

THE EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION-BASED CANCER REGISTRIES IN BRAZIL – MAGNITUDE

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INTRODUCTION

The population-based cancer registries - PBCR produce information that allows to describe and to monitor the profile of the cancer incidence, it becomes an essential source for clinical and epidemiological research development, as also, to plan cancer-control programmes and to monitor and evaluate their performance.

OBJECTIVE

To describe patterns of cancer incidence for twelve Brazilian PBCR with available information.

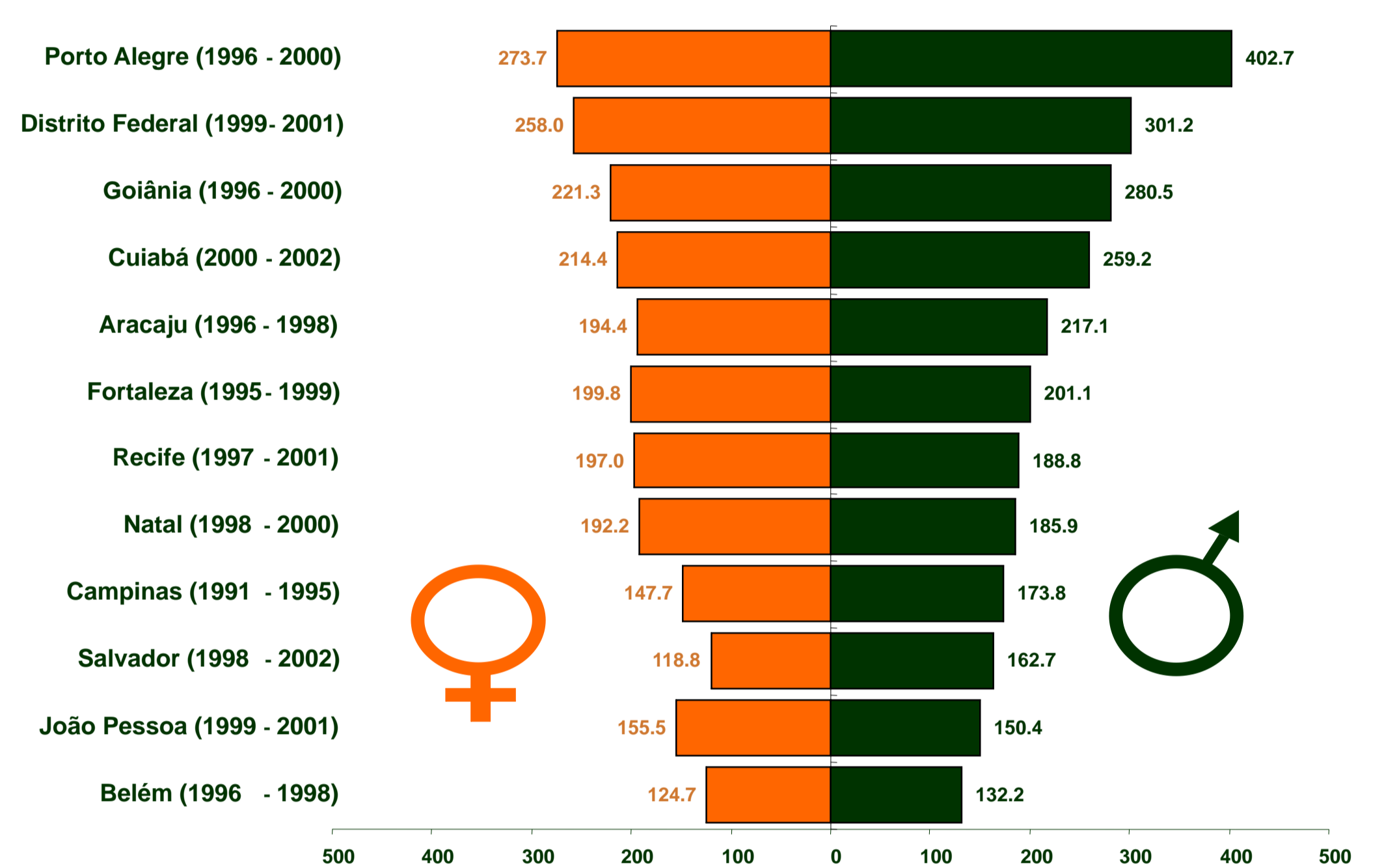
METHOD

All incidence rates were age standardized to the World Standard Population and expressed per 100,000 inhabitants. The incidence rates were calculated for age by sex and for the following sites: all cancer, lung, stomach, colorectal, esophagus, prostate, female breast and cervix uteri.

Incidence data: PBCR of Aracaju, Belém, Campinas, Cuiabá, Distrito Federal, Fortaleza, Goiânia, João Pessoa, Natal, Porto Alegre, Recife and Salvador (<http://www.inca.gov.br/cgi/sisbasepop.asp>).

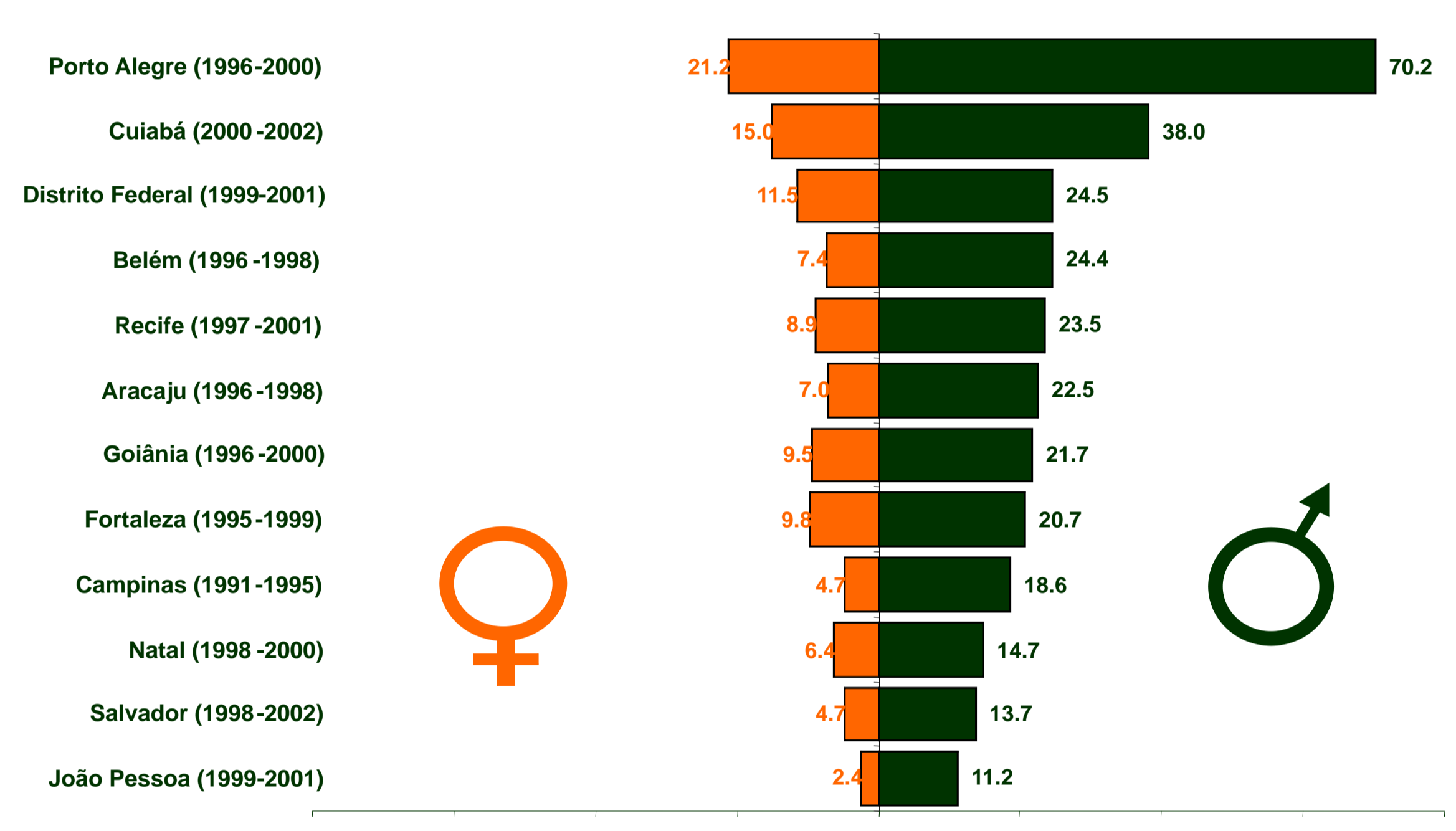
Population data: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics Foundation – IBGE.

Average age-adjusted incidence rates* from all cancers but skin by sex. Brazilian population-based cancer registries.



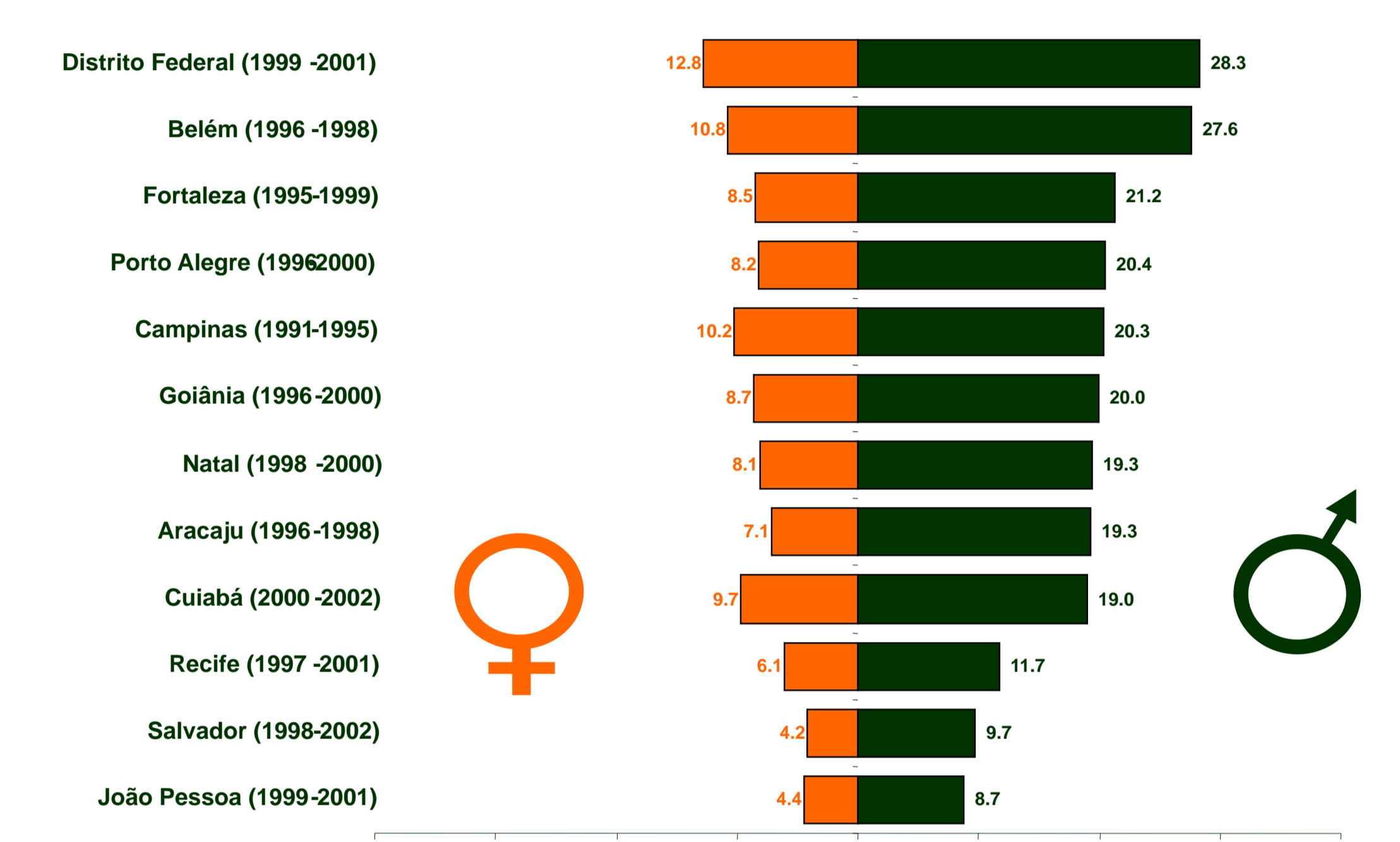
Sources: Brazilian population-based cancer registries; IBGE; MS/INCA/Conprev Information Department.

Average age-adjusted incidence rates* from lung cancer (C33-C34) by sex. Brazilian population-based cancer registries.



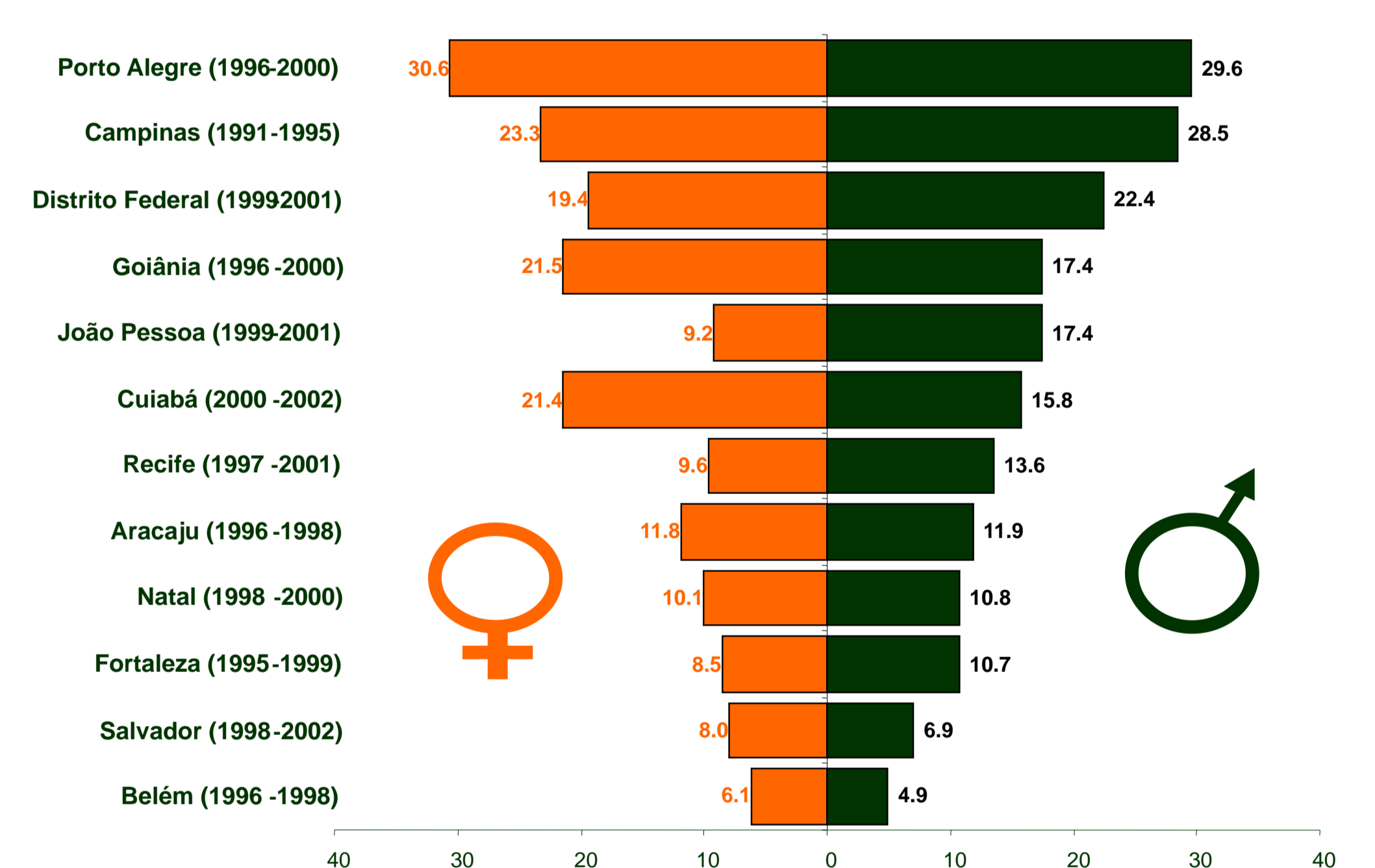
Sources: Brazilian population-based cancer registries; IBGE; MS/INCA/Conprev Information Department.

Average age-adjusted incidence rates* from stomach cancer (C16) by sex. Brazilian population-based cancer registries.



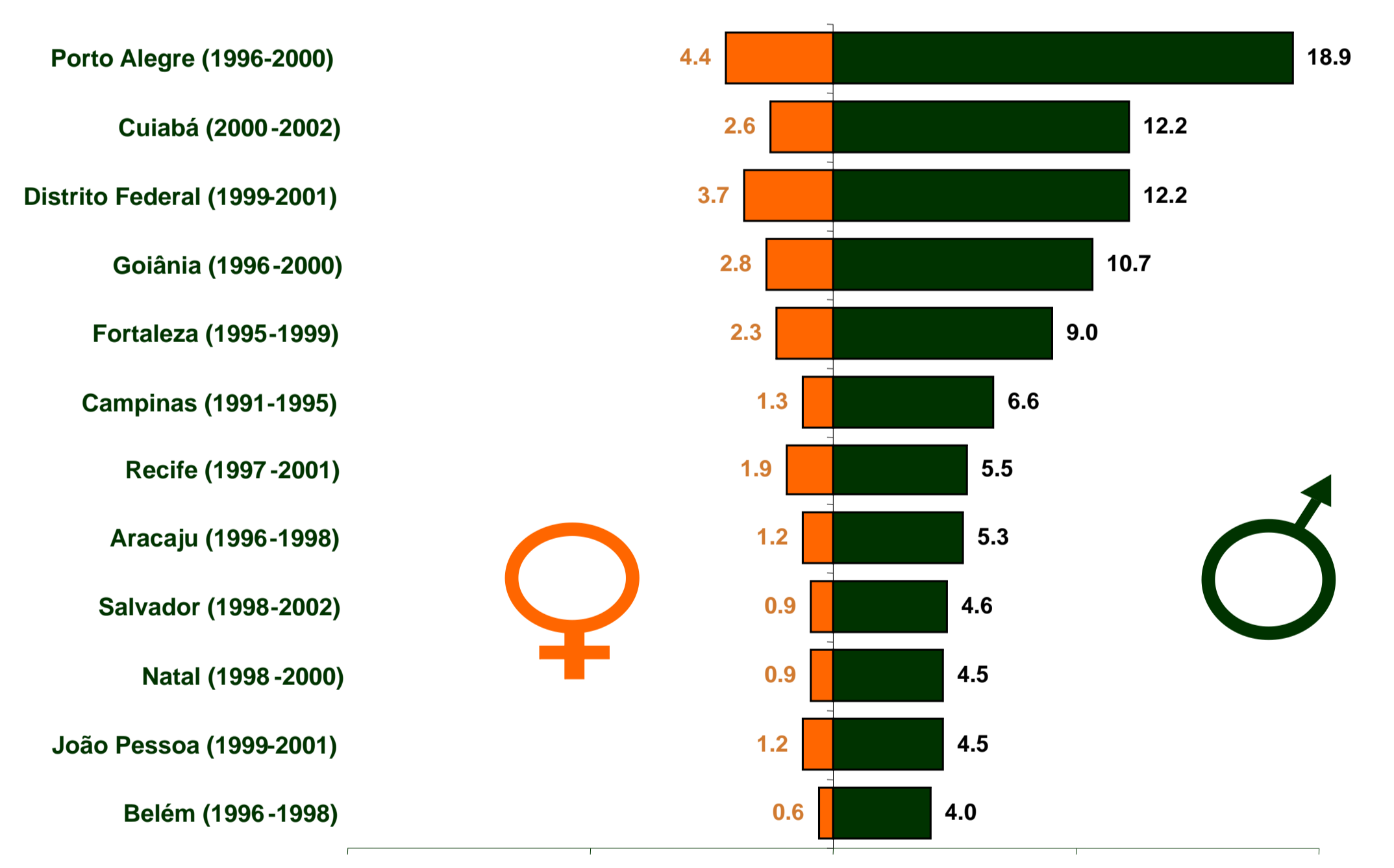
Sources: Brazilian population-based cancer registries; IBGE; MS/INCA/Conprev Information Department.

Average age-adjusted incidence rates* from colorectal cancer (C19-C20) by sex. Brazilian population-based cancer registries.



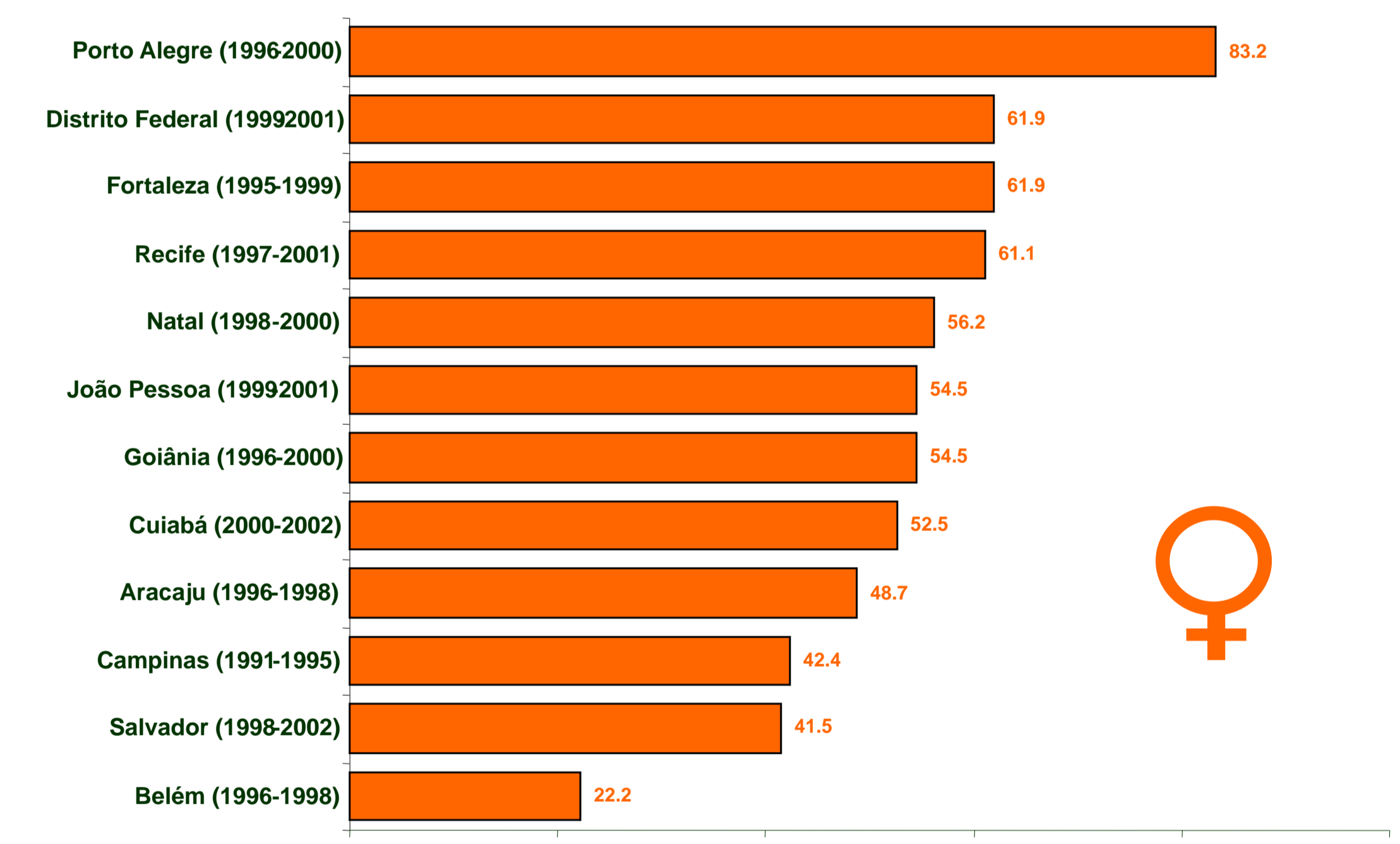
Sources: Brazilian population-based cancer registries; IBGE; MS/INCA/Conprev Information Department.

Average age-adjusted incidence rates* from esophagus cancer (C15) by sex. Brazilian population-based cancer registries.



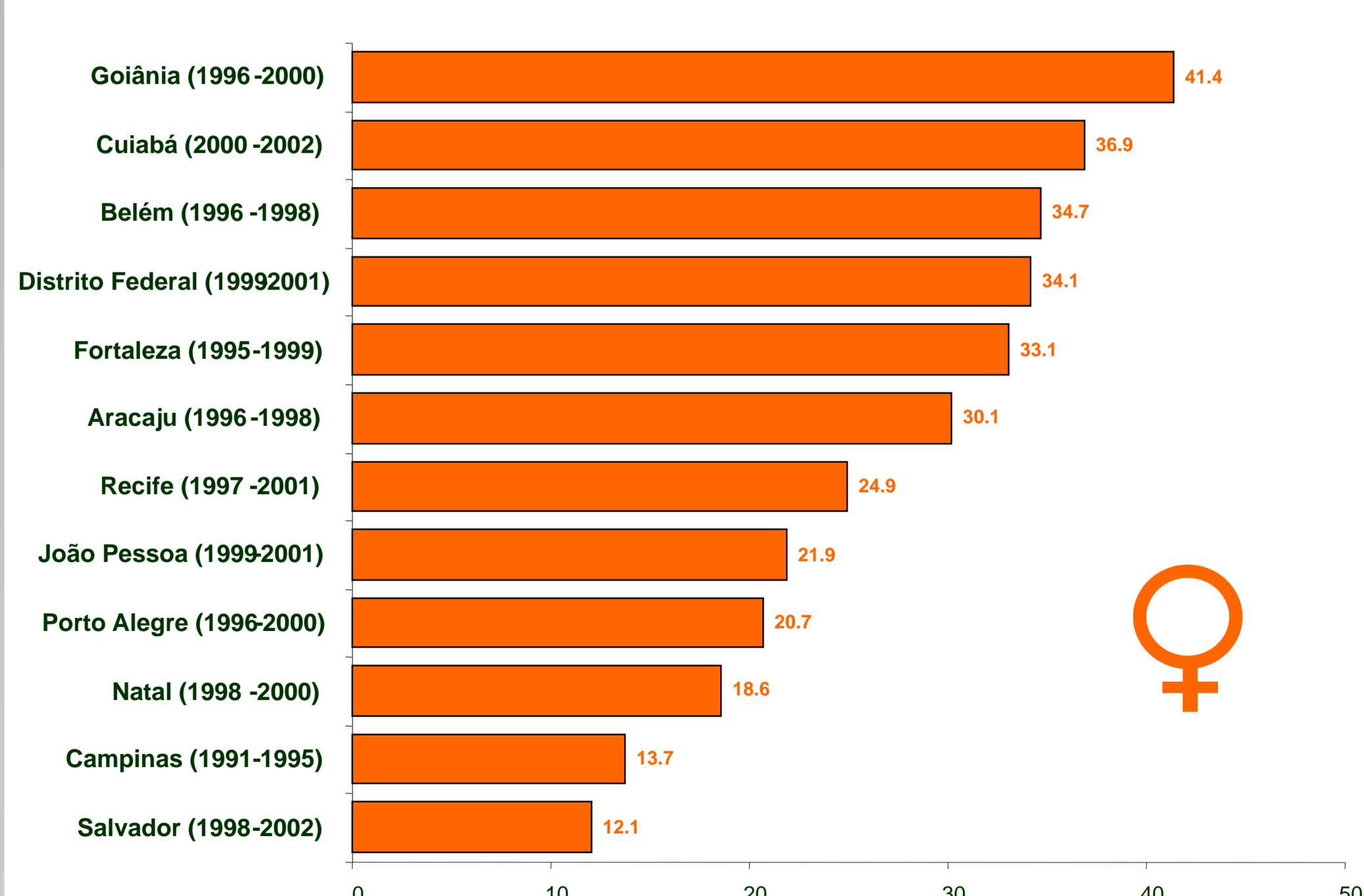
Sources: Brazilian population-based cancer registries; IBGE; MS/INCA/Conprev Information Department.

Average age-adjusted incidence rates* from female breast cancer (C50). Brazilian population-based cancer registries.



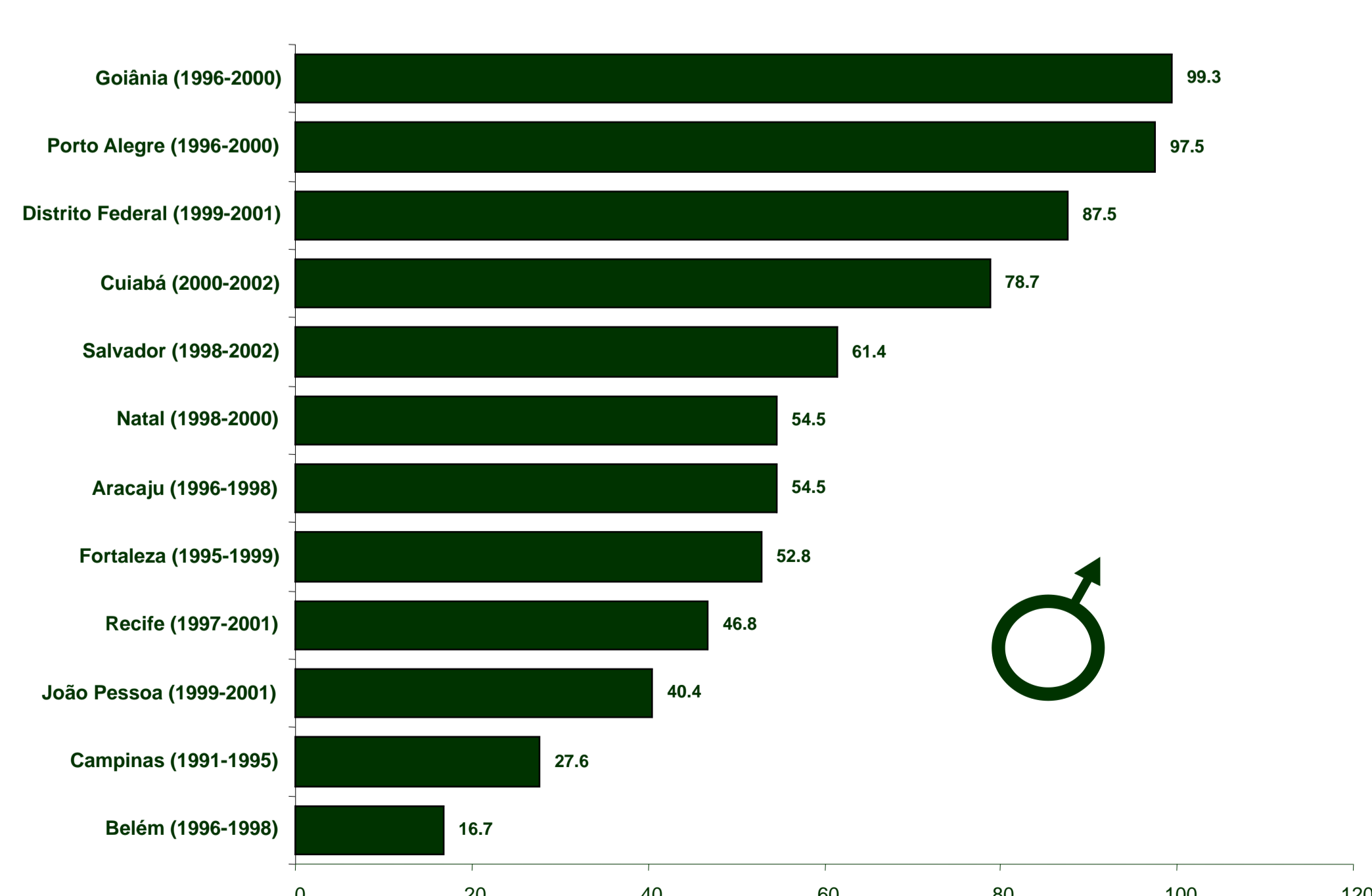
Sources: Brazilian population-based cancer registries; IBGE; MS/INCA/Conprev Information Department.

Average age-adjusted incidence rates* from cervix uteri cancer (C53). Brazilian population-based cancer registries.



Sources: Brazilian population-based cancer registries; IBGE; MS/INCA/Conprev Information Department.

Average age-adjusted incidence rates* from prostate cancer (C61). Brazilian population-based cancer registries.



Sources: Brazilian population-based cancer registries; IBGE; MS/INCA/Conprev Information Department.

Results

Cancers of prostate, lung, colorectal and stomach are most common in men. Among women, female breast, cervix uteri, colorectal and lung cancer are the most frequent. Across these twelve cities, lung cancer is more incident in Porto Alegre with average adjusted incidence rates of 70.2 per 100,000 men and 21.2 per 100,000 women. Female breast cancer is also more incident in Porto Alegre with average adjusted incidence rates of 83.2 per 100,000 women. Cervical cancer has the highest average adjusted incidence rates in Goiânia with 41.4 per 100,000 women. Prostate cancer is more incident in Goiânia with average adjusted incidence rates of 99.3 per 100,000 men.

Conclusion

Cancer registries are indispensable components of national cancer-control programmes. They contribute to monitoring and evaluating their performance. Incidence information of these Brazilian cities allows planning effective and efficient cancer control programmes aiming reduce cancer morbi-mortality and improve life quality of Brazilian population.