



## Epidemiological Study of the Incidence of Gastric Cancer in Kurdistan Province during the years 2006 to 2014

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### Abstract

**Introduction & Aim:** Gastric cancer is considered as a major cause of death from cancer worldwide, although its incidence has decreased during the last decade. Gastric cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in Iran and Kurdistan province is among the provinces with the highest incidence rate.

**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, 1714 cases of gastric cancer were reported in the province during 9 years. Most morphology of gastric cancer is adenocarcinoma. The crude incidence rate was 72.8% in men and its urban to rural rate was 1.51. A constant trend of increase or decrease was found in the province. Most standardized incidence rate was observed as 46.1 in 2008 and its lowest rate was 27.7 in 2013 per 100,000



The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Gastrointestinal Cancer Congress



people. Also, the highest rate of incidence in the city of Sanandaj was 51.2 per 100,000 people and it was highest in the age group 70-74.

**Conclusions:** In the study of gastric cancer trend in Kurdistan province, more incidence cases were observed and this incidence was higher in men than in women and also in urban areas than in rural areas. Increasing people awareness with a proper planning can be effective in reducing the incidence of gastric cancer.

**Keywords:** Crude incidence, Standardized incidence, Gastric cancer, Kurdistan