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Epidemiology of gynecologic cancers and its trends in north east of Iran 1982-2016

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Statement of the Problem: Gynecologic cancers are among the public health concerns. Awareness of the regional epidemiology of these cancers is needed for preventive measures. This study aims to assess the epidemiologic characteristics of patients with gynecologic cancers referred to oncologic centers in 1982-2016 in Mashhad, Iran.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: By evaluating all patients' records registered in the last 35 years, needed data was extracted. Study period was categorized into four intervals: before 1990, 1991-2000, 2001-2010, and 2011-2016. Relative frequency, mean age at the time of diagnosis and the 35 year trend were assessed. We used SPSS for data analysis, significance level was considered <0.05.

Findings: 2953 patients' records entered. There were significant difference between mean age in different cancer types ($p<0.001$), patients with uterine body neoplasms had the highest (52.21) and those with ovarian cancer had lowest (49.09). Mean age at the time of diagnosis increased significantly in ovarian cancer in the last decades ($p<0.001$) and it decreased in those with cervical cancer ($p=0.017$). Cervical and ovarian cancers had the highest relative frequency in all study duration (39.3% and 36.6% respectively). There was significant difference in the frequency of various cancers in different decades ($p<0.001$). Neoplasms with ovarian origin had the highest relative frequency after the year 2000, while the relative frequency of cervical cancer was decreased in previous decades.

Conclusion & Significance: Cervical cancer was the most frequent neoplasm in this study. Mean age of diagnosis was increased in patients with ovarian cancer and decreased in cervical cancer. As cervical cancer can be controlled by preventive measures, more attention to prevention and screening of this cancer is recommended.

Recent Publications:

1. Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, et al. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.0, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC Cancer Base No. 11. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://www.globocan.iarc.fr>. [Last accessed on 2016 Sep 24].
2. Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, et al. Cancer incidence and mortality worldwide: sources, methods and major patterns in GLOBOCAN 2012. *Int J Cancer* 2015; 136: 359-386.
3. Kim K, Zang R, Choi SC, Ryu SY, Kim JW. Current status of gynecological cancer in China. *J Gynecol Oncol* 2009; 20: 72-76.
4. Turgut A, Ozler Muhammet A, ErdalSak M, Siddik E. Retrospective analysis of the patients with gynecological cancer: 11-Year Experience. *J Clin Exp Invest* 2012; 3: 209-213.
5. Furau G, Dascau V, Furau C, Paiusan L, Radu A, Stanescuc. Gynecological cancer age groups at the "Dr. salvator vuia" clinical obstetrics and gynecology hospital during the 2000-2009 Period. *Maedica (Buchar)* 2011; 6: 268-271.
6. Bray F, Loos AH, Tognazzo S, La Vecchia C. Ovarian cancer in Europe: Cross-sectional trends in incidence and mortality in 28 countries, 1953-2000. *Int J Cancer* 2005; 113: 977-990
7. Shin HR, Masuyer E, Ferlay J, Curado MP. Cancer in Asia-Incidence Rates Based on Data in Cancer Incidence in Five Continents IX (1998- Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2010; 11 Suppl 2:11-6.

Biography

Maryam Salehi is a professor of preventive/community medicine at Mashhad school of Medical sciences; she has several editorial positions, and is currently an associate editor in the Journal of Patient Safety and Quality Improvement, member of the scientific editorial board of The Journal of Cardiothoracic Medicine, and Scientific Advisory board member of Iranian journal of Otorhinolaryngology journal surgery. she has more than one hundred peer reviewed papers in different areas of cancer, including Cancer Epidemiology Cohorts and her research has been supported by grants from the Mashhad Medical University. Her research interests include cancer prevention, epidemiology, and risk factors, especially in GI cancers, and Breast cancers, which are among the most common cancers in Iran. Her current research focuses on Cancer epidemiology Cohorts in Mashhad.

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