

Greater Poland Cancer Registry

High Resolution Studies

an opportunity to increase data quality in the Greater Poland Cancer Registry

Anna Kubiak[1], Maciej Trojanowski[1], Łukasz Taraszkiewicz[1], Piotr Radomyski[2], Michał Oko[3], Witold Kycler[3]

1.Greater Poland Cancer Registry, Greater Poland Cancer Centre , 2. Department of Radiology, Greater Poland Cancer Centre,
3. Department of Oncological Surgery, Greater Poland Cancer Centre

Background:

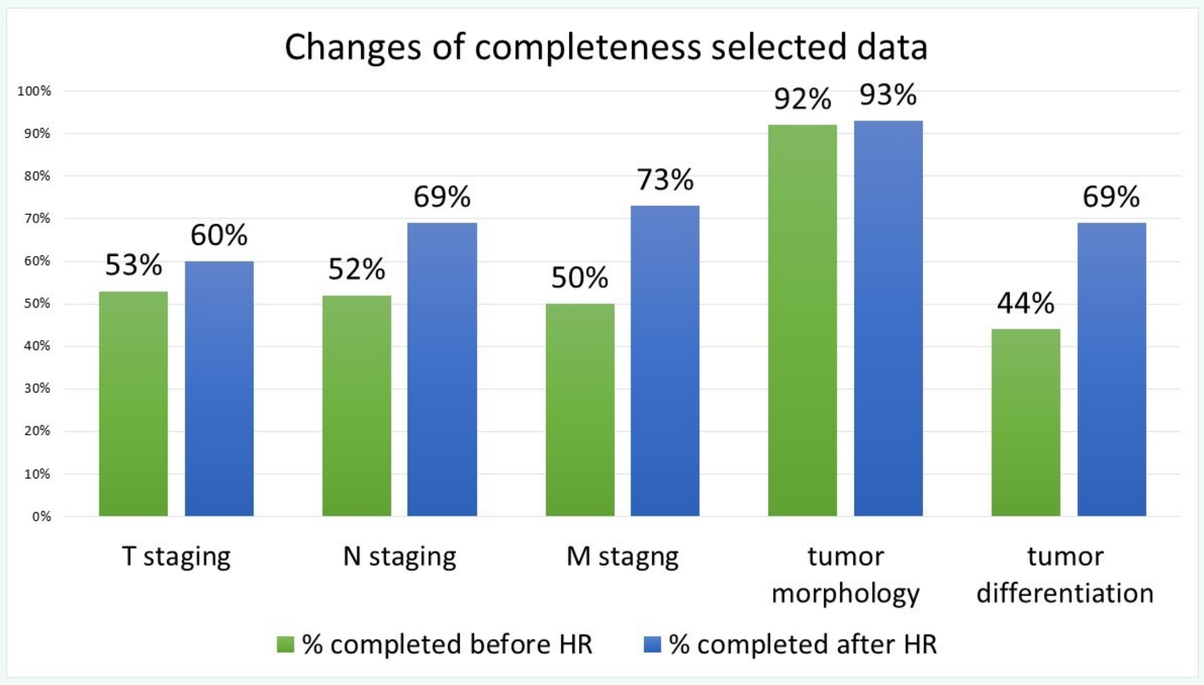
Cancer epidemiology statistics in Poland focus primarily on morbidity and mortality. Although Polish registries gather information on cancer stage at diagnosis, tumour morphology and grading, there is a lack of research concentrating on statistics of this data. The reason for this may stem from low quality of collected data. Greater Poland Cancer Registry (GPCR) collects data both passively and actively. Participation in international research helps improve the quality and comprehensiveness of gathered data, and can strengthen cooperation with clinicians. It encourages the use of new sources of data such as medical records or pathology reports.

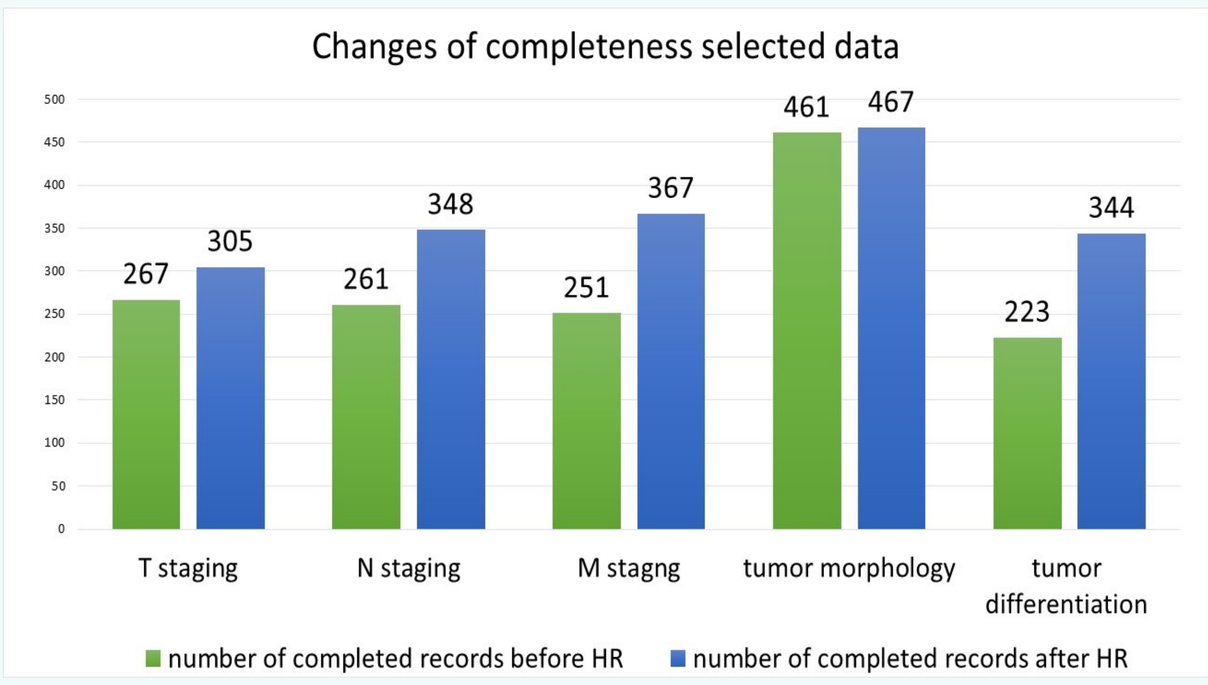
Methods:

TNM staging, tumour morphology and grading data selected for the European High Resolution (HR) study – colorectal cancer (503 cases), and recorded by the GPCR, were compared with data obtained from medical records and pathology reports.

Results:

The HR - colorectal cancer study examined 503 cases. On initial analysis 236 cases (47%) did not have a defined T, 242 (48%) lacked N, 252 (50%) lacked M staging. The specific morphology code was not recorded in 42 cases (8%), and 280 cases (56%) were undefined in terms of tumour grading. After analysis, the quality and comprehensiveness of the GPCR database significantly increased i.e. the number of records with a defined T increased by 7%, there were 17% more records with a defined N, and 23% more records with a defined M. There was a 1% increase in records with defined tumour morphology and 25% increase in records with defined tumour grading.





Discussion / Conclusion:

This study has shown that participation in international research significantly improves the quality and comprehensiveness of a database. It also encourages participants to further their knowledge on cancer registration and promotes cooclinicians. Another benefit of taking part in international research is the external assessment of data quality by participating institutions. Improving data comprehensiveness opens up the possibility of conducting detailed statistical research on cancer epidemiology.

wielkopolskie centrum onkologii