

Cancer Epidemiology in Panama: Morbidity and Mortality Trends 2002-2010

Arturo Rebolón¹, MD, MPH, CPH. Dawood H. Sultan², PhD.

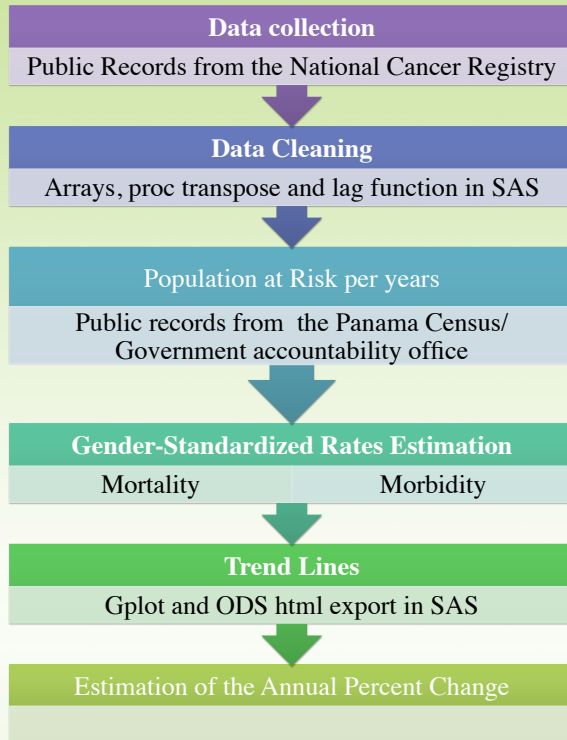
1. Doctoral Student in Global Health. College of Public Health. USF Health.

2. Assistant Professor. Department of Health Policy and Management. College of Public Health. USF Health.

Objectives

To analyze the trend of the morbidity and mortality of all cancers in Panama between 2002 and 2010

Methods



Conclusions

The standardized incidence and mortality rates have increased in the majority of the cancers in Panama. Further trend analysis using the SEER Joinpoint regression program will provide more information on slope and average annual percent change per cancer type, and will serve as a baseline study for future cancer prevention interventions, especially for those with the most prominent increase.

Acknowledgements

National Cancer Registry of Panama
Ministry of Health of Panama

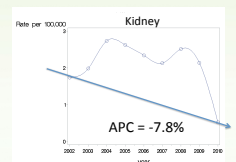
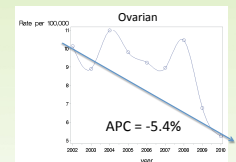
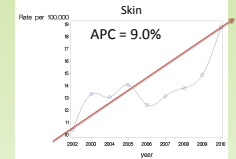
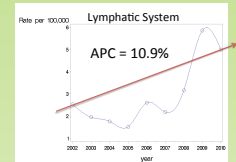
Contact information

Arturo Rebolón arebollo@health.usf.edu
Dawood Sultan dsultan@health.usf.edu

Results Morbidity

Tumor site	APC
Lymphatic system	10.9
Skin	9.0
Liver and intrahepatic ducts	8.4
Pancreas	8.4
Other	8.1
Corpus Uteri	5.3
Thyroid	5.1
Larynx	4.1
Breast	4.1
Brain	2.8
Prostate	2.0
Haematopoietic and reticuloendothelial system	0.2
Vulva	0.2
Urinary Bladder	-0.1
Stomach	-1.1
Vagina	-1.8
Cervix Uteri	-2.0
Colon, rectum, anu	-2.7
Lung, Trachea and bronquiae	-3.7
Ovarian	-5.4
Kidney	-7.8

APC: Annual Percentage Change



Mortality

Tumor Site	APC
Ovarian	5.6
Larynx	5.0
Breast	4.0
Pancreas	3.6
Liver and intrahepatic ducts	2.2
Other	2.2
Melanoma	1.7
Leukemia	1.4
Prostate	1.3
Colon, rectum, anus	1.0
Urinary Bladder	1.0
Stomach	0.5
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.3
Lung, Trachea and bronquiae	-0.3
Cervix Uteri	-1.3
Central Nervous System	-2.8
Lip, oral cavity, and pharinx	-2.9
Esophagus	-2.9
Multiple Mieloma and plasmatic cell	-3.5

APC: Annual Percentage Change

