TRENDS IN BREAST CANCER AND CERVICAL CANCER IN ALGIERS FROM YEARS 2000 TO 2011

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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 9.7, 10.1 and 10.9 in years 2010, 2009 and 2008.

DATA SOURSES AND METHODS

The Algiers Cancer Registry (ACR) logs all confirmed Data of cancer from hospitals, pathology laboratories ,two anti cancer centers ,private hospitals and death certificates. To extract cancer cases out area, the registry enlarged collection in neighboring areas ,and trends in breast cancer and cervical cancer incidence were estimated by age.

OBJECTIFS

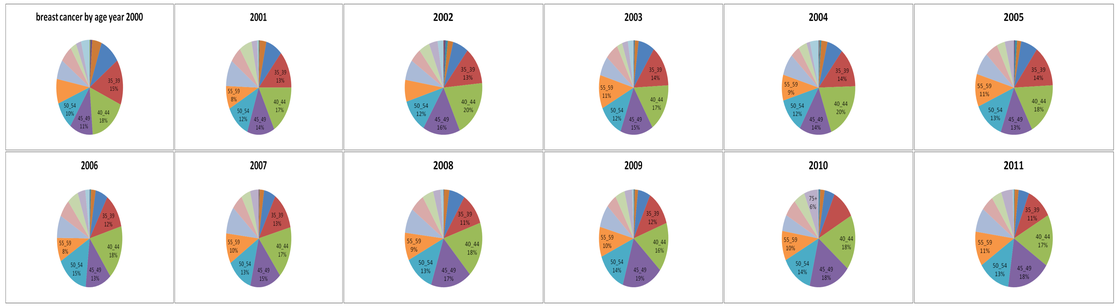
. The purpose of this study was to investigate trends in breast cancer and cervical cancer using Algiers Cancer registry Data (ACR) .

. 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.

ANALYSIS

Breast cancer frequency by age from year 2000 to year 2011:

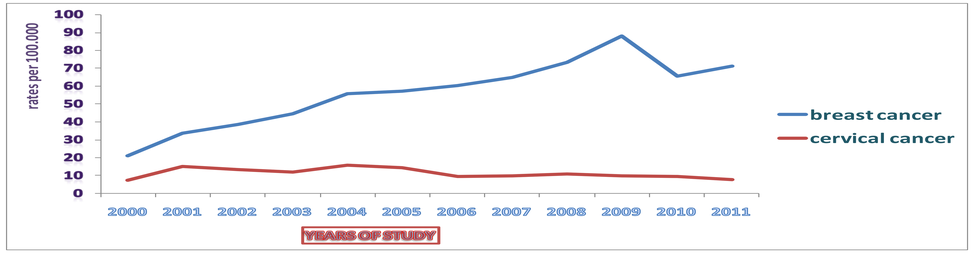


The first cases of female breast cancer occur from the age of 20 years, with a median age of 50 years, coinciding with the peak incidence.
Note the "exponential" evolution of female breast cancer whose incidence is now between 70 and 80 new cases per 100,000 women. It alone constitutes more than 40%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

It is found that Invasive ductal carcinomas and Adenocarcinomes"without other indications " represent 85.8% of histological types.We also note the existence of rare inflammatory carcinoma and malignant phyllodes Tumors of breast tissue specific but represent only a low percentage(0.1%)of breast tumors.

The incidence of cervical cancer, since 2005 has seen a constant value around 10 new cases per year, is now entering a decline.

Breast and cervical Cancer all Age Incidence Rates per 100,000 among Algiers women years 2000-2011



RESULTS

Incidence rates and count for Breast cancer from year 2000 to 2011

years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Breast Incidence Rates	21.1	33.7	38.5	44.5	55.8	57.4	60.5	65.1	73.5	88.1	65.6	71.4
count	239	361	442	526	656	686	740	850	942	1311	1033	1137

Incidence rates and count for cervical cancer from year 2000 to 2011

Years		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cervical Incidence Rates	7.5	15.2	13.3	11.9	15.9	14.5	9.5	10	10.9	10.1	9.7	8
Count	74	156	141	133	167	154	106	113	128	130	137	115

From 2000-2011: there were 1137 new cases of breast cancer ,while it was at 239 case in 2000, with a percentage increase 375.7% .
In the same time there were115 new cases of cervical cancer in 2011, while it was at 74 in 2000.

DISCUSSION

Since the introduction of the cervical smear in the national screening program and accessibility of for 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 cervix cancer in Algeria .

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.