



Epidemiological Trends of Esophageal Cancer in Kurdistan Province (2006-2014)

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Abstract

Introduction & Aim: Esophageal cancer is the eighth most common cancer worldwide and the sixth leading cause of death from cancers. More than 80% of cases and deaths occur in developing countries. Standardized incidence rate of 100 cases per 100,000 people in Gonbad-e-Qabus, Iran is one of the highest areas of the country and the world for its incidence.

Methods: In this study, the entire population at risk, based on the population census of 2006 and 2011 in Iran, and the average weight-population per 100,000 person-year of Kurdistan province were considered. The incidence rate for each age group was estimated on the basis of the standard population in 2000. Data analysis was performed using Stata 12 software.

Results: In this study, 1128 cases of esophageal cancer were reported over nine years (2006-2014) in the province. The mean (SD) age of patients was 67.1 year (11.8). Raw incidence rate was 52.2% for males and 47.8% for females and the ratio of urban to rural cancer cases was 1.34. Increasing trend of esophageal cancer was observed in two periods from 1385 to 1388 and from 2011 to 2013, respectively. The highest incidence rate dedicated in 2010 and 2013 was reported as 26.5 and 19.6 cases per 100,000 people, respectively.



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Conclusions: People awareness of the risk factors of esophageal cancer was effective in reducing the incidence of the disease and quick diagnosis in the early stages of the disease can lead to an increase in the survival of patients in certain age groups.

Keywords: Epidemiological trends, Standardized incidence, Esophageal cancer, Kurdistan