

Epidemiology of cancers among adolescents and young adults from a tertiary cancer center in Delhi

Randeep Singh,
Rashmi Shirali¹,
Sonali Chatterjee²,
Arun Adhana³,
Ramandeep Singh Arora⁴

Consultant Medical Oncologist,
¹Consultant in Cancer Research,
²Registrar, ³Cancer Registry
Technician, ⁴Consultant Pediatric
Oncologist, Department of Medical
Oncology, Max Cancer Centre,
Delhi, India

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Randeep Singh,
Consultant Medical Oncologist,
Department of Medical Oncology,
Max Cancer Centre,
New Delhi, India.
E-mail: drrandeep@yahoo.co.in

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is regarded as a disease of older adults with cancer of the colorectum, breast, lung, and prostate constituting the major cancers. Little is known and reported in literature about the incidence and patterns of this disease in adolescents and young adults (AYAs). This population poised between children and adults has been called the “lost tribe.”^[1]

While the incidence of cancer in AYA is lesser than that in the older adults, the population pyramid of developing countries is predominantly young. As per the latest Census by the Government of India 2011, there are over 5 million residents of the age-group 15-29 years in National Capital Territory of Delhi, which accounts for 30% of its total population recorded.^[2] Hence, the annual number of AYA cancers, although small, would still constitute a significant burden. This diagnosis disrupts the normal trajectories of development (physical, psychological, and social) and life goals related to family and careers. For these reasons, cancer in AYA merits attention.

Access this article online

Quick Response Code:



Website:
www.ijmpo.org

DOI:
10.4103/0971-5851.180135

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: Although cancer in adolescents and young adults (AYAs) is increasingly an area of focus, there is a paucity of clinical and epidemiological data from developing countries. Our objective was to analyze the geographical distribution, sex ratio, histology, and disease patterns of cancers in AYA. **Materials and Methods:** All patients aged 15-29 years with the diagnosis of cancer who were registered with two hospitals in New Delhi during a 12-month period from January 2014 to December 2014 were included. Basic demographic information on age, sex, location of stay, and nationality was available. Using cancer site and morphology codes, the cancers were grouped by the Birch classification of AYA cancers. Clinical information on disease and treatment status, was retrospectively studied. **Results:** There were 287 patients (57.5% male, 85.4% Indian origin) registered with 54 (18.8%), 97 (33.8%), and 136 (47.4%) patients in the 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29 years age groups, respectively. The three most common cancer groups were carcinomas (40.8%), lymphomas (12.9%), and leukemias (10.4%). The three most common sites in carcinomas were gastrointestinal tract (GIT), genitourinary tract, and breast. The most prevalent cancers in younger AYA (15-19 years) were leukemias, lymphomas, central nervous system neoplasms, and in contrast, older AYA (25-29 years) suffered mainly from GIT Carcinomas, lymphomas. The leading cancers were breast and GIT carcinomas in females and lymphomas and GIT carcinomas in males. **Conclusion:** The occurrence of cancer in AYA in India has been described. The distribution differs from the only previous report from India as well as the US Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results database, which can be attributed to a referral bias along with the factual difference in cancer etiology and genetics.

Key words: Adolescent and young adults, cancer, epidemiology, India

One challenge has been the variable definitions for the age range of AYA. The World Health Organization defines adolescents as those aged 10-19, whereas youth as those aged 15-24 years.^[3] The US Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) program and few other international societies define the AYA cancer population as those aged between 15 and 29.^[4,5] For the purpose of this study, we set the age range of 15-29 years as AYA. Our objective was to study the descriptive epidemiology of cancer in AYAs at our cancer center and to compare this with the available data in Indian and Western literature.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All patients aged 15-29 years with a diagnosis of cancer who visited the outpatient or inpatient department at Max Cancer Centre, Saket (South Delhi), and Max Cancer Centre,

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

For reprints contact: reprints@medknow.com

How to cite this article: Singh R, Shirali R, Chatterjee S, Adhana A, Arora RS. Epidemiology of cancers among adolescents and young adults from a tertiary cancer center in Delhi. Indian J Med Paediatr Oncol 2016;37:90-4.

Patparganj (East Delhi) during the time period January 1, 2014-December 31, 2014, were included. Information related to demography, diagnosis, and outcome was extracted from the hospital information system, pathology services, and patient's records. Data on diagnosis were originally coded by site and morphology based on the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O).^[6] Using this information, the diagnoses were categorized according

to the Birch classification^[7] which has now become the accepted vehicle for classifying tumors in AYA.

RESULTS

Of 7511 total cases registered during the 1-year period, 287 (3.82%) were in the 15-29 years age-group. Male to female ratio was 1.35:1 (165/122) [Table 1]. Majority of the patients were in age group 25-29 ($n = 136$; 47.3%) followed by 20-24 ($n = 97$; 33.8%) age group with 54 (18.9%) in the 15-19 age group. 15.0% of the patients were from outside India (Asia: Mainly Iraq, Afghanistan, and Uzbekistan; the Gulf countries and Africa) [Figure 1].

Carcinomas were the most common group of cancer (40.7%), followed by lymphomas (12.9%), leukemias (10.45%), and bone tumors (9.8%) [Table 2]. Among the 42 patients outside India, the most common group

Table 1: Age and sex distribution of the study cohort

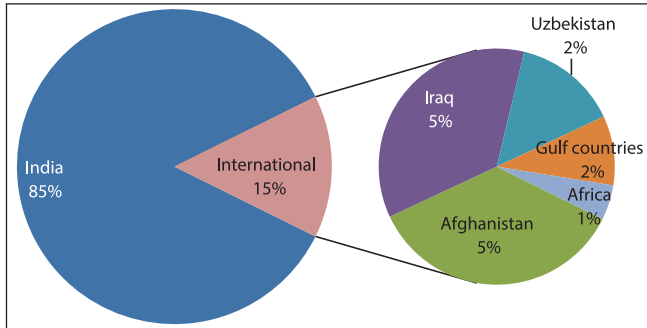
Age range	Female	Male	Total
15-19	25	29	54
20-24	35	62	97
25-29	62	74	136
Total	122	165	287

Table 2: Age and gender specific distribution of tumors in AYA as per Birch classification

Birch classification	Male	Female	Age group			Total
	Total	Total	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	
Group 1 - leukemias	16	14	10	14	6	30
1.1 ALL	9	7	8	6	2	16
1.2 AML	3	5	1	6	1	8
1.3 CML	4	2	1	2	3	6
Group 2 - lymphomas	22	15	10	11	16	37
2.1 NHL	11	4	4	5	6	15
2.2 HL	11	11	6	6	10	22
Group 3 - CNS tumours	15	7	6	7	9	22
3.1 Astrocytoma	6	5	2	2	7	11
3.4 Medulloblastoma	3	0	2	1	0	3
3.5 Other and unspecified	6	2	2	4	2	8
Group 4 - bone tumours	23	5	7	14	7	28
4.1 Osteosarcoma	8	3	5	6	0	11
4.2 Chondrosarcoma	1	0	0	0	1	1
4.3 Ewing's sarcoma	11	2	1	7	5	13
4.4 Other bone tumours	3	0	1	1	1	3
Group 5 - soft tissue sarcomas	11	8	4	7	8	19
5.2 Rhabdomyosarcoma	0	1	1	0	0	1
5.3 Other soft tissue sarcomas	11	7	3	7	8	18
Group 6 - Germ Cell Tumours	15	6	1	8	12	21
6.1 Gonadal germ cell and trophoblastic	12	6	0	8	10	18
6.2 Non gonadal germ cell and trophoblastic	3	0	1	0	2	3
Group 7 - melanomas/ skin carcinomas	2	0	0	0	2	2
7.1 Melanoma	2	0	0	0	2	2
Group 8 - carcinomas (except of skin)	52	65	13	36	68	117
8.1 Carcinoma of thyroid	7	10	5	4	8	17
8.2 Carcinoma head and neck	13	4	3	6	8	17
8.3 Carcinoma trachea bronchus lung pleura	2	2	0	1	3	4
8.4 Carcinoma breast	0	17	0	5	12	17
8.5 Carcinoma genito urinary tract	6	15	2	05	14	21
8.6 Carcinoma GI tract	24	13	2	14	21	37
8.7 Carcinoma-other	0	4	1	2	2	04
Group 9-miscellaneous specified neoplasms	7	2	1	2	5	9
Group 10-unspecified malignant neoplasms	1	1	0	0	2	2
Total	165	122	54	97	136	287

Table 3: Age and sex distribution of the most common tumors

Overall	All males	All females	15 to 19 yrs	20 to 24 yrs	25 to 29 yrs
Carcinoma gastrointestinal tract	Carcinoma gastrointestinal tract	Carcinoma breast	All	Carcinoma gastrointestinal tract	Carcinoma gastrointestinal tract
Hodgkin lymphoma	Carcinoma head and neck	Carcinoma genitourinary tract	Hodgkin lymphoma	Gonadal germ cell and trophoblastic	Carcinoma genitourinary tract
Carcinoma genitourinary tract	Gonadal germ cell and trophoblastic	Carcinoma GI tract	Osteosarcoma	Ewing sarcoma	Carcinoma breast

**Figure 1: Demographic distribution as per the country of origin**

were carcinomas ($n = 16$), bone tumors ($n = 8$), and lymphomas ($n = 6$). There were considerable differences in the types of cancers diagnosed in the younger and older AYA. The most prevalent cancers in younger AYA (15-19 years) were acute lymphoblastic leukemia, Hodgkin's lymphomas, and osteogenic sarcoma. In contrast, older AYA (25-29 years) were diagnosed mainly from gastrointestinal carcinomas, genitourinary carcinomas, and breast carcinomas [Table 3].

Of 287 patients registered, 220 were newly diagnosed with cancer while 67 cases (23.3%) presented with relapse. Two-third of the patients received treatment at our center while 97 (33.7%) cases were treated outside our center [Table 4].

DISCUSSION

This report presents a comprehensive overview of patterns of cancers, age, sex distribution, and histomorphology type of 287 patients of AYA from two cancer centers in Delhi. We have compared our results, wherever possible, with the available literature from India^[8,9] and also from international reported series,^[4] UK data set,^[10] Korean Hospital-based cancer registry (HBCR),^[11] and the Netherlands HBCR.^[12]

Our observation is that 3.8% of our patients are AYAs. This contrasts with 5.8% seen in urban population-based cancer registry (PBCRs) India and 1.2% England PBCRs — Arora *et al.*,^[10] PBC. Other series report 2.3% in Korea,^[11] 2% SEER monograph,^[4] 5.2% Kalyani *et al.*^[9] Reasons would include population pyramid of India, effect of being in urban private Delhi where more affluent (and hence older) population is likely to seek healthcare. Hence, our data is poised in between Western data and published India data. The cancer incidence increase with age in AYAs — this

Table 4: Status at last follow up

Status	No. of patients - n (%)
Unknown	167 (58.2)
Treatment ongoing	21 (7.3)
Treatment completed in remission	66 (23.0)
Abandonment	12 (4.2)
Died due to disease	21 (7.3)

observation correlates with other series as well.^[4,10,11] The M:F ratio of 1.35 is higher than that reported from India and UK (Arora, *et al.* 2010) as well as from the Netherlands, Korea, and Australia (Kalyani *et al.*). It is closer to the Delhi PBCR data from Arora *et al.* 2010, which was 1.27:1 (unpublished data). This may reflect gender bias or predilection of some morphological types such as Hodgkin lymphoma which have a male preponderance in Delhi or a combination of both the above-stated factors.

Kalyani *et al.*^[9] retrospectively analyzed the pathology records of all nonhematological malignancies at medical college Kolar, Karnataka from 1997 to 2006 of AYA, defined as age-group 15-44 years. Of the 730 cases, 142 (19.45%) were from the age-group 15-29 years. Of these, 50% of the cases were older AYA and M:F ratio was 1:1.32. Padhye *et al.*^[8] analyzed cancer patients diagnosed from 1985 to 2000 at Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH), Mumbai, where 10,717 cases from age-group 15-24 (defined as AYA) were diagnosed. Majority of them were from older age group and M:F ratio was 2.1:1. Akin to the above report by Padhye *et al.*, 47.3% of our cancers were among older AYA with a male preponderance with a caution that this study includes subject's up to 29 years in the study cohort. The female preponderance in Kalyani *et al.* study is due to the inclusion of older age-group, i.e., 15-44, and thus having more breast, thyroid, and female genital tract malignancies.

There is some variation in the data reported within our country such as higher incidence of leukemia and germ cell tumor in Mumbai study, which is plausible, as more patients with this diagnosis are treated at educational institutes/tertiary referral dedicated cancer centers such as TMH, Mumbai.

As compared to US SEER database,^[4] the tumors considerably more common in the US, as compared to our cohort were lymphomas, germ cell tumors of the female genital tract, and melanomas. In contrast, tumors such as leukemias,

Table 5: Five most common AYA cancers (in descending order) based on the Birch classification in our study and published data from other international cancer registries

Netherlands National PBCR, <i>n</i> = 23161, 1989-2009 ²²	Korea National HBCR, <i>n</i> = 39369, 1999-2010 ²¹	Max cancer center <i>n</i> = 287, Jan-Dec 2014
Melanoma	Carcinoma of thyroid	Carcinoma GI tract
Gonadal germ cell and trophoblastic	Carcinoma GI tract	Hodgkin lymphoma
Hodgkin lymphoma	Carcinoma genito urinary tract	Carcinoma genito urinary tract
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Gonadal germ cell and trophoblastic
Carcinoma genito urinary tract	Carcinoma breast	Carcinoma of thyroid, carcinoma head and neck
Carcinoma genito urinary tract	Carcinoma breast	Carcinoma of thyroid, carcinoma head and neck

carcinomas of the gastrointestinal tract, bone tumors, and central nervous system malignancies were relatively less common. As compared to SEER, Australian database^[13] and the Netherlands^[12] PBCR decrease in the incidence of melanomas is well-known in our population. Chronic, continuous sun exposure seen in tropical countries such as India is inversely associated with risk of melanoma and increased melanin in dark-skinned individuals acts as a natural sun-protection factor. A larger proportion of cervical cancers among AYA in the UK and Australia as compared to India is paradoxical. This paradox probably reflects differences in sexual behavior and screening practices in the two countries. As cervical screening in England starts at 25 years of age, there may be an artifactual higher incidence of cervical cancers in those aged 25-29 years of age compared with India, where cancers are only diagnosed when symptomatic. Table 5 compares our data set with international cancer registries reporting the AYA cancer incidence with their tumors classified as per the Birch classification.

We have several limitations in this study such as retrospective data collection, lack of incidence and survival analysis, and small sample size with a study duration of a year.

Though the observed differences in literature, as stated above, may be real, it is worthwhile to consider some factors, which may bias these findings. Various factors such as inconsistent defining criteria of AYA population (15-44 years Kalyani *et al.*^[9] vs. 15-24 years TMH study,^[8]), different data recording methods (retrospective analysis/population-based registries/prospective data collection, such as SEER database) and various classification schemes (Birch *et al.*/ICD-O) may lead to a reporting bias in the literature. Various etiological factors for nonepithelial cancers such as viruses, chronic infections, radiation, genetic and environmental factors, and for epithelial malignancies such as, tobacco use, alcohol consumption, dietary factors along with racial and ethnic differences are, in reality, responsible for the observed variation among different reports.^[14]

CONCLUSION

The patterns of malignancies, their (sub) types and demographic distribution in the AYA cancer patient population not only varies among different countries across

the world but also among different cancer centers within India. Knowing the prevalence of cancer and its subtypes among AYA can help us reascertain its importance and provide the interventions and proficiencies that address them. AYA oncology is in its infancy in our country. More research in this field will help us understand the needs of this unique reproductive, young population of India.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

1. Michelagnoli MP, Pritchard J, Phillips MB. Adolescent oncology — A homeland for the “lost tribe”. *Eur J Cancer* 2003;39:2571-2.
2. Census of India. Population Enumeration Data; Five-Year Age Group Data C-14 Tables. Available from: <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-14.html>. [Last accessed on 2014 Nov 20].
3. Adolescent Health: WHO Health Topic Page on Adolescent Health. Available from: http://www.who.int/topics/adolescent_health/en. [Last accessed on 2014 Nov 20].
4. Bleyer A, Leary MO, Barr R, Ries LA. *Cancer Epidemiology in Older Adolescents and Young Adults 15-29 Years of Age, Including SEER Incidence and Survival: 1975-2000*. Bethesda, MD: National Cancer Institute, NIH Pub. No. 06-5767; 2006.
5. Ballantine K, Sullivan M. Adolescent and young adult cancer incidence and survival in New Zealand 2000-2009. Auckland: National Child Cancer Network; 2013.
6. Percy C, Van Holten V, Muir C. *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology*. 2nd ed. Geneva: World Health Organization; 1990.
7. Birch JM, Alston RD, Kelsey AM, Quinn MJ, Babb P, McNally RJ. Classification and incidence of cancers in adolescents and young adults in England 1979-1997. *Br J Cancer* 2002;87:1267-74.
8. Padhye B, Kurkure PA, Arora B, Banavali SD, Vora T, Naryanan P, *et al.* Patterns of malignancies in adolescents and young adults in tertiary care center from developing country. Implication for outcome optimization and health service SIOP Abstract book 2006. p. 479-80.
9. Kalyani R, Das S, Kumar ML. Pattern of cancer in adolescent and young adults — A ten year study in India. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev* 2010;11:655-9.
10. Arora RS, Alston RD, Eden TO, Moran A, Geraci M, O’Hara C, *et al.* Cancer at ages 15-29 years: The contrasting incidence in India and England. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* 2012;58:55-60.
11. Moon EK, Park HJ, Oh CM, Jung KW, Shin HY, Park BK,

- et al.* Cancer incidence and survival among adolescents and young adults in Korea. PLoS One 2014;9:e96088.
12. Aben KK, van Gaal C, van Gils NA, van der Graaf WT, Zielhuis GA. Cancer in adolescents and young adults (15-29 years): A population-based study in the Netherlands 1989-2009. Acta Oncol 2012;51:922-33.
 13. Hagggar FA, Preen DB, Pereira G, Holman CD, Einarsdottir K. Cancer incidence and mortality trends in Australian adolescents and young adults, 1982-2007. BMC Cancer 2012;12:151.
 14. Wu X, Groves FD, McLaughlin CC, Jemal A, Martin J, Chen VW. Cancer incidence patterns among adolescents and young adults in the United States. Cancer Causes Control 2005;16:309-20.

New features on the journal's website

Optimized content for mobile and hand-held devices

HTML pages have been optimized for mobile and other hand-held devices (such as iPad, Kindle, iPod) for faster browsing speed.

Click on [**Mobile Full text**] from Table of Contents page.

This is simple HTML version for faster download on mobiles (if viewed on desktop, it will be automatically redirected to full HTML version)

E-Pub for hand-held devices

EPUB is an open e-book standard recommended by The International Digital Publishing Forum which is designed for reflowable content i.e. the text display can be optimized for a particular display device.

Click on [**EPub**] from Table of Contents page.

There are various e-Pub readers such as for Windows: Digital Editions, OS X: Calibre/Bookworm, iPhone/iPod Touch/iPad: Stanza, and Linux: Calibre/Bookworm.

E-Book for desktop

One can also see the entire issue as printed here in a 'flip book' version on desktops.

Links are available from Current Issue as well as Archives pages.

Click on  View as eBook