



SURVIVAL OF CANCER PATIENTS ATTENDED AT THE INSTITUTO CANCEROLÓGICO DE NARIÑO ICN LTDA. - COLOMBIA

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BACKGROUND

Survival is the main indicator of the effectiveness of early diagnosis and timely treatment of cancer. However, in Colombia the studies are limited, preventing the evaluation and planning of actions for cancer control.

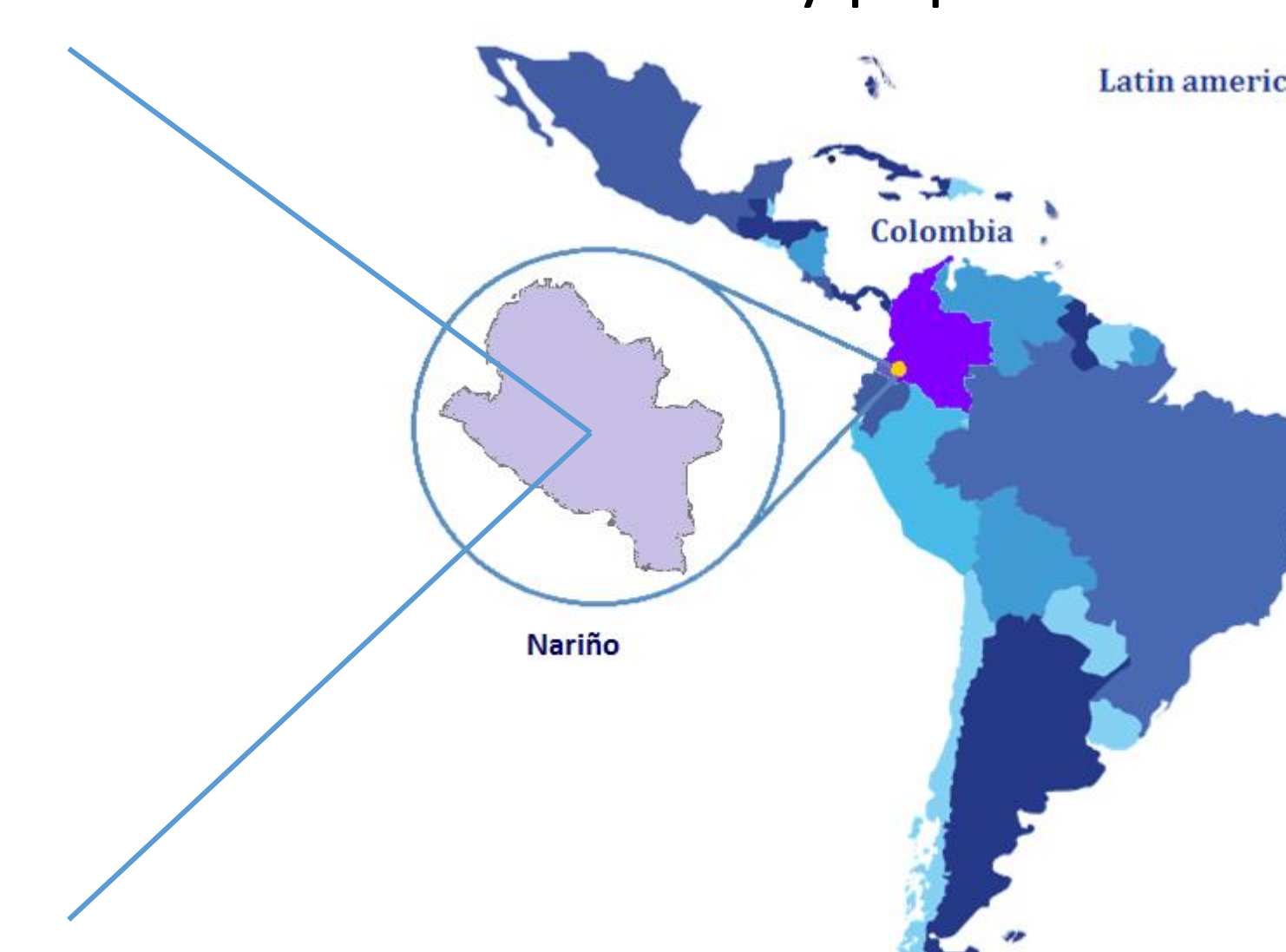
METHODS

All people diagnosed in the period 2016-2020 with breast cancer (N=762). Cervix uteri (N=410). Prostate (N=379). Stomach (N=253 Men; N=117 Women) and colon and rectum (N=82 Men; N=100 Women). who were treated at the Instituto Cancerológico de Nariño ICN-Colombia were followed up for 5 years to evaluate the overall observed survival using the Kaplan-Meier method.

The clinical information of each cohort was processed by the Institutional Cancer Registry of the ICN in association with the Cancer Registry of Pasto-Colombia following standardized methods. The follow-up information was obtained from the death certificate database of the Municipal Health Department of Pasto.



Context and study population

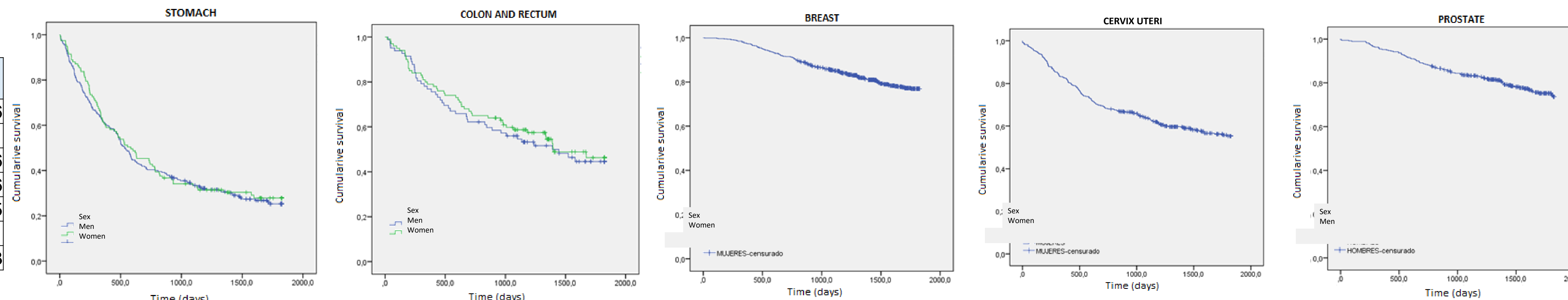


RESULTS

During the 5 years of follow-up, the number of deaths in each cohort was: breast (N=159). cérvix (N=173). Prostate (N=89). Stomach (N=183 Men; N=83 Women) and colon and rectum (N=43 Men; N=48 Women). The observed overall 5-year survival rate was: Breast (ST=76.9% 95%CI 74.3%-79.5%). Cervix uteri (ST=55.3% 95%CI 52.5%-58.1%). Prostate (ST=73.7% CI95% 70.1%-77.3%). stomach (ST men=25.2%. CI95% 23.8%-26.6%; ST women= 27.8% IC95% 25.5%-30.1%) and colon and rectum (ST men=44.5% IC95% 39.4%-49.6%; ST women=46.3% IC95% 41.0%-51.6%).

Survival probability (St) of patients treated at the ICN - Colombia. 2016-2020

Population	Cases	Deaths	St	CI95%
Stomach (Men)	253	183	25.2	23.8 26.6
Stomach (Women)	117	83	27.8	25.5 30.1
Colon and rectum (Men)	82	43	44.5	39.4 49.6
Colon and rectum (Women)	100	48	46.3	41.0 51.6
Breast (Women)	762	159	76.9	74.3 79.5
Cervix uteri	410	173	55.3	52.5 58.1
Prostate	379	89	73.7	70.1 77.3



CONCLUSION

At the Instituto Cancerológico de Nariño ICN-Colombia survival rates are similar and slightly higher than the population rates reported in other studies for Pasto by the Cancer Registry of Pasto and other Colombian populations by other registries. These results are the first input to advance in the study of cancer survival taking into account clinical, demographic and treatment variables.