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Aspects Of Morbidity By Cancer For Women In Constanta County In Period 2007 - 2010

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ABSTRACT. Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women and cervical cancer is the second most common cancer worldwide. To analyze the cancer morbidity in women we used data taken from the reports of Public Health Department – Constanta during 2007-2010 and we calculated the incidence for different types of tumors. The study shows that for all years the values for incidence of breast and cervical cancers were double in rural areas compared with urban areas.

Key words: incidence, cancer, death

Introduction

Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women presenting over

1 million new cases annually worldwide, of which about 580 000 in developed countries. In Europe represents 20% of all cancers in women [1].

In Romania incidence to 100.000 people ranged from 18.79 (in 1994) to 30.31 (in 2001).

Mortality by breast cancer is increasing both globally as well as in Romania [2].

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer worldwide, in women. Also Cervical cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women 20 to 29 years old [3-4].

In Romania, every year about 3,500 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 2,000 die from the disease. Statistics puts Romania on the first place in Europe in terms of incidence of cervical cancer [2].

So it is necessary to find and treat changing cells before they turn into cancer by self-examination and regular medical exam to determine breast cancer and by getting regular Pap tests and pelvic exams to find cervical cancer. These medical checks are required periodically and not just when disease manifestations are obvious and irreversible.

Material and Methods

To analyze the cancer morbidity in women we used data taken from the reports of Public Health Department – Constanta during 2007-2010. These

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data are the absolute values reported by doctors from primary care practices. To analyze the morbidity we calculated the indices expressing the incidence for different types of tumors. Reporting has been made to 10,000 people [5, 6].

Results and Discussions

1. To analyze the morbidity of cancer in Constanta County we calculated incidence of malignancies for all cancers from 2007 to 2010 (Fig.1).

The analysis of the calculated values for each year shows that in Constanta County overall incidence of malignancies presented a discrete upward trend from 33.66 in 2007 to 34.1 in 2010, with the highest value (34.2) in 2009.

In urban areas, incidence of cancer was well below the values recorded in rural areas, showing the highest value in 2008.

For rural areas the highest value was calculated for 2010 of 49.7 and we notice a growing incidence from the value of 47.02 in 2007.

2. Evolution of incidence of breast cancer in Constanta County from 2007 to 2010 is presented in figure 2.

Data analysis for each year shows that breast cancer incidence was highest in 2008, with 7, 2 cases per 10,000 women. This peak is followed by a descendent trend in the coming years, so that in 2010 the value dropped to 5, 38.

The same trend of evolution is found in urban areas. But in rural areas the higher incidence is found in 2009, when were recorded 12 new cases per 10,000 people.

For all years of study the breast cancer incidence were double values in rural areas compared with calculated values for the target population in urban areas.

3. Regarding the deaths from breast cancer we found that their proportion increases with age (Fig.3).

The highest proportion of 39% is characteristic for the age group 75-84 years.

Figure 1 - The incidence of malignancy in Constanta County based on residence

Figure 2 - The incidence of breast cancer in Constanta County based on residence

Figure 3 - Distribution of breast cancer deaths in Constanta County in 2010

Figure 4 - The incidence of cervical cancer in Constanta County based on residence

Figure 5 - Distribution of cervical cancer deaths in Constanta County in 2010

High values are recorded also for the age group over 85 years (20%), the age group 65-74 years (19%) and for the age group 55-64 years (14%).

4. For cervical cancer the highest incidence occurred in 2009 and the lowest in 2010.

In urban areas the highest incidence was recorded in 2010 of 2.88 that in 2008 to calculate the lowest value of 2.4 cases per 10,000 female persons;

Rural areas are characterized by the higher incidence in 2009 when there were 5.4 new cases per 10,000 people;

For all years the values of incidence for cervical cancer were double in rural areas compared with urban areas.

5. According to the chart below we note that the largest proportion of mortality for cervical cancer are recorded in age groups over 85 years (36.3%) and to age group 75-84 years (22.9%). It also draws attention the high value for the age group 45-54 years 16.6%.

Conclusions

At the county level incidence of malignancies presented a discrete upward trend from 33.66 in 2007 to 34.1 in 2010, with the highest value of 34.2 in 2008.

For breast cancer highest incidence occurred in 2008 and for cervical cancer in 2009.

For all years the values for incidence of breast and cervical cancers were double in rural areas compared with calculated values for the target population in urban areas.

Therefore the health promotion campaigns and periodic medical examinations should be increased for all women, but especially for those from rural areas.

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