

JOINT EVENT

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&3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery

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**Clinico-demographic profile of colorectal cancer patients in National Cancer Institute of Sabratha, Libya**Ramadan Elamyal<sup>1</sup>, Hussein Kamoka<sup>2</sup> and Hussein Hashmi<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Misurata Cancer Center, Libya<sup>2</sup>National Cancer Institute, Sabratha, Libya

**Statement of the Problem:** Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common cancers worldwide and its incidence is reported to be increasing probably due to the acquisition of a western lifestyle.

**Aim:** The aim of our research is to study the basic demography age, gender and anatomical location of the tumor in patients with CRC registered in National Cancer Center of Sabratha from January to December 2013.

**Methods:** A retrospective study has been conducted to find the age, gender, site of lesion, clinical presentation, type of surgery, histology of lesion of colorectal cancer patients registered in National Cancer Institute of Sabratha between January to December 2013.

**Results:** During Jan-Dec 2013, 135 cases of adenocarcinoma of colorectal were identified from our registry. The demographic characteristics of the patients are shown in Table 1. Age-stratified incidence of CRC showed that majority of the cases were in the age group 51-60 years (31.9%), followed by 41-50 years (21.5%). There were 13 (9.6%) cases of CRC below the age of 40 years. Ninety-five (70.5%) patients presented with bleeding per rectum, 86 (63.7%) had lost significant weight, 73 (52%) had constipation, 70 (51.8%) had anorexia and another 49 (36%) had a palpable mass.

**Conclusion:** Our finding is comparable to that of international figures: in that most of the CRCs were in distal parts, the incidence of CRC increases with age and the predominance of male.

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