

Prevalence of Different Types of Cancer Among Patient in Najaf Province/ Iraq

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in Middle Euphrates cancer center, laboratories department, Al-Najaf holy city - Iraq; Iraqi patients have been recorded during period January 2018 until December 2018. This study has demonstrated that four different types of the following cancers: Breast cancer, brain cancer, lung cancer and Bladder cancer were registered in this study. Comparison was occurred among each type of cancer was regarded in sex, age and number. The highest levels of cancer among all the other types were breast and lung cancer, the majority results in cancer epidemiology for this study, which showed 22% and 8 % respectively. While in other types, the result has showed 6%, 4.7%, for Bladder cancer, and brain cancer, respectively.

Keywords: Tumors, Epidemiology Cancer, Types Cancer

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INTRODUCTION

The major public health problem worldwide is cancer (1). In 2007 it was the third leading cause of deaths and the 7th leading cause of morbidity in Iraq (2). There is a little knowledge about the pattern of cancer in Iraq. The need for complete knowledge about cancer types in Iraq is obligatory to plan and create control programs for the common cancer which may be amenable to avoidance, early discovery and treatment. The aim of this research is to demonstrate the pattern of cancer in Iraq by primary site of tumor in the major series of Iraq patients with cancer. The most commonly identified type of cancer among females was cancer of the breast. The brain is a vital organ that plays main and dynamic roles in the of the body (3). Brain tumors in human are biologically and histologically highly varied (4,5). Lung cancer or lung carcinoma is a malignant lung tumor characterized by uncontrolled cell growth in the lung tissues (6,7). The highest rates are in North America, Europe, and East Asia, with over a one third of new cases

in China. The rates in Africa and South Asia are much lower (8). The aggressive nature of muscle-invasive bladder cancer, well-timed diagnosis and cure are critical (9,10). 5-year existence rates with cystectomy alone are only about 50%; neoadjuvant chemotherapy can progress survival, particularly in patients at high risk of development or recurrence (those with nodal contribution, high-grade cancers, or vascular invasion or transmural) (11-18).

PATIENTS AND METHODS

During 2018 Iraqi patients, with numerous types of recently diagnosed cancer were recorded by the Iraqi Ministry of Health. This study conducted in Middle Euphrates cancer center, laboratories, 2018. The data of patients were collected from the archives and the recordings were under the pathologists' reservation. The data of current study was comprised the age, gender and the listed types of cancer.

STATISTICAL METHODS

The data was classified according to the cancer types to the 4 types stated above, and statistically designed by a nova program. The (p-values) was used as an important pointer in significances.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

In the matter of moral considerations, this study has written with ethical approval from Middle Euphrates cancer center Ministry of Iraqi Health, as principle rule serves to ease the cooperation between Iraqi researchers with others Iraqi foundation supervises.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study demonstrates convergence with the results of another local study (19). Breast cancer was the most common type of cancer accounted for 22 % of all Iraqi patients. In women with is the increasing levels in breast cancer may be due to some changes in the age population distribution, furthermore, the increasing in patterns of the family may be enriched with the actual risk factors such as obesity, oldness at first pregnancy (20), The second most common type were lungs and the bronchi cancer site of cancer and it was the first

most common type in males. Lung and bronchus cancer accounted for 8% of all other cancer types, this results may be due to the smoking and tobacco products consumption in males more than females. Bladder cancer is noticeably more communal in western nations than in developing nations (21), the bladder cancer over 90% in developing nations, are due to squamous cell carcinoma(SCC), transitional cell carcinoma(TCC), adenocarcinoma and other occasional types of bladder cancer were 10% (22). In this study the bladder cancer was 6%. The Stress, dietary habits and smoking considered as the most common risk factors that can increase the bladder cancer (23-25), some other results of researchers demonstrated the strong indication relation between the exposure to arsenic in drinking water and bladder cancer (26). Brain cancer was 4.7% among the patients. Sickness and mortality associated with lung cancer can be significantly reduced with termination of smoking and usage of tobacco goods. It has been obviously revealed that as smoking ranges decrease so do occurrence the cancer of lung. It is of dominant public health concern that tobacco consumption must be reduced if we are to avoid a widespread of lung cancer(3).

Table (1) Showing the frequency of each different types of cancer

Organs	Male	Female	Total
Breast	-	22%	22%
Brain	47%	52%	4.7%
Bladder	70%	30%	6%
Lung	67%	33%	8%

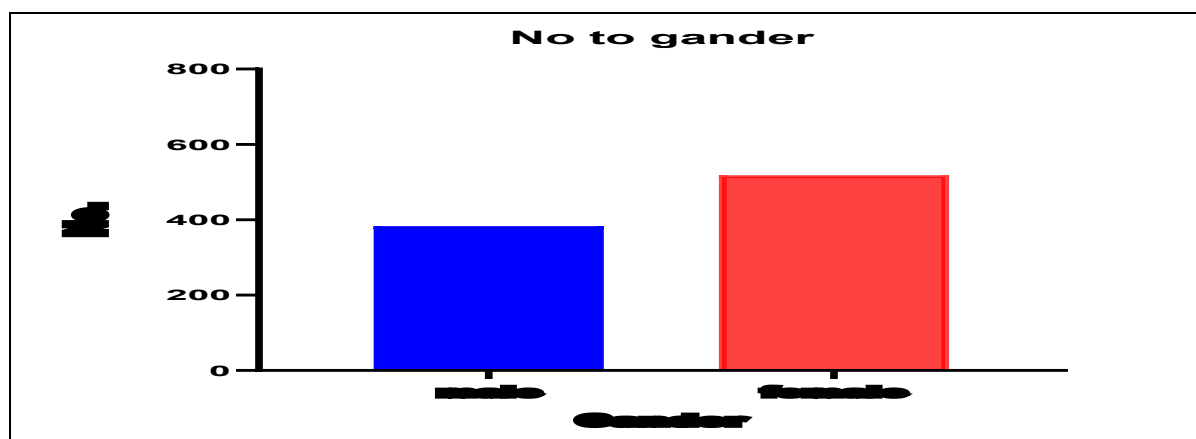


Figure 1: Showing the values of patients carrying one type of cancer.

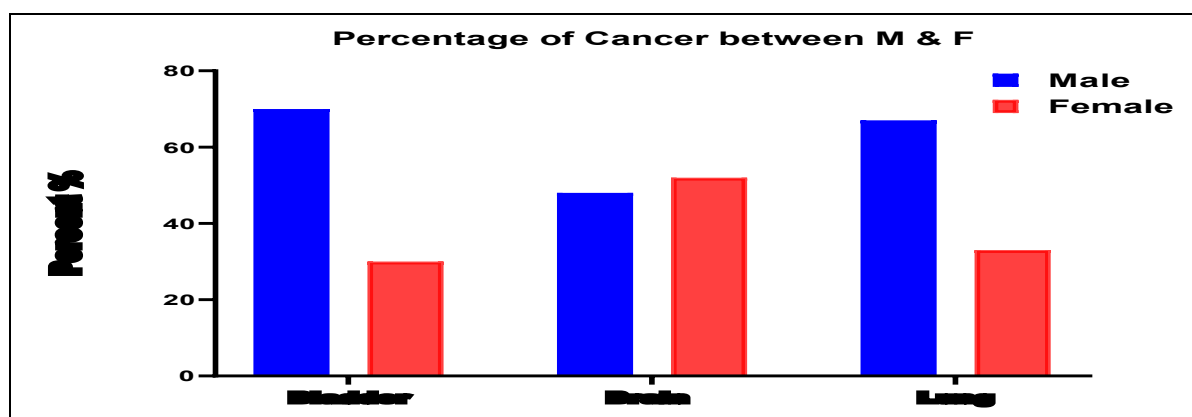


Figure 2: Showing the values of patients carrying 3 different types of the following cancer: Bladder cancer, Brain cancer, Lung cancer.

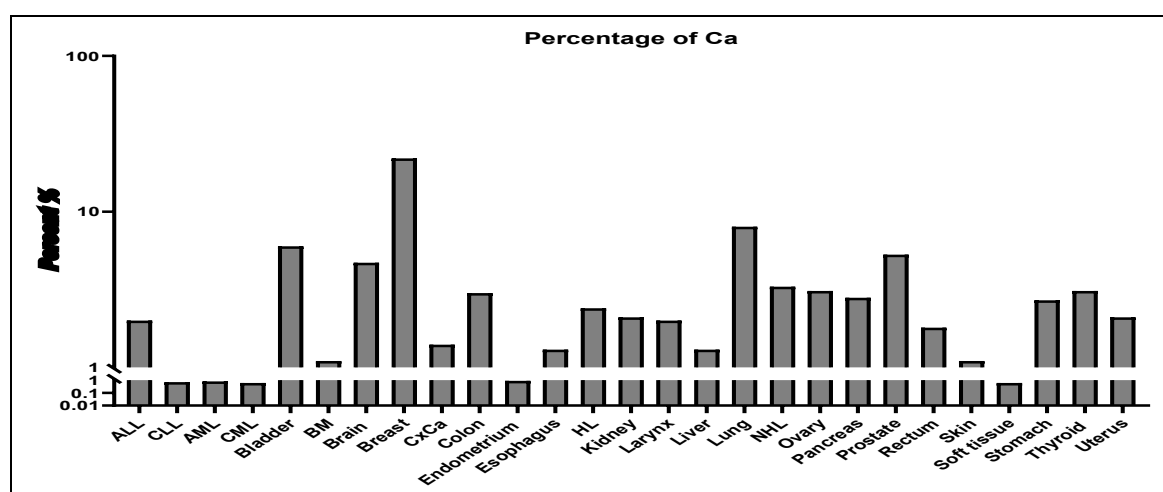


Figure 3: Showing the values of patients carrying different types of the cancers.

CONCLUSION

This study has been demonstrated that the occurrence of the breast and cancer lung occupied the first rank among other types of studied cancer, In the other words, This study was demonstrated that breast and lung cancer was the highest risk in the cancer diversity in Iraqi population but according to the current

study, The breast cancer varied in only one gender (female), the lung cancer the higher risk was in males than females. but in case of The other types of cancer their risks were varied, from the high to the low as followed Bladder cancer, brain cancer and the lowest risk among them cancer diversity was the brain cancer.

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