OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS RISK OF BLADDER CANCER

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Introduction: In Algeria, the bladder cancer is the second urologic cancer after the prostate. Several risk factors are implicated in particular tobacco. The aim of this study is to evaluate the environmental and occupational risk factors.

Materials and Methods: The recruitment of cases and controls was done in the urology department of a university hospital of Oran. Cases are male subjects aged over 40 years, with primary bladder cancer. Controls are recruited in the same service, but without malign tumors. Regression was used to adjust for potential confounders.

Results: This study included 159 bladder cancer cases and 224 controls. The cases and controls were comparable on most of the major sociodemographic characteristics: age, marital status, place of birth and level of education. The first symptom of bladder cancer was hematuria 87%. The tumor is the transitional cell carcinoma type with 99% and superficial in 74%. Tobacco OR = 6.83 95% CI 3.96 to 11.77 and residence OR 0.38, 95% CI 0.23-0.63 were associated with bladder cancer in contrast to toxics: pesticides, aromatic amines, polycyclic hydrocarbon aromatic, Diesel fumes, welding fumes, solvents and pesticides.

Conclusion: Tobacco is the main risk factor for bladder cancer. The association observed with the place of residence is linked to the difference in availability and access to care. We need to expand the study of a large number of cases.

Biography

Ghezini Younes has been graduated from Medical Faculty of Oran, Algeria. Ghezini is a Medical Doctor, with the specialties including occupational and environmental health and he since 2003, teaches at the same faculty where he continued his research.

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