

Abstract

Comparative study of some epidemiological features of breast cancer in Ardabil Province from 2003-2010

Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common site-specific cancer in women and is the leading cause of death from cancer for women aged 20 to 59 years. It accounts for 26% of all newly diagnosed cancers in females. As the base of programming for cancers control are initial preventing, screening, early diagnosis, treatment and palliative services and collecting information, thus, in current study the breast cancer cases in Ardabil province were evaluated and analyzed to obtain information on the breast cancer epidemiology in Ardabil province from 2003 to 2010.

Material and Method: This study is a descriptive, analytical and cross-sectional one that carried out on all recorded cases of patients who suffering from breast cancer that recorded in cancer record center of Ardabil (Aras clinic) from 2003 to 2010. To collect information were referred to records of these patients in the cancer record center and then collected data were entered to SPSS software.

Results: During 8 years 469 cases suffered from breast cancer. 455 patients (97%) were female and 14 patients were male. The most and the lowest cases were 71 patients (15.13%) and 48 patients (10.23%) which related to 2005 and 2008 years respectively. 329 individuals of patients (70.1%) resided in Ardabil and 44 patients in MeshkinShahr and 4 patients in Nir which had the lowest cases in this study. The average of patients' age was 46.80 ± 13.64 years. The age range of 40-60 years with 240 patients (51.2%) was the most. Moreover, the most prevalence of pathologic form in these patients is infiltrative ductal carcinoma with 316 cases (67.4%). The second pathologic form of this invasion is invasive ductal carcinoma with 68 cases (14.5%), also 85 cases (18.1%) have grade I, 144 patients (30.6%) grade II, 123 individuals (26.2%) grade III and 67 patients (14.3%) have grade IV.

Conclusion: The breast cancer in Ardabil has lower incidence than other countries but has the lower age of its incidence. With regard to this, the more and widespread studies require on effective factors to its prevalence in low age.