

Epidemiology and histopathology of breast cancer in Iran versus other Middle Eastern Countries

Nahid Nafissi¹, Maryam Khayamzadeh², Zahra Zeinali³, Mohammad Esmaeil Akbari⁴

²Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran

³International Federation of Medical Students' Associations, Iran

Background: Breast cancer is the most prevalent cancer among females worldwide. This study compares the results of the most cited published Iranian studies and studies from other Middle East countries on breast cancer with data from the Ministry of Health and Medical Education and approximately 2000 cases from the Cancer Research Center of Shahid Beheshti Medical University of Iran.

Methods: Data from the Cancer Registry System of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education and the Cancer Research Center were obtained in addition to data from other published Iranian articles to increase the accuracy of incidence, prevalence, disease burden, risk factors, clinical staging, clinical pathology, biological markers, clinical subtypes, and survival rate of breast cancer in the last decade and compare the epidemiological data with other areas of the world.

Results: Overall, breast cancer was the most common cancer in Iran. The age standardized rate for breast cancer was 33.21

per 100,000 according to the latest national databases. The mortality rate for breast cancer has not changed in the past 30 years in Iran. The age-standardized rate for mortality was 14.2 per 100,000 with a mean age of 49.84 years. The most common cancer in Iran is invasive ductal carcinoma. In our last review, 65.5%-70.5% of cases were in the early stages (1 and 2) and less than 30% were in the advanced stages. The five-year overall survival rate was estimated at 72% in women and 60% in men. The stage and number of positive lymph nodes significantly affected the survival rate. In the Gulf Cooperation Council, ASR of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was (12.9), Bahrain (46.4), Kuwait (44.3), Qatar (35.5), United Arab Emirates (19.2), and Oman (14.4) per 100,000.

Conclusion: Our study shows that epidemiology and histopathology of cancer is Different with other neighborhood countries and is multi-dimension and needs multicenter involvement from government authorities, clinicians and scientists.

Biography

Dr Nahid Nafissi is a Breast oncoplastic Surgeon in Head of Breast department of Iran university of medical science. She is Scientific secretary of Breast oncoplastic conference and Member of cancer research center. She published More than 70 articles in Breast cancer and More than 10 presentation in international European congress. She has done More than 2000 Breast cancer surgery in 15 years with registration and follow up for research Pioneer on intra-operative Radiotherapy in Breast cancer surgery.

nafissi n@yahoo.com

Notes:

¹University of Medical Sciences, Iran