

Swedish National
Breast Cancer Study

Karma

Variables from the Swedish cancer register in Karma (1993-, 2 year lag)

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/register/halsodataregister/cancerregistret/variabelforteckning>

Description of variables in the cancer registry. For reporting procedures, and details, see the instructions in SOSFS 2003:13. 2 year update lag.

lkf – Domicile (home county, council, parish)

Home parish where the patient were registered in the care episode. Recorded with the help of the list "country divisions", published by Central Bureau of Statistics. The first two numbers refers to county, the next two municipalities and the two final assembly. For overseas living patients have been used county code '99' followed by two spaces for recent years, the loss in the reporting of registered residence by information from the records of the total population.

For variable interpretation, see

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/klassificeringochkoder/andrakodverk/sjukhuskoder>

hemfr - home parish

Home parish where the patient were registered at the time of diagnosis. Recorded with the help of the list "nationwide divisions", published by the Statistics Bureau. The first two numbers refers to county, the next two municipalities and the two final assembly.

For variable interpretation, see

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/klassificeringochkoder/andrakodverk/sjukhuskoder>

sjukhus – Reporting hospital

The medical facility where the patient's diagnosis was established.

For variable interpretation, see

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/klassificeringochkoder/andrakodverk/sjukhuskoder>

klinik – Reporting clinic

The clinic where the patient's diagnosis was established.

For variable interpretation, see

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/klassificeringochkoder/andrakodverk/sjukhuskoder>

diadatn - diagnose date

Date when the diagnosis was established clinically and / or by morphological examination.

Tumor localization**icd7 – ICD-7 classification**

As specified, locations as possible under "Statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death" (Royal Medical Board, 1957) as amended by Socialstyrelsen. From 1958.

icd9 – ICD-9 classification

As specified locations as possible in accordance with "Classification of Diseases 1987" (Socialstyrelsen), as amended by Socialstyrelsen. From 1987.

icdo10 – ICD-10classification (O/2-10)

As specified, locations as possible according to the "International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, second edition, WHO, Geneva 1990" as amended by Socialstyrelsen. From 1993.

icdo3 – ICD-O/3 classification

As specified, locations as possible according to the "International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, Third Edition, WHO, Geneva 2000" as amended by the National Board. From 2005.

For ICD variable interpretation, see

<http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/>

Translation between ICD codes is available at

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/klassificeringochkoder/diagnoskoder/konverteringstabeller>

snomedo2 – SNOMED-O/2-10 SNOMED classification

SNOMED classification. See <http://www.ihtsdo.org/snomed-ct/>

snomedo3 – SNOMED-O/3 SNOMED classification

SNOMED classification.

pad

Pad (Pathological anatomical diagnosis).

Tumor spread

According to the "TNM Classification of Malignant Tumour, 6th Edition, 2002, Leslie H. Sobin and Ch.Wittekind".

t – size of tumour

Tumor size

n – node metastases

Lymph node metastases

m – distant metastases

Distant metastases

tnmgrund – TNM based on

1 = pathological

2 = clinical

sida – side of body/body part

At paired bodies and body parts, on side indicated by

1 = right

2 = left

ben – benign or malilgn

Rules set out in current regulation.

blank = malignant

3 = benign

pat – pathology department

Patologi- och cytologiavdelning (Pathology-&cytologi department).

Indicated by three-digit code according to Annex 5 of the current regulation.

prep - histopathological preparation number

Histopathological preparation number including the year of preparation was the number. Year in four digits.

digr – diagnose based on

Basis for diagnosis.

- 1 = clinical examination
- 2 = X-ray, scintigraphy, ultrasound, MRI, CT or equivalent examination
- 3 = provexcision or surgery with histopathology
- 4 = necropsy with histopathology
- 5 = cytological examination
- 6 = surgery without histopathology
- 7 = autopsy without histopathology
- 8 = Another laboratory study

obd1 – autopsy findings

Autopsy findings.

- 1 = tumor is an unexpected autopsy findings and not known before death
- 2 = tumor previously known

region – healthcare region

Healthcare Region.

The region whose Oncology Centre received cancer notification, corresponding to the region in which the person was registered in.

- 1 = Region Stockholm-Gotland
- 2 = Uppsala-Orebro Health Care Region
- 3 = Southeast Health Care Region
- 4 = Southern Healthcare Region
- 5 = western healthcare region
- 7 = Northern Health Care Region

tnr- number of tumours

Tumour number. Count the number of tumors that are registered to the patient.

tnrmal – number of malignant tumours

Tumour number, malignant. Count the number of malignant tumours that are registered to the patient.

System variables

round_swedish_cancer

Round of Swedish cancer diagnose registration, i.e. the order number of times the study participant was diagnosed with cancer. Used for stratifying order of cancer onset.

year_swedish_cancer

Year of Swedish cancer diagnose registration. Used for stratifying time series data.

month_swedish_cancer

Month of Swedish cancer diagnose registration. Used for stratifying time series data.

source_reg_swedish_cancer

Available Swedish cancer register data.