

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION BY BASIC HEALTH AREA OF COLORECTAL CANCER IN THE PROVINCE OF SALAMANCA (SPAIN) 2011-2016

P. Gutiérrez Meléndez¹, E. Cabrera Torres¹, S. Gil López¹, L. Estévez Iglesias¹, R. Álamo Sanz¹
¹Castilla y León Population-Based Cancer Registry, Public Health Office, Health Department, Castilla y León Government, Spain

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

In Salamanca, colorectal cancer (CRC) was the most frequent in both sexes in the period 2011-2016, ranking 2nd in both men and women.

The aim of the study was to describe the spatial distribution patterns of the incidence of CRC in the province of Salamanca by Basic Health Area (BHA), which is the most basic geographical healthcare unit of the Health System of Castilla y León (HSCYL).

METHODS

The new cases of CRC were extracted from the Population Cancer Registry of the province of Salamanca 2011-2016.

The population at risk data in the study period by age groups, sex and the 36 BHA of Salamanca were obtained from the HSCyL user database.

To analyze the spatial distribution in both sexes combined and in each sex (considering if the BHA is urban, semi-urban or rural), the smoothed Standardized Incidence Ratios (SIRs) were calculated according to the model proposed by Besag, York and Mollié, as well as the posterior probability of risk relative > 1 (PP) using Bayesian methods. PP above 0.80 were considered statistically significant.

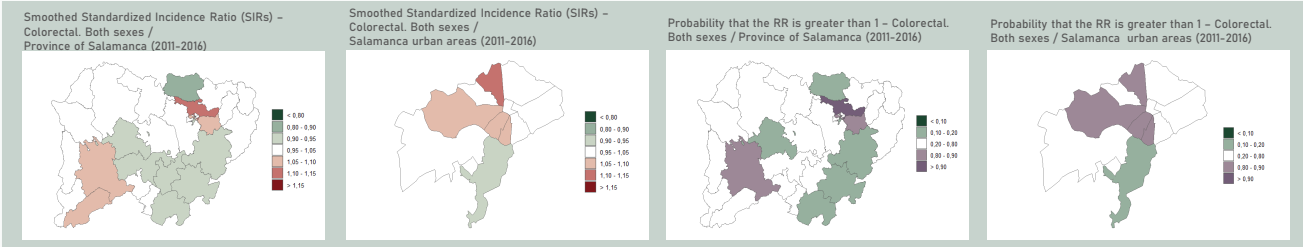
CONCLUSIONS

In the province of Salamanca, no areas were found with a large excess of CCR relative risk (all SIRs were less than 1.15). We note that the majority of BHA at higher risk were in and around urban zone.

RESULTS

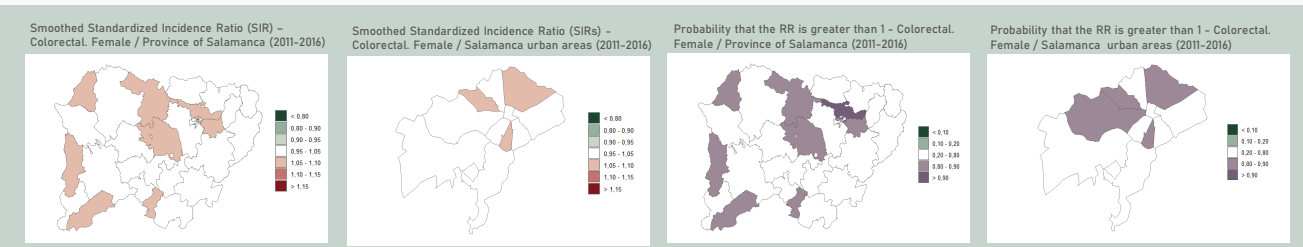
Both sexes

For both sexes (n=2,281) we observed a statistically significant excess risk in 7 BHA, finding in Periurbana Norte the highest risk with SIRs of 1.14 (PP: 0.95).



Females

For female (n=924) in 12 BHA, jutting out Periurbana Norte (SIRs: 1.08; PP: 0.91) and Pizarrales-Vidal (SIRs: 1.07; PP: 0.88).



Males

For males (n=1,357) we found statistically significant excess risk in 7 BHA highlighting Ciudad Rodrigo (SIRs: 1.05; PP: 0.87) and Universidad-Centro (SIRs: 1.05; PP: 0.87)

