INTRODUCTION:
Non communicable diseases (NCDs) these days are responsible for the majority of global deaths. Cancer incidence and mortality are rapidly growing worldwide, both in the developed and developing countries and is currently the second leading cause of death in the world. The reasons are complex and includes higher life expectancy and adoption of cancer linked lifestyle such as smoking and physical inactivity. Situation is made worse by the lack of early detection and access to treatment. According to Globocan 2018, an estimated of 18.1 million new cancer cases (17.0 million) and 9.6 million cancer deaths (9.5 million) deaths were reported. The most common cancer diagnosed were lung cancer 2.09 million (11.6%), followed by breast cancer 2.08 million (11.5%). The most common cause of cancer deaths were cancer lung (18.4%), colorectal cancer (9.2%), cancer stomach(8.2%), cancer liver (8.2%) and cancer breast (6.6%). Prevalence of cancer in India is estimated to be 3.9 million and reported incidence to be about 1.1 million.

There is wide variation in the distribution of the cancer throughout the world. In India most common cancer is cancer lung among males and cancer breast among females. Cancer of stomach is very common in Japan whereas it has low incidence in United States. These and other international variations in the pattern of the cancers are attributed to multiple factors such as environmental factors, food habits, lifestyle, genetic factors or even inadequacy in detection and reporting of cases.

The present study was undertaken to determine the magnitude and pattern of cancer cases reporting to tertiary care hospital located in this region. An epidemiological study helps to know the common cancers prevalent in particular segments of the population and risk factors involved. This helps in planning the facilities required in a hospital.

METHODOLOGY:
This was a hospital-based retrospective study undertaken in the Government Medical College Kathua. GMC, Kathua is one among the five new medical colleges established in Jammu & Kashmir. The records of cancer patients generated from 1st November 2018 to 1st November 2019 were analyzed. All the cancer cases who reported either for diagnosis in any of the hospital OPD or for the treatment (radiotherapy/ chemotherapy /surgery) were included. Data was entered in the MS Excel for analysis

RESULTS:
A total 272 patients registered during this 1 year period.Females accounted for 56.9% and males for 43.01% (Fig.1).Majority of the cases (124) were found in the age group 41-60. Out of this 124, 77 were females and 47 males. Least cases were found in the age group 0-20 (Table2, Fig2).

CA breast was the common (16.54%) reported cancer among females followed by CA cervix. Maximum cases of breast cancer were found in the age group 41-60. 1 case each of CA oral cavity, rectum, thyroid and cranial cavity was reported.(Table 3)Whereas in males, CA lung (9.92%) was the most common reported cancer among males followed by CA larynx (4.04%). Lung cancer was most common in the age group of 61-80 years. (Table 4)

Table 2: Age wise distribution of the registered patients

| Age groups (years) | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| 0-20               | 0     | 2       | 2(1.1%) |
| 21-40              | 11    | 26      | 37(13.6)|
| 41-60              | 47    | 77      | 124(45.5%) |
| 61-80              | 54    | 47      | 101(37.1)|
| >80                | 4     | 3       | 7(2.5%) |

Fig 1: sex wise distribution of the registered patients
Fig 2: Age wise distribution of the cancer cases

KEYWORDS
Cancer, Pattern, GMC Kathua
Common cancer in adult females in our study followed by Ca cervix. Chennai registries Carcinoma breast (16.54%) was the most based cancer registry 2007-11 under NCRP showed lung to be the top more in Ludhiana & Bankura in West Bengal  Report from hospital most common site in Jammu study, whereas larynx malignancies were Cancers in males are mostly tobacco related. Lung was found to be the most common followed by larynx. In males, lung cancer was the most common followed by larynx.

**DISCUSSION:**
Epidemiological information on cancer including the pattern is an important basis for determining the priorities for cancer control in any population group. A total 272 patients were registered in the hospital over 1 year period. The most common cancer in adult females was found to be Ca breast followed by Ca cervix whereas in males Carcinoma lung was the most common cancer followed by Ca larynx. In present study with male female ratio was 0.75:1 indicating female predominance. Similar pattern was recorded by Cherian et al in Kerala (0.93:1) which was higher than Jabalpur study of Sinha et al (0.66:1) and Kalyani et al in Kolar (0.7:1). Though male predominance was recorded by Sharma et al in Jaipur region (1.4:1) and Waniet al in Kolar (0.7:1) .

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**Table 4: Frequency distribution of cancer cases among males (n=272)**

| Type of Cancer | 0-20 | 21-40 | 41-60 | 61-80 | >80 | n(%age) |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|--------|
| Lungs          | 11   | 14    | 2     | 28    | 27  | (9.92) |
| Larynx         | 6    | 5     | 11    | 4(0.04)|     |        |
| Hernatomal     | 1    | 2     | 11(0.4)|     |     |        |
| Oral cavity    | 1    | 2     | 9(3.3)|     |     |        |
| Prostate       | 1    | 6     | 2     | 9(3.3)|     |        |
| Esophagus      | 5    | 3     | 8(2.9)|     |     |        |
| Urinary Bladder| 3    | 3     | 6(2.2)|     |     |        |
| Rectum         | 1    | 3     | 2     | 6(2.2)|     |        |
| Gull bladder   | 3    | 1     | 1     | 6(2.2)|     |        |
| Colon          | 3    | 1     | 4(1.4)|     |     |        |
| Thyroid        | 1    | 1     | 2     | 3(1.1)|     |        |
| Pancreas       | 1    | 2     | 3(1.1)|     |     |        |
| Liver          | 1    | 2     | 3(1.1)|     |     |        |
| Duodenum       | 1    | 1     | 2     | 7(0.3)|     |        |

**CONCLUSION:**
The prevalence of cancer cases was found to be higher in females as compared to males. The major age group fell in between 41-60 years. The lung was a leading site of cancer among males and breast was a leading site of the cancer among the females.