

Table 1. Example of test for randomness of loss to follow-up: Cox proportional-hazards model

Registry	: Mumbai			
Site of cancer	: Female breast			
Period of registration of cases	: 1992–1994			
Period of follow-up	: 1992–1999			
Event studied	: Lost to follow-up before 31 st December 1999 and having a follow-up of <5 years			
% Loss to follow-up	: 10.9%			
Determinants of loss to follow-up	Lost to follow-up		Relative hazard of loss to follow-up [§]	
	Number	%	Hazard ratio	95% CI
Age at diagnosis				
≤ 44 years	53	6.9	1.00	-
45–54	75	10.4	1.63	1.14–2.31*
55–64	89	16.2	2.47	1.76–3.47*
65–74	47	13.7	2.25	1.52–3.33*
75+	9	7.4	1.26	0.62–2.56
Extent of disease				
Localized	129	14.6	1.00	-
Regional	98	8.2	0.54	0.41–0.71*
Distant metastasis	1	0.4	0.05	0.01–0.35*
Unknown	45	26.9	2.40	1.70–3.38*

[§] Each factor is adjusted for the other in the table; CI: Confidence interval; * $p \leq 0.05$.