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Registres des Cancers général de la Manche, général du Calvados, digestif du Calvados et des hémopathies malignes de Basse-Normandie

TREND OF CANCER INCIDENCE IN PASTO – COLOMBIA 1998-2017

Maria Clara Yépez Chamorro (1); Luisa Mercedes Bravo Goyes (1); Daniel Jurado Fajardo (1); Jaqueline Mena Huertas (1,3); Harold Mauricio Casas Cruz (1,2)

1. Registro Poblacional de Cáncer del Municipio de Pasto, Grupo de investigación Salud Pública, Centro de Estudios en Salud, Universidad de Nariño. 2. Facultad Ciencias de Salud, Programa Medicina, Universidad de Nariño
3. Facultad Ciencias exactas y Naturales, Programa Biología, Universidad de Nariño

BACKGROUND

Long time surveillance information produced by the cancer registry of Pasto -Colombia is the input used by decision-makers of the local and national health system to plan cancer control strategies and evaluate the impact of their interventions
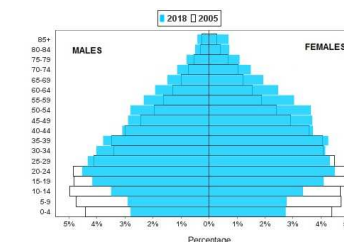
METHODS

Observational descriptive study of cancer incidence in Pasto-Colombia during 1998 to 2017. The collecting and processing information were performed following the International Agency of Cancer Researh IARC recommendations. The incidence rates were calculated annually and quinquennially by sex and age for the most frequent tumors. Annual trends were analyzed using a segmented linear regression (joinpoint analysis). Annual percent of change was estimated in each segmented significantly generated

Context and study population

352.326 Inhabits (Census 2018)
53% Females
57% In low socioeconomic strata
79% Lives urban areas
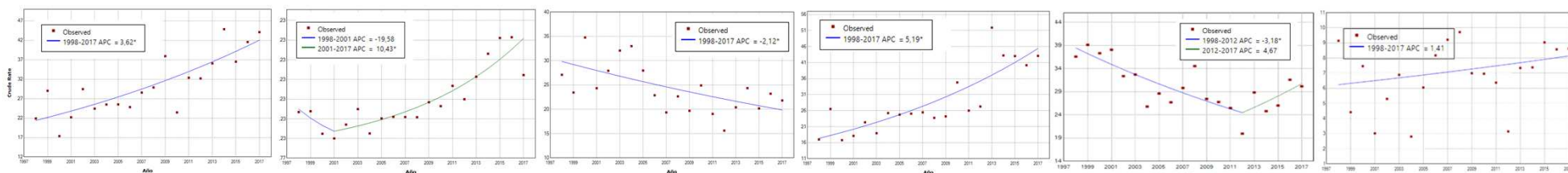90% Is covered health system

RESULTS

The age standardized rate of incidence per 100,000 women-years was: 1998-2002=149.6, 2003-2007=156.1, 2008-2012=147.1, 2013-2017=176.6. In men was: 1998-2002=135.0, 2003-2007=147.1, 2008-2012=136.4, 2013-2017=169.4. Over 20 years of observation, the annual percent of change (APC) show a significantly increase in the incidence of the main tumors in women: breast by 3.6% (ASR 1998=21.9>2017=44.1) and thyroid by 10.4% (ASR 2001=4.2>2017=20.4); while, a decreased incidence of cervix tumors by 2.1% (ASR 1998=27.1 > 2017=21.8). In men, prostate tumors increased significantly by 5.2% (ASR 1998=17.0 >2017=43.1), stomach tumors decreased by 3.2% (ASR 1998=36.6 >2012=19.4), and lung tumors remain constant (ASR 1998-2017=6.8)

Quality indicators

Tumors	1998-2002			2003-2007			2008-2012			2013-2017		
	N	%MV	%DCO	N	%VM	%DCO	N	%VM	%DCO	N	%VM	%DCO
Cervix	253	88.1	8.7	273	93.8	3.3	213	92.5	2.3	228	94.7	1.8
Stomach	296	81.1	13.5	259	78.0	15.4	251	83.3	8.4	266	91.0	2.6
Breast females	221	91.0	3.6	261	96.9	0.8	326	94.5	1.2	424	97.6	0.9
Prostate	163	71.2	14.7	216	84.7	7.9	255	86.7	4.3	417	87.8	3.6
Thyroid females	72	93.1	2.8	93	95.7	1.1	141	97.2	1.4	264	94.7	0.4
Lung males	47	59.6	21.3	60	53.3	28.3	62	66.1	9.7	78	67.9	7.7

Trend of age-standardized incidence rates for the most frequent tumours. Pasto, Colombia, m||ales and females 1998-2017

CONCLUSION

Cancer in general continues to be a serious public health problem for the population of Pasto. This results identify the need to promote and strengthen promotion and prevention programs (Taking in account the social and environmental determinants, early detection, diagnostic confirmation, timely care and treatment of cancer), especially focused on breast, thyroid and prostate tumors that are increasing. The decrease in the incidence of cervix tumors could show improvements in early detection and timely management by the health system.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Maria Clara Yepez (macych@gmail.com), Luisa Bravo (lume.goyes@gmail.com) Daniel Jurado (danieljuradof@gmail.com), Harold Mauricio Casas Cruz (mauriciocasas_2@hotmail.com), Jaqueline Mena Huertas (jmenahuertas@ymail.com), Cancer Registry of Pasto (registrocancerpasto@udenar.edu.co), Center for Health Studies (cesun@udenar.edu.co)