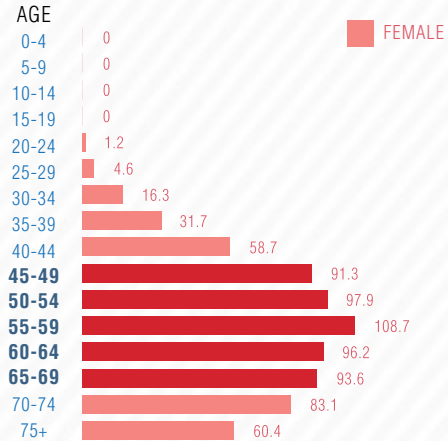






## FEMALE BREAST CANCER

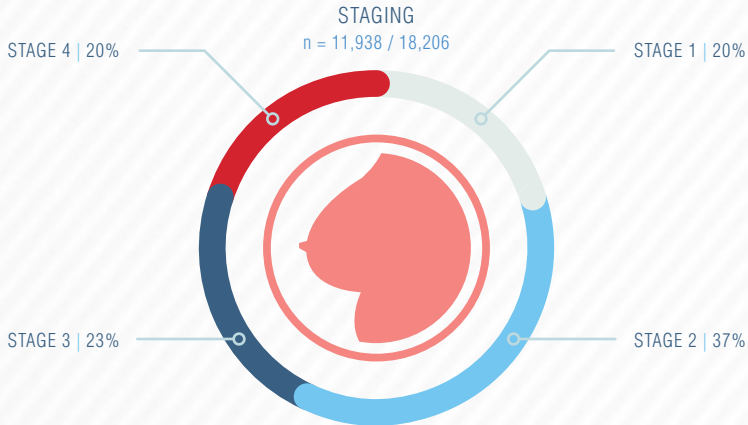
### AGE SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATE



Breast cancer was the **most common** cancer in Malaysia. The incidence was **highest among Chinese** followed by Indian and Malay. Most of the cases were presented at the age of 45-69 years and reduced after the age of 70 years.

### THE LIFETIME RISK:

**1 in 30 for all females | 1 in 35 Malay | 1 in 22 Chinese | 1 in 24 Indian**

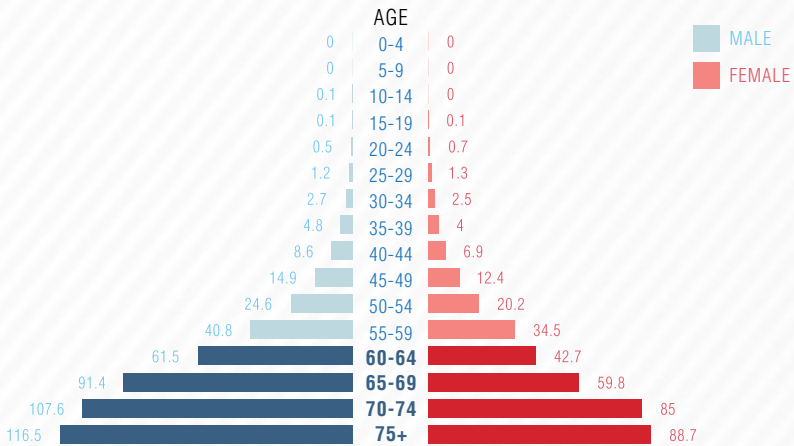


Staging was reported for 11,938 cases (66%) of these, **43%** was diagnosed at very late stage (**Stage 3 & 4**)



## COLORECTAL CANCER

### AGE SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATE

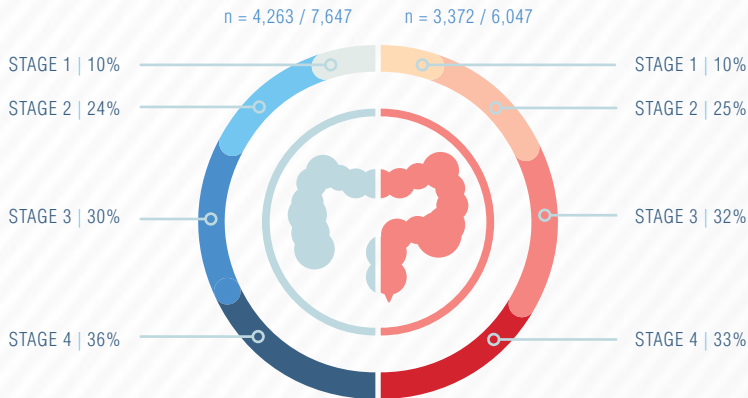


Colorectal cancer was the **most common** cancer in **male** and second in female.  
The incidence increased after the age of 60 years in both sexes

### THE LIFETIME RISK:

**1 in 56 for all male | 1 in 72 for Malay | 1 in 39 for Chinese | 1 in 82 for Indian**  
**1 in 74 for all female | 1 in 100 for Malay | 1 in 49 for Chinese | 1 in 91 for Indian**

### STAGING BY SEX

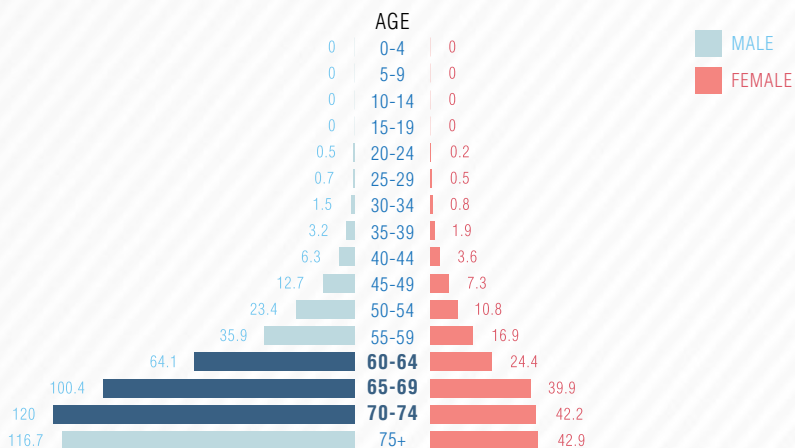


Most of the colorectal cancer cases were detected at late stage  
(**Stage 3 & 4**) for both sexes (66% in male; 65% in female)



## LUNG, TRACHEA & BRONCHUS CANCER

### AGE SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATE

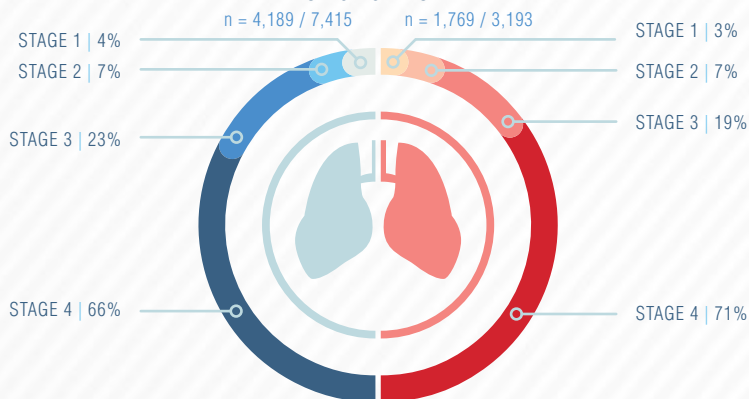


These cancers were the **second most common** cancer among **male** and fifth among female. The incidence was higher in male and started to peak at the age of 60 years old.

### THE LIFETIME RISK:

**1 in 55 for all male | 1 in 62 for Malay | 1 in 43 for Chinese | 1 in 103 for Indian**  
**1 in 135 for all female**

### STAGING BY SEX

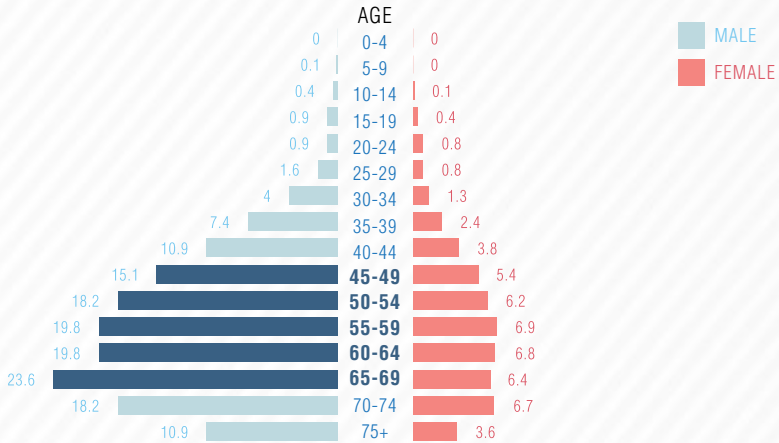


**Extremely high percentages** of the lung, trachea, bronchus cancer cases were detected at late stage (**Stage 3 & 4**) for both sexes (**89% in male; 91% in female**)



## NASOPHARYNX CANCER

### AGE SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATE



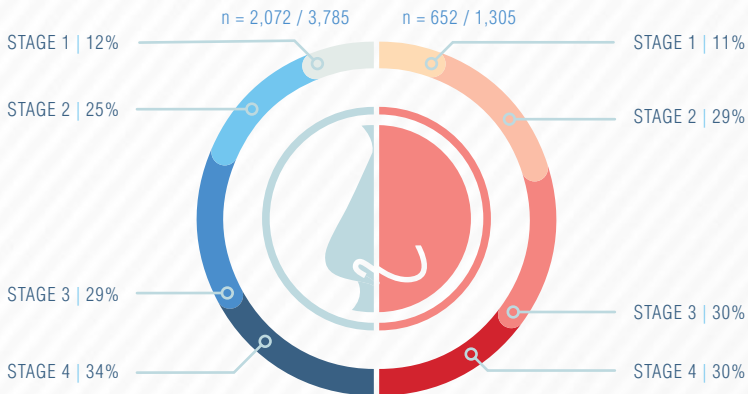
Nasopharyngeal cancer was the fifth most common cancer and **third most common in male**. The incidence was higher in male and the trend started to increased from the age of **45** years and **highest** at the age of **65-69** years old.

#### THE LIFETIME RISK:

**1 in 143 for all male**

**1 in 417 for all female**

#### STAGING BY SEX

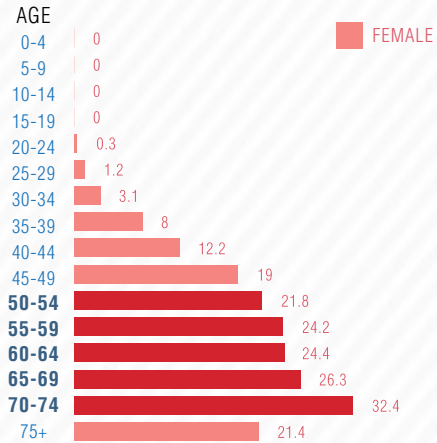


Most of the nasopharyngeal cancer cases were detected at late stage (Stage 3 & 4) for both sexes (63% in male; 60% in female)



## CERVIX UTERI CANCER

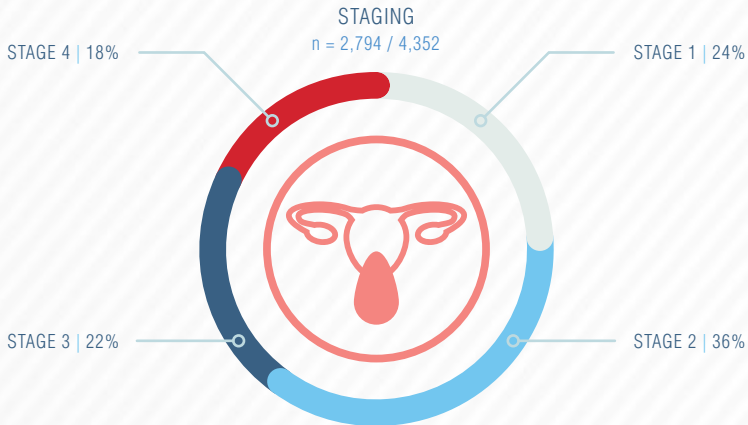
### AGE SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATE



Cervix uteri cancer was the **third most common cancer in female**. The incidence trend increased at the age of 35 years and **peak between 50-74** years old.

### THE LIFETIME RISK:

**1 in 116 for all females**

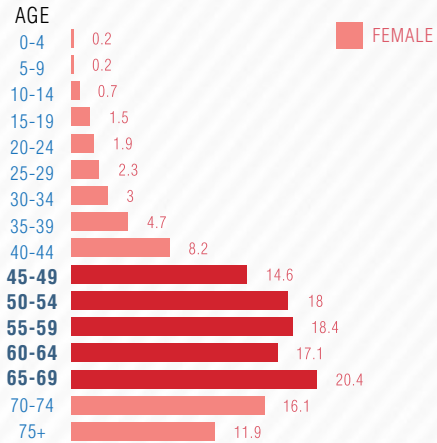


Out of **2,794** cervical cancers that were staged, only **24%** was diagnosed at early stage (**Stage 1**) while **76%** was diagnosed at later stage (**Stage 2, 3 & 4**)



## OVARIAN CANCER

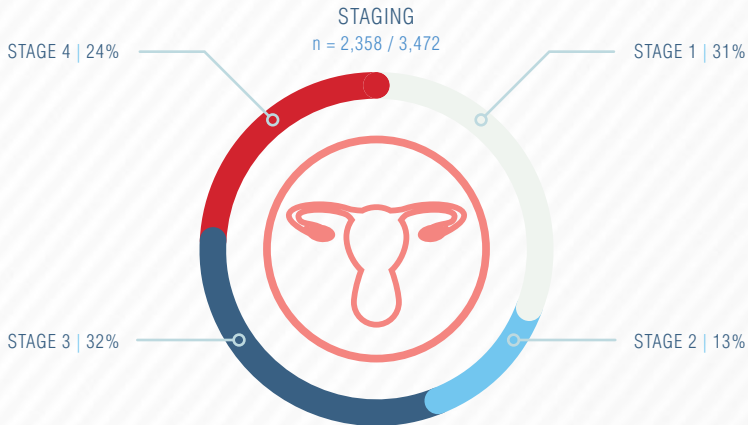
### AGE SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATE



Ovarian cancer was the **fourth common cancer in female**. The incidence trend increased at the age of 35 years and **peak between 45-69 years old** and **reducing trend after 70 years**.

### THE LIFETIME RISK:

**1 in 158 for all females**

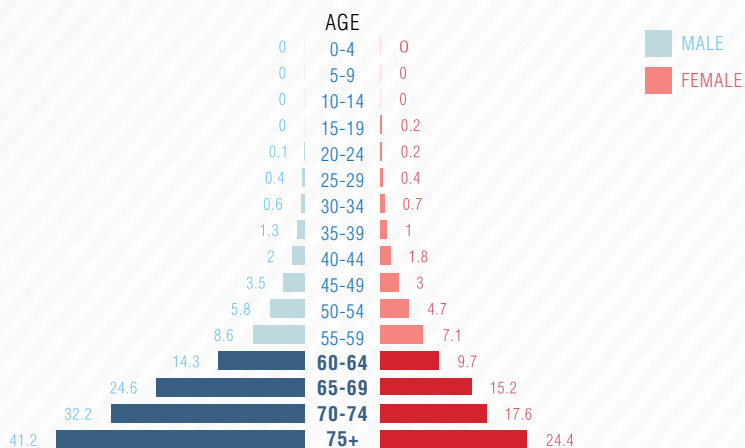


Out of 2,358 ovarian cancer cases were staged, 31% were diagnosed at Stage 1, 13% at Stage 2 and 56% at late stage (Stage 3 & 4).



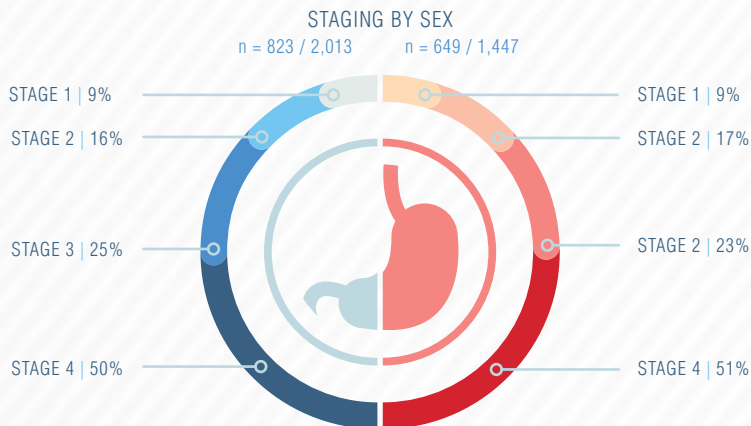
## STOMACH CANCER

### AGE SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATE



Stomach cancer was eight most common cancer in male and tenth in female. The incidence increased with age and **peak above 60 years old** for both sexes.

THE LIFETIME RISK:  
**1 in 215 for all male**  
**1 in 326 for all female**

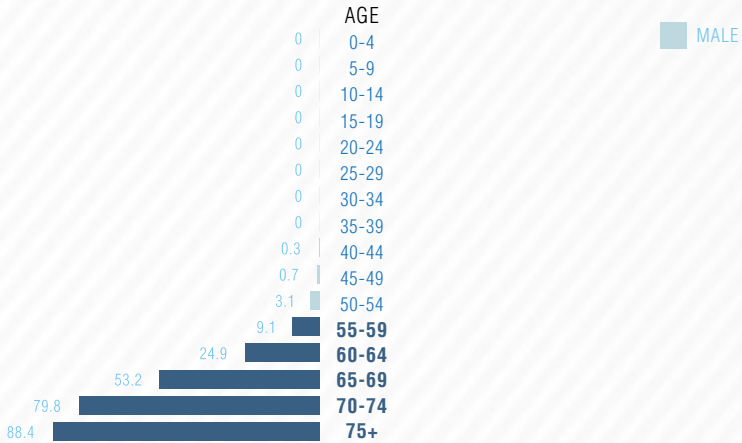


**Moderately high percentage** of stomach cancer cases were detected at late stage (**Stage 3 & 4**) for both sexes (**75% in male; 74% in female**).



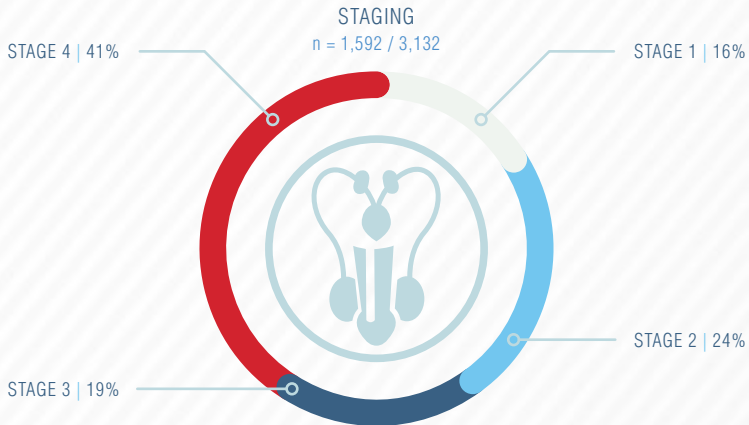
## PROSTATE CANCER

### AGE SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATE



Prostate cancer was the fifth common cancer in male. The incidence trend increased at the age of 55 years and **mostly diagnosed after the age of 65 years old.**

THE LIFETIME RISK:  
**1 in 117 for all male**



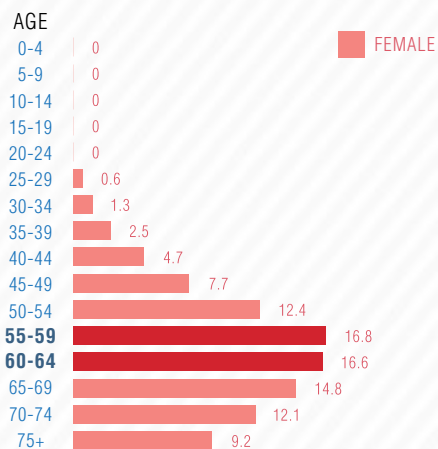
**60%** of prostate cancer cases were detected at late stage (**Stage 3 & 4**), only 16% were detected at stage 1 and 24% at stage 2.





## CORPUS UTERI CANCER

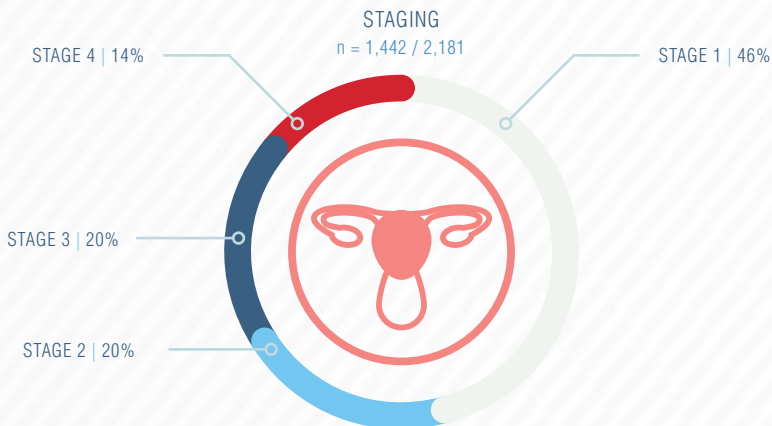
### AGE SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATE



Corpus uteri cancer was the seventh most common cancer in female. The incidence trend increased at the age of 40 years and the **highest incidence** was noted between the age of **55-64 years** and reduced after the age of 65 years old.

### THE LIFETIME RISK:

**1 in 224 for all female**



Out of **1,442** corpus uteri cancers that were staged, **46%** were diagnosed at **Stage 1**, **20%** at **Stage 2** and **34%** at late stage (**Stage 3 & 4**)



## INCIDENCE SUMMARY TABLES

Incidence Summary by Sex, All residents 2007-2011

Sex	Number	%	CR	ASR	CumR
MALE	46,794	45.2	71.4	86.9	9.8
FEMALE	56,713	54.8	89.0	99.3	10.6
Both	103,507	100			

Incidence Summary by Ethnic Groups and Sex, 2007-2011

Ethnicity	MALE				FEMALE			
	Number	CR	ASR	CumR	Number	CR	ASR	CumR
Malay	18,757	53.1	70.7	8.0	24,188	69.5	81.9	8.7
Chinese	20,424	124.4	112.9	12.5	22,114	143.2	126.2	13.2
Indian	2,679	56.0	70.4	8.1	4,798	101.2	110.1	12.2
Others*	4,934	55.0	80.5	9.2	5,613	64.4	89.6	9.7

Incidence Summary by Year and Sex

Year	MALE				FEMALE			
	Number	CR	ASR	CumR	Number	CR	ASR	CumR
2007	8,969	70.8	89.7	10.1	11,035	89.5	102.6	10.8
2008	9,383	72.5	90.2	10.1	11,344	89.7	102.3	10.9
2009	9,495	72.5	87.9	9.9	11,216	88	98.4	10.6
2010	9,571	71.9	85.4	9.7	11,672	90.1	98.8	10.6
2011	9,376	68.6	80.9	9.3	11,446	87.2	93.8	10

Incidence Summary by State and Sex, 2007-2011

State	MALE			FEMALE		
	Number	CR	ASR	Number	CR	ASR
Johor	7,202	91.8	109	8,110	109.4	118.7
Selangor	6,261	49.3	71.3	8,484	69.2	89.7
Penang	5,245	144.1	150.5	6,085	166.6	157.8
Sarawak	4,549	76.4	85.7	5,185	90.3	100.2
Perak	4,465	77.9	74.7	5,504	96.6	88.4
Sabah	3,522	58.9	93.6	4,045	69.8	105.3
Kedah	2,774	59.6	66.5	3,565	76.7	77
K. Lumpur & Putrajaya	2,277	59.5	73.1	3,307	88.3	101.2
Pahang	2,193	60.9	75.1	2,499	73.6	82.6
Kelantan	2,105	54.8	68.0	2,281	59.6	65.8
Negeri Sembilan	1,917	79	89.1	2,528	106.9	108.9
Melaka	1,811	94.2	104.7	2,214	110.2	108.1
Terengganu	1,668	63.7	83.1	1,977	79.1	93.8
Perlis	405	46.2	72.8	495	86.4	84.9
Labuan	53	26.5	50.9	51	26.8	41.7

**Definition of Crude incidence Rate (CR):** The number of new cancer cases (incidence cases) observed in the population during a defined period, divided by the number of population at risk in the same period. It is usually expressed per 100,000.

**Definition of Cumulative Risk (CumR):** Cumulative risk is defined as a probability that an individual would develop cancer during a certain age period, in the absence of any competing cause of death. The age period over which the risk is accumulated in this report is 0-74 years.



## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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