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Demographic Characteristics of Patients with Lung Cancer Diagnosed in Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University Training Research Hospital

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Objectives: There is a perception among people and physicians that the incidence of lung cancer is high in Muğla because of the thermal power plant in Yatağan. However, there is no study on this issue in our region. For this reason, we planned to study the demographic characteristics of the patients diagnosed with lung cancer in our hospital which is the only tertiary hospital in the region. The data in this summary are preliminary findings and the study is still ongoing. Detailed findings will be presented later.

Methods: The patients who were admitted to the outpatient clinics of chest diseases and oncology in the last five years and were diagnosed with lung cancer were screened retrospectively according to ICD codes from the hospital records and their registration information was obtained. Demographic characteristics and address information were recorded. It was planned to obtain the data of the patients and obtain data on smoking, occupation, family history, cell type and disease stage. Survival analysis was also planned. Obtained data were analyzed by loading to SPSS database.

Results: A total of 372 cases were diagnosed in five years. The mean age was 67 ± 9.8 and 87.9% of the cases were male. When we look at the incidence according to years in males, the districts where the incidence rate is highest in 2014 are; Muğla center (69.7 per hundred thousand), Yatağan (44.4 per hundredth) and Köyceğiz (40.9 per hundredth). In 2015; Kavaklıdere (73.5 per hundredth), Yatağan (49.3 per hundredth) and Muğla center (48.7 per hundredth), in 2016; Kavaklıdere (54.9 per hundredth), in 2017; Ula, (32.5 per hundredth), Yatağan (31.2 per hundredth) and Muğla center (30.5 per hundredth), and in 2018; Kavaklıdere (54.5 per hundredth) and Muğla center (44 per hundredth) were calculated. In women, the incidence rate was high in Datça only in 2015 (20.5 per hundredth).

Conclusion: According to data from the Ministry of Health in 2013 in Turkey, the incidence of lung cancer was found 59,3 per 100,000 for men and 10 for women, Muğla center district incidence (69.7) in 2014, Kavaklıdere incidence (73.5) in 2015 were above the average of Turkey, while only 2015 female cases incidence (20.5) of Datça is higher than the average in Turkey. Due to the fact that the only training research hospital is located within our province, we think that our data, especially in the districts near the center may reflect the real life data.

Keywords: Lung cancer, incidence, prevalence