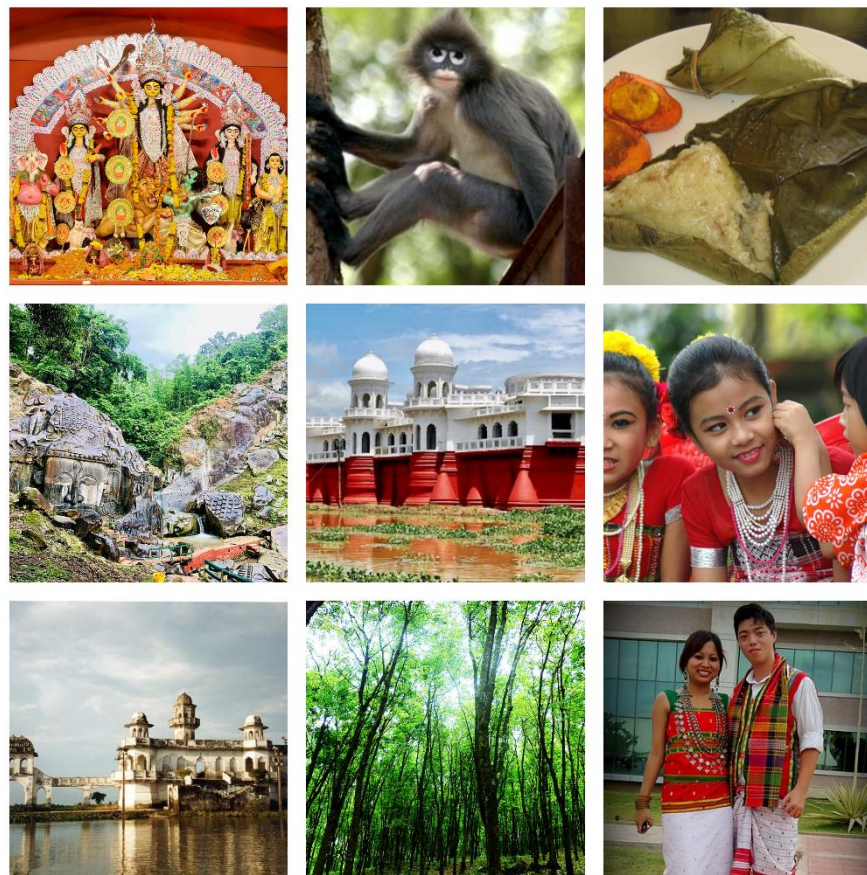




# TRIPURA



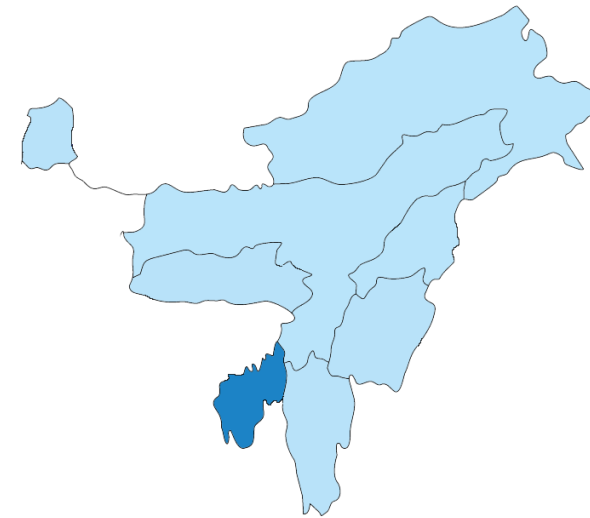


## Chapter 9: Cancer and health status profile of Tripura

### A. Health Status Profile

#### 9.1 Socio-demographic profile <sup>[1]</sup>

<b>Population (Total)</b>	3673917
<b>Number of males</b>	1874376
<b>Number of females</b>	1799541
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	960
<b>Major ethnic groups</b>	Kayastha, Koibarta, Jogi, Brahmin
<b>Literacy rate (%)</b>	
<b>Total</b>	87.2
<b>Males</b>	91.5
<b>Females</b>	82.7



The total population of the region is 3673917, with a sex ratio of 960. The total literacy rate is 87.2%, being 91.5% in males and 82.7% in females. The major ethnic groups include Kayastha, Koibarta, Jogi and Brahmin.





### 9.3 Mortality related statistics

<b>Life expectancy (2016) <sup>[5]</sup></b>	
Males	66.3
Females	71.5
<b>Leading causes of death (MCCD 2018) <sup>[6]</sup></b>	
<b>Major Cause Group</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Circulatory System	38.3
Respiratory System	10.2
Neoplasms	9.1
Certain Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	7.0
Certain Conditions originating in Perinatal Period	3.9
<b>Status of Medical certification of cause of death <sup>[6]</sup></b>	
Percentage of Medically Certified Deaths to Total Registered Deaths (%)	22.3
Medical Institutions covered under MCCD	124
Medical Institutions Reported MCCD Data as per the National List	124
Ranking of States/UTs in the medical certification of cause of death 2018	20

The life expectancy is marginally higher in females (71.5 years) than males (66.3 years). Circulatory system causes comprise the leading cause of death (38.3%). The percentage of medically certified deaths to total registered deaths is 22.3%. The state ranks twentieth in the medical certification of cause of death.



#### 9.4 Health seeking behaviour and health practices [13]

	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>History of cancer screening</b>			
Women aged 30-49 ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.8	0.2	0.4
Women aged 30-49 ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral Cancer (%)	0.8	0.5	0.6
Women aged 30-49 ever undergone screening for cervical Cancer (%)	1.2	0.4	0.7
Men aged 30-49 ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral Cancer (%)	0.0	0.3	0.2
<b>Immunization history</b>			
Children aged 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	88.1	80.7	82.5
<b>Household profile</b>			
Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (%)	78.5	71.6	73.6
Households using clean fuel for cooking (%)	75.4	32.6	45.3
Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	24.9	36.5	33.0

The proportion of women who have undergone screening is 0.4% for breast cancer, 0.6% for oral cancer and 0.7% for cervical cancer. Only 0.2% of men had a history of screening for oral cancer. As many as 82.5% of children in 12 to 23 months had received immunization with Penta and hepatitis B vaccine. About 73.6% of the population live in households that use an improved sanitation facility—only 45.3% of the population uses clean fuel for cooking. The coverage with a health insurance scheme or financing scheme is low at a figure of 33.0%.



## 9.5 Status of the health system

<b>A. Public sector health facilities</b> <sup>[7],[8]</sup>	
Sub centres (SC)	966
Health and Wellness Centre - Sub Centre (HWC-SC)	40
Primary Health Centres (PHC)	82
Health and Wellness Centre - Primary Health Centre (HWC-PHC)	31
Community Health Centres (CHC)	22
Sub-district Hospitals (SDH)	12
District Hospitals (DH)	07
Number of government allopathic doctors and dental surgeons	418
<b>B. Tertiary health care facilities</b>	
Medical Colleges <sup>[9]</sup>	02
State cancer institute <sup>[10]</sup>	01
Tertiary cancer care centre <sup>[10]</sup>	00
Regional cancer care centre <sup>[11]</sup>	01
<b>C. State government health scheme</b> <sup>[20]</sup>	Ayushman Bharat -Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

The state has 966 SCs, 40 HWC – SCs', 82 PHCs', 31 HWC – PHCs', 22 CHCs', 12 SDHs and 7 DHs. There are two medical colleges and one State Cancer Institute and Regional Cancer Centre. The state implements Ayushman Bharat -Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana.



## B. Profile of Cancer

### 9.6 Details of Cancer Registries in the State

Population Based Cancer Registry	
Location	Regional Cancer Centre, Agartala
Established Year	2010
Coverage Area	Tripura state
Sources of Registration	30
Area (in Sq.km)	10492
Urban & Rural (%)	26.2 & 73.8
<b>Hospital Based Cancer Registry:</b> Regional Cancer Centre, Agartala	

The Population Based Cancer Registry is located at Regional Cancer Centre, Agartala and covers the entire state through 30 sources of registration.

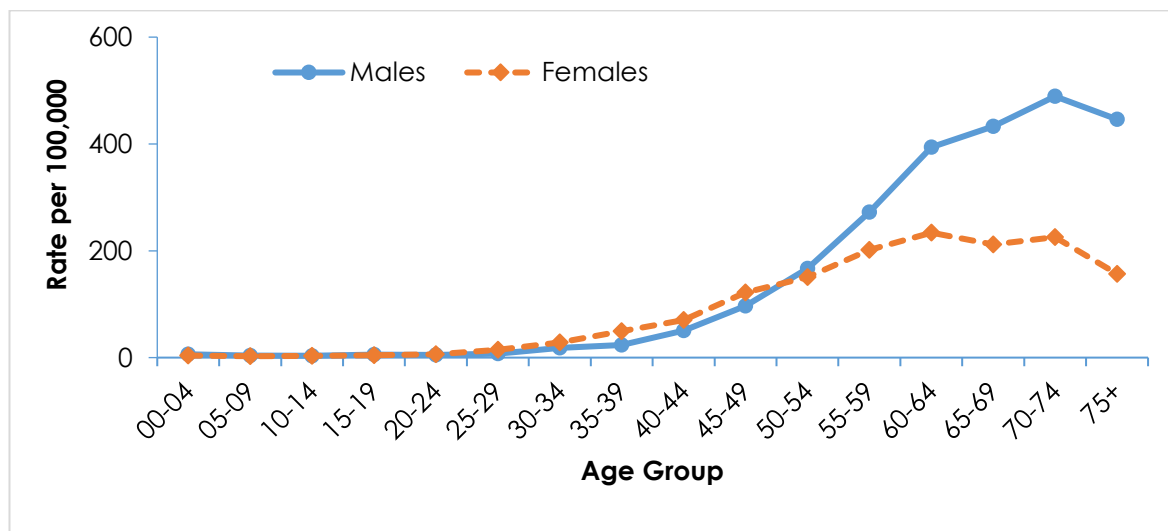
### 9.7 Number of cancer cases and Age Adjusted Incidence Rate (AAR ) per 1,00,000 population

Gender	Number of New Cancer Cases	AAR
<b>Males</b>	6559	80.9
<b>Females</b>	4914	58.3

The AAR is higher in males (80.9 per 100,000 males) than females (58.3 per 100,000 females) in Tripura state.



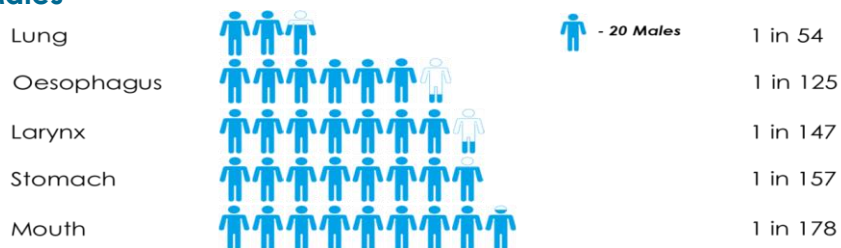
### 9.8 Age Specific Incidence Rate (ASpR)



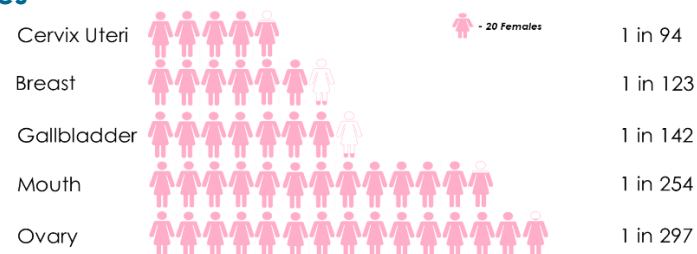
The Age-Specific Incidence Rates (ASpR) in both the genders show a rise from 30-34 years age-group onwards. In males, the highest Age-Specific Incidence Rate is seen in the 70-74 years age-group, whereas in females it was highest in 60-64 age group.

### 9.9 Probability of One in number of Persons developing cancer in 0-74 years age

#### Males



#### Females

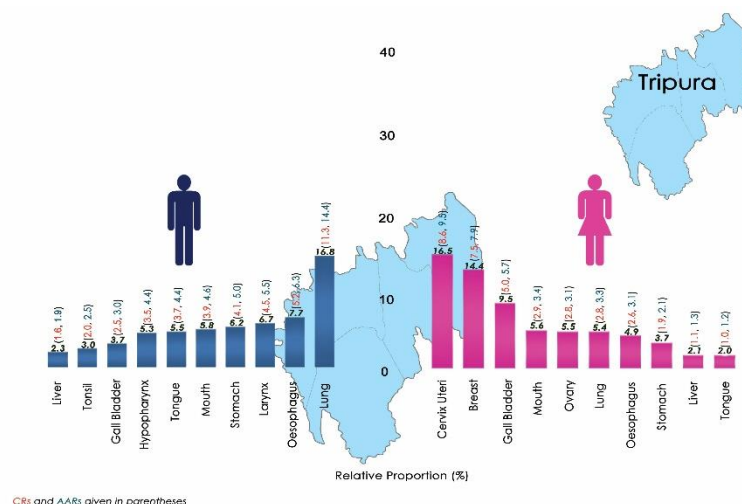


The probability of developing lung cancer is the highest in males (1 in every 54 males), followed by oesophageal cancer (1 in every 125 males) and cancer of larynx (1 in every 147 males). Among females, the probability of developing cancer of cervix-uteri is highest (1 in every 94 females) followed by breast cancer (1 in every 123 females) and cancer of gallbladder (1 in every 142 females).



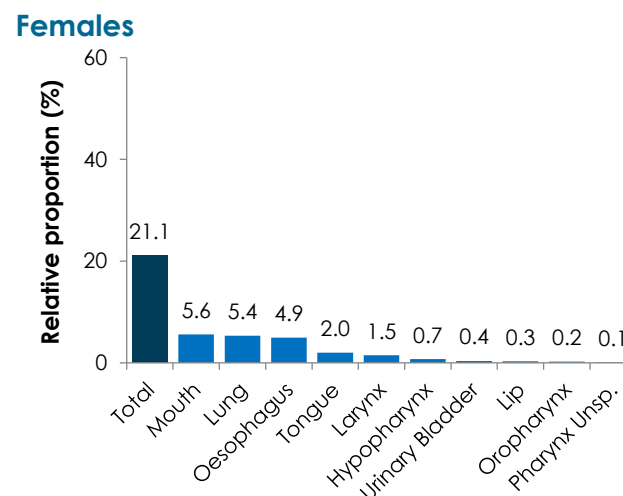
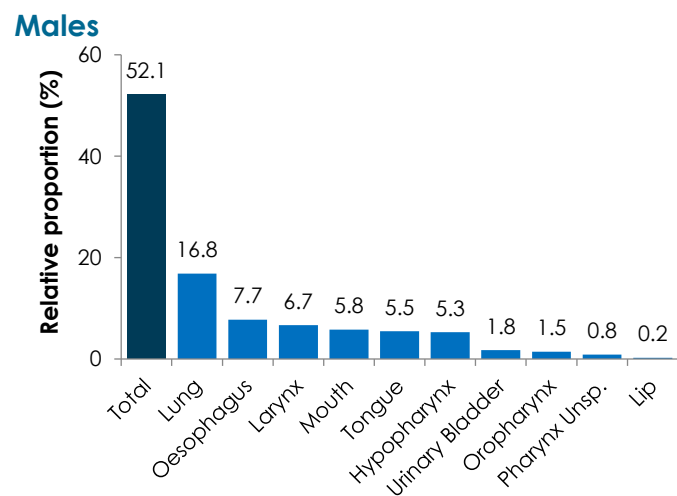


### 9.10 Leading Anatomical Sites of Cancer



The proportion of lung cancer (16.8 %) is highest among males, followed by oesophageal cancer (7.7%) and cancer of the larynx (6.7%). In females, the cervix-uteri is a leading cancer site (16.5%) followed by breast (14.4%) and gallbladder (9.5%).

### 9.11 Relative Proportion (%) of Cancer sites Associated with the Use of Tobacco



Approximately half (52.1%) of cancers in males and close to one-fourth (21.1%) in females are tobacco use related cancer sites. Among these, lung (16.8%) and oesophagus (7.7%) are leading cancer sites in males, whereas mouth (5.6%) and lung (5.4%) are the leading cancer sites in females.





### 9.12 Distribution of cancers according to ethnicity

Name of Ethnic Group	Number	%
Kayastha	4776	41.6
Koibarta	1566	13.6
Jogi	1084	9.4
Brahmin	593	5.2
Tea-tribe	164	1.4
Bishnupriya	119	1.0
Others	1630	14.2

Total may not be 100%, because unspecified/unknown ethnic group cases are excluded.

Among all the ethnic groups, 41.6% of cancer cases are recorded in Kayastha ethnic group

### 9.13 Case-Fatality Ratio

Case Fatality Ratio (CFR)			
Tripura state	Incident cancer cases	Deaths	CFR%
Males	6559	3682	56.1
Females	4914	2395	48.7
Total	11473	6077	53.0

The total case-fatality ratio is 53.0%, higher in males (56.1%) than females (48.7%).

### Key observations

- Cancer ranks among the top five leading causes of death in the state.
- The incidence of cancer is 1.4 times higher in males than females.
- The lung and oesophagus are the first two leading site of cancer in males, while in females, it is cervical cancer followed by breast cancer.
- Current use of tobacco is present in nearly two-thirds of males and females, while about one-third of the men consume alcohol.
- The cause of less than a quarter of the deaths is medically certified.
- Less than half of the population use clean fuel.
- Only one-third of the households are covered with a health insurance scheme.