ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in Algiers women. Cervical cancer is markedly decreased among women from years 2000 to 2011. This analysis provides incidence rates for breast cancer and cervical cancer that assess trends among Algiers women, using Algiers Cancer Registry (ACR) data from 2000 to 2011.

INTRODUCTION

Breast Cancer: Incidence has been increasing steadily in Algiers since the 2000s with 21.1 per 100,000 women; high rates have been shown for women in 2011 with incidence rate 71.4 per 100,000 women, on the other side cervical cancer is markedly decreased with incidence rate 8 per 100,000 women in year 2011, while we had incidence rates 8.7, 10.5 and 16.0 in years 2010, 2009 and 2008.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODS

The Algiers Cancer Registry (ACR) logs all confirmed Data of cancer from 2000 to 2011. The purpose of this study was to investigate trends in breast cancer and cervical cancer incidence among Algiers women, using Algiers Cancer Registry (ACR) data for the years 2000 to 2011.

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study was to investigate trends in breast cancer and cervical cancer using Algiers Cancer registry Data (ACR). To establish a baseline for breast cancer among the Algiers women population. To characterize cervical cancer data and describe trends between the years 2000-2011.

RESULTS

The first cases of female breast cancer occur from the age of 20 years, with a median age of 50 years, coinciding with the peak incidence. The "explosive" evolution of female breast cancer whose incidence is now between 70 and 80 new cases per 100,000 women. It alone constitutes more than 40% of female cancers. All gynecological cancers constitute more than 55% of cancers in women.

Cervical cancer is markedly decreased among women from years 2000 to 2011. The incidence rate, which decreases the aggressions of cervical smear for all women, it has been a clear decline in the number of cancer cases, because all detected cases are treated at advanced stage. Another cause of the decrease in cervical cancer is a lower birth rate, which decreases the aggressions of the cervix. Despite all the prevention efforts, the number is still elevated which exceeding 1300 cases of cervical cancer in Algeria.

DISCUSSION

Female Breast cancer poses a great problem of health. Because information alone is not enough to strive against this cancer, long term use of Contraception and late age pregnancy in addition to factors of environment which are known through the world, the high cost of breast cancer screening makes progress difficult.