



TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC Y DƯỢC HẢI PHÒNG

Hai Phong University Of Medicine And Pharmacy



RESULTS OF BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCERS SCREENING IN HAIPHONG WITHIN 5 YEARS FROM 2011 TO 2015

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INTRODUCTION

BREAST CANCER

The most common malignancy in Vietnam-women and around the world. 1,671,149 new diagnosed cases, and 521,907 cases of deaths due to breast cancer , accounting for 25.1% of all cancers (GLOBOCAN 2012)

- USA: In 2017, it is estimated that there will be 255,180 new cases of breast cancer and 41,070 cases will die from it.

-Vietnam: Hanoi 2004-2008: 34.9/100000 population, Haiphong 2011: 23.1/100,000 population, South of Vietnam 2009: 27.7/100,000 population

INTRODUCTION


CERVICAL CANCER

The third most cancer around the world, after breast and colorectal cancers in women. It was estimated that 527,624 new cases of cervical cancer and 265,653 cases of death due to it. (GLOBOCAN 2012)

- USA: 2017, an estimated 12,820 new cases of cervical cancer are expected to be diagnosed and 4,210 cases will die from cervical cancer.

- Vietnam: 2010: 13.6/100000 population.
Haiphong 2011: 9.5/100000 population, and
South of Vietnam 2009: 19.4/100,000 population.

TARGETS

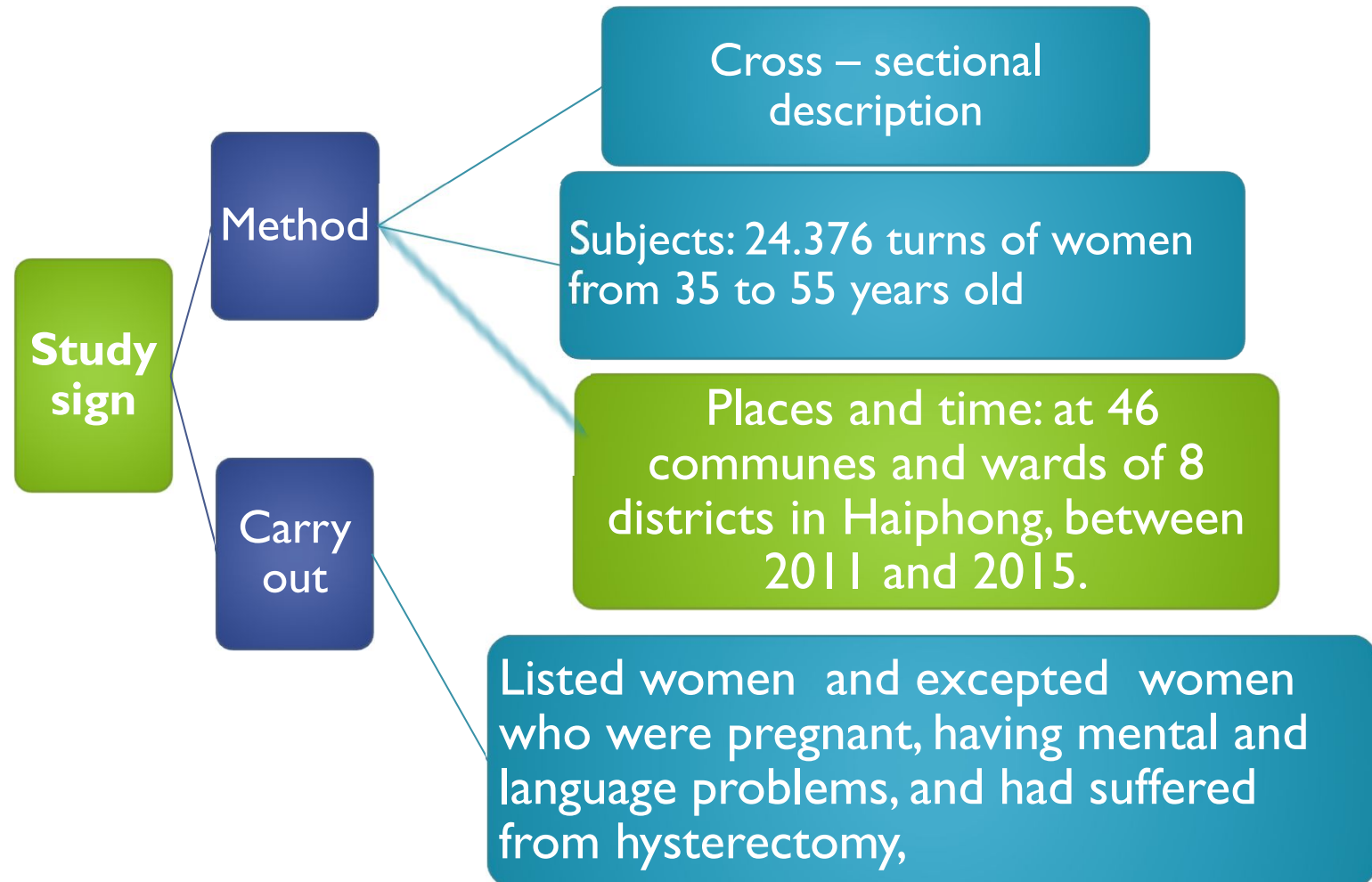


Detect the common breast lesions, the incidence of breast cancer and breast suspicious cancer.



Determine the rates of cervical cancer, precancerous and cervical cells that are not typical.

SUBJECTS AND RESEARCH METHODS



SUBJECTS AND RESEARCH METHODS

Collect,
analyze
data

Announce
on
multimedia

Send
invitation

Each
woman was
asked to fill
a poll
before
examining
(full name,
age, address,
occupation)

Breast-
Gynaecolog
ical
examination
(signs,
symptoms,
test acid
acetic, PAP
test,
diagnosis)

Analyze
data
according
to
medical
statistical
method

SUBJECTS AND RESEARCH METHODS

Screening methods

Gynecological screening

- + The standard gynecological procedures were applied
- + 100% women were conducted VIA, and then 50% of them were conducted PAP test

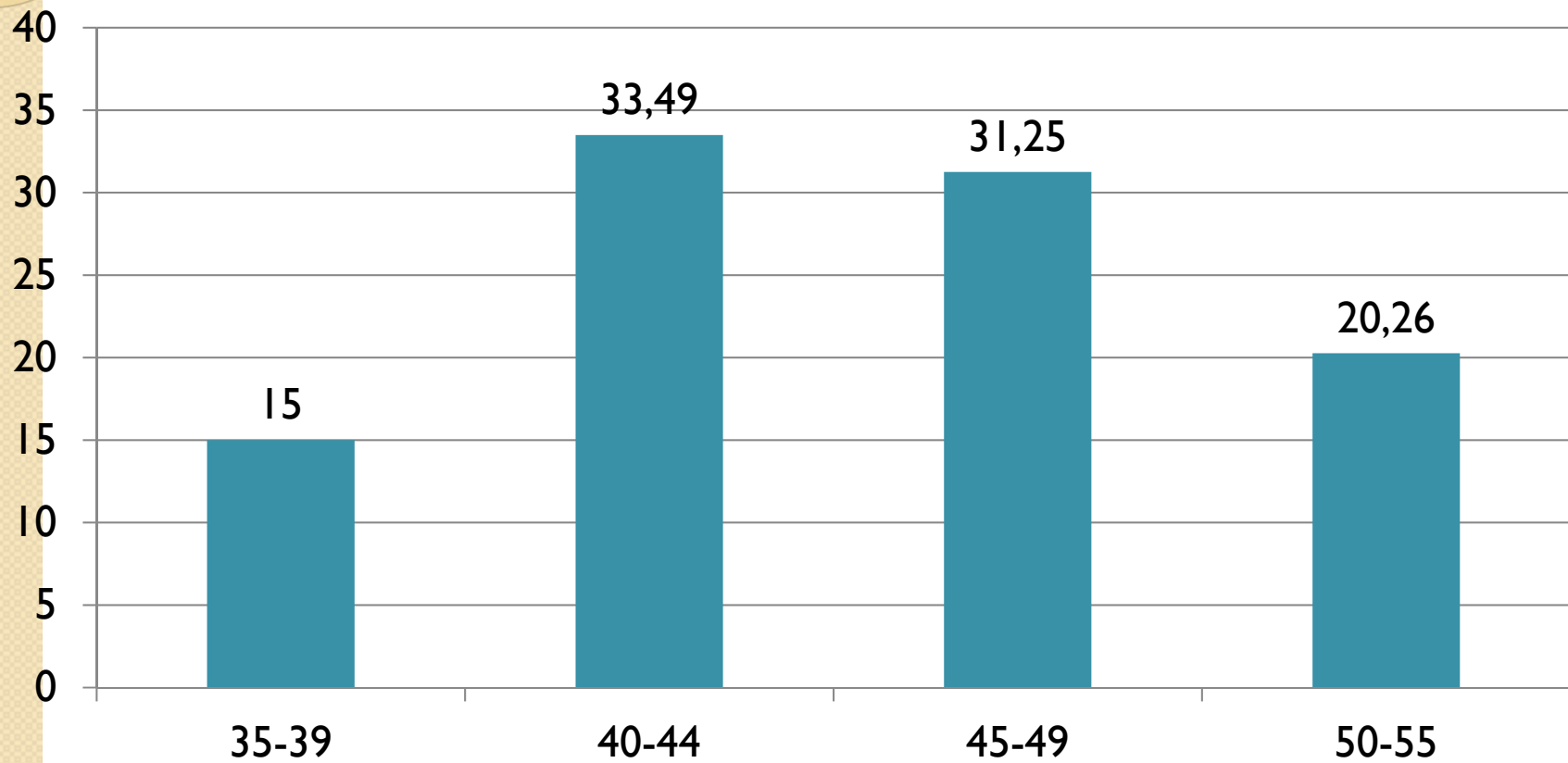
- + Inflammation cases would be immediately treated by drugs or cervical electrocautery.
- + If suspicious lesions => coloscopy, biopsy if needed

Breast screening

- + Method: Clinical exam.
- + If they had tumor => ultrasound scan, fine needle aspiration, mammography at Haiphong Oncology Center, Viettiap Hospital, Haiphong hospital of obstetric and gynecology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

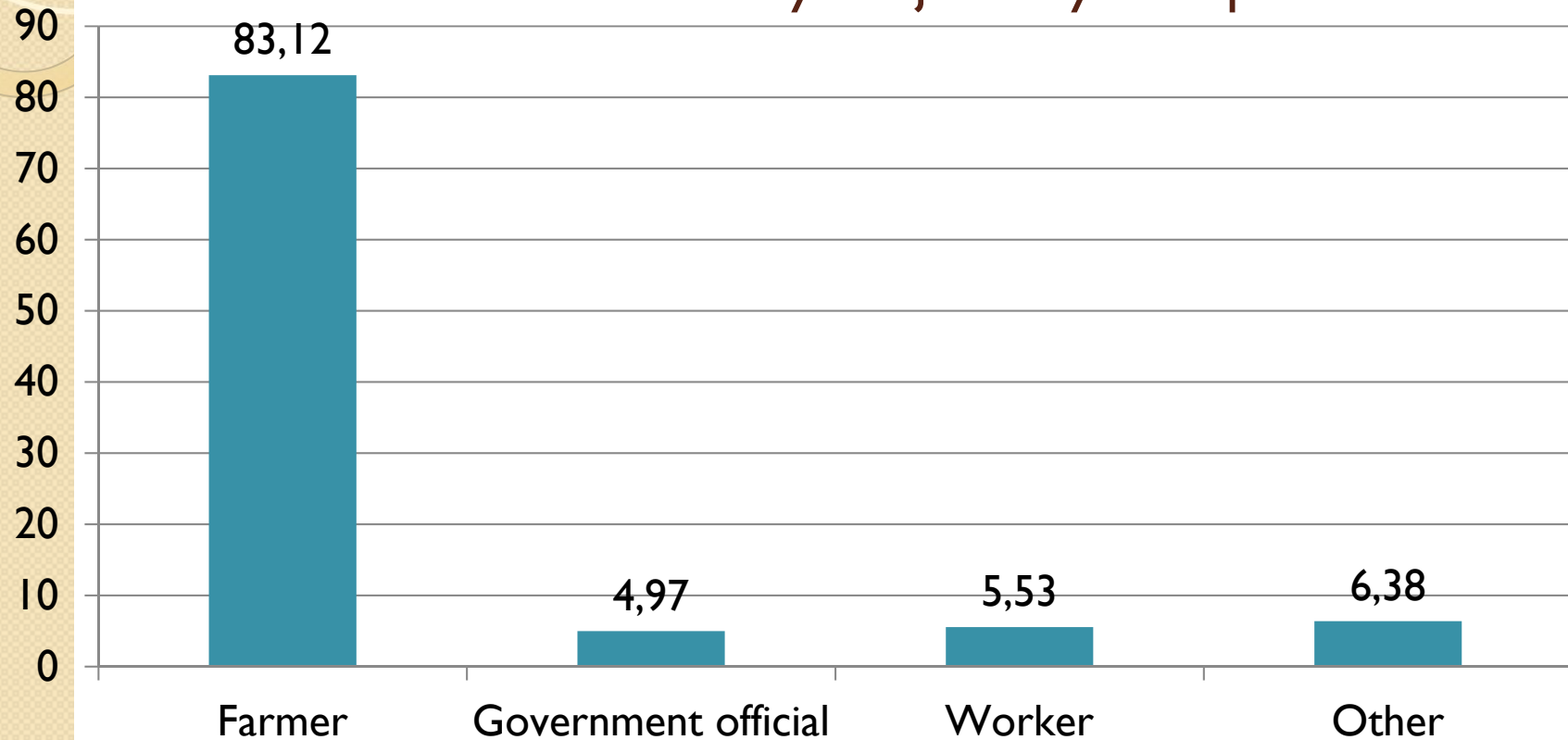
The rate of study subjects by age from 2011 to 2015



Binh Nguyen Thanh (58,8%)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

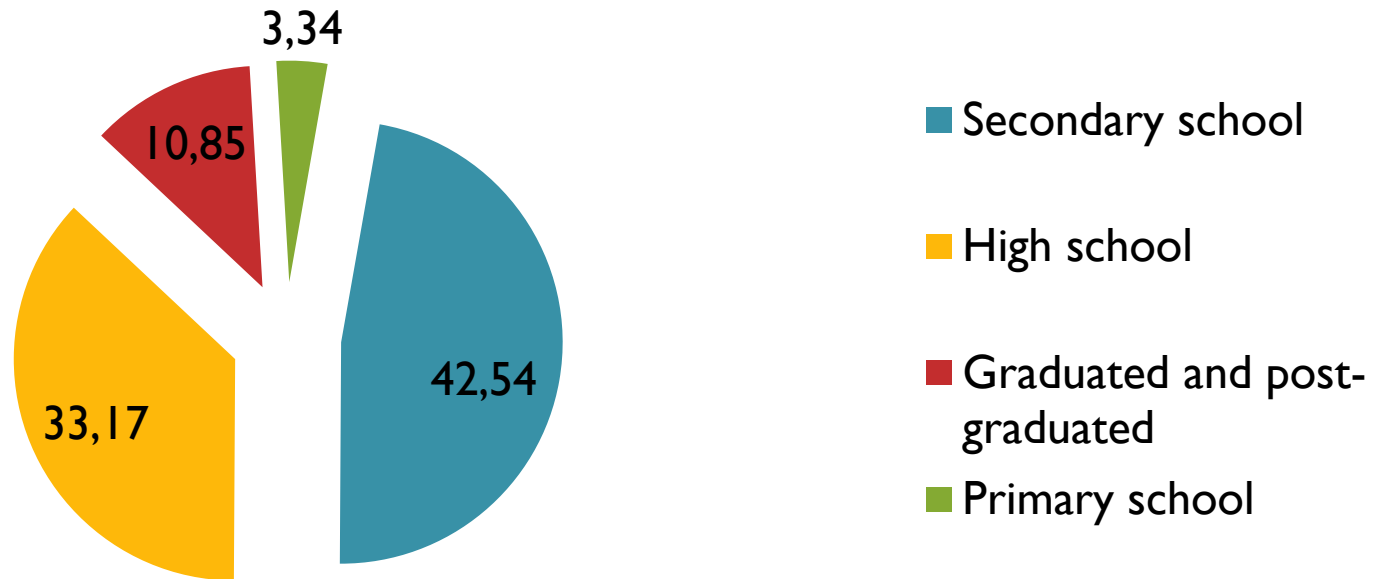
The rate of study subjects by occupation



Binh Nguyen Thanh (50%)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The rate of study subjects by educational background from 2011 to 2015



Binh Nguyen Thanh (53,3%)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results breast cancer screening

Lesions Classification	Year					
	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	2011-2015 (%)
Normal	88.6	87.61	97.23	95.31	92.49	92.1
Unknow Breast tumor type	0.79	0.91	0.23	1.38	1.14	0.86
Breast fibrosis	10	8.92	2.07	2.83	5.83	6.04
Breast sebaceous cysts	0.29	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.3	0.5
Periductal mastitis	0.26	1.29	0.23	0.17	0.24	0.47
Breast cancer	3	2	1	2	0	1.6
	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.05	0	0.03
n	4780	5641	5300	4070	4585	24,376

Hung Nguyen Tuan (0,06%)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results of cervical cancer screening

Lesions Classification	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Normal		35.1	47.7	21.7	27.89	34.89	33.87
Vaginitis, vulvitis, cervicitis		25.87	7.29	48.15	41.26	32.36	30.18
nabothian follicle, Cervical Glandular Intra-epithelial Neoplasia		30.53	39.44	26.04	25.58	29.8	32.36
Endocervical polyps		3.34	2.2	2.37	2.5		
Cervical cancer		5	5	3	5	6	4.8
		0.11	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.13	0.1
Others		5.05	3.28	1.68	2.65	2.82	3.49
n		4700	5641	5234	4120	4500	4839

Coc Nguyen Viet (64.6%), Dat Dinh Viet (63.9%), Tung Vu Thanh (64.1%)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA)

VIA \ Year	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	2011 – 2015 (%)
positive	2.22	2.20	2.1	2.52	1.98	2.2
negative	97.78	97.80	97.9	97.48	98.02	97.8
Sum (n)	4700	5641	5234	4120	4500	4839

Chi Bui Thi (15.3%)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results of cytological test (Papsmear)

Year Lesion Classification	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	2011-2015 (%)
Normal	99	99.18	99.27	97.88	97.58	98.83
ASCUS	0.59	0.42	0.4	1.16	1.41	0.65
AGUS	0	0.07	0	0.18	0.24	0.098
LSIL	0	0.1	0.13	0.36	0.24	0.166
HSIL	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.12	0.18	0.12
Squamous cell carcinomas	0.09	0.1	0.08	0.24	0.29	0.15
adenocarcinoma s		0.03	0	0.06	0.06	
Endometrial cancer	0	0	0.02	0	0	0.004
N	3200	4000	4000	1650	1700	2.910

CONCLUSIONS

It should be held gynecological examination to early detect the breast and cervical cancer in public every year

Taking vaccin HPV injection for who have risk factors to prevent and reduce the incidence of cervical cancer in public.

It should be held to widely educate about the reproductive health care knowledge, especially cervical and breast cancer for every one, and regularly examine to early detect abnormal signs and early treatment.



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THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION !