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RISK FACTORS AND BURDENS OF BREAST AND OVARIAN CANCER IN YOUNG WOMEN OF THE ARABIAN GULF STATES

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It is widely known that cancer is a disease of “old-age”. However available data show that this is not the case for many types of cancers. Incidences of breast and ovarian cancers have varying rates of change with age. Breast cancer data of Arabian-gulf women, show that the incidence rates increase with age and reaches a maximum of 39 years. It then declines linearly with age to about 55 years. The rate of increase and its changes with age are similar to that of many other countries. In the premenopausal phase the relationship between incidence and age could be adequately modeled using a linear model for the logarithmic transformations of age and incidence. Similar observations are made for the ovarian cancer incidences.

Data and Methods: We analyze data from the gulf center for cancer registration, which was established in 1998 as a collaborative venture to collect and provide data for cancer incidence of the six Gulf-states;

Results: It was found that the rate of change with respect to age in both breast and ovarian cancers in the Arabian Gulf countries is statistically identical. It is shown that the rate of increase in breast and ovarian cancer incidence with respect to age is increasing in the premenopausal ages. However, the burden of the disease with respect to age standardized mortality and “Disability Adjusted Life Years” or DALY, varied considerably among the six gulf countries.

Biography

Sara Nabeel Al gahtani. Born in Riyadh, KSA. Graduated from high school 2009. She is now a senior student at Almaarefa university medical college in Riyadh, She intends to specialize in surgical oncology.

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