

NEW ABTRACTOR'S TRAINING

Cancer Registry History



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Cancer Registry History

- 1926: First hospital registry at Yale-New Haven Hospital in New Haven, CT.
- 1935: First central cancer registry established in Connecticut.
- 1956: American College of Surgeons requires a cancer registry for approved cancer programs.
- 1971: National Cancer Act budgets monies to the National Cancer Institute for research, detection and treatment of cancer.
- 1973: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program of NCI establishes the first national Cancer Registry.
- 1983: NCRA's Council of Certification establishes the Certified Tumor Registrar (CTR®) credential.
- 1992: Congress establishes a National Program of Cancer Registries (Public Law 102-515).
- 1993: State laws make cancer a reportable disease.
- In 1995, 42 states and the District of Columbia received CDC support for cancer registries. Today, the CDC supports forty-five states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Pacific Island jurisdictions.





- In 1990, the State General Assembly passed legislation that formally established The Kentucky Cancer Registry (KCR) as the official population-based central cancer registry for the Commonwealth of Kentucky. KCR is currently a part of both the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) program and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR). KCR is an active participant in the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR).



What is a cancer registry?

A cancer registry is designed for the collection, management, and analysis of data on persons with the diagnosis of a malignant or neoplastic disease (cancer)

Cancer registries are classified into three types:

- **Hospital registries** maintain data on all patients diagnosed and/or treated for cancer at their facility
 - Healthcare facilities report cancer cases to the central or state cancer registry as required by law
- **Central registries** are population-based registries that maintain data on all cancer patients within certain geographical areas
- **Special purpose registries** maintain data on a particular type of cancer, such as brain tumors



Why maintain a cancer registry?

What information is maintained in the cancer registry?

Cancer registries maintain a wide range of demographic and medical information:

- Demographic information: age, gender, race/ethnicity, birthplace, and residence.
- Medical history: physical findings, screening information, occupation, and any history of a previous cancer.
- Diagnostic findings: tests, dates, and results of procedures used to diagnose cancer.
- Cancer information: primary site, cell type, and extent of disease.
- Cancer treatment: surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, hormone, or immunotherapy.
- Follow-up: annual information about treatment, recurrence, and patient status.



How do cancer registries ensure confidentiality?

- Confidentiality of patient identifying information and related medical data is strictly maintained at each cancer registry. Data are analyzed and published without any patient identifiers.
- Cancer data are highly confidential. Improper disclosure of these data could result in emotional, psychological, and financial harm to patients and their families. Therefore, one of the most important responsibilities of cancer registry professionals is to protect the confidentiality of cancer patient information.
- At the state level, legislative efforts have been made to improve and protect the confidentiality of cancer data. Specific regulations and laws determine to whom cancer information may be reported, how cancer information is reported, and what procedures should be taken to access cancer information. For example, information identifying a patient is removed when the data is reported. In addition, researchers who need access to cancer data must receive special permission from a designated authority. Each cancer registry may have its own strict policy regarding the way in which files and documents containing confidential information are handled. As a result of such policies and procedures, the privacy of cancer patients is protected.
- There are also federal standards to protect the privacy of individually identifiable health information. These standards are included in the HIPAA (the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996) regulations. View the Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information.



What is a cancer registrar?

Cancer registrars are data information specialists that capture a complete history, diagnosis, treatment, and health status for every cancer patient in the U.S

The curated data provides essential information to researchers, healthcare providers, and public health officials to better monitor and advance cancer treatments, conduct research, and improve cancer prevention and screening programs

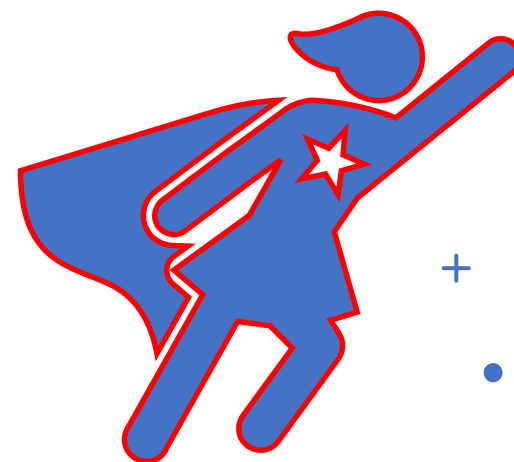
Simply put:

A cancer registrar is the foundation for which every cancer advancement has been built upon

It is the data that you enter today, that will build the ideas and advancements of tomorrow

A cancer registrar is the quiet hero in fight against cancer





So put on your capes and let's learn how to abstract!

