Background
The Cancer Registry of Antioquia (RPCA), Colombia - South America Cancer Information System of the Secretariat Regional Health and Social Protection, was created in order to know the trend of cancer in the territory.

Methods
New cases of invasive cancer diagnosed during the period 2000-2010 from the department of Antioquia, in a population of 6,065,848 inhabitants and 85 related institutions. The population and mortality data were obtained from the National Administrative Department of Statistics (NADS). We estimated the crude rates of morbidity and mortality by age and sex.

Results
The period from 2000 to 2010, 90,754 new cases were collected, excluding non-melanoma skin, the cases with histological verification correspond to 61%, but this percentage has increased annually from 48% in the first years of operation to 68% in 2010.

The anatomic cancer locations with the highest number of cases were: breast with 13,749 cases, prostate with 8,991 cases, cervix with 5,863 cases, stomach with 5,753 cases, colorectal with 5,733 cases and lung with 5,569 cases.

Conclusion
The cancer registry work shows the importance of management continuous and comprehensive project to ensure data quality (increase coverage, directly in the source verification and diagnostic confirmation by histology).

In this period, there have been major changes as are: decreased invasive cervical cancer and persistence in the incidence of breast cancer.

Table 1. Crude and age-standardized mortality and morbidity rate (Seg's world population) per 100,000 person-years, by location and gender, Antioquia - Colombia, 2000-2010.

- **GMR**: Crude mortality rates per 100,000 person-years. 1 ADML: Age-standardized mortality rates (Seg's world population) per 100,000 person-years.