

Chapter II

17

NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

ICD-10 C82-C85, C96

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The estimated incidence of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) in Thailand was increased in the last few years. It was 3.7 in males and 2.7 in females per 100 000 population respectively during 1992-1994. It increased to 4.9 in males and 3.5 in females in 1995-1997. Then it is 5.1 in males and 3.7 per 100 000 population respectively in females in 1998-2000. But it is still relatively low by the world

standard. The incidence is slightly higher in males than in females in all centers. The overall male to female ratio was 1.25:1. Lampang is the only province where the incidence of NHL decreased. It was 6.0 in males and 4.6 in females in 1995-1997 and decreased to 5.5 in males and 3.5 in females respectively in 1998-2000.

The highest incidence is observed in Chiang Mai in males

Figure 2.17.1 Non-Hodgkin lymphoma in different regions, 1995-1997

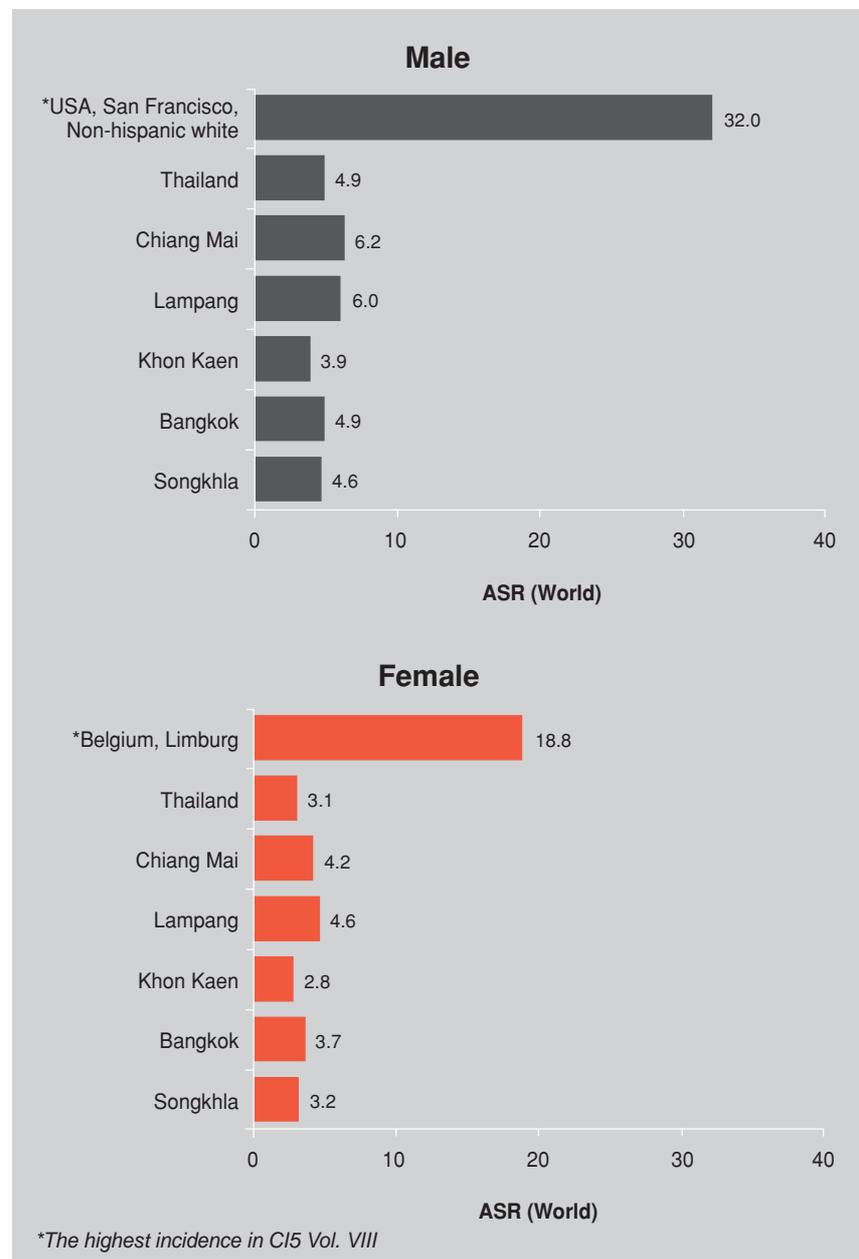
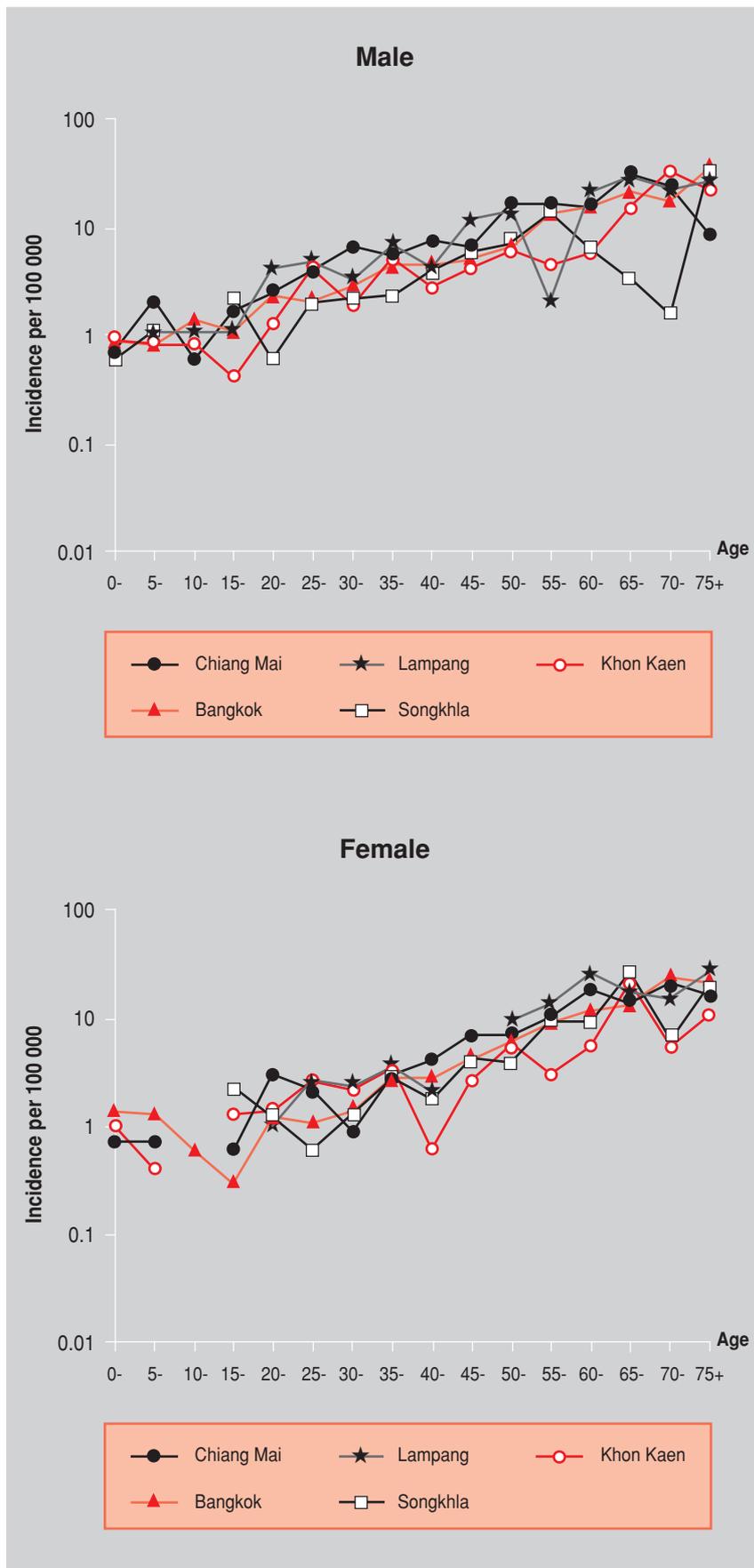


Figure 2.17.2 Age-specific incidence rates of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, 1995-1997



(ASR = 6.2), and in Lampang in females (ASR = 4.6) and the lowest in Khon Khaen (ASR = 3.9 in males and 2.8 in females) (Figure 2.17.1). The incidence rises with age (Figure 2.17.2).

The information on specific subtypes of lymphoma is not available from registry data, because of imprecise and inconsistent classification and coding in the majority of cases.

The trend in incidence of non-Hodgkin lymphoma is increasing in females more than males in the past 10 years (Figure 2.17.3).

Figure 2.17.3 Trend in incidence of non-Hodgkin lymphoma

