

Table 4.1 Number of cancer cases in Thailand, based on the actual data of 1989-2000

	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008
Male							
Colon-rectum	1,335	1,566	2,024	2,439	2,845	3,365	3,966
Liver	6,568	7,292	8,004	8,402	8,583	9,195	9,921
Lung	3,605	4,115	4,717	4,945	5,468	6,044	6,705
All sites	22,998	26,657	29,404	32,524	35,321	39,158	43,594
Female							
Colon-rectum	1,172	1,574	1,845	2,444	2,995	3,649	4,415
Liver	2,702	3,320	3,279	3,251	3,891	4,267	4,740
Lung	1,871	2,125	2,368	2,551	2,910	3,268	3,688
Cervix uteri	4,353	4,404	5,247	6,746	7,419	8,483	9,747
Female breast	2,800	3,443	5,085	6,798	8,439	10,425	12,775
All sites	22,875	27,024	31,496	37,547	43,826	50,858	59,171

The expected number of new cancer cases is slightly lower than the projection published in CIT III. Approximately 103 000 new cancer cases are expected by the end of the first decade of the 21st century while it was 120 000 in the previous projection. The drop in expected number of cancer cases is largely due to the correction of the incidence rates of cancer in regions, which, on average, are lower than that of the representative provinces for a particular region.

Figure 4.1 Projection of all cancer cases in Thailand, both sexes, based on the actual data of 1989-2000

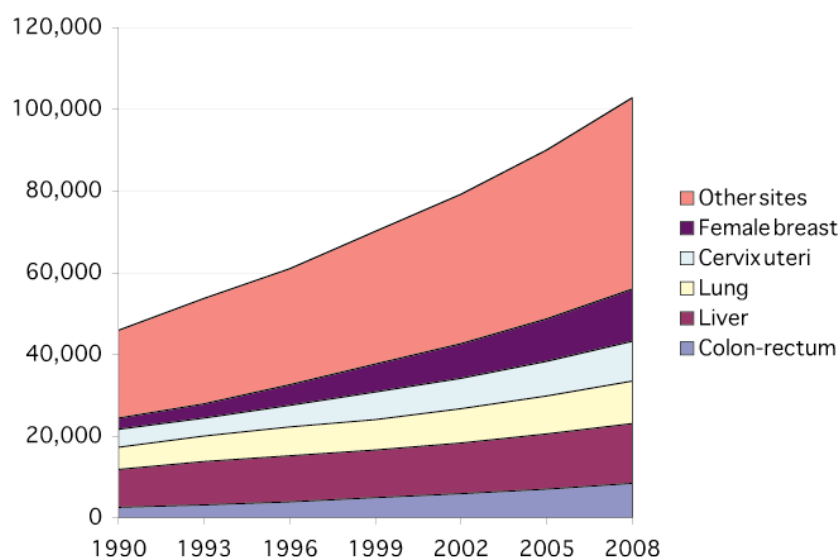


Figure 4.2 Trends and projection of incidence rates of cancer in Thailand, 1990-2008, based on the actual data of 1989-2000

