

Statistical evaluation of malignancies in less than 15 years referred children to Buali Hospital in Ardabil City, 2010-2011

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Abstract

Background & objective: fighting with cancer is made through primary or secondary prevention. The Primary prevention is oriented for large population groups so it is expensive and its management is difficult. In the secondary prevention, cancer recording is a prerequisite for cancer control program. Indeed, cancer recording is a base for assessment the problem bigness and programming for essential services. In general, the cause of many childhood cancers is unknown and because of this reason statistical survey to know the reason is also important.

Methods: this study is a descriptive, analytical and cross-sectional study and carried out on children less than 15 years who referred to hematology and oncology department in BU-Ali hospital from august 2010 to September 2011 with cancer. information such as age,sex, living location, malignant pathology were entered to check lists and after gathering data, they were entered to SPSS software.

Results: in this study 31 children during desired time were enrolled that 12 children (38.7%) were girl and 19 children (61.3%) were boy. The patients' age average is 8.7 ± 3.5 . 23 children (74.2%) lived in urban areas. The results showed that Leukemia with 21 cases (65/2%) is the most prevalence malignant. CNS tumors, Lymphoma and Neuroblastoma also with 3 cases in total incidence .in this study province children are 96.2 persons per million. As well as the malignant prevalence rate in girls and in boys are 76.5 and 115 persons respectively.

Conclusion: Results showed that the incidence is lower in this provenance and this low incidence is probably due to lack of identification delays in identification these patient and they died before disease is diagnosed or such differences may be the result of genetic predisposition, early or delay exposure to infectious diseases , and other environmental factors.

Keywords: Children, cancer, Statistical evaluation, Hospital