Cancer in Namibia 2006-2009

Data collected and entered by the Namibian Cancer Registry

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Foreword by the CEO of the Cancer Association of Namibia

The mission of the Cancer Association of Namibia, with cooperation from the community, is to fight cancer and its consequences country wide to benefit all Namibians by supporting research; health education and information and care and support services.

We are therefore extremely proud to present the 3rd Namibian Cancer Register dated 2006-2009. The previous two reports published covered the period of 1995-1998 and 2000-2005 respectively.

The Cancer Association does not receive financial support from the Government and rely on the public and corporate businesses for funding. It is only through continuous contributions by the community that the Association can continue to render vital services with-in Namibia such as the publication of this very important document.

The fight against cancer is a continuous and uncompromising one, which requires commitment on several fronts e.g. promoting research, prevention and the early detection of cancer. The Cancer Register places all role players in a position to work towards these objectives.

My sincere gratitude to each and every person who is involved in the fight against cancer. May we continue to strive to bring this disease under control?

Reinette Koegelenberg
CEO OF THE CANCER ASSOCIATION OF NAMIBIA



SUMMARY

This report summarises the results of an analysis of cancers reported to the Namibian National Cancer Registry from 2006 to 2009.

A total of 6363 people with malignant neoplasms were recorded among the Namibian population during this four-year period, of which 3156 were males (49.6%) and 3207 females (50.4%). With 'other skin' neoplasms excluded, there were 4968 people with malignant neoplasms; 2335 males (47.0%) and 2633 females (53.0%). Of this number, 44 (0.9%) were in children below the age of 15.

Overall, the incidence of all cancers including non-melanoma skin in males was 142.3 per 100 000 and in females was 109.3 per 100 000. Excluding non-melanoma skin cancers, the incidence of cancer overall in males was 100.7 per 100 000 and in females was 90.2 per 100 000. This represents a dramatic increase in incidence in both sexes compared to the previous reporting period (2000-2005) while the ranking of the most common types of cancer remained similar with the exception of a notable increase in the HIV-associated cancers (Kaposi sarcoma, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma and Eye cancer).

The most common cance	ers in Namib	ia by g	ender: 2006-2009		
Cancer in males	Proportion of all cancers (%)	ASR / 100 000	Cancer in females	Proportion of all cancers (%)	ASR / 100 000
Kaposi sarcoma	22.1	16.3	Breast	27.6	26.1
Prostate	19.2	23.5	Cervix	17.1	15.6
Mouth	4.5	5.0	Kaposi sarcoma	10.3	6.8
Lung/trachea/bronchus	4.3	5.1	Ovary	3.2	2.9
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	3.5	3.1	Colon	2.7	2.8
Colon	3.0	3.1	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	2.5	2.3
Eye	4.1	2.3	Melanoma of skin	2.3	2.2
			Lung/trachea/bronchus	2.1	2.3

This report describes the overall occurrence of cancer and the leading cancers in Namibia. This data continues to form a basis for future research into risk factors for cancers in the

Namibian population and for programme planning and advocacy. It is recommended that cancer be made a reportable condition in Namibia to improve these cancer statistics.

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that over 12 million new cases of cancer occur annually, and that more than half of these occur in developing countries (Ferlay et al., 2010). Cancer is the most common cause of death in developed countries. It is difficult to precisely estimate the burden of cancer mortality in developing countries, due to lack of and/or poor quality of available data. However, it is estimated that 10% of deaths in developing countries are due to cancer, and that given the aging of these populations, cancer incidence is increasing (WHO, 2002).

A cancer registry provides a framework for assessing and measuring the impact of cancer in communities and is important in the allocation of health resources. It is an essential surveillance device for measuring the effectiveness of any cancer control programme. The data produced furthermore provides a basis for research into cancer causes and prevention.

The Namibian Cancer Registry

The Namibian Cancer Registry (NCR) was started in 1995, when Rössing Uranium mine, in co-operation with the Namibian Ministry of Health (Oncology clinic) and the Cancer Association, collected all cancer cases reported to the Windhoek state pathology laboratory and the only existing private pathology laboratory from 1979 to 1994. From 1995 onwards, the NCR commenced active registration of both pathology-based and clinical cases for four sentinel regions (Erongo, Oranjemund, Oshakati and Khomas). Cases that are diagnosed in South Africa are re-routed to the Namibian registry via a network of registries, which are technically supported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

The NCR aims to provide a database of information that will ultimately lead to improved cancer prevention and control among the Namibian population. The main goals of the NCR are:

- To monitor the incidence of cancer among the Namibian population on an ongoing basis:
- To use observed cancer trends to predict future cancer patterns in Namibia;
- To provide information on the burden of cancer in different regions, and among different ethnic groups in Namibia;
- To monitor the effects of cancer prevention programmes, early detection or screening, treatment and palliative care;
- To provide information that will serve as a basis for research into cancer causes specific to the Namibian population.

The NCR has already contributed to the body of literature on Cancer in Africa (Parkin et al., 2003; Parkin et al., 2008; Sitas et al., 2008, Ferlay et al, 2010 – the WHO/IARC database GLOBOCAN 2008).

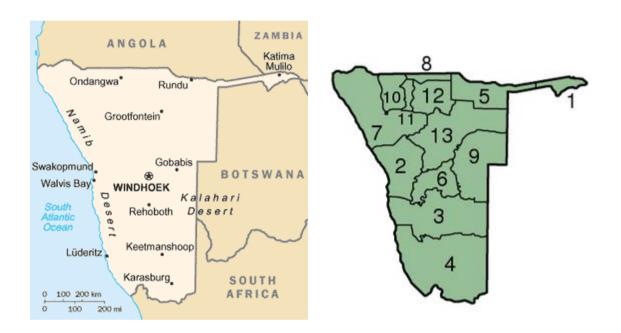
Namibia: Brief Introduction

Namibia, a southern African country shares borders with Angola and Zambia to the north, Botswana to the east, and South Africa to the south. It gained independence from South Africa in 1990 and its capital city is Windhoek. It is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world (2.5 inhabitants per square kilometre).

Namibia is one of Africa's most developed and stable countries. Tourism and mining form the backbone of Namibia's economy.

The majority of the Namibian population is Black African — mostly of the Ovambo ethnicity, which forms about half of the population — and is concentrated in the north of the country. There are also the Herero and Himba people who speak a similar language. In addition to the Black African majority, there are large groups of Khoisan (the Nama and San). Other Black Africans are descendants of refugees from Angola. There are also two smaller groups of people with mixed racial origins, called "Coloureds" and "Basters", who together make up 6% of the population. Whites of Portuguese, Dutch, German, British and French ancestry make up about 6% of the population. Most of Namibian whites and nearly all those of mixed race are Afrikaans speakers and share similar origins, culture, religion and genealogy as the

White and Coloured populations of neighbouring South Africa. A smaller proportion of whites, approximately 30,000, trace their origins directly back to German settlers and maintain German cultural and educational institutions. Figure 1 shows the map of Namibia and the geographic regions used in this report.



1 Caprivi 2 Erongo 3 Hardap 4 Karas 5 Okavango 6 Khomas7 Kunene 8 Ohangwena 9 Omaheke 10 Omusati 11 Oshana12 Oshikoto 13 Otjozonjupa

Figure 1: Map of Namibia

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data collection by the Namibian Cancer Registry

The NCR attempts to record, for each cancer patient, first name and surname, date of birth or approximate age, I.D. number, gender, marital status, ethnic origin, current residential address, place of birth, tobacco and alcohol use, reproductive history (for females), date of diagnosis of cancer, histology number, tumour site and histology, clinical stage of disease, basis of diagnosis, treatment given, vital status, and date and cause of death.

Until late 2010 data from the cancer registration form were entered into CanReg4 Software (Cooke et al., 2001; Cook et al., 2005). The data were migrated to CanReg5 (http://canreg.iarc.fr) in late 2010 and the data were validated and duplicates were identified using check and conversion programs for cancer registries (Ferlay et al., 2005). Tumour site and histology are coded using ICD-0-3 (2) (Fitz et al., 2001) at the time of data entry, but were converted to ICD-10 for the tabulation of cases for this report.

Data analysed in this report

Years analysed

The data from the NCR consisted of 20,540 cancer cases, recorded from 1969 to 2009. Between 1969 and 1994, the number of cases recorded per year ranged from 1 to 402. Data from 1989 to 1994 was analysed in the first report (Koehler, 1997). Active registration of both pathology-based and clinical cases was only started in 1995. A total of 5,141 cases¹ were recorded in the period from 1995 to 1998, approximately 1285 cases per year. In 1999 534 cases were recorded, thus these data were not included in any of the reports. The subsequent report covered the period from 2000 to 2005 and included 5009 cases, an average of approximately 834 cases per year (Carrara et al, 2009). The current report represents the most complete and reliable reflection of recent cancer occurrence in the Namibian population between 2006 and 2009. A total of 6,363 cases were recorded in this 4-year period (2006 to 2009²), an average of 1,591 cases each year and forms the basis of the analysis in this report.

Variables examined

Variables used in the analysis of the data from 2006 to 2009 included age (calculated from date of birth), gender, current region of residence, ethnicity, date of diagnosis of cancer, tumour site and histology, and basis of diagnosis. The variables describing tobacco and

¹ Previous reports in this series may contain minor differences in numbers resulting from ongoing correction of the dataset.

alcohol use, as well as female reproductive history, have improved since the previous report and will be examined further in another publication.

Population denominators

The population at risk for the period 2006-2009 was provided by the Namibian Central Bureau of Statistics based on projected population estimates modelled on the census data of 1996 and 2001 (Republic of Namibia, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2001). The average annual population at risk for the whole of Namibia for the period 2006-2009 is shown in Figure 1.

Data analysis and presentation

Incidence rates were calculated for the whole of the Namibian population in 5-year age groups. The upper age group was set at 65 and above, in view of uncertainty in recorded age among elderly subjects. Age standardisation was performed by the direct method, using the world standard population (Parkin et al., 1997).

Cancer incidence by sex and 5 year age group (Tables 1 and 2) were generated using CanReg5, IARC. Frequencies of cancer by ethnic group (Tables 3 and 4) and region (Tables 5 and 6) were generated manually in Stata, version 11 (StataCorp LP, 4905 Lakeway Drive, College Station, TX 77845, USA).

Occurrence rates could only be calculated for males and females for the whole of Namibia, as population denominators in 5-year age groups were not available for different ethnic groups, nor geographic regions by sex. However, frequency tables are presented to summarise the available results for ethnic group and geographic region. Rate calculations for 'all cancers' and ranking of cancers exclude 'other skin' (ICD10-C44), which is standard practice in cancer registry reports, and allows for international comparisons.

RESULTS

A total of 6,363 malignant neoplasms were recorded among the Namibian population over the four-year period from 2006 to 2009, of which 3,207 occurred in males (50.4%) and 3,156 occurred in females (49.6%). The corresponding average number of cases reported annually was 1591.5, 801.75 in males and 787.5 in females. With 'other skin' excluded, the data set consisted of 4,968 malignant neoplasms, 2,335 occurred in males (47.0%) and 2,633 occurred in females (53.0%). Of this number, 44 (0.9%) recorded cases were in children below the age of 15. Thus an average of 11 cases was reported annually in children. Eighty-six percent of all cases were verified with histology.

Tables 1 and 2 show the frequencies, incidence rate per 100 000 in 5-year age groups, crude rate, proportions of all cancers, cumulative rates (0-64) and age standardised rates (ASR) by site and gender for the period 2006 to 2009. Tables 3, and 4 show cancer frequencies and proportions by ethnic group for males and females respectively. Tables 5 and 6, show cancer frequencies and proportions by region for males and females, respectively. Appendix 1 shows the cancer frequencies by site and gender in single calendar years of observation. This shows that in 2009 the numbers of cancers recorded was almost three times that for the previous 3 years. More vigilant registration was instituted in 2009 after the previous report was collated and the diminished number of registrations in the previous reporting period was noted. Hence the numbers reported for 2009 are likely to be the most accurate reflection of the annual burden of cancer in Namibia.

Leading cancers among males

The most frequent cancer among men was Kaposi sarcoma (22.1%, ASR 16.3), followed by prostate cancer (19.2%, ASR 23.5), mouth (4.5%, ASR 5.0), lung / trachea / bronchus (4.3%, ASR 5.1), Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (3.5%, ASR 3.1), and cancers of the colon (3.0%, ASR 3.1) and eye (2.8%, ASR 2.3).

Kaposi sarcoma

A total of 516 cases of Kaposi sarcoma (KS) were reported from 2006 to 2009, comprising 22.1% of all cancer cases in males during the four-year period. The overall ASR for KS was 16.3 per 100 000 which almost doubled since the last reporting period. The highest incidence occurred among males aged between 40 and 44 years (ASR 51.5 per 100 000).

KS was among the five leading cancers in males in all ethnic groups examined, except for the White, Baster, Coloured, San / Bushman and Tswana groups. Very few cancers were recorded in the San / Bushman and Tswana groups overall. On average, over the four-year period, KS was the leading cancer among males in the Ovambo (41.9%), Caprivian (36.2%), Kavango (31.9%) and Damara (16.4%) ethnic groups.

KS was the leading cancer in males in almost all regions of Namibia (Caprivi, Oshana, Kavango, Karas, Oshikoto, Otjozonjupa Omusati and Ohangwena) and among the five leading cancers in other regions.

Prostate cancer

Cancer of the prostate was the second most common cancer among males during the period from 2006 to 2009. A total of 449 cases were reported, comprising 19.2% of all male cancers. The annual ASR for prostate cancer was 23.5 per 100 000, an almost 3-fold increase compared to the previous reporting period. Incidence increased with age from 1.3 per 100 000 at age 30 to 34 to 204.4 per 100 000 for men aged 65 and older.

Cancer of the prostate was the leading cancer for the Tswana (26.3%), Herero (22.4%), Baster (19.2%), Coloured (18.8%), Nama (18.3%), San/Bushman (16.7%), and White (13.2%) ethnic groups.

This cancer was among the five leading male cancers in almost all regions and was the most frequent cancer in males in the Omaheke region (9.9%).

Mouth cancer

Cancer of the mouth was the third most common cancer between 2006 and 2009. A total of 104 cases were reported, comprising 4.5% of all male cancers. Mouth and tongue cancer are often combined, if this were done, mouth/tongue cancer would comprise 6.2% of all cancers in men. The data for mouth and tongue cancer were however disaggregated for this report. The ASR for cancer of the mouth was 5.0 per 100 000. The incidence increased with increasing age, from less than 1.0 per 100 000 in those aged 20-24 years, up to 22.6 per 100 000 in those aged 60-64 years.

Cancer of the mouth was among the five most common cancers among the Nama (40.6%), Tswana (21.1%), Herero (8.2%), Damara (7.6%), Coloured (6.9%) and Kavango (6.7%) ethnic groups.

Cancer of the mouth was the most frequent cancer in males living Kunene (8.3%) and was one of the five leading cancers in most other regions in Namibia.

Lung/trachea/bronchus cancer

Cancers of the lung/trachea/bronchus were the fourth most common cancer among males during the period 2006 to 2009. A total of 101 cases were recorded, comprising 4.3% of all male cancers. The ASR for cancers of the lung/trachea/bronchus was 5.1 per 100 000. The occurrence of cancer of the lung/trachea/bronchus increased with increasing age from 0.3 per 100 000 in males aged 25-29 years to 35.8 per 100 000 in males aged 65 years and older.

Cancer of the lung/trachea/bronchus was among the five most common cancers among Coloured (9.9%), Baster (7.2%) and White (3.1%) ethnic males.

Cancer of the lung/trachea/bronchus was among the top five cancers in several regions (Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Kunene, Kavango, Omaheke, and Ohangwena), but was no longer the most common cancer in any region.

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) ranked fifth among cancers in Namibian males for the period 2006 to 2009 (89 cases reported, comprising 3.5% of all male cancers). The ASR for NHL in males was 3.1 per 100 000. Within age groups, the annual incidence per 100 000 tended to increase with age from 0.2 in those aged 0-4, up to 13.1 in those males aged 55-59 years.

NHL was among the top five cancers in males of the Caprivian (10.6%), Kavango (5.9%) and Ovambo (3.8%) ethnic groups.

NHL was the second most common cancer among males living in the Caprivi region and among the top five cancers in the Kavango and Otjozonjupa regions.

Other notable cancers in males

Colon cancer appeared as the sixth most common cancer among males in Namibia with a total of 69 cases reported during the period 2006 to 2009 (3.0% of all male cancers; ASR 3.1 per 100 000). The incidence of colon cancer increased with age and was highest in those aged 65 and older, with an annual incidence of 18.2 per 100 000 in this age group. Although colon cancer ranked as the sixth most common cancer overall, it appeared among the five leading cancers among the Coloured (9.9%), San (8.3%), Baster (5.6%) and White (2.8%) ethnic groups. Rectal cancers were reported separately from colon cancer in this report; 51 cases of rectal cancer were reported in this period among males, comprising 1.3% of male cancers and the ASR for rectal cancer was 2.5 per 100 000 males..

Among Whites, prostate, melanoma of skin, lung, colon and rectal cancers were the five leading cancers in males accounting for 13.2%, 3.2%, 3.1%, 2.8% and 2.5% of all cancers in white males, respectively.

Oesophageal cancer was no longer jointly the most common cancer among male Damara but was now ranked sixth most common cancer. Oesophageal cancer was among the 5 most common cancers among the Nama and Herero ethnic groups (7.7% and 4.4% of all cancers in males respectively).

Leading cancers among females

The predominant cancer in women was breast cancer (27.6%, ASR 26.1), followed by cancers of the cervix (17.1%, ASR 15.6), Kaposi sarcoma (10.3%, ASR 6.8), ovary (3.2%, 2.9 ASR), colon (2.7%, ASR 2.8), Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (2.5%, ASR 2.3), melanoma of skin (2.3%, ASR 2.2) and lung / trachea / bronchus (2.1%, ASR 2.3) cancers.

Breast cancer

Breast cancer was the most common cancer among Namibian women between 2006 and 2009. A total of 728 cases were reported, comprising 26.1% of all female cancers. The ASR for female breast cancer was 26.1 per 100 000. The annual incidence increased with increasing age, peaking at 95.6 per 100 000 in women aged 60 to 64 years.

Breast cancer was either the most common, or the second most common cancer in most ethnic groups, Coloured (38.8%), Baster (30.3%), Damara (30.0%), Tswana (30.0%), Herero (29.9%), Nama (28.7%), White (22.7%), San (18.2%) and Ovambo women (19.2%) and among the 5 most frequent cancers among Kavango (13.2%) and Caprivian (6.4%) women.

Breast cancer was the most common cancer in most regions (Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Kunene, Omaheke and Otjozonjupa), and the second most common cancer in Oshana, Kavango, Oshikoto, Omusati, and Ohangwena regions.

Cervix cancer

Cervical cancer was the second most common cancer among women with 449 diagnoses (17.1% of all cancers in females). The ASR for cervical cancer was 15.6 per 100 000. The annual incidence of cervical cancer increased with increasing age, peaking at 52.9 per 100 000 in women aged 65 years and older.

Cervical cancer was either the leading cancer or the second most common cancer in all ethnic groups except whites (where it ranked 4th), ranging from 2.7% of female cancers in this group, to 25.4% among Caprivian women.

Cervical cancer was among the top three cancers in each region comprising between 8.0% of cancers in Khomas and 35.9% of all cancers in Ohangwena region.

Kaposi sarcoma

Kaposi Sarcoma (KS) was the third most common cancer among women in this four-year reporting period. A total of 272 cases were reported, comprising 10.3% of all female cancers. The ASR was 6.8 per 100 000 up from 4.1 per 100 000 in the previous reporting period. Annual incidence according to age showed a bell-shaped curve, increasing with age and peaking at 23.6 per 100 000 women among those who were aged 30 to 34 years and then decreasing in older women.

KS was the leading female cancer in the Caprivian (33.3%) and Kavango (22.2%) ethnic groups. KS was among the five top cancers in the Ovambo (16.2%), Tswana (10.0%), Damara (9.9%), San (9.1%), Nama (6.6%) and the Herero (6.0%), ethnic groups.

It was also among the three most common cancers in almost all of the regions of Namibia, except in Hardap, Kunene, Oshana and Omaheke; in these regions it still ranked in the top five most common cancers among Namibian women.

Ovarian cancer

Cancer of the ovary was the fourth most common cancer among Namibian women during the period 2006 to 2009. A total of 83 cases were reported, comprising 3.2% of all female cancers. The ASR for ovarian cancer was 2.9 per 100 000. Annual incidence increased with age, peaking at 11.1 per 100 000 in women aged 65 years and older.

Ovarian cancer was among the five most common cancers among Tswana (10.0%), Caprivian (4.8%), Baster (4.2%), Kavango (4.2%), Nama (4.1%), Coloured (3.4%) and Herero (3.0%) women.

Regionally, ovarian cancer appeared among the five leading cancers in Hardap, Kavango, Kunene and Otjozonjupa regions ranging between 2.5% and 6.4% of all cancers in females.

Colon cancer

Cancer of the colon was the fifth most common cancer among women. A total of 72 cases were reported from 2006 to 2009 (2.7% of all female cancers). The ASR for cancer of the colon was 2.8 per 100 000. The annual incidence of colon cancer increased with increasing age, with 11.1 cases per 100 000 occurring in women aged 65 years and older.

Cancer of the colon was among the five leading cancers among women in the Baster (5.0%), White (3.7%) and Coloured (3.4%) ethnic groups.

Cancer of the colon was among the five most common cancers in females in the Erongo (4.1%) and Khomas (3.6%) regions.

Rectal cancer was reported separately in this report. During this period 42 cases of rectal cancer were recorded, comprising 1.6% of cancers in females and an ASR of 1.5 per 100 000 females.

Other notable cancers in females

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma was the sixth most common cancer among females between 2006 and 2009, comprising 2.5% of all cancers in women, ASR 2.3 per 100 000, and showed an erratic trend of incidence according to age group, the peak incidence occurred in women aged 60 to 64 years of age (ASR 60-64 18.0 per 100 000). Melanoma of the skin was the seventh most common cancer among women overall (2.3% of all cancer in women, ASR 2.2 per 100 000) and showed a trend of increasing incidence with increasing age, peaking in women aged 65 years and older (ASR 112.2 per 100 000).

Melanoma of the skin was however the second most common cancer among white women, comprising 4.1% of all cancers in females. Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer was the third most common cancer among the San females, comprising 9.1% of all cancers. Eye cancer

was the third most common cancer among Ovambo females (comprising 3.4% of all cancers).

Childhood cancers

A total of 48 cancer cases were recorded in children below the age of 15 during the four-year period 2006 to 2009, 60.4%) were males. Excluding other skin cancers, 44 cases were recorded among children (ages 0-14). The most common cancer in children was Kaposi sarcoma (10 cases, 22.7%), followed by connective tissue cancers (9 cases, 20.5%) and in joint third ranking was Wilm's tumour and Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (4 cases, 9.1%). There was only a single case of retinoblastoma reported (2.3% of all cancers in children).

Basis of diagnosis of cancers

The proportion of all cancers that were histologically verified between 2006 and 2009 was 86.4%, when "other skin" was excluded this dropped to 82.6%. Only 39.5% of Kaposi's sarcoma was histologically verified, while many other cancers were all histologically verified. Thirteen percent of all cancers were diagnosed by clinical investigation (clinical only/clinical investigation). Other diagnosis methods accounted for less than 5.0% of cancer diagnoses (data shown in Table 7).

DISCUSSION

Limitations

The annual number of cancer cases reported by the NCR in the period 2006-2009 almost doubled compared with the previous reporting period (2000-2005) which had shown an unexpected decline. This is in line with the numbers reported in the period 1995 to 1998. However, the number of cases reported in 2009 was almost three-fold higher than for the preceding 3 years. When the data for the previous report were collated in 2009 and the declining number of registrations was noted, extra vigilance in cancer registration was instituted. These efforts clearly paid off and the 2009 data more likely reflect the true annual

burden of cancer in Namibia. Stability in numbers reported and estimated ASRs is imperative for clear interpretation of cancer trends over time.

Cancers associated with HIV infection

The prevalence of HIV among pregnant women in Namibia reached its peak of approximately 22.0% in 2002 and has since appeared to steadily decline to 17.8% in 2008. The occurrence of HIV associated cancers has therefore, as in many other high HIV prevalence African countries, increased over time. Declining incidence of HIV associated cancers is likely to lag behind declining HIV prevalence and incidence estimates, and the impact of improving access to HIV treatment on cancer patterns is yet to be noted in Namibia. Kaposi sarcoma remained the most common cancer among males and the third most common in females, although as a proportion of all cancers has shown increases in both sexes. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma was the fifth most common cancer in males and the sixth most common in females. The proportion of HIV associated cancers has shown a trend of increase over time. The relative frequency of KS increased from 6% to 10% during the period of the previous report. During the period of this report, the relative frequency of KS among men was 22.1% and among women was 10.3%. The ratio of KS in Namibian males compared with females is narrowing over time, indicating that the occurrence of KS is increasing more rapidly among women compared with men. The appearance of KS among the leading cancer sites is undoubtedly linked to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Since the advent of HIV, KS has become the leading cancer in men, and the second leading cancer in women, in Zimbabwe and most central and east African countries. Those aged 15 to 44 are most affected. The recently discovered human herpes virus 8 (HHV-8) / Kaposi's sarcoma associated herpes virus (KSHV), is the necessary causal agent in the development of KS. The relationship between HIV and HHV8 in causing Kaposi's sarcoma has now been well described. Other known risk factors for KS include increasing age and male sex.

The current incidence rates for KS in Namibia are likely to be an underestimation of the true rates. Firstly, biopsies are usually only performed for patients with a single lesion or very early lesions, or if the doctor is inexperienced in recognising KS. Many KS patients are already so ill that they are treated supportively and no biopsies are performed. In addition, patients from peripheral areas with advanced illness are treated supportively and are unlikely

to be referred to the sentinel areas. These cases would therefore not be recorded by the registry.

If the HIV epidemic progresses in Namibia as it has in other African countries, then the incidence of KS will increase dramatically in coming years. Other cancers that are likely to increase because of HIV immunosuppression include non-Hodgkin lymphoma and, possibly, conjunctival cancers (Newton et al. 2002). It is unclear whether cervical cancer and other female genital cancers, which also have a viral aetiology, will increase in incidence as a result of HIV. However, an HIV prevention programme, if effectively implemented, should ultimately reduce the incidence of HIV-related cancers in men, women and children (International Collaborative Group on HIV and Cancer, 2000). Effective roll-out of antiretroviral treatment for HIV will also likely reduce the incidence of HIV-associated cancers such as KS and NHL. The surveillance of cancer patterns in Namibia, particularly within different regions and ethnic groups, would form an essential part of such a programme.

Prostate cancer

Prostate cancer remained the second most common cancer among males overall in the period 2006 to 2009, but the incidence increased almost 3-fold compared to the previous reporting period (2000-2005). Prostate cancer was among the five most frequent cancers in almost all ethnic groups and regions examined. Prostate cancer is one of the leading cancers in men worldwide. Incidence rates vary from 1 to 100 per 100,000 in different areas of the world, suggesting that regional factors play a role in its aetiology. Risk factors for prostate cancer include diets high in fat and low in vegetables. There is suspicion that infections may play a role, but the agent(s) responsible have not been identified. In many western countries, the incidence of prostate cancer is increasing, possibly due to the increasing use of prostate specific antigen (PSA) as a screening tool. Further investigation is warranted to explore reasons for the recent increase in incidence of prostate cancer, and to determine risk factors for prostate cancer specific to Namibia.

Tobacco and alcohol related cancers

Cancers of the oral cavity, larynx and oesophagus were among the ten leading cancers in Namibian males and females. Internationally, tobacco smoking and alcohol consumption are the main risk factors for these cancers, with the two factors combined having a multiplicative effect on risk. Lung cancer was also among the five leading cancers in certain ethnic groups (White, Baster and Coloured). The main cause of lung cancer is tobacco smoking, for which there is a clear dose-response effect, related to both duration of smoking and amount smoked.

Tobacco is a risk factor for cancer both in its smoked and chewed form, and in the form of oral snuff. Chewing the areca (betel) nut is a dominant risk factor for oral cancer in certain communities worldwide, including in South Africa. Pipe-smoking is a risk factor for lip cancers. It is essential to monitor amounts and types of alcohol and tobacco consumption by Namibians with particular cancers, so that risk factors specific to this population can be determined, and preventative programmes instituted.

Oral cancers and oesophageal cancer tended to decline during the period of this report. The declines may be due to as yet undefined changes in alcohol use or smoking habits. The male to female ratios for tobacco and alcohol related cancers in Namibia were 6.3, 5.5, 2.3 and 2.2 for cancers of the oesophagus, larynx, oral cavity and lung respectively. These ratios may reflect different patterns of tobacco and alcohol use among males and females, however further study is required to clarify the risk factors.

Additional risk factors exist for these cancers in different ethnic / regional groups, e.g. exposure to fungal toxins (oesophageal cancer), domestic and industrial pollution (larynx and lung) and ultra-violet radiation (lip). The relative importance of different risk factors for alcohol and tobacco related cancers needs to be determined for each population group in Namibia. Given the prominence of cancers of the upper aero digestive tract among certain ethnic groups, it would be important to investigate the existence of unusual risk factors for these cancers among Namibians.

Female-specific cancers

Breast cancer and cervical cancer were the two most common cancers among women in all ethnic and regional groups in Namibia. The relative frequency of both these cancers remained approximately constant from 2006 to 2009.

Risk factors for female breast cancer include early menarche, late age at first childbirth, a high-fat diet and certain genetic mutations, including BRCA1/2. Other possible risk factors include high alcohol consumption and the use of certain post-menopausal hormone replacement therapies. Public health campaigns that encourage women to present early to hospital for a breast exam could reduce mortality from this disease.

Risk factors for cervical cancer include infection with certain types of human papillomaviruses (HPV), early initiation of sexual intercourse, a history of multiple sexual partners (or a partner with multiple sexual partners), a history of sexually transmitted infections, cigarette smoking and long term use of oral contraception. Lower socio-economic status has been associated with a higher risk of developing cervical cancer, possibly due to lack of access to good health care and Papanicolaou ('Pap-smear') tests. Although only a small proportion of women infected with HPV develop cervical cancer, recent studies have shown that women who have used hormonal contraceptives on a long-term basis (more than five years) are more likely to develop cancer of the cervix than those with less contraceptive use. Cervical cancer screening programs have been demonstrated to reduce the incidence of this cancer, and it is recommended that such a programme be implemented in Namibia. Cervical cancer rates among all race groups should be closely monitored as the HIV epidemic progresses. Furthermore, roll-out of the HPV vaccine is likely to lead to significant reductions in cervical cancer but it is currently unaffordable under the current pricing structures.

Ovarian cancer was the fourth most common cancer among Namibian women. Risk factors for ovarian cancer include certain genetic mutations (BRCA1/2), delayed age at first pregnancy, lower parity, and a high-fat diet. Current users of oral contraceptives appear to be protected, although post-menopausal women who are on long-term hormone replacement therapy may be at increased risk. No cost-effective screening methods are

currently available. As with the other cancers discussed, it would be important to obtain detailed information on these patterns of use that are specific to subgroups within Namibia that are associated with these female cancers.

Colon cancer

Colon cancer was the sixth most common cancer among Namibian men, and the fifth most common cancer among women. Risk factors for colorectal cancer include high-fat/low-fibre diets, inflammatory bowel disease, and a family history of colon cancer (particularly among first-degree relatives). High dietary folate has been shown to be protective. Rates of colorectal cancer are higher in western countries than in developing countries.

Basal and Squamous Cell Skin Cancers

For the purposes of this report, basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin (BCC and SCC; categorised as 'other skin') were excluded from rate calculations for 'all cancers', as well as frequency rankings of cancers. This is standard practice in cancer registry reports, and this format allows international comparisons to be made. These lesions are often treated at outpatient facilities or doctors' rooms without histological confirmation, and rates are therefore underestimated. Despite these limitations, these non-melanoma skin cancers were the most common cancer overall among males (21.8%, ASR 41.6) and the second most common among females (12.5%, ASR 19.2) in Namibia, a dramatic increase in both sexes compared to the previous reporting period which had unexplained declines. Risk factors for these cancers include fair skin, albinism, and short, intense sun exposure; these cancers are therefore, as anticipated, most common among whites. Given the high incidence and known risk factors, it is important to highlight these cancers in preventative and educational public health programmes.

Cancers among children

It is uncertain whether the data used for this report were complete with respect to childhood cancers. However, it is important to note that Kaposi's sarcoma was the most common cancer among children from 2006-2009 (10 cases, 22.7% of all cancers in children. In the

previous reporting period there were 9 cases of KS accounting for 12.0% of all cancer among children. In contrast, there were no cases of KS among Namibian children in studies carried out from 1983 to 1998 (Wessels and Hesseling, 1996), and 1989 to 1994 (Koehler, 1997).

RECOMMENDATIONS

This report has highlighted the leading cancers in Namibian males and females overall, and examined cancer frequencies in the different ethnic groups and geographic regions.

Calculation of incidence rates by gender, population group, ethnic group and region is important, as disease patterns differ due to differences in susceptibilities and exposures in different groups (e.g. genetic susceptibilities, socio-economic status, diet, alcohol and tobacco use). In addition, differences between groups help to identify inequalities in service delivery or utilisation. However, for this report, it was only possible to calculate incidence rates for the whole of Namibia (males and females), as population size estimates by 5-year age groups were not available for the different ethnic groups nor for regions.

The three-fold increase in number of cases of cancer reported to the NCR in 2009 compared with 2006-2008 requires careful monitoring to ensure that good quality cancer statistics can be provided and trends in cancer incidence be meaningfully interpreted. If indeed the 2009 data are the most accurate estimate of cancer incidence in Namibia will be ascertained in subsequent reports.

Since these data are required for the development of cancer control programmes and advocacy, and to improve the cancer statistics for Namibia, it is recommended that cancer be made a reportable condition.

Accurate collection of regional data

During the analysis of the data it became apparent, as it had in the previous report, that cancer occurrence appeared to be much higher in Khomas than in other regions. It was ascertained that, if no address was stated on the histology report, the address was taken to

be Windhoek, and coded as Khomas region. An estimated 40% of histology cases were coded in this way. We strongly recommend that, in the future, missing data be recorded as such, and that efforts are made to accurately record region of residence. If this is done, and population denominators become available, incidence rates can be calculated accurately for regions. Collecting such data correctly will in future highlight regional differences in cancers, which will help in determining risk factors and inform prevention programmes.

Provision of population statistics by ethnic group

Examining cancer incidence by ethnic group is extremely important in cancer epidemiology, as different ethnic groups have different genetic susceptibilities to cancer, and are exposed to different environmental risk factors. They therefore display different cancer patterns, which require public health interventions tailored to specific ethnic groups.

Patterns such as these can only be accurately determined if age standardised incidence rates are calculated; however estimates of the numbers of people in each grouping are required for such calculations. It is therefore strongly recommended that such figures be obtained for future cancer registry reports and that the NCR advocate the Namibian Central Bureau of Statistics to collect and provide these data in the next census. A minimal requirement would be population estimates for 'white', 'black' and 'mixed' ethnic groupings.

CONCLUSION

The NCR has been successful in producing a data set that indicates the overall occurrence of cancer in Namibia. This data has highlighted the leading cancers in Namibia, which will form a basis for research into risk factors for cancer specific to the Namibian population. Refinement of the data collection process and access to more detailed population statistics will hopefully allow more detailed reports to be produced in the future. Nevertheless, the current report indicates that the NCR is an essential resource and an asset to the public health system.

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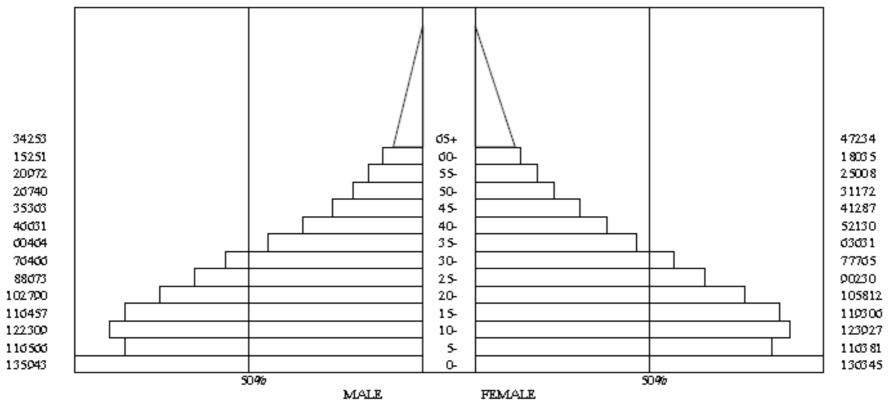
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Males 998 884, Females 1 048 268, Total 2 047 151

Figure 2: Population of Namibia (2006-2009)

The following summary measures have been used in tables:

- Site a shortened version of the full ICD-10 title describes each site or site grouping
- All ages the total number of cases by site and for all sites
- Age unk the number of cases of unknown age by site
- 0-, 5-, 10-... the age groups for which incidence data is presented
- Crude rate the crude average annual incidence rate, based on the total number of registrations by site
- % The proportional frequency of each site to the total of all sites excluding ICD10 C44 (Other skin)
- CUM 0-64 the sum over each year of age of the age-specific incidence rates, taken from birth to age 64
- ASR(W) the world age-standardized incidence rate by site
- ICD(10th) the ICD-10 code(s) corresponding to the site or group of sites given in the left hand column

Table 1: NAMBIA (2006-2009) Annual incidence per 100,000 by age group – Male

SITE	ALL AGES		0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	CRUD RAT		7. Y	UM CUM . -64 0-74		ICD (10th)
Lip Tongue Mouth Saliyary glands Tonsil Other cropharynx Nasopharynx Hypopharynx Pharynx unspecified	1 40 104 24 29 6 13 13	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-	-	-	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0 0.3 0.3 0.7	0.4 1.7 1.2	1.6 1.6 1.1	4.9 7.1 0.7 1.4 - 0.7	10.3 17.8 5.6 4.7 0.9 0.9 1.9	1.2 9.5 23.8 6.0 4.8 1.2 2.4 6.0 1.2	24.6 3.3 4.9 1.6 1.6 1.6	7.3 21.2 3.6 8.8 2.2 1.5 3.6	0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 6 4 6 1 7 1 2 0 3 0	.7 0 .5 0 .2 0 .3 0 .6 0	0.01 0.13 0.39 0.09 0.09 0.02 0.04 0.05	0.0 1.8 5.0 1.1 1.4 0.3 0.5 0.7 0.0	C00 C01-02 C03-06 C07-08 C09 C10 C11 C12-13 C14
Oesophagus Stomach Small intestine Colon Rectum Anus Liver Callbladder etc. Pancreas	47 45 3 69 51 7 60 2 31	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-	-	0.4		0.2	0.3 0.8 0.3 0.6	0.3 1.0 0.7 0.7 1.6	0.8 0.4 2.5 0.4 0.4	1.1 0.5 2.1 1.1 1.1 3.2	2.1 1.4 4.9 2.1 4.2 0.7	3.7 6.5 8.4 5.6 0.9 8.4 1.9 4.7	3.6 4.8 11.9 9.5 - 11.9	24.6 11.5 3.3 6.6 13.1 - 3.3 - 8.2	13.9 13.9 18.2 13.9 1.5 12.4	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 0 7 3 3 2 2 0 5 2	.9 0 1.0 0 1.2 0 1.3 0 1.6 0	0.18 0.13 0.02 0.19 0.16 0.01 0.17 0.01	2.5 0.2 3.1 2.5 0.3 2.5 0.1 1.5	C15 C16 C17 C18 C19-20 C21 C22 C23-24 C25
Nose, simuses etc. Larynx Trachea, bronchus and lung Other thoracic organs	17 63 101 5	0 0 0	-	-	0.4 - -	0.2 - - -	0.2	0.3 0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1 0.5 2.1 0.5	1.4 2.8 4.2	1.9 3.7 9.3 0.9	7.2 11.9	3.3 22.9 31.1	1.5 24.1 35.8 1.5	0 1 2 0	6 2 5 4 1 0	.7 0 .3 0 .2 0	0.05 0.19 0.30 0.01	0.6 3.3 5.1 0.2	C30-31 C32 C33-34 C37-38
Bone Melanoma of skin Other skin	31 55 872	0	-	-	0.2 - 0.4	3.0 - 0.2	0.2 0.7	0.6 3.1	0.3 0.3 11.4	0.8 1.2 11.2	1.6 1.6 17.2	1.4 4.2 45.2	1.9 3.7 <i>6</i> 9.2	13.1 129.9	4.9 142.6	1.5 15.3 311.6	0 1 21:	4 2	.4 0	0.05 0.15 0.1 <i>6</i>	0.8 2.5 41.6	C40-41 C43 C44
Mesothelioma Kaposi sarcoma Connective and soft tissue	4 516 34	0 0 0	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.6 0.2	0.4	3.2 0.7	7.3 1.1	33.0 0.3	48.0 0.4	51.5 1.6	43.1 2.8	41.1 2.8	2.4 27.4 3.6	22.9 1.6	1.5 10.9 5.8	0 12 0	9 22	.1 1	0.01 1.40 0.08	0.2 16.3 1.3	C45 C46 C47,C49
Breast Penis Prostate Testis Other male genital organs	22 12 449 14 0	0 0 0 0	-	-	- - -	0.2	0.2	-	0.3 1.3 0.7	2.1 0.4 1.2	1.6 0.5	2.1 10.6 0.7	0.9 3.7 31.8 1.9	2.4 44.1	9.8 3.3 124.6	3.6 2.9 204.4 2.2	0 0 11 0	3 0 2 19 4 0	0.5 C 0.2 1 0.6 C	0.09 0.04 0.07 0.03	1.0 0.6 23.5 0.5 0.0	C50 C61 C62 C63
Kidney Renal pelvis Ureter Bladder Other urinary organs	31 1 0 53 0	0 0 0 0	0.6 - - - -	- - - -	0.2 - - -	:	- - - -	0.3 - - 0.3	- - 0.3	0.4 - 1.2	1.1 - - -	0.7 - 2.1	1.9 - 2.8	8.3 - - 60 -	3.3 - - 8.2 -	8.0 0.7 2 <i>3.4</i>	0 0 0 1.	0 0 0 0 3 2	1.0 0 1.0 0 1.3 6	0.08 0.00 0.00 0. 10 0.00	1.4 0.1 0.0 2.6 0.0	C64 C65 C66 C67 C68
Bye Brain, nervous system Thyroid Adrenal gland Other endocrine	65 <i>16</i> 8 0 2	0 0 0 0	- - - -	- - - -	0.2 - - - 0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6 0.6 0.3 -	3.9 0.3 - -	6.2 0.8 0.4 -	3.2 1.1	7.1	3.7	6.0 3.6 - -	3.3 4.9 1.6 -	5.8 1.5 2.2	1 0. 0 0 0	4 0 2 0 0 0	1.7 0 1.3 0 1.0 0	0.17 0.05 0.02 0.00 0.00	2.3 0.6 0.3 0.0 0.0	C 69 C 70-72 C 73 C 74 C 75
Hodgkin disease Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Immunoproliferative diseases Multiple myeloma	22 81 1 26	0 0 0	0.2	0.2 0.2 -	0.2 0.4 -	1.1 0.2 -	0.7 1.0 -	1.1 0.8 - 0.3	0.3 1.3 - 0.3	1.2 2.9 - 0.4	5.9 0.5	9.2 1.4	5.6 4.7	2.4 13.1 1.2 6.0	1.6 8.2 8.2	0.7 8.8 3.6	0 2 0 0	0 3	.5 0 1.0 0	0.04 0.25 0.01 0.11	0.6 3.1 0.0 1.2	C81 C82-85, C96 C88 C90
Lymphoid leukaemia Myeloid leukaemia Leukaemia unspecified Myeloproliferative disorders Myelodysplastic syndromes	14 29 4 1 0	0 0 0	-	-	0.2	0.4 1.3 -	1.0 0.2	0.3 0.8 0.3 -	1.0	0.8	-	0.7 1.4 - -	0.9 0.9 0.9	2.4	4.9 1.6 - -	4.4 3.6 0.7	0 0 0 0	7 1 1 0 0 0	.2 0 .2 0	0.04 0.06 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.7 0.9 0.1 0.0 0.0	C91 C92-94 C95 MPD MDS
Other and unspecified	112	0	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.7	6.4	6.5	13.1	19.7	37.2	2			.27	5.2	0& U
All sites	3207	0	1.1	0.9	3.9	8.4	11.2	22.3	63.4	91.0	109.4	178.1	283.3	407.7	540.9	853.2	80				42.3	ALL
All sites but C44	2335	0	1.1	0.9	3.5	8.2	10.5	19.2	52.0	79.8	92.2	132.9	214.1	277.7	398.3	541.6	58	4 100	1.0 6	i.45 1	.00.7	ALLbC44

Table 2: NAMIBIA (2006-2009) Annual incidence per 100,000 by age group – Female

SITE	ALL A	AGE INK	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	CRU RA		(Ø. \	O-64 0-74		ICD (10th)
Lip Tongue Mouth Salivary glands Tonsil Other oropharynx Nasopharynx Hypopharynx Pharynx Pharynx unspecified	0 23 53 21 10 5 8 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-	0.2	-	-	0.5	0.3 0.6	0.3 1.6 1.6	0.4	0.5 1.0 0.5 - 0.5	1.2 1.8 1.2 1.8	1.6 4.8 2.4	6.0 4.0 - 3.0 2.0	9.7 11.1 1.4 1.4 2.8 1.4	2.1 12.2 2.6 3.2 - 0.5		0.5 1.3 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.0	0.9 2.0 0.8 0.4 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.0	0.00 0.10 0.12 0.04 0.02 0.03 0.02 0.00	0.0 1.0 2.0 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.1	C00 C01-02 C03-06 C07-08 C09 C10 C11 C12-13 C14
Oesophagus Stomach Small intestine Colon Rectum Anus Liver Gallbladder etc. Panoreas	9 34 3 72 42 15 31 4	0 0 0 0 1 0					0.2	0.6 0.3 0.6 -	0.6 0.3 0.6 0.3 1.3	0.4 0.8 2.8 0.4 0.4	1.0 1.9 2.4 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	4.2 0.6 3.6 1.2 0.6 3.0 0.6	3.2 12.8 4.8 0.8 2.4	1.0 4.0 7.0 3.0 3.0 4.0	2.8 2.8 15.2 2.8 1.4 5.5	3.2 4.8 11.1 9.0 2.6 4.2 1.1 3.2		0.8 0.1 1.7 1.0 0.4 0.7 0.1	1.3 (0.1 (2.7 (1.6 (0.6 (1.2 (0.2 (0.02 0.09 0.01 0.21 0.08 0.04 0.09 0.01	0.4 1.2 0.1 2.8 1.5 0.5 1.1 0.1	C15 C16 C17 C18 C19-20 C21 C22 C23-24 C25
Nose, sinuses etc. Larynx Trachea, bronchus and lung Other thoracic organs	10 17 56 3	0 0 0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.6 0.3	0.8 - - -	- - -	4.2	4.0 6.4	1.0 4.0 1.0	8.3 2.8 15.2	0.5 3.7 12.7 0.5		0.4 1.3 0.1	0.6 2.1 0.1	0.05 0.04 0.15 0.01	0.4 0.6 2.3 0.1	C30-31 C32 C33-34 C37-38
Bone Melanoma of skin Other skin	20 60 <i>5</i> 2 <i>3</i>	0	-	:	0.2	1.5 - 2.5	0.7 1.7	0.3 3.3	0.3 0.6 5.8	1.2 2.0	1.0 3.4 17.7	1.2 2.4 25.4	4.0 39.3	1.0 3.0 55.0	2.8 9.7 74.9	2.1 13.2 112.2		1.4	2.3	0.04 0.13 <i>1.18</i>	0.6 2.2 19.2	C40-41 C43 C44
Mesothelioma Kaposi sarcoma Connective and soft tissue	0 272 32	0 0	- - 0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	3.5 0.7	14.1 1.1	18.3 1.0	23.6	20.1	10.9	6.4 3.2	7.0 3.0	1.4	2.6 1.1		0.0 6.5 1	0.0	0.00 0.54 0.07	0.0 6.8 0.9	C45 C46 C47,C49
Breast	728	0	-	-	-	-	1.2	4.2	12.5	23.2	45.1	64.8	68.2	93.0	95.6	85.7	1	7.4 2	7.6	2.04	26.1	C50
Vulya Vagina Cervix uteri Corpus uteri Uterus unspecified Ovary Other female genital organs Placenta	23 11 449 55 22 83 0 10	0 0 0 0 0			0.2	0.2	0.2	3.6 0.6 0.8	1.3 8.7 0.3 1.9	0.4 1.2 20.8 0.4 2.4	1.0 27.8 0.5 0.5 2.9	1.8 0.6 34.5 2.4 1.2 4.8	1.6 46.5 4.0 0.8 7.2	3.0 51.0 7.0 4.0 11.0	1.4 1.4 41.6 15.2 4.2 9.7	4.2 2.1 52.9 13.2 4.2 11.1	1	0.3 .0.7 1 1.3 0.5 2.0 0.0	0.4 (7.1 (2.1 (0.8 (0.8 (0.0 (0.8 (0.0 (0.8 (0.0 (0.0	0.05 0.02 1.17 0.15 0.06 <i>0.21</i> 0.00 0.02	0.8 0.4 15.6 2.2 0.8 2.9 0.0 0.3	C51 C52 C53 C54 C55 C56 C57 C58
Kidney Renal pelvis Ureter Bladder Other urinary organs	30 1 0 34 1	0 0 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	1.0 - 0.6	0.4 - 0.4	1.0	2.4 - 0.6	4.8 - 2.4	4.0 - - 20 -	1.4 - 9.7	4.8 0.5 - 9.5 0.5		0.0 0.0 0 .8	0.0 (0.0 (1.3 (0.07 0.00 0.00 0.0 8 0.00	1.1 0.0 0.0 1.4 0.0	C64 C65 C66 C67 C68
Eye Brain, nervous system Thyroid Adrenal gland Other endocrine	47 19 37 0 3	0 0 0	:	:	:	0.4	0.2	2.5 0.8 1.1 -	2.3 1.6 1.0	4.7 1.2 2.0	2.4 1.4 -	3.0 0.6 3.0 -	1.6 1.6 2.4 -	2.0 4.0 3.0 -	2.8 6.9 - 1.4	1.6 0.5 1.6 -		0.5 0.9 0.0	0.7 1.4 0.0	0.11 0.05 0.11 0.00 0.01	13 0.5 12 0.0 0.1	C 69 C 70-72 C 73 C 74 C 75
Hodgkin di sease Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Immunoproliferative diseases Multiple myeloma	12 67 0 15	0 0 0 0	-	:	-	0.4 0.2 - -	0.5 0.2 -	1.1 1.1 0.3	0.3 3.2 -	2.8	1.4	0.6 5.4 - 2.4	4.0	1.0 3.0 -	18.0 1.4	0.5 5.8 - 2.6		0.3 1.6 0.0 0.4	2.5 0.0 0.6	0.02 0.20 0.00 0.03	0.3 2.3 0.0 0.5	C81 C82-85, C96 C88 C90
L ymphoid leukaemia Myeloid leukaemia Leukaemia unspecified Myeloproliferative disorders	15 20 4 0	0 0 0	-	-	0.2	0.6 0.2	0.2 0.2 -	0.6 0.3	0.6 1.0 - -	0.4 0.8 - -	0.5 0.5 - -	0.6 1.2 - -	0.8	2.0 2.0 - -	2.8 - - -	2.1 2.1		0.5 0.1 0.0	0.8 0.2 0.0	0.04 0.03 0.01 0.00	0.5 0.6 0.1 0.0	C91 C92-94 C95 MPD
Myelodysplastic syndromes Other and unspecified	0 134	0	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.4	4.2	5.1	6.2	7.3	11.2	15.0	8.3	19.1				0.00 0.30	0.0 4.4	MDS O& U
All sites	3156	1	0.6	0.4	2.8	7.1	13.9	40.7	74.6	107.3	145.8	205.9	257.4	319.9	397.8	433.5		5.2 5.3			109.3	ALL
All sites but C44	2633	1	0.6	0.4	2.4	4.6	12.3	37.4	68.8	98.2	128.0	180.4	218.1	264.9	323.0	321.3		2.8 10			90.2	ALLbC44

Table 3: NAMIBIA (2006-2009) Cancer frequencies by ethnic group – Males

	White		Baster		San		Caprivian		Damara		Herero		Kavango		Coloured		Nama		Tswana		Ovambo		Other/Unk	
Site	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lip	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tongue	3	0.3	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	4.4	6	2.6	3	2.2	2	2.0	8	7.7	0	0.0	6	0.7	4	1.3
Mouth	8	0.7	6	4.8	0	0.0	1	2.1	12	7.6	19	8.2	9	6.7	7	6.9	11	10.6	4	21.1	20	2.3	7	2.3
Salivary glands	3	0.3	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	5	3.1	6	2.6	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	5	0.6	2	0.7
Tonsil	2	0.2	1	0.8	1	8.3	0	0.0	3	1.9	7	3.0	2	1.5	0	0.0	4	3.9	1	5.3	7	0.8	1	0.3
Other oropharynx	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.4	1	0.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0
Nasopharynx	4	0.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	4	1.3
Hypopharynx	4	0.4	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Pharynx unspecified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Oesophagus	Q	0.7	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	8	5.0	10	4.3	4	3.0	0	0.0	8	7.7	0	0.0	8	0.9	0	0.0
Stomach	17	1.6	8	6.4	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0	4	1.7	2	1.5	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	7	0.8	4	1.3
Small intestine	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0
Colon	30	2.8	7	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.3	0	0.0	10	9.9	2	1.9	0	0.0	12	1.4	2	0.0
			•		0		2		1		_		·				0							
Rectum	27	2.5	1	0.8	1	0.0	0	4.3	1	0.6	2	0.9	0	0.0	3	3.0	-	0.0 0.0	0	0.0 0.0	11	1.3	3	1.0
Anus	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0		0		4	0.5	0	0.0
Liver	4	0.4	4	3.2	1	8.3	1	2.1	0	0.0	7	3.0	3	2.2	3	3.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	32	3.7	4	1.3
Gall bladder etc.	1	0.1	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pancreas	9	0.8	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3.1	5	2.2	1	0.7	4	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.6	0	0.0
Nose, sinuses etc.	1	0.1	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.4	2	1.5	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.9	1	0.3
Larynx	4	0.4	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	8.8	11	4.7	4	3.0	3	3.0	5	4.8	0	0.0	8	0.9	11	3.6
Trachea, bronchus and	34	3.1	9	7.2	0	0.0	1	2.1	8	5.0	9	3.9	1	0.7	10	9.9	6	5.8	0	0.0	10	1.1	13	4.2
Other thoracic organs	2	0.2	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bone	2	0.2	2	1.6	1	8.3	1	2.1	0	0.0	2	0.9	2	1.5	3	3.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	13	1.5	3	1.0
Melanoma of skin	35	3.2	1	0.8	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	3	2.2	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	1.3	2	0.7
Other skin	639	58.9	26	20.8	1	8.3	2	4.3	7	4.4	9	3.9	5	3.7	8	7.9	4	3.9	0	0.0	47	5.4	123	40.1
Mesothelioma	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kaposi sarcoma	0	0.0	6	4.8	1	8.3	17	36.2	26	16.4	9	3.9	43	31.9	4	4.0	9	8.7	4	21.1	367	41.9	29	9.5
Connective and other	2	0.2	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	3	1.3	6	4.4	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	1.5	4	1.3
Breast	4	0.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	5	2.2	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.6	3	1.0
Penis	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	8.3	1	2.1	1	0.6	3	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	0	0.0
Prostate	143	13.2	24	19.2	2	16.7	4	8.5	13	8.2	52	22.4	15	11.1	19	18.8	19	18.3	5	26.3	101	11.5	52	16.9
Testis	8	0.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	2.1	1	0.6	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kidney	4	0.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.5	9	3.9	1	0.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	1.0	2	0.7
Renal pelvis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bladder	22	2.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	3	1.3	3	2.2	2	2.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	9	1.0	8	2.6
Eye	6	0.6	2	1.6	0	0.0	3	6.4	5	3.1	8	3.5	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	37	4.2	1	0.3
Brain, nervous system	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.9	4	3.0	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	0	0.0
Thyroid	6	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Other endocrine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0
Hodgkin lymphoma	4	0.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	2.1	4	2.5	3	1.3	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.8	1	0.3
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	13	1.2	1	0.8	0	0.0	5	10.6	6	3.8	7	3.0	8	5.9	2	2.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	33	3.8	4	1.3
Immunoproliferative d	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple myeloma	3	0.3	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	4.3	2	1.3	3	1.3	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	9	1.0	4	1.3
Lymphoid leukaemia	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.7	2	2.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	4	0.5	1	0.3
Myeloid leukaemia	5	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.9	3	2.2	0	0.0	3	2.9	0	0.0	11	1.3	4	1.3
Leukaemia unspecified	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0
Other and unspecified	13	1.2	6	4.8	0	0.0	3	6.4	9	5.7	17	7.3	4	3.0	3	3.0	10	9.6	2	10.5	38	4.3	10	3.3
All sites	1,085		125		12	0.0	47	0	159	5.7	232	7.0	135	5.0	101	5.0	104	3.0	19	10.0	877		307	5.5
All sites but C44	446		99		11		45		152		223		130		93		100		19		830		184	
, 5.525 but C++	440		33		11		45		132		223		130		33		100		19		030		104	

Table 4: NAMIBIA (2006-2009) Cancer frequencies by ethnic group – Females

	White		Baster		San		Caprivian		Damara		Herero		Kavango		Coloured		Nama		Tswana		Ovambo		Other/Unk	
Site	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N N	%
Tongue	1	0.1	2	1.7	1	4.6	0	0.0	7	2.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.3	0	0.0	6	0.6	1	0.4
Mouth	5	0.6	2	1.7	2	9.1	0	0.0	9	3.6	7	3.0	2	1.4	1	0.7	4	3.3	0	0.0	14	1.5	7	2.5
Salivary glands	3	0.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.7	2	0.7
Tonsil	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	4	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	0	0.0
Other oropharynx	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	2	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nasopharynx	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.2	3	1.1
Hypopharynx	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oesophagus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.3	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.4
Stomach	10	1.3	4	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	3	1.3	0	0.0	4	2.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	4	0.4	5	1.8
Small intestine	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Colon	30	3.7	6	5.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	2	0.8	5	2.1	2	1.4	5	3.4	2	1.6	0	0.0	13	1.4	6	2.2
Rectum	14	1.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	5	7.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.7	3	2.0	3	2.5	1	5.0	10	1.1	3	1.1
Anus	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	4	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.3	0	0.0	3	0.3	1	0.4
Liver	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	1.7	7	2.5
Gall bladder etc.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Pancreas	4	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4	1	0.4
Nose, sinuses etc.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.4	0	0.0	3	2.5	0	0.0	4	0.4	0	0.0
Larynx	3	0.4	0	0.0	1	4.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.7	3	2.5	0	0.0	5	0.5	2	0.7
Trachea, bronchus and	21	2.6	2	1.7	2	9.1	0	0.0	2	0.8	6	2.6	0	0.0	4	2.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	12	1.3	6	2.2
Other thoracic organs	1	0.1	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bone	2	0.3	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	2	0.9	5	3.5	2	1.4	1	0.8	1	5.0	2	0.2	1	0.4
Melanoma of skin	33	4.1	1	0.8	1	4.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.9	4	2.8	2	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	1.5	2	0.7
Other skin	348	43.3	10	8.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	6	2.6	9	6.3	8	5.4	6	4.9	1	5.0	61	6.4	69	24.8
Kaposi sarcoma	1	0.1	1	0.8	2	9.1	21	33.3	25	9.9	14	6.0	32	22.2	3	2.0	8	6.6	2	10.0	153	16.2	10	3.6
Connective and other	3	0.4	2	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.6	4	1.6	1	0.4	3	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	1.6	3	1.1
Breast	182	22.7	36	30.3	4	18.2	4	6.4	76	30.0	70	29.9	19	13.2	57	38.8	35	28.7	6	30.0	182	19.2	54	19.4
Vulva	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	0.8	1	0.4	1	0.7	5	3.4	0	0.0	1	5.0	10	1.1	0	0.0
Vagina	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	5	0.5	0	0.0
Cervix uteri	22	2.7	20	16.8	4	18.2	16	25.4	39	15.4	46	19.7	20	13.9	18	12.2	19	15.6	3	15.0	192	20.3	50	18.0
Corpus uteri	21	2.6	6	5.0	1	4.6	0	0.0	3	1.2	3	1.3	2	1.4	2	1.4	2	1.6	0	0.0	12	1.3	3	1.1
Uterus unspecified	4	0.5	0	0.0	1	4.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.9	3	2.1	1	0.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	8	0.8	1	0.4
Ovary	16	2.0	5	4.2	0	0.0	3	4.8	6	2.4	11	4.7	6	4.2	5	3.4	5	4.1	2	10.0	21	2.2	2	0.7
Placenta	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.7	0	0.0
Kidney	3	0.4	2	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.6	9	3.9	3	2.1	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	5.0	4	0.4	3	1.1
Renal pelvis	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bladder	13	1.6	3	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	5	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4	7	2.5
Other urinary organs	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eye	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	4.6	1	1.6	4	1.6	2	0.9	2	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	5.0	32	3.4	2	0.7
Brain, nervous system	4	0.5	3	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	3	2.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	4	0.4	2	0.7
Thyroid	11	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	3	1.3	2	1.4	1	0.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	11	1.2	7	2.5
Other endocrine	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hodgkin lymphoma	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.3	0	0.0	2	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.5	2	0.7
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	13	1.6	4	3.4	0	0.0	1	1.6	5	2.0	5	2.1	8	5.6	3	2.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	25	2.6	2	0.7
Multiple myeloma	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	2	0.9	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	4	0.4	3	1.1
Lymphoid leukaemia	6	0.8	1	0.8	1	4.6	1	1.6	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.7	2	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Myeloid leukaemia	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.6	3	1.3	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	6	0.6	1	0.4
Leukaemia unspecified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	1	0.4
Other and unspecified	12	1.5	3	2.5	0	0.0	2	3.2	17	6.7	10	4.3	5	3.5	9	6.1	9	7.4	0	0.0	59	6.2	8	2.9
All sites	803		119		22		63		253		234		144		147		122		20		947		278	
	455		109		22		63		248		228				139				19		886		209	

Table 5: NAMIBIA (2006-2009) Cancer frequencies by region – Males

	Caprivi		Erongo		Hardap		Karas	-,	Khomas		Kunene	-,	Oshana		Kavango		Omaheke	.,	Oshikoto	-,	Otjozonju		Omasuti		Ohangwena		Unknown/O	
Site	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lip	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tongue	0	0.0	5	1.2	4	2.6	3	2.3	8	0.6	2	3.3	4	1.9	1	0.9	5	5.0	0	0.0	6	2.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.0
Mouth	1	3.1	5	1.2	11	7.1	10	7.6	21	1.5	5	8.3	7	3.2	8	7.3	9	8.9	3	3.3	11	3.6	5	6.8	2	5.9	6	6.2
Salivary glands	0	0.0	3	0.7	0	0.0	1	8.0	12	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	1.0	3	3.3	1	0.3	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.0
Tonsil	0	0.0	4	0.9	2	1.3	2	1.5	6	0.4	3	5.0	2	0.9	2	1.8	2	2.0	1	1.1	3	1.0	2	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other oropharynx	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	0.3	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nasopharynx	1	3.1	2	0.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4.1
Hypopharynx	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.6	2	1.5	5	0.4	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pharynx unspecified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oesophagus	0	0.0	6	1.4	3	1.9	4	3.1	10	0.7	3	5.0	2	0.9	4	3.6	3	3.0	2	2.2	6	2.0	2	2.7	2	5.9	0	0.0
Stomach	0	0.0	8	1.9	5	3.2	2	1.5	19	1.4	0	0.0	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	1.0	3	3.3	4	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Small intestine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colon	0	0.0	16	3.8	4	2.6	2	1.5	31	2.3	0	0.0	5	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.2	5	1.6	2	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.1
Rectum	1	3.1	9	2.1	2	1.3	2	1.5	17	1.2	0	0.0	5	2.3	0	0.0	2	2.0	1	1.1	4	1.3	1	1.4	3	8.8	3	3.1
Anus	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	3	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liver	1	3.1	6	1.4	3	1.9	0	0.0	21	1.5	1	1.7	8	3.7	1	0.9	4	4.0	4	4.4	5	1.6	3	4.1	0	0.0	3	3.1
Gall bladder etc.	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pancreas	0	0.0	2	0.5	4	2.6	2	1.5	12	0.9	2	3.3	3	1.4	1	0.9	2	2.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Nose, sinuses etc.	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	1.3	1	0.8	5	0.4	2	3.3	2	0.9	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	2.9	1	1.0
Larynx	0	0.0	5	1.2	7	4.5	1	0.8	15	1.1	4	6.7	4	1.9	4	3.6	2	2.0	5	5.6	10	3.3	2	2.7	0	0.0	4	4.1
Trachea, bronchus and	0	0.0	15	3.5	10	6.4	5	3.8	40	2.9	4	6.7	3	1.4	1	0.9	9	8.9	3	3.3	7	2.3	1	1.4	0	0.0	3	3.1
Other thoracic organs	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bone	1	3.1	4	0.9	2	1.3	1	0.8	9	0.7	1	1.7	1	0.5	3	2.7	1	1.0	4	4.4	2	0.7	1	1.4	1	2.9	0	0.0
Melanoma of skin	0	0.0	5	1.2	2	1.3	2	1.5	27	2.0	0	0.0	3	1.4	2	1.8	3	3.0	2	2.2	6	2.0	1	1.4	1	2.9	1	1.0
Other skin	2	6.3	180	42.5	29	18.6	33	25.2	456	33.2	3	5.0	16	7.4	6	5.5	23	22.8	17	18.9	92	30.2	3	4.1	3	8.8	8	8.3
Mesothelioma	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kaposi sarcoma	15	46.9	46	10.9	15	9.6	19	14.5	179	13.0	4	6.7	54	25.0	42	38.2	4	4.0	25	27.8	52	17.1	24	32.4	8	23.5	28	28.9
Connective and other	1	3.1	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.8	14	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	6	5.5	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	1.4	2	5.9	3	3.1
Breast	0	0.0	2	0.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	9	0.7	2	3.3	1	0.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	2	2.2	3	1.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0
Penis	1	3.1	1	0.2	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.0
Prostate	2	6.3	47	11.1	21	13.5	22	16.8	239	17.4	4	6.7	37	17.1	8	7.3	10	9.9	6	6.7	32	10.5	5	6.8	5	14.7	11	11.3
Testis	0	0.0	4	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.5	7	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kidney	0	0.0	2	0.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	13	1.0	2	3.3	1	0.5	1	0.9	4	4.0	1	1.1	3	1.0	2	2.7	0	0.0	1	1.0
Renal pelvis	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bladder	0	0.0	10	2.4	5	3.2	0	0.0	23	1.7	2	3.3	2	0.9	2	1.8	1	1.0	1	1.1	4	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Eye	0	0.0	3	0.7	3	1.9	2	1.5	43	3.1	0	0.0	8	3.7	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	3	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Brain, nervous system	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	6	0.4	1	1.7	1	0.5	2	1.8	2	2.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thyroid	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other endocrine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hodgkin lymphoma	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.8	8	0.6	1	1.7	3	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	4	1.3	2	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	4	12.5	9	2.1	5	3.2	3	2.3	26	1.9	0	0.0	10	4.6	6	5.5	1	1.0	1	1.1	12	3.9	0	0.0	2	5.9	2	2.1
Immunoproliferative d	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple myeloma	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.6	1	0.8	13	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.9	1	1.0	0	0.0	4	1.3	0	0.0	1	2.9	2	2.1
Lymphoid leukaemia	0	0.0	4	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	1.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	2	2.7	1	2.9	1	1.0
Myeloid leukaemia	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.8	11	0.8	0	0.0	3	1.4	3	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.2	3	1.0	1	1.4	1	2.9	2	2.1
Leukaemia unspecified	1	3.1	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Other and unspecified	1	3.1	7	1.7	8	5.1	5	3.8	46	3.4	8	13.3	17	7.9	2	1.8	5	5.0	0	0.0	9	3.0	2	2.7	0	0.0	5	5.2
All sites	32	3.1	424	2.,,	156	5.1	131	5.0	1,374	J	60	10.0	216	,	110	1.0	101	5.0	90	0.0	305	5.0	74		34	0.0	97	J. L
All sites but C44	30		244		127		98		918		57		200		104		78		73		213		71		31		89	
All sites but C44	30		244		121		30		310		31		200		104		70		73		213		/1		31		03	

Table 6: NAMIBIA (2006-2009) Cancer frequencies by region – Females

Site	Caprivi N	%	Erongo N	%	Hardap N	%	Karas N	%	Khomas	%	Kunene N	0/	Oshana N	%	Kavango	%	Omaheke N	%	Oshikoto N	%	Otjozonju N	%	Omasuti	%	Ohangwena	%	Unknown/O N	%
Tongue	0	0.0	2	0.6	4	2.6	2	1.7	3	0.3	1	1.6	2	0.7	1 1	0.7	1 1	1.1	2	1.7	3	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.6
Mouth	0	0.0	4	1.2	3	2.0	5	4.3	3 14		2	3.2	7	2.6	1		4	4.3	2		5		2		1	1.9	1	0.6
Salivary glands	0	0.0	4	1.2	1	0.7	0	0.0	7	1.2 0.6	1		2	0.7	1	1.3 0.7	0	0.0	1	1.7 0.9	3	2.1 0.8	1	1.8 0.9	1	1.0	0	0.0
Tonsil	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	2	1.6 3.2	2	0.7	0	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other oropharynx	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	0		0		0		-		4		0		0		0		0		0		0		-		1		0	0.0
Nasopharynx	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2 0	1.7 0.0	0	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0 0.0	1	0.0 0.4	1 0	0.9 0.0	0	1.0 0.0	0	0.0
Hypopharynx			2			0.0	0				0		2				0		0		0		0		0			
Oesophagus Stomach	0	0.0	6	0.6 1.7	2	1.3 1.3	2	0.0 1.7	2 15	0.2 1.3	0	0.0	1	0.7 0.4	0	0.0	1	0.0 1.1	0	0.0	~	0.0 1.7		0.0 0.9	0	0.0	1 2	0.6 1.2
	-				0		0		15		0		1		0		0		0		4 0		0		0			
Small intestine	0	0.0	0	0.0	_	0.0	-	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	Ŭ	0.0	·	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	0 2	0.0
Colon	1	1.9	14	4.1	2	1.3	2	1.7	41	3.6	1	1.6	5	1.8	1	0.7	1	1.1	2	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		1.2
Rectum	5 0	9.3	8	2.3	1	0.7	1	0.9	9	0.8	0	0.0	3	1.1	1	0.7	1	1.1	1	0.9	3	1.2	5	4.5	1	1.0	3	1.7
Anus	0	0.0	2	0.6	1	0.7	3	2.6	2	0.2	1	1.6	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.7
Liver	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	1.3	1	0.9	11	1.0	0	0.0	5	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.6	1	0.4	1	0.9	1	1.0	5	2.9
Gall bladder etc.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pancreas	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	Ü	0.0	1	0.6
Nose, sinuses etc.	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Larynx	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	1.3	0	0.0	8	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.6
Trachea, bronchus and	0	0.0	7	2.0	4	2.6	6	5.2	19	1.7	1	1.6	3	1.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	3	2.6	4	1.7	2	1.8	1	1.0	4	2.3
Other thoracic organs	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bone	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	7	0.6	1	1.6	0	0.0	4	2.6	1	1.1	0	0.0	3	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2
Melanoma of skin	0	0.0	5	1.5	2	1.3	1	0.9	25	2.2	2	3.2	7	2.6	4	2.6	1	1.1	5	4.4	3	1.2	1	0.9	2	1.9	2	1.2
Other skin	1	1.9	90	26.0	14	9.2	11	9.5	286	24.8	2	3.2	24	8.8	14	9.1	16	17.0	9	7.8	34	14.1	5	4.5	5	4.9	12	6.9
Kaposi sarcoma	21	38.9	16	4.6	4	2.6	7	6.0	96	8.3	2	3.2	21	7.7	38	24.7	3	3.2	12	10.4	24	10.0	10	8.9	11	10.7	7	4.0
Connective and other	0	0.0	2	0.6	1	0.7	0	0.0	11	1.0	1	1.6	4	1.5	3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	3	2.7	2	1.9	2	1.2
Breast	4	7.4	89	25.7	41	26.8	32	27.6	269	23.3	19	30.2	50	18.3	22	14.3	35	37.2	22	19.1	57	23.7	29	25.9	18	17.5	39	22.4
Vulva	2	3.7	3	0.9	1	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.5	0	0.0	4	1.5	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.7	1	0.4	1	0.9	2	1.9	0	0.0
Vagina	0	0.0	2	0.6	1	0.7	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.6
Cervix uteri	13	24.1	28	8.1	29	19.0	13	11.2	92	8.0	12	19.1	52	19.1	20	13.0	15	16.0	28	24.4	36	14.9	30	26.8	37	35.9	44	25.3
Corpus uteri	0	0.0	11	3.2	5	3.3	4	3.5	16	1.4	2	3.2	5	1.8	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	2	1.8	2	1.9	4	2.3
Uterus unspecified	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	1.3	0	0.0	4	0.4	0	0.0	4	1.5	3	2.0	1	1.1	2	1.7	3	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0
Ovary	1	1.9	9	2.6	7	4.6	5	4.3	29	2.5	4	6.4	3	1.1	6	3.9	2	2.1	0	0.0	6	2.5	1	0.9	2	1.9	7	4.0
Placenta	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	1.1	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	1.0	0	0.0
Kidney	0	0.0	3	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	13	1.1	0	0.0	3	1.1	3	2.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	5	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6
Renal pelvis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bladder	0	0.0	3	0.9	2	1.3	1	0.9	20	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.4	3	2.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	1.0	1	0.6
Other urinary organs	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eye	1	1.9	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	1.8	0	0.0	17	6.2	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.9	4	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0
Brain, nervous system	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	1.3	1	0.9	9	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.6
Thyroid	0	0.0	3	0.9	1	0.7	1	0.9	17	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	1.3	1	1.1	1	0.9	2	0.8	1	0.9	2	1.9	5	2.9
Other endocrine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hodgkin lymphoma	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	1	0.9	1	1.0	2	1.2
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	0	0.0	6	1.7	4	2.6	1	0.9	20	1.7	2	3.2	10	3.7	9	5.8	2	2.1	6	5.2	5	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2
Multiple myeloma	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.9	3	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.7	2	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.9	1	1.0	3	1.7
Lymphoid leukaemia	1	1.9	2	0.6	1	0.7	1	0.9	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.9	5	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6
Myeloid leukaemia	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.7	2	1.7	6	0.5	1	1.6	2	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.9	2	0.8	0	0.0	2	1.9	1	0.6
Leukaemia unspecified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.6
Other and unspecified	2	3.7	12	3.5	5	3.3	8	6.9	47	4.1	4	6.4	21	7.7	2	1.3	2	2.1	5	4.4	7	2.9	5	4.5	2	1.9	12	6.9
All sites	54		346		153		116		1,155		63		273		154		94		115		241		112		103		174	
All sites but C44	53		256		139		105		869		61		249		140		78		106		207		107		98		162	

Table 7: NAMIBIA (2006-2009) Basis of diagnosis of cancers

	Death o	ertificate only	Clinic	al only	Clinical in	nvestigation	Biological/in	nmunological test	Hae	matology	Cytology		Histology	of primary	Histolog	y of secondary	Total
Site	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Lip	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
Tongue	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	63	100.0	0	0.0	63
Mouth	0	0.0	3	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	153	97.5	0	0.0	157
Salivary glands	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	100.0	0	0.0	45
Tonsil	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	100.0	0	0.0	39
Other oropharynx	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	9	81.8	0	0.0	11
Nasopharynx	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	20	95.2	0	0.0	21
Hypopharynx	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	93.3	0	0.0	15
Pharynx unspecified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
Oesophagus	0	0.0	1	1.8	5	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	89.3	0	0.0	56
Stomach	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.5	77	97.5	0	0.0	79
Small intestine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	6
Colon	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.4	139	98.6	0	0.0	141
Rectum	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	89	96.7	0	0.0	92
Anus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	100.0	0	0.0	22
Liver	0	0.0	2	2.2	14	15.4	15	16.5	0	0.0	1	1.1	59	64.8	0	0.0	91
Gall bladder etc.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	6
Pancreas	0	0.0	2	4.8	7	16.7	3		1	2.4	2	4.8	27	64.3	0	0.0	42
	0	0.0	1	3.7	0	0.0	0	7.1 0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	96.3	0	0.0	27
Nose, sinuses etc.							-										27 80
Larynx Traches bronchus and	0	0.0 0.0	1 0	1.3 0.0	1 39	1.3 24.8	0	0.0 0.0	0 9	0.0 5.7	1 8	1.3 5.1	77 101	96.3 64.3	0 0	0.0 0.0	80 157
Trachea, bronchus and	-		-				-		-		-						
Other thoracic organs	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	5	62.5	0	0.0	8
Bone	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	98.0	0	0.0	51
Melanoma of skin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	6	5.2	108	93.9	0	0.0	115
Other skin	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	1,393	99.8	0	0.0	1,396
Mesothelioma	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	4
Kaposi sarcoma	0	0.0	466	59.2	5	0.6	2	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.4	311	39.5	0	0.0	787
Connective and other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	100.0	0	0.0	66
Breast	0	0.0	5	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.3	2	0.3	4	0.5	735	98.3	0	0.0	748
Vulva	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	100.0	0	0.0	23
Vagina	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	90.9	0	0.0	11
Cervix uteri	0	0.0	20	4.5	6	1.3	0	0.0	2	0.5	1	0.2	420	93.5	0	0.0	449
Corpus uteri	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	54	98.2	0	0.0	55
Uterus unspecified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	100.0	0	0.0	22
Ovary	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	6.1	9	11.0	2	2.4	5	6.1	61	74.4	0	0.0	82
Placenta	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	90.0	0	0.0	10
Penis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	100.0	0	0.0	12
Prostate	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.5	15	3.3	6	1.3	2	0.5	422	94.0	1	0.2	449
Testis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	100.0	0	0.0	14
Kidney	1	1.6	0	0.0	16	26.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	72.1	0	0.0	61
Renal pelvis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2
Bladder	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	86	100.0	0	0.0	86
Other urinary organs	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
Eye	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	110	98.2	0	0.0	112
Brain, nervous system	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	60.0	0	0.0	35
Thyroid	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	97.8	0	0.0	45
Other endocrine	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	5
Hodgkin lymphoma	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	100.0	0	0.0	34
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	3	2.0	144	97.3	0	0.0	148
Immunoproliferative disorder	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
Multiple myeloma	0	0.0	1	2.4	6	14.6	10	24.4	0	0.0	1	2.4	22	53.7	1	2.4	41
Lymphoid leukaemia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.5	1	3.5	27	93.1	0	0.0	29
Myeloid leukaemia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.1	0	0.0	46	93.1	0	0.0	29 49
•																	49 8
Leukaemia unspecified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	100.0	0	0.0	
Other and unspecified	0	0.0	2	0.8	11	4.4	3	1.2	4	1.6	70	28.1	159	63.9	0	0.0	249
All sites	1	0.0	509	8.0	139	2.2	61	1.0	33	0.5	121	1.9	5,494	86.4	2	0.0	6,360
All sites but C44	1	0.0	508	10.2	139	2.8	61	1.2	33	0.7	119	2.4	4,101	82.6	2	0.0	4,964

APPENDIX: NAMBIA (2006-2009) Annual incidence per 100,000 by age group and sex for single years

Central Cancer Registry, NAMIBIA (2006)

Incidence per 100,000 by age group (Period) - Male

SITE	ALL A		0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	CRUDE RATE	(%) CUM CUM 0-64 0-74		ICD (10th)
Lip Tongue Mouth Salivary glands Tonsil Other oropharynx Nasopharynx Hypopharynx Pharynx unspecified	1 11 22 2 8 2 0 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	12	1.4	1.8	2.3 2.3 	3.0 6.1	15.7 11.8 - 3.9	5.0 5.0 24.8 5.0 - - 5.0	6.9 6.9 6.9 -	11.4 22.8 17.1 2.9 2.9	1.1 2.3 0.2 0.8 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0	0.2 0.02 2.1 0.13 4.2 0.27 0.4 0.04 1.5 0.05 0.4 0.03 0.0 0.00 0.4 0.02 0.0 0.00	0.2 2.0 4.2 0.3 1.7 0.5 0.0 0.4 0.0	C00 C01-02 C03-06 C07-08 C09 C10 C11 C12-13 C14
Oesophagus Stomach Small intestine Colon Rectum Anus Liver Gallbladder etc. Pancreas	14 9 0 19 13 0 12 0 7	00000000		-	-		- - - - - -	1.2	1.4	-	2.3 2.3 4.6 	6.1 3.0 6.1	39 39 - 79 39 - 39 - 79	9.9 5.0 14.9 9.9 - 14.9 5.0	41.4 6.9 6.9 6.9 - 13.8	5.7 14.3 25.7 14.3 - 8.6 - 5.7	0,9 0,0 2,0 1,3 0,0 1,2 0,0	2.7 0.32 1.7 0.09 0.0 0.00 3.6 0.19 2.5 0.16 0.0 0.00 2.3 0.20 0.0 0.00 1.3 0.11	31 18 0.0 3.6 2.5 0.0 2.4 0.0 1.4	C15 C16 C17 C18 C19-20 C21 C22 C23-24 C25
Nose, simuses etc. Larynx Trachea, bronchus and lung Other thoracic organs	5 16 25 2	0 0 0	- - -	- - -	0.8 - - -	- - -	1.0	1.2	- - - -	1.8 - - -	2.3 2.3	9.1	3.9 15.7 3.9	9.9 5.0	48.2 41.4	2.9 17.1 28.6 -	1.6 2.6 0.2	1.0 0.04 3.1 0.30 4.8 0.37 0.4 0.02	0.7 3.6 5.3 0.3	C30-31 C32 C33-34 C37-38
Bone Melanoma of skin Other skin	9 11 43	0	-	-	1.6	2.6 - -	2.0	-	1.4 - 5.5	1.8 7.1	- 2. <i>3</i>	3.0 6.1 12.2	3.9 7.9 15.7	19.9 24.8	- 13.8 <i>34.5</i>	2.9 40.0	1.1	1.7 0.07 2.1 0.24 8.2 0.52	1.0 2.3 7.7	C40-41 C43 C44
Mesothelioma Kaposi sarcoma Comective and soft tissue	2 128 9	0 0	- - 0.8	- 0.9	0.8	-	3.0	7.0 2.3	39.6 1.4	67.8	45.5 2.3	39.5 3.0	35.4	5.0 19.9	27.6	2.9 5.7 2.9	0.2 13.2 2	0.4 0.02 94.5 1.43 1.7 0.06	0.4 16.4 1.0	C45 C46 C47,C49
Breast Penis Prostate Testis Other male genital organs	4 4 88 4 0	0 0 0 0	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.4 2.7 1.4	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.9 23.6	49.6	110.3	2.9 8.6 151.3 2.9	0.4 9.1 1 0.4	0.8 0.04 0.8 0.01 6.9 0.95 0.8 0.02 0.0 0.00	0.7 0.7 18.5 0.5 0.0	C50 C61 C62 C63
Kichey Renal pelvis Ureter Bladder Other urinary organs	9 1 0 12 0	0 0 0 0	1.5	-	- - - -	-	:	:	1.4	1.8 - - -	:	3.0 - - -	3.9	5.0 - 9.9	6.9 - 6.9	8.6 2.9 20.0	0.1 0.0 1.2	1.7 0.09 0.2 0.00 0.0 0.00 2.3 0.11 0.0 0.00	1.5 0.2 0.0 2.4 0.0	C 64 C 65 C 66 C 67 C 68
Bye Brain, nervous system Thyroid Adrenal gland Other endocrine	17 0 2 0 0	0 0 0 0		-	0.8 - - -	-		1.2 - - - -	4.1 - - - -	5.4 - - -	2.3	6.1	11.8	14.9 - - - -	-	2.9 -	0.0 0.2 0.0	3.3 0.23 0.0 0.00 0.4 0.01 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00	2.4 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0	C 69 C 70-72 C 73 C 74 C 75
Hodgkin di sease Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Immunoproliferative diseases Multiple myeloma	3 14 0 4	0 0 0	0.8	0.9 - - -	0.8 - - -	- - -	-	-	-	3.6	6.8	6.1	- - 3.9	9.9 - -	6.9 6.9	2.9 8.6 5.7	1.4 0.0	0.6 0.01 2.7 0.17 0.0 0.00 0.8 0.05	0.4 2.4 0.0 0.9	C81 C82-85, C96 C88 C90
Lymphoid leukaemia Myeloid leukaemia Leukaemia unspecified Myeloproliferative disorders Myelodysplastic syndromes	5 6 1 0	0 0 0	- - - -	-	- - - -	0.9 1.8 - -	1.0 1.0	1.2 1.2 - -	:	:	:	3.0	3.9	- - - -	- - - -	8.6 - - - -	0.6 0.1 0.0 0.0	1.0 0.01 1.1 0.05 0.2 0.01 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00	0.8 0.7 0.1 0.0 0.0	C91 C92-94 C95 MPD MDS
Other and unspecified	19	0	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	1.8	-	3.0	3.9	9.9	20.7	25.7		3.6 0.21	3.7	O&U
All sites	565	0	3.0	1.7	4.9	5.3	9.1	18.7	62.8	94.5	91.1	124.6	204.4	287.8	427.3	485.4	58.2	6.68	98.9	ALL
All sites but C44	522	0	3.0	1.7	3.3	5.3	9.1	18.7	57.3	87.4	88.8	112.5	188.7	263.0	392.8	445.4	53.8 10	0.0 6.16	91.1	ALLbC44

Central Cancer Registry, NAMIBIA (2006)

Incidence per 100,000 by age group (Period) - Female

SLITE ALL AGE CRUDE CLUM CUM ASR ICD																	
SITE	ALL A		0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	CRUDE CUM CUM ASR <i>ICD</i> RATE (%) 0.64 0.74 (W) (<i>10th</i>)
Lip Tongue Mouth Salivary glands Tonsil Other oropharynx Nasopharynx Hypopharynx	0 6 16 8 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	-	-	-	-	1.0	2.3	1.3 1.3 1.3	1.7	2.0	5.2 2.6 2.6 -	6.8	4.2	6.0 17.9 6.0 - 6.0 -	4.1 16.5 2.1	0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.0 COO 0.6 1.0 0.06 0.9 CO1-02 1.6 2.6 0.16 2.6 CO3-06 0.8 1.3 0.08 1.0 CO7-08 0.1 0.2 0.01 0.2 COO 0.1 0.2 0.03 0.2 COO 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 CII 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 CII 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 CII
Oesophagus Stornach Small intestine Colon Rectum Anus Liver Gallbladder etc. Pancreas	2 8 1 16 10 2 5 2 2	0 0 0 0 0 0	-	-		-		1.2 1.2	1.3 1.3 1.3	1.7 1.7 1.7	2.0 6.0 - 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	5.2 2.6 2.6 2.6	3.4 10.2 3.4	8.3	23.9	4.1 6.2 6.2 8.2 - 6.2 2.1 2.1	02 03 000 03 C15 0.8 13 006 11 C16 0.1 02 001 01 C17 1.6 2.6 0.25 2.7 C18 1.0 1.6 007 1.4 C19-20 0.2 0.3 002 0.2 C21 0.5 0.8 002 0.6 C22 0.2 0.3 001 0.3 C25-24 0.2 0.3 001 0.3 C25-24
Nose, simuses etc. Larynx Trachea, bronchus and lung Other thoracic organs	3 5 14 2	0 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	1.2	1.3 - - -	1.7 - - -	- - -	2.6	3.4 6.8	4.2	6.0 6.0 23.9 -	6.2 12.3 2.1	0.3 0.5 0.04 0.4 <i>C30-31</i> 0.5 0.8 0.05 0.8 <i>C32</i> 1.4 2.3 0.19 2.5 <i>C33-34</i> 0.2 0.3 0.01 0.2 <i>C37-38</i>
Bone Melanoma of skin Other skin	6 5 <i>3</i> 8	0	-	:	0.8	2.6 - 2.6	2.9	:	- 1.3	- 3.3	2.0 4.0	10.4	3.4	4.2 29.1	6.0 11.9	4.1 6.2 24.7	0.6 1.0 0.04 0.8 C40-41 0.5 0.8 0.03 0.7 C43 3.7 6.2 0.35 5.2 C44
Mesothelioma Kaposi sarcoma Connective and soft tissue	0 63 6	0 0 0	- - 0.8	:	- - 0.8	1.7	4.9	9.2 1.2	22.7	18.3	30.1	5.2 2.6	6.8	- 8.3	-	2.1	0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 C45 62 10.3 0.49 63 C46 0.6 1.0 0.07 0.7 C47,C4
Breast	149	0	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	8.0	2.5.0	26.0	57.1	44.3	103.9	89.5	78.1	14.6 24.5 1.78 22.6 C.50
Vulya Vagina Vagina Corpix uteri Corpus uteri Uterus unspecified Ovary Other female genital organs Flacenta	2 2 121 10 9 23 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0	- - - - -	-	0.8	-	1.0	1.2	10.7	1.7 20.0 1.7 3.3	36.1 2.0	2.6 41.6 2.6 2.6 7.8	54.5 6.8 - 6.8 -	4.2 41.6 8.3 8.3 166	47.7 11.9 6.0 6.0	2.1 63.8 6.2 6.2 12.3	02 0.3 003 0.3 C51 02 03 001 0.2 C52 11.8 19.9 12.7 17.4 C53 1.0 1.6 0.15 1.7 C54 0.9 1.5 0.10 1.4 C55 2.3 3.8 0.24 3.2 C56 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 C57 0.1 0.2 001 0.1 C58
Kichey Renal pelvis Ureter Bladder Other urinary organs	3 1 0 6 0	0 0 0 0	-	-	-	-	:	:	1.3	:	2.0	-	3.4	4.2 - - - -	-	2.1	0.3 0.5 0.05
Bye Brain, nervous system Thyroid Adrenal gland Other endocrine	18 3 8 0 1	0 0 0 0	- - -	-	- - -	0.9	:	5.8 1.2 1.2	1.3	3.3 1.7	2.0 - - - 2.0	13.0 2.6 - -	:	4.2 12.5	6.0 - - - -	2.1	1.8 3.0 0.17 2.2 C69 0.3 0.5 0.04 0.4 C70-72 0.8 1.3 0.09 1.0 C73 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 C74 0.1 0.2 0.01 0.1 C75
Hodgkin disease Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Immunoproliferative diseases Multiple myeloma	3 18 0 4	0 0 0	-	-	-	0.9 -	-	1.2	2.7	5.0 -	2.0	2.6 5.2 - 2.6	6.8	4.2 4.2 -	23.9	2.1 4.1 2.1	0.3 0.5 0.03
Lymphoid leukaemia Myeloid leukaemia Leukaemia unspecified Myeloproliferative disorders	4 4 2 0	0 0 0	- - -	-	- - -	- 0.9 -	-	:	-	1.7 1.7 -	2.0	2.6	3.4 3.4	-	6.0 - - -	2.1 2.1	0.4 0.7 0.06 0.7 <i>C91</i> 0.4 0.7 0.03 0.5 <i>C92-94</i> 0.2 0.3 0.02 0.2 <i>C95</i> 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 MPD
Myelodysplastic syndromes	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	10.0	10.5	-	160	0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 MDS
Other and unspecified	33	0	0.8	-	0.8	-	1.0	2.3	8.0	1.7	8.0	5.2	10.2	12.5	6.0	16.5	3.2 5.4 0.28 4.2 0&U
All sites	647	0	1.5	-	3.2	9.4	10.8	34.6	73.4	95.1	136.3	192.2	183.8	282.6	316.2	329.0	63.4 6.70 90.9 ALL
All sites but C44	609	0	1.5	-	2.4	6.9	7.8	34.6	72.0	91.7	132.2	181.8	180.4	2.53.5	304.2	304.4	59.6 100.0 6.35 85.7 ALLbCo

Central Cancer Registry, NAMIBIA (2007)

Incidence per 100,000 by age group (Period) - Male

	Thomas to be a south of the state of the sta																					
SITE	ALL A		0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	CRU RA	DE TE		CUM CUM 0-64 0-74		ICD (10th)
Lip Tongue Mouth Salivary glands Tonsil Other oropharynx Nasopharynx Hypopharynx Pharynx unspecified	0 7 20 6 4 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	-	-		-	-	-	1.3	1.7	-	5.8 8.7 2.9	3.8 15.2 7.6 - - -	4.8 14.5 4.8 - - -	26.8	5.8 14.5 5.8 5.8		0.0 0.7 2.0 0.6 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.6 4.5 1.4 0.9 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.00 0.08 0.33 0.07 0.02 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.0 1.2 4.1 1.1 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0	C00 C01-02 C03-06 C07-08 C09 C10 C11 C12-13 C14
Oesophagus Stomach Small intestine Colon Rectum Anus Liver Gallbladder etc. Pancreas	9 6 0 14 8 2 9 0 5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-	-			-	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2 - - 2.2 4.4 -	2.9 - - - - - - 2.9	3.8 3.8 15.2 7.6 - 7.6	4.8 4.8 - 9.6 -	33.6 6.7 6.7 -	2.9 8.7 20.3 11.6 2.9 2.9		0.9 0.6 0.0 1.4 0.8 0.2 0.9 0.0 0.5	1.8 0.5	0.21 0.05 0.00 0.14 0.08 0.01 0.12 0.00 0.07	2.0 11 0.0 2.7 1.6 0.3 1.4 0.0 1.0	C15 C16 C17 C18 C19-20 C21 C22 C23-24 C25
Nose, simuses etc. Larynx Trachea, bronchus and lung Other thoracic organs Bone	2 13 30 1 3	0 0 0 0	-	-	-	- - - - 0.9	1.0 - - -	1.1	-	1.7 - - - 1.7	2.2 4.4 -	2.9 2.9 2.9	7.6	4.8 28.9 -	13.4 47.0	23.2 31.9 2.9		0.2 1.3 3.0 0.1 0.3	6.8 0.2	0.01 0.12 0.46 0.00 0.02	0.2 2.7 6.2 0.2	C30-31 C32 C33-34 C37-38 C40-41
Melanoma of skin Other skin	12 150	0	-	:	:	-	1.0	1.1 1.1	4.0	68	4.4 10.9	2.9 40.6	3.8 41.9	4.8 965	60.4	14.5 237.9		1.2	2.7	0.02 0.09 1.32	2.0 28.9	C43 C44
Mesothelioma Kaposi sarcoma Connective and soft tissue	1 117 5	0 0 0	-	-	-	-	2.0	6.8	29.1	35.7 1.7	54.7 2.2	49.4	57.2	19.3 9.6	20.1	2.9 5.8 2.9	:	0.1 .1.8 0.5		0.00 1.37 0.07	0.2 15.7 0.8	C45 C46 C47,C49
Breast	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.4			0.2	0.5	0.07	0.5	C50
Penis Prostate Testis Other male genital organs	3 85 3 0	0 0 0	-	-	:	- 0.9 -	:	-	1.3	-	-	11.6	3.8 22.9 3.8	48.2	6.7 67.1	2.9 159.5 - -		0.3 8.6 0.3 0.0		0.05 0.75 0.03 0.00	0.7 17.6 0.3 0.0	CB C61 C62 CB
Kidney Renal pelvis Ureter Bladder Other urinary organs	4 0 0 6 0	0 0 0 0	0.7	-	:	-	-	Ĭ.I	:	-	- - - -		3.8 - - - -	4.8 - - - -	-	2.9 - 14.5		0.4 0.0 0.0 0 .6 0.0	0.9 0.0 0.0 1.4 0.0	0.05 0.00 0.00 0.01 0.00	0.7 0.0 0.0 1.1 0.0	C64 C65 C66 C67 C68
Bye Brain, nervous system Thyroid Adrenal gland Other endocrine	3 1 2 0 1	0 0 0 0	-	-	-	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3 - - -	- - - -	- - -	2.9 - - - -	-	-	6.7	2.9 -		0.3 0.1 0.2 0.0 0.1	0.7 0.2 0.5 0.0 0.2	0.05 0.00 0.01 0.00 0.00	0.5 0.1 0.3 0.0 0.1	C 69 C 70-72 C 73 C 74 C 75
Hodgkin disease Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Immunoproliferative diseases Multiple myeloma	3 19 1 6	0 0 0 0	-	-	0.8	-	1.0	2.3 - - -	4.0	1.7	6.6	8.7 2.9	3.8	9.6 4.8 4.8	6.7 13.4 20.1	5.8 - -		0.3 1.9 0.1 0.6	0.7 4.3 0.2 1.4	0.04 0.25 0.02 0.16	0.5 2.9 0.2 1.4	C81 C82-85, C96 C88 C90
Lymphoid leukaemia Myeloid leukaemia Leukaemia unspecified Myelogroliferative disorders Myelodysplastic syndromes	4 5 2 1 0	0 0 0	- - -	-	0.8	0.9	1.0	:		1.7	-	2.9 2.9 - - -	- - 3.8 -	:	6.7	5.8 2.9 2.9 - -		0.4 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.0	0.9 1.1 0.5 0.2 0.0	0.05 0.03 0.00 0.02 0.00	0.8 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.0	C91 C92-94 C95 MPD MDS
Other and unspecified	15	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	4.4	8.7	3.8	9.6	13.4	11.6		1.5	3.4	0.21	2.8	0& U
All sites	590	0	0.7	-	1.6	3.5	7.9	16.0	46.3	57.8	100.6	162.6	224.9	294.2	375.8	620.8		9.7			106.0	ALL
All sites but C44	440	0	0.7	-	1.6	3.5	6.9	14.8	42.3	51.0	89.6	121.9	182.9	197.8	315.4	382.9		4.5 1	0.00	5.14	77.1	ALLbC44

Central Cancer Registry, NAMIBIA (2007)

Incidence per 100,000 by age group (Period) - Female

ALL AGE CRUDE CUM CUM ASR ICD																					
SITE	ALL A		0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	CRUDI RATI		CUM C		ICD (10th)
Lip Tongue Mouth Salivary glands Tonsil Other oropharynx Nasopharynx Hypopharynx Pharynx unspecified	0 5 9 4 4 0 2 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	- - - - - -	-			-	-	1.3 2.6	1.6	-	2.5	3.3	8.1 4.0 - - 4.0	11.5 17.2 5.7	8.4 2.1 4.2 - 2.1	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0	5 (2) (2) (2) (3)	0.0 0.00 0.9 0.11 1.7 0.11 0.8 0.03 0.8 0.04 0.0 0.00 0.4 0.03 0.4 0.01 0.0 0.00	0.0 0.9 1.5 0.7 0.0 0.3 0.3	
Oesophagus Stomach Small intestine Colon Rectum Anus Liver Gallbladder etc. Pamcreas	4 3 0 7 7 1 2 0 4	0 0 0 0 0 1 0					1.0			1.6	19	-	6.6	12.1	5.7	6.3 4.2 6.3 4.2 6.3	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	3 (0) (7) 1 7 1 1 (0) (0)	0.8 0.03 0.6 0.04 0.0 0.00 1.3 0.12 1.3 0.05 0.2 0.00 0.4 0.00 0.0 0.00 0.8 0.01	0.7 0.4 0.0 1.2 1.0 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.5	C23-24
Nose, simuses etc. Larynx Trachea, bronchus and lung Other thoracic organs	3 10 1	0 0 0	-	:	-	-	:	-	2.6	-	:	5.0	3.3	4.0	11.5	2.1	0; 0. 1, 0.	3 (0 1 1 (0.6 0.06 0.6 0.03 1.9 0.10 0.2 0.02	0.6 0.3 1.7 0.2	C32 C33-34 C37-38
Bone Melanoma of skin Other skin	6 24 84	0	-	-	-	0.8	1.0	22	1.3 6.5	- 8.0	1.9 3.9 11.7	2.5 2.5 22.3	13.1 13.1	8.1 60.5	5.7 11.5 34.4	2.1 23.1 65.1	0. 2: 8.	3 4	1.1 0.06 4.5 0.21 5.8 0.80	0.8 3.6 12.2	
Mesothelioma Kaposi sarcoma Connective and soft tissue	0 81 6	0	-	-	- 0.8	-	2.9 1.0	22.5	19.5	28.9	23.3	14.9 2.5	6.6	20.2	5.7	2.1	0.0 0.7 0.0	0 (B 15	0.0 0.00 5.2 0.69 1.1 0.07	0.0 8.4 0.8	C45 C46 C47,C49
Breast	141	0	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	15.6	17.7	25.3	64.5	52.6	60.5	103.3	54.6	13.	6 26	5.5 1.72	20.7	C 50
Vulva Vagina Vagina Cervix uteri Corpus uteri Uterus unspecified Ovary Other female genital organs Placenta	7 5 87 9 2 14 0 2	0 0 0 0 0 0	- - - - - -	-			1.0	3.4	1.3 5.2 2.6	3.2 16.1 3.2	1.9 17.5 1.9	2.5 24.8 - - - - 2.5	3.3 52.6 3.3 - 6.6	242 8.1 161	5.7 51.6 11.5 5.7	8.4 2.1 42.0 8.4 4.2 -	0 0 8 0 0 1. 0 0	5 (4 16 9 1 2 (3 9 2	1.3 0.03 0.9 0.06 5.3 0.98 1.7 0.11 0.4 0.00 2.6 0.19 0.0 0.00 0.4 0.02	0.9 0.7 12.7 1.5 0.3 1.8 0.0 0.3	C55
Kidney Renal pelvis Ureter Bladder Other urinary organs	11 0 0 7 1	0 0 0 0	-	-	-	-		- - - -	1.3 - 1.3	1.6	-	2.5 - - -	6.6 - - - -	4.0 - - -	11.5	12.6 - 63 2.1	1. 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0 (0 (7 i	2.1 0.07 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00 7.3 0.07 0.2 0.00	1.6 0.0 0.0 1.1 0.1	C64 C65 C66 C67 C68
Eye Brain, nervous system Thyroid Adrenal gland Other endocrine	0 3 9 0 1	0 0 0 0	-	-		:	-	-	1.3	1.6 3.2	-	5.0	6.6	-	11.5	2.1 2.1	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	3 (9 1 0 (0.0 0.00 0.6 0.01 1.7 0.13 0.0 0.00 0.2 0.02	0.0 0.3 1.4 0.0 0.2	C 69 C 70-72 C 73 C 74 C 75
Hodgkin disease Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Immunoproliferative diseases Multiple myeloma	5	0 0 0	-	-	-	-	1.0 - -	1.1 3.4 -	1.3 3.9 -	-	1.9 -	5.0 2.5	3.3 3.3	4.0	5.7	2.1	0; 1; 0; 0.	3 2	0.6 0.02 0.4 0.14 0.0 0.00 0.9 0.03	0.2 1.6 0.0 0.8	C88 C90
L ymphoid leukaemia Myeloid leukaemia L eukaemia unspecified Myeloproliferative disorders Myelodysplastic syndromes Other and unspecified	6 4 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	-	-	-	0.8	- - - - 1.0	1.1 : : :	2.6	1.6	1.9 - - - - 5.8	-	- - - - 6.6	4.0 - - - - 4.0	-	4.2 2.1 - - - 8.4	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.	4 0	1.1 0.04 0.8 0.02 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00 0.8 0.11	0.7 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.9	
All sites	617	1	-	-	0.8	4.2	8.6	40.5	70.2	93.2	101.0	163.8	206.9	250.0	338.5	316.9	59.		6.40	86.3	ALL
All sites but C44	533	1	-	-	8.0	3.4	8.6	38.2	63.7	85.2	89.4	141.4	193.8	189.5	304.0	251.9		3 100		74.1	ALLbC44

Central Cancer Registry, NAMIBIA (2008)

Incidence per 100,000 by age group (Period) - Male

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SITE	ALL . AGES I		0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	RUDE RATE		O-64 0-74		ICD (10th)
Lip Tongue Mouth Salivary glands	0 9 19 2	0 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6 1.6	2.1	- 8.3	3.7 11.1	23.5 9.4 4.7	38.8	5.9 8.8 2.9	0.0 0.9 1.9 0.2	2.2 4.7	0.00 0.14 0.36 0.02	0.0 1.6 3.8 0.4	C00 C01-02 C03-06 C07-08
Tonsil Other oropharynx Nasopharynx Hypopharynx	4 2 5 3	0	-	-		0.9	-		-			-	7.4 3.7 7.4	4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7	6.5	2.9 2.9	0.4 0.2 0.5 0.3	1.0 0.5 1.2	0.09 0.02 0.08 0.06	0.8 0.4 0.9 0.6	C09 C10 C11 C12-13
Pharynx unspecified	Ō	ŏ	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 26.5	0.0	0.0	0.00 0.09	0.0	C 14 C 15
Oesophagus Stomach Small intestine Colon Rectum Anus Liver Gallbladder etc.	13 5 1 9 12 1 10 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	-	-		-	- - - - -	1.1	2.6	1.6 1.6 1.6	2.1 4.2 2.1	8.3 2.8 11.1	3.7 3.7 7.4 7.4 3.7	4.7	12.9 - 6.5 6.5	20.3 5.9 - 14.7 - 8.8	0.5 0.1 0.9 1.2 0.1 1.0 0.0	1.2 0.2 2.2 3.0 0.2 2.5	0.09 0.04 0.01 0.14 0.12 0.01 0.09	0.8 0.1 1.5 2.2 0.1 1.6 0.0	C 15 C 16 C 17 C 18 C 19-20 C 21 C 22 C 23-24
Pancreas	5	ŏ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	3.7	4.7	6.5	2.9	0.5	1.2	0.08	1.0	C25
Nose, sinuses etc. Larynx Trachea, bronchus and lung Other thoracic organs	3 13 24 1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	2.1	2.8 2.8 - -	3.7 11.1	9.4 4.7	6.5 32.3	2.9 23.6 41.2 2.9	0.3 1.3 2.4 0.1	3.2 6.0	0.02 0.11 0.25 0.00	0.5 2.6 5.0 0.2	C30-31 C32 C33-34 C37-38
Bone	6	0	-	-	-	1.7	1.0	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	2.9	0.6		0.03	0.7	C40-41
Melanoma of skin <i>Other skin</i>	7 108	0	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.1	5.2	1.6 <i>1.6</i>	2.1 10.5	24.9	25.8	9.4 103.5	6.5 <i>5</i> 8.2	5.9 144.3	0.7 10.7		0.10 <i>1.16</i>	1.3 20.6	C43 C44
Mesothelioma Kaposi sarcoma Connective and soft tissue	1 86 5	0 0 0	-		-	0.9	1.9	6.7	12.9	37.2	42.1 2.1	19.4 2.8	29.5 3.7	4.7 37.6 4.7	-	2.9 2.9	0.1 8.5 0.5	21.3 1.2	0.02 0.94 0.07	0.2 10.6 0.9	C45 C46 C47,C49
Breast	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	9.4	12.9	5.9	8.0		0.13	1.5	C50
Penis Prostate Testis Other male genital organs	2 59 1 0	0 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7 11.1 3.7	9.4 -	6.5 77.6 -	123.6	0.2 5.9 0.1 0.0	14.6 0.2	0.05 0.49 0.02 0.00	0.4 12.7 0.2 0.0	CB CB CB CB
Kidney Renal pelvis Ureter B <i>ladder</i> Other urinary organs	6 0 0 2 0	0 0 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	2.1	-	3.7	9.4 - - - -	- - - -	5.9 - 5.9 -	0.6 0.0 0.0 0 .2 0.0	0.0 0.0 0 .5	0.08 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	1.1 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0	C64 C65 C66 C67 C68
Bye Brain, nervous sysiem Thyroid Adrenal gland Other endocrine	2 3 2 0 1	0 0 0 0		- - -	- - - - 0.8	- - - -		- - - -	- - - -	1.6	- - - -	5.5 - - -	- - -		6.5 6.5 -	5.9 - -	0.2 0.3 0.2 0.0 0.1	0.7 0.5 0.0	0.03 0.03 0.04 0.00 0.00	0.3 0.7 0.4 0.0 0.1	C 69 C 70-72 C 73 C 74 C 75
Hodgkin di sease Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Immunoproliferative diseases Multiple myeloma	6 24 0 7	0 0 0	- - -	- - -	0.8	0.9 0.9 - -	1.9 1.9 -	1.1	1.3	1.6 3.2 1.6	6.3	2.8	11.1	4.7 23.5 - 9.4	12.9	8.8 2.9		6.0 0.0 1.7	0.05 0.32 0.00 0.10	0.6 3.7 0.0 1.1	C81 C82-85, C96 C88 C90
Lymphoid leukaemia Myeloid leukaemia Leukaemia unspecified Myeloproliferative disorders	2 8 1 0	0 0 0	-		-	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	-		3.7	-	6.5 6.5 -	5.9 -	0.2 0.8 0.1 0.0	2.0 0.2 0.0	0.05 0.06 0.01 0.00 0.00	0.4 1.1 0.1 0.0	C91 C92-94 C95 MPD MDS
Myelodysplastic syndromes Other and unspecified	0 23	0	-		0.8	0.9		2.2	1.3		4.2	5.5	7.4	18.8	6.5	20.6	0.0 2.3		0.00	3.8	0& U
All sites	511	0	-	-	2.5	7.7	8.7	14.5	27.1	63.0	88.4	96.8	187.9	324.7	329.8	497.5	50.7		5.75	89.7	ALL
All sites but C44	403	0	-	-	2.5	7.7	7.7	13.4	21.9	61.4	77.9	71.9	162.2	221.2	271.6	353.3	40.0 1			69.1	ALLbC44

Central Cancer Registry, NAMIBIA (2008)

Incidence per 100,000 by age group (Period) - Female

ALL AGE																						
SITE	ALL A		0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	CRUDE RATE					ICD 10th)
Lip Tongue Mouth Salivary glands Tonsil Other oropharynx Nasopharynx Hypopharynx	0 5 7 0 0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	-		-	-	0.9	-	-	-	19	-	6.3	7.9 3.9 - - 7.9 -	10.9	6.4	0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		0.0 0.00 1.0 0.10 1.3 0.00 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00 0.4 0.04 0.4 0.01 0.0 0.00	0 1 8 : 0 1 0 1 4 1 3 1	0.0 0.9 1.1 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.3 0.0	C00 C01-02 C03-06 C07-08 C09 C10 C11 C12-13 C14
Oesophagus Stomach Small intestine Colon Rectum Anus Liver Gallbladder etc. Pamreas	2 8 1 16 8 5 5 0 4	0 0 0 0 0 0	-				0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	3.8	2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	15.8 3.2 3.2 3.2	3.9 3.9 7.9 11.8 7.9	5.4 5.4 10.9 5.4 5.4	6.4 10.7 2.1 2.1 2.1	02 0.8 0.1 1.5 0.8 0.0 0.0 0.0	3 1 5 3 6 1 6 1	0.4 0.03 1.5 0.03 0.2 0.0 0.1 0.17 1.5 0.1 1.0 0.07 1.0 0.03 0.0 0.00 0.8 0.00	8 : 1 : 7 : 1 : 7 : 8 :	0.4 1.2 0.1 2.4 1.2 0.8 0.8 0.0	C15 C16 C17 C18 C19-20 C21 C22 C22 C23-24 C25
Nose, simuses etc. Larynx Trachea, bronchus and lung Other thoracic organs	4 1 12 0	0 0 0	- - -	-	:	-	- - -	- - - -	- - -	1.5 - - -	- - -	2.4	3.2	- - -	16.3 5.4 16.3	15.0	0,4 0.1 1.1 0.0	0 0	0.8 0.09 0.2 0.00 0.3 0.1 0.0 0.00	9 (3 (1 :	0.7 0.2 2.0 0.0	C30-31 C32 C33-34 C37-38
Bone Melanoma of skin	2 11	0	-	-	0.8	-	-	1.1	1.3	3.1	1.9	2.4	3.2			10.7	0.2 1.0	2	0.4 0.0 0.1 0.0	6 :	0.1 1.4	C40-41 C43
Other skin Mesothelioma Kaposi sarcoma Connective and soft tissue	72 0 49 8	0 0 0	-	-	0.8 - 0.8 0.8	0.8 - - -	1.9 - 2.8 0.9	9.9 2.2	3.8 - 14.0 2.5	20.1 1.5	7.6 - 11.3 1.9	7.1	15.8 3.2	27.6 3.9	54.3 - - -	2.1	68 0.0 4.6 0.8	0 0	7.8 0.6 0.0 0.00 0.4 0.3 1.5 0.0	0 (7 (0.7 0.0 4.7 0.7	C44 C45 C46 C47,C49
Breast	167	0	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	7.6	17.0	49.2	52.1	85.1	86.8	48.9	85.6	15.8	32	0.1 - 1.70	6 23	3.6	C50
Vulva Vagina Vagina Cervix uteri Corpus uteri Uterus unspecified Ovary Other Temale genital organs Placenta	2 0 80 8 7 20 0	0 0 0 0 0	-			0.8	- - - - 2.8	4.4 - - - - -	1.3	10.8	17.0 1.9 1.9 3.8 -	30.8	34.7 3.2 6.3	51.3 3.9 3.9 7.9	16.3 5.4 10.9 10.9	2.1 40.7 8.6 6.4 12.8	0.2 0.6 7.6 0.8 0.5 1.3 0.0	0 0 15 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0.4 0.0 0.0 0.00 5.4 0.8 1.5 0.0 1.3 0.0 7.8 0.1 0.0 0.00 0.2 0.0	0 (3 1 : 7 : 8 : 8 :	0.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 1.2 2.7 0.0	C51 C52 C53 C54 C55 C56 C57 C38
Kichey Renal pelvis Ureter Bladder Other urinary organs	8 0 0 7 0	0 0 0 0	- - - -	-	-	-	- - - -	- - - -	2.5 - - - -	1.5 - - -	1.9 - - -	2.4 - - -	3.2 - 3.2 -	- - 7.9	10.9	4.3 - - 4.3 -	0.8 0.0 0.0 0.7 0.0	0 0	1.5 0.00 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00 1.3 0.1. 0.0 0.00	0 0 1	1.0 0.0 0.0 1.2 0.0	C64 C65 C66 C67 C68
Eye Brain, nervous system Thyroid Adrenal gland Other endocrine	3 2 7 0 1	0 0 0 0	- - -	-	- - - -	0.8	- 0.9 -	1.1 -	1.3	1.5 - - - -	1.9 1.2	-	3.2 - -	3.9 - -	5.4 10.9 5.4	2.1	0.3 0.2 0.5 0.0 0.1	1 0	0.6 0.04 0.4 0.04 1.3 0.00 0.0 0.00 0.2 0.00	8 0	0.4 0.3 0.9 0.0 0.2	C <i>6</i> 9 C70-72 C73 C74 C75
Hodgkin disease Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Immunoproliferative diseases Multiple myeloma	5	0 0 0	-	:	-	0.8 - - -	0.9 - - -	3.3 - - -	-	1.5	-	4.7	6.3	-	16.3	6.4 2.1	0.5 1.0 0.6 0.5	0 0	1.0 0.01 2.1 0.1 0.0 0.00 1.0 0.01	4 : 0 : 7 :	0.4 1.8 0.0 0.8	C81 C82-85, C96 C88 C90
Lymphoid leukaemia Myeloid leukaemia Leukaemia unspecified Myeloproliferative disorders Myelodysplastic syndromes	2 5 1 0 0	0 0 0	-		0.8 - - - -	0.8	- 0.9 -	1.1	2.5		-	-		3.9 - - - -	:	2.1	0.2 0.3 0.1 0.0	0	0.4 0.00 1.0 0.00 0.2 0.00 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00	2 (0.2 0.5 0.1 0.0 0.0	C91 C92-94 C95 MPD MDS
Other and unspecified	26	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.5	3.8	7.1	15.8	19.7	16.3	12.8	2.5	5 5	5.0 0.30	3 (4.0	0& U
All sites	592	0	-	-	4.0	4.2	13.1	31.7	41.9	63.3	113.5	137.4	220.7	284.1	315.1	314.6	56.0		6.14		2.7	ALL
All sites but C44	520	0	-	-	3.2	3.3	11.2	29.6	38.1	61.7	105.9	125.6	204.9	256.5	260.7	248.3	49.2	100	0.0 5.50	0 7	2.0	ALLbC44

Central Cancer Registry, NAMIBIA (2009)

Incidence per 100,000 by age group (Period) - Male

ALL A CD.																	
SITE	ALL A		0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	CRUDE CUM CUM ASR ICD RATE (%) 0-64 0-74 (W) (10th)
Lip Tongue Mouth Salivary glands Tonsil Other oropharynx Nasopharynx Hypopharynx Hypopharynx Pharynx unspecified	0 13 43 14 13 2 8 8	0 0 0 0 0 0	-	-	-	0.8	19		1.3 1.3 1.3 2.5	1.5	2.0 4.1 - 4.1	10.5 5.3 2.6 2.6 2.6	17.8 32.0 14.2 7.1 3.6	4.6 46.0 9.2 13.8 4.6 13.8 4.6	24.8 12.4 6.2 -	6.0 38.7 6.0 11.9 3.0 3.0 11.9	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.3 1.3 0.17 2.2 0.01-0.2 4.2 4.4 0.57 7.9 0.03-0.6 1.4 1.4 0.22 2.5 0.07-0.8 1.3 1.3 0.16 2.3 0.09 0.2 0.2 0.02 0.4 0.6 0.0 0.8 0.8 0.0 1.0 1.6 0.1 0.1 0.8 0.8 0.1 0.1 0.6 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.02 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.02 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.02 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.02 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.02 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.02 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.02 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.02 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.02 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.02 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1
Oesophagus Stomach Small intestine Colon Rectum Anus Liver Gallbladder etc. Fancreas	11 25 2 27 18 4 29 2	0 0 0 0 0 0	-	-	1.6	-	0.9	2.2 1.1 1.1	1.3 1.3 1.3 2.5 1.3	1.5 6.1 1.5 1.5	2.0	5.3 7.9 5.3	3.6 14.2 3.6 3.6 3.6 17.8 7.1 7.1	4.6 9.2 27.6 23.0 23.0	12.4 37.2 12.4 6.2 31.0	20.9 26.8 26.8 14.9 3.0 29.8	1.1 1.1 0.10 23 C15 2.4 2.6 0.34 49 C16 0.2 0.2 0.06 0.5 C17 2.6 2.8 0.28 4.5 C18 1.8 1.9 0.30 3.6 C19-20 0.4 0.4 0.03 0.6 C21 2.8 3.0 0.27 48 C22 0.2 0.2 0.04 0.4 C23-24 1.4 1.4 0.16 2.7 C25
Nose, sinuses etc. Larynx Trachea, bronchus and lung Other thoracic organs Bone	7 21 22 1 13	0 0 0 0	-	:	0.8 - - - - 0.8	0.8 - - - 6.7	- - - - 0.9	-	1.3	1.5	2.0 2.0	2.6 5.3 5.3 - 2.6	3.6 10.7 3.6 -	4.6 9.2 -	12.4 24.8 6.2 -	32.8 41.7 - 3.0	0.7 0.7 0.11 1.1 0.30-3.1 2.0 2.2 0.23 4.3 0.32 2.1 2.3 0.14 4.2 0.33-3.4 0.1 0.1 0.01 0.1 0.37-38 1.3 1.3 0.07 1.3 0.40-4.1
Melanoma of skin Other skin	25 571	0	:	-	-	0.8	0.9	1.1 9.8	1.3 <i>3</i> 0.2	3.1 27.7	42.6	7.9 97.5	3.6 184.7	18.4 28 <i>5.</i> 0	396.9	38.7 8 40 .5	2.4 2.6 0.18 4.4 C43 55.6 58.9 5.38 108.2 C44
Mesothelioma Kaposi sarcoma Connective and soft tissue	0 185 15	0 0 0	0.7	0.9	2.5	0.8	5.6 2.8	8.7 2.2	50.4	52.3 -	62.8	63.2 5.3	42.6 7.1	32.2	43.4 6.2	29.8 14.9	0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 C45 18.0 19.1 1.83 22.6 C46 1.5 1.5 0.12 2.4 C47,C49
Breast Penis Prostate Testis Other male genital organs	8 217 6 0	0 0 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	3.1 1.5 4.6	6.1	5.3 26.3 2.6	7.1 67.5	- 68.9 -	235.6	6.0 387.5 6.0	0.8 0.8 0.10 1.4 <i>C50</i> 0.3 0.3 0.04 0.4 <i>C60</i> 21.1 22.4 2.04 44.8 <i>C61</i> 0.6 0.6 0.04 0.9 <i>C62</i> 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 <i>C63</i>
Kichey Renal pelvis Ureter Bladder Other urinary organs	12 0 0 33 0	0 0 0 0	-	:	0.8 - - -	- - - -	:	1.1 - - - -	-	- - 4.6	2.0 - - - -	7.9	7.1	13.8 - 13.8	6.2 - - 24.8	14.9 - 53.6	1.2 1.2 0.12 2.1 <i>C64</i> 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 <i>C65</i> 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 <i>C66</i> 3.2 3.4 0.29 6.4 <i>C67</i> 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 <i>C68</i>
Bye Brain, nervous system Thyroid Adrenal gland Other endocrine	43 12 2 0 0	0 0 0 0		- - - -	- - - -	1.7	-	1.1 2.2 - -	10.1	18.4 3.1 - -	2.0	13.2	3.6 - - - -	9.2 13.8 - - -	6.2 12.4 - - -	23.8 3.0	42 4.4 0.36 5.7 C69 1.2 1.2 0.17 1.6 C70-72 0.2 0.2 0.01 0.3 C73 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 C74 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 C75
Hodgkin di sease Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Immunoproliferative diseases Multiple myeloma	10 24 0 9	0 0 0 0	- - -	0.9	-	3.4 - -	0,9 0,9 - -	1.1 3.3 -	1.3 - 1.3	3.1 3.1	4.1	18.4	7.1 3.6	4.6 9.2 - 9.2	6.2	11.9	10 1.0 0.07 0.9 <i>C81</i> 2.3 2.5 0.23 3.5 <i>C82-85.0</i> 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 <i>C88</i> 0.9 0.9 0.12 1.6 <i>C90</i>
Lymphoid leukaemia Myeloid leukaemia Leukaemia unspecified Myeloproliferal ive disorders Myelodysplastic syndromes	3 10 0 0	0 0 0	-	-	-	0.8 0.8 - -	0.9	2.2	2.5	-	-	-	-	9.2 - - -	6.2 - - - -	3.0 6.0 - - -	0.3 0.3 0.04 0.5 C91 10 1.0 008 13 C92-94 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 C95 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 MPD 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 MDS
Other and unspecified	55	0	-		-	-	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.0	7.9	10.7	13.8	37.2	92.4	5.4 5.7 0.41 10.3 O&U
All sites	1541	0	0.7	1.7	6.6	16.8	18.8	39.2	115.9	144.5	154.0	316.1	500.9	707.9		1836.0	149.9 15.11 272.6 ALL
All sites but C44	970	0	0.7	1.7	6.6	16.0	17.8	29.4	85.7	116.8	111.5	218.6	316.2	422.9	601.5	995.5	94.4 100.0 9.73 164.5 ALLbC44

Central Cancer Registry, NAMIBIA (2009)

Incidence per 100,000 by age group (Period) - Female

											, ,	•								
SITE	ALL A		0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	CRUDE RATE	(%) CUM CUM A		ICD (10th)
Lip Tongue Mouth Saliyary glands Tonsil Other oropharynx Nasopharynx Hypopharynx Pharynx wnspecified	0 7 21 9 5 2 4 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	-	0.9	-	-	- - 0.9 - - 0.9	1.1	3.7 2.5	-	3.7	6.8 2.3 2.3 - -	3.0 6.0 6.0 -	7.7 3.9 - 3.9 3.9 -	10.2 5.1 5.1	4.4 17.4 6.5 8.7	0.7 2.0 0.8 0.5 0.2 0.4 0.0	0.0 0.00 0.7 0.10 2.2 0.15 0.9 0.06 0.5 0.01 0.2 0.04 0.4 0.04 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00	0.0 1.2 2.8 1.1 0.7 0.4 0.4 0.0 0.0	C00 C01-02 C03-06 C07-08 C09 C10 C11 C12-13 C14
Oesophagus Stomach Small intestine Colon Rectum Anus Liver Callbladder etc. Pancreas	1 15 1 33 17 7 19 2 1	0 0 0 0 0 0			- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	-	1.1	1.2	1.5 5.9 1.5 1.5	5.5	9.1 2.3 9.1 9.1 2.3 9.1 2.3	3.0 24.1 6.0 9.0	11.6 3.9 3.9 7.7	5.1 15.4 5.1 5.1 15.4	2.2 6.5 23.9 19.6 8.7 6.5 2.2 2.2	1.4 0.1 3.1 1.6 0.7 1.8	0.1 0.00 1.5 0.16 0.1 0.01 3.4 0.31 1.8 0.10 0.7 0.04 2.0 0.23 0.2 0.01 0.1 0.00	0.2 2.1 0.1 4.8 2.4 1.0 2.7 0.3 0.2	C15 C16 C17 C18 C19-20 C21 C22 C23-24 C25
Nose, sinuses etc. Larynx Trachea, bronchus and lung Other thoracic organs	0 8 20 0	0 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.1	1.2	- - -	-	6.8	12.1 12.1	11.6	10.2	8.7 13.1	0.7 1.9 0.0	0.0 0.00 0.8 0.06 2.1 0.22 0.0 0.00	0.0 1.2 3.0 0.0	C30-31 C32 C33-34 C37-38
Bone Melanoma of skin	6 20	0	-	-	-	1.6	1.8	-	1.2	1.5	1.8 5.5	2.3 4.5	-	3.9 -	25.6	2.2 13.1	1.9	0.6 0.05 2.1 0.20	0.7 2.9	C40-41 C43
Other skin Mesothelioma Kaposi sarcoma Connective and soft tissue	329 0 79 12	0	- - - 0.7	0.9	- 2.5 0.8	5.8 0.8	1.8 - 3.6 0.9	8.5 - 14.9 1.1	11.2 17.4 1.2	26.7	46.1 16.6 1.8	54.4 - 15.9 2.3	9.0 9.0	100.7 - 3.9 3.9	184.3 5.1	300.4 - 6.5 2.2	0.0 7.3	33.9 2.76 0.0 0.00 8.1 0.59 1.2 0.11	47.7 0.0 7.7 1.4	C44 C45 C46 C47,C49
Breast	271	0	-	-	-	-	4.6	5.3	18.7	32.6	77.4	83.8	87.5	120.1	138.2	126.3		27.9 2.84	37.1	C50
Vulya Vagina Cervix uteri Corpus uteri Uterus unspecified Ovary Other female genital organs Placenta	12 4 161 28 4 26 0 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-	-	-	0.8	0.9	5.3 1.1 1.1 1.1	2.5 17.4 1.2 1.2	1.5 35.5 3.0	1.8 40.5 - 3.7	2.3 2.3 40.8 6.8 2.3 9.1	3.0 45.2 3.0 3.0 9.0	7.7 852 7.7 3.9 3.9	5.1 51.2 30.7 15.4	6.5 4.4 65.3 30.5	1.1 0.4 15.0 2.6 0.4 2.4 0.0	1.2 0.11 0.4 0.03	1.5 0.6 20.8 4.4 0.5 3.7 0.0 0.6	C51 C52 C53 C54 C55 C56 C57 C58
Kichey Renal pelvis Ureter Bladder Other urinary organs	8 0 0 14 0	0 0 0 0	-	-	- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-	-	- - - -	4.5 - 2.3 -	6.0 - 6.0 -	7.7 - - -	5.1 - 15.4	2.2 - 17.4 -	0.0 0.0 1.3	0.8 0.12 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00 1.4 0.12 0.0 0.00	1.2 0.0 0.0 2.3 0.0	C64 C65 C66 C67 C68
Bye Brain, nervous system Thyroid Adrenal gland Other endoctine	26 11 13 0 0	0 0 0 0	-	-				4.3 2.1 2.1	3.7 5.0 2.5 -	13.3 3.0 3.0	7.4 - 3.7 -	6.8	6.0 3.0 3.0 -	7.7 7.7 - - -	5.1	4.4 - - - -	1.0 1.2 0.0	2.7 0.21 1.1 0.10 1.3 0.13 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00	2.7 1.1 1.5 0.0 0.0	C 69 C 70-72 C 73 C 74 C 75
Hodgkin di sease Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Immunoproliferative diseases Multiple myeloma	1 25 0 1	0 0 0	-	-	-	0.8 - -	0.9	1.1	6.2	4.4 1.5	1.8	6.8 - -	-	3.9 -	25.6	10.9	2.3 0.0 0.1	0.1 0.00 2.6 0.25 0.0 0.00 0.1 0.01	0.1 3.3 0.0 0.1	C81 C82-85, C96 C88 C90
Lymphoid leukaemia Myeloid leukaemia Leukaemia unspecified Myelopoliferalive disorders Myelodysplastic syndromes	3 7 1 0	0 0 0	-	-		0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	-		2.3 2.3	-	7.7	5.1 - - -	2.2 2.2 - -	0.7 0.1 0.0	0.3 0.04 0.7 0.06 0.1 0.01 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00	0.5 0.8 0.1 0.0 0.0	C91 C92-94 C95 MPD MDS
Myelodysplastic syndromes Other and unspecified	60	0		-			1.8	2.1	7.5	13.3	7.4	15.9	12.1	23.2	10.2	39.2		6.2 0.47	7.6	0& U
All sites	1300	0	0.7	1.7	3.3	10.7	22.8	55.4	112.0	173.3	228.5	321.7	404.1	457.0	598.9	785.8	120.8		75.3	ALL
All sites but C44	971	ŏ	0.7	1.7	3.3	4.9	21.0	46.8	100.8	151.1	182.4	267.3	286.5	356.3	414.6	485.4			27.7	ALLbC44