

NSW Cancer Registry – Data Dictionary

ID	Variable	Description/Notes	Data Values
Demographic Data			
2	Sex	Gender of the person	1 - Male 2 - Female
3	Country of Birth	<p>Country of birth – the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC 2nd edition). Issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.</p> <p>This data item is incomplete on the NSW Cancer Registry. COB is updated from hospital in-patient records if it is available. Particular cancer sites like melanoma where a person does not have a hospital visit and the pathology report is the main source of notification will have a large proportion with unknown country of birth. For the most recent 5 year period of incidence approx. 10% of cases had unknown country of birth.</p>	http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1269.0
4	Indigenous Status	<p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status.</p> <p><u>Periods of Use:</u> 1999 to 2007 (for incidence and mortality)</p> <p>From 1999 to 2007, approximately 13% of cases on the NSWCR do not have an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Abtsi) status recorded. This affects primarily incidence calculations. We strongly advise that Abtsi status be used with imputation for incidence calculations. For mortality, imputation is not required. Approximately 1% of persons that have died on the NSWCR do not have an Abtsi status recorded between 1999 and 2007.</p> <p>Details of imputation methods used by the NSWCR can be found in the following report: Incidence, Mortality and Survival in Aboriginal People in NSW</p> <p>This data item has been subject to quality review – please see the following report for details: NSW technical report on completeness of the Aboriginal identifier in the NSW Central Cancer Registry. National Report on data quality and completeness.</p> <p>Permission is also required from the Aboriginal Health and Medical Research Council when reporting this data item</p>	1 – Aboriginal 2 - Torres Strait Islander 3 - Both 4 –Neither 8 –Declined 9 - Unknown

ID	Variable	Description/Notes	Data Values
5	Year of Birth	Year of birth In cases where the age AND Date of Birth were NOT known, the DOB was entered as 17 Nov 1858.	YYYY
6	Month of Birth	Month of birth In cases where the age AND Date of Birth were NOT known, the DOB was entered as 17 Nov 1858.	MM
7	Day of Birth	Day of birth In cases where the age AND Date of Birth were NOT known, the DOB was entered as 17 Nov 1858.	DD
8	Date of Birth Estimated flag	Flag identifying if date of birth is estimated / calculated from an entered age. Date of Birth was not a mandatory item prior to 1994	T - estimated
Cancer Diagnosis Data			
9	Year of Diagnosis	Year of diagnosis from the earliest notification as determined using the International Association of Cancer Registries definitions. If a pathology report has been received then the specimen date is used as the date of diagnosis. If Year of Diagnosis = 1888 then year of diagnosis is unknown	YYYY
10	Month of Diagnosis	Month of diagnosis as determined using the International Association of Cancer Registries definitions. If a pathology report has been received then the specimen date is used as the date of diagnosis.	MM
11	Date of Diagnosis Estimated flag	Flag identifying if date of diagnosis is estimated	Y - estimated
12	Age at Diagnosis	Is a calculated field that is the age in years that a person was when they were diagnosed for their cancer case. We do not receive day of diagnosis, therefore it is artificially set to 15.	
13	Cancer Group	The type of cancer according to the reporting categories for cancer. Tabulation category for cancer site derived from ICD-O-3 site and morphology. This categorization was originally developed to allow consistent reporting of cancer registry data – it is based on ICD-9 groupings	See Attachment 1 – Reporting Categories for Cancer Group
14	Clinical Group	Clinical Group is derived from the grouping of cancer groups in Item 13	See Attachment 2 – Reporting Categories for Clinical Group
15	ICD-0-3 Topography Code	The anatomical site of the cancer. Coded according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (third edition)	http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/adaptations/oncology/en/

ID	Variable	Description/Notes	Data Values
16	ICD-10-AM Topography Code	A combination of anatomical site and cell type of cancer. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM). Australian modification of the WHO ICD-10 base classification system, modified to serve particular Australian needs and to support the national collection of data relevant to the population's health.	
17	ICD-0-3 Morphology Code (3 Digit)	Morphology codes describe the cell type of cancer according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (third edition). A three morphology code refers to the main groupings by cell type e.g. Lymphoid leukemia's The NSW Cancer Registry requires that all invasive neoplasms or cancers should be notified including insitu breast and melanoma cases. Morphology codes have changed over time, more recent changes include an expansion of lymphohaematopoetic malignancies. Myelodysplasia was previously considered a preleukeamic condition, however, since 2004 this item has been considered a malignant condition and is therefore notified to the registry and available to researchers from this date	http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/adaptations/oncology/en/
18	ICD-0-3 Morphology Code (4 Digit)	The description is the same as Item 17 with the exception that a four digit morphology code contains the more specific code e.g. Acute leukaemia, Not otherwise specified.	http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/adaptations/oncology/en/
19	Behavior Code	The behavior of the tumor at diagnosis for all invasive cancers and in-situ cases for breast and melanoma only In-situ cases are complete and available from 2002 onwards.	2 – In-situ 3 – Invasive
20	Best Basis of Diagnosis	Method of diagnosis is a summarised field based on the highest level of verification of cancer specimens. For example if a case is originally notified through cytology and a pathology report is received and read by a Central Cancer Registry coder, then the method at diagnosis is 6.	0 – Cytology including FNA, smears, washing, sputum 1 – Clinical/imaging/biochemical 2 – Histopathology performed 3 – Confirmed by post mortem (obsolete code) 4 – Found at post mortem 5 – Death certificate only 6 – Histopathology sighted at CCR

ID	Variable	Description/Notes	Data Values
21	Degree of Spread at Diagnosis	Assigned from the highest degree of spread (extent of spread of cancer from its point of origin) within four months of the cancer diagnosis. Please refer to caveat document for further detail.	0 – In-situ 1 – Localised to tissue of origin 2 – Regional spread, adjacent organs and/or regional lymph nodes 3 – Distant metastases 9 – Unknown
22	Laterality	Laterality describes which side of a paired organ is the origin of the primary cancer. Each side of a paired organ is considered separately and described as lateral when occurring unless a physician determines that it is bilateral. A paired organ is one in which there are two separate organs of the same kind, one on either side of the body (e.g. kidney, breast, ovary, testis and lung).	L (left) or R (right) B (bilateral)
23	Thickness of Melanomas	Breslow thickness in mm Cutaneous Melanoma thickness is recorded completely for all cases diagnosed in 1988 onwards. Thickness (mm) is the thickness of the total tissue extracted (multis not included).	Valid values are 0.1-994 (mm). Other values are: 995=microinvasion 996=size < 0.1 mm 997 = size described as small 998 = size described as big 999= unknown
24	Size of Breast Cancer	Size in mm For breast, size is recorded completely for all cases diagnosed in 1997 only and from 2004 onwards. Size (mm) is the size of the total breast cancer tissue extracted (multis not included).	Valid values are 0.1-994 (mm). Other values are: 995=microinvasion 996=size < 0.1 mm 997 = size described as small 998 = size described as big 999= unknown
25	Number of Primary Sites	Primary sites are defined as the number of invasive cancer cases reported for statistical purposes in the register. The number of primary sites is subject to the International Association of Cancer Registries Multiple primary rules, which allows for multiple primary sites per person.	
Cancer Death Data			
26	Year of Death	Year of death	YYYY
27	Month of Death	Month of death	MM
28	Day of Death	Day of death	DD
29	Age at Death	How old the person was when they died.	
30	Reporting cause of death grouping	The type of cancer according to the reporting categories for cancer Tabulation category for cancer site derived from ICD-O-3 site and morphology. Use for reporting purposes. See explanation for cancer group, Item 13.	See Attachment 1 – Reporting Categories for Cancer Group.

ID	Variable	Description/Notes	Data Values
31	ICD-0-3 Cause of Death Code	The anatomical site of the cancer. Coded according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (third edition). See explanation for ICDO-3 topography code, Item 15.	http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/adaptations/oncology/en/
32	ICD-10-AM Cause of death Code	A combination of anatomical site and morphology code of a cancer. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM). Australian modification of the WHO ICD-10 base classification system, modified to serve particular Australian needs and to support the national collection of data relevant to the population's health. See explanation for ICD-10-AM Topography Code, Item 15.	
33	Place of Death	Persons that have been diagnosed with cancer in NSW and have subsequently died of cancer in NSW have been grouped into specific categories of Place of Death as approved by the NSW RBDM. Please refer to caveat document for further detail.	1 – Died at Home 2 – Died in a Hospice 3 – Died in a Public Hospital 4 – Died in a Private Hospital 5 – Died in a Nursing Home 9 – Unknown Place of Death NA – Not applicable
Residential Data at Diagnosis			
34	Postcode	Postcode of residence at diagnosis	
35	LGA 2006	Local Government Area of residence at diagnosis according to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC 2006) issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. LGA is a geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, or an incorporated Indigenous government council.	http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/allprimarymainfeatures/BD1B52D132D130E7CA2573630012F67B?opendocument
36	SLA 2006	Statistical Local Area of residence at diagnosis according to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC 2006) issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. SLAs are Local Government Areas (LGAs), or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas.	http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/allprimarymainfeatures/BD1B52D132D130E7CA2573630012F67B?opendocument
37	ARIA (from 2000)	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) according to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006 Remoteness Structure. Categories range from 'Major Cities of Australia' to 'Very Remote Australia'. ARIA is assigned to records pertaining to year of diagnosis 2000 and onwards .	http://www.abs.gov.au/wabsitedbs/D3310114.nsf/home/remoteness+structure



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38	SEIFA (from 1980)	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) is a product developed especially for those interested in the assessment of the welfare of Australian communities. The ABS has developed four indexes to allow ranking of regions/areas, providing a method of determining the level of social and economic well-being in each region. SEIFA is assigned to records pertaining to year of diagnosis 1980 and onwards.	http://www.abs.gov.au/wabsitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/seifa
39	Local Health District 2011	Local Health District of residence at diagnosis. NSW Health division of the state public services, as at July 2011. Eight Local Health Districts cover the Sydney metropolitan region and seven cover rural and regional NSW.	http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/services/index.asp
40	Primary Health Network 2015	Primary Health Network of residence at diagnosis. Ten Primary Health Networks cover the Sydney metropolitan region, rural and regional NSW.	http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/content/primary_health_networks

Attachment 1 – Reporting Categories for Cancer Group

CODE	DESCRIPTION
C00	Lip
C012	Tongue
C036	Mouth
C078	Salivary glands
C0910	Oropharynx
C11	Nasopharynx
C123	Hypopharynx
C14	Other oral cavity & pharynx
C15	Oesophagus
C16	Stomach
C17	Small intestine
C18	Colon
C1921	Rectum, rectosigmoid, anus
C22	Liver
C234	Gallbladder
C25	Pancreas
C301	Nose, sinuses, etc
C32	Larynx
C334	Lung, bronchus
C378	Other thoracic organs
C401	Bone
C43	Melanoma of skin
C44	Other skin
C45	Mesothelioma
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma
C479	Connective tissue, peripheral nerves
C50	Breast
C53	Cervix
C545	Uterus, Body & NOS
C567	Ovary
C58	Placenta
C59	Other female genital organs
C61	Prostate
C62	Testis
C6360	Other male genital organs
C648	Kidney, etc
C67	Bladder
C69	Eye
C71	Brain
C72	Central nervous system
C73	Thyroid
C745	Other endocrine glands
C81	Hodgkin's disease
C82	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
C8890	Multiple myeloma
C910	Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
C919	Other lymphoid leukaemias
C920	Acute myeloid leukaemia
C929	Other myeloid leukaemia
C94	Other specified leukaemias
C95	Unspecified leukaemias
C98	II-defined & unspecified site
M95	Other lymphatic haematopoietic
0006	Non Cancer Death
0007	Unknown cause of death

Attachment 2 – Reporting Categories for Clinical Group

CLINICAL GROUP	CANCER GROUP CODE	CANCERS
Skin	C00	Lip
	C43	Melanoma of skin
	C46	Kaposi's sarcoma
Head and neck	C012	Tongue
	C036	Mouth
	C078	Salivary glands
	C0910	Oropharynx
	C11	Nasopharynx
	C123	Hypopharynx
	C14	Other oral cavity & pharynx
	C301	Nose, sinuses, etc
	C32	Larynx
Upper Gastrointestinal	C15	Oesophagus
	C16	Stomach
	C17	Small intestine
	C22	Liver
	C234	Gallbladder
	C25	Pancreas
Colorectal	C18	Colon
	C1921	Rectum, rectosigmoid, anus
Respiratory	C334	Lung, bronchus
	C378	Other thoracic organs
	C45	Mesothelioma
Bone and connective tissue	C401	Bone
	C479	Connective tissue, peripheral nerves
Breast	C50	Breast
Urogenital	C61	Prostate
	C62	Testis
	C6360	Other male genital organs
	C648	Kidney, etc
	C67	Bladder
Gynecological	C53	Cervix
	C545	Uterus, Body & NOS
	C567	Ovary
	C58	Placenta
	C59	Other female genital organs
Eye	C69	Eye
Neurological	C71	Brain
	C72	Central nervous system
Thyroid and other endocrine	C73	Thyroid
	C745	Other endocrine glands
Lymphohaematopoietic	C81	Hodgkin's disease
	C82	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
	C8890	Multiple myeloma
	C910	Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
	C919	Other lymphoid leukaemias
	C920	Acute myeloid leukaemia
	C929	Other myeloid leukaemia
	C94	Other specified leukaemias
	C95	Unspecified leukaemias
	M95	Other lymphatic haematopoietic
	M96	Myelodysplasia
Cancer Unknown Primary	C98	II-defined & unspecified site