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Background:
Incidence rates cancers are increasing because the epidemiological transition, life style, and environmental changes. The survival rates are low, due to a difficult access to cancer care. We aimed to describe the incidence and survival rates of common cancer in Setif, Algeria from 1986 through 2010, and the impact of these data in the preventable through modifiable behaviors.

Methods
-Cancer diagnoses for the 1986–2010 period were provided by the population-based Cancer Registry of Setif, disentangled by site, morphology, age, sex, and calendar period. Age-standardized rates were computed by calendar period (five quinquennias from 1986–1990 to 2006–2010), while annual percent changes (APCs) were computed for the period 1996–2010.
-The survival data were provided by our participation in CONCORD 1-2.

Results
During the 2006–2010 period, ASR-WR for all cancer sites were 106.4/100,000 in men and 110.3 in women. The four leading cancers were: lung (18.0%); colon-rectum (9.6%); bladder (9.1%); and prostate (6.5%) in men; breast (36.4%); colon-rectum (8.5%); cervix uteri (6.0%); and thyroid (6.0%) in women. Between 1996–2010, overall cancer incidence increased statistically significantly (p < 0.05) in both men (APC = +2.5) and women (APC = +3.7%). Statistically significant decreasing trends were observed for nasopharyngeal carcinoma (APC = -3.4%) in men, and for cervical (APC = -4.2%) and gallbladder (APC = -3.2%) cancers in women. Statistically significant increasing trends were observed for most common cancers both in men (lung:+1.8%, colon-rectum:+5.4%, prostate:+4.3%, liver:+8.9%, and bladder:+5.9%) and women (breast:+8.2%, colon-rectum:+4.5%, lung:+10.0%, liver:+5.4%, thyroid:+5.3%, and larynx:+13.8%).

Conclusion
International recommendations against cancer must be strongly promoted in Setif after taking into account epidemiological transition.
Data of Setif were the basis of the strategy and the future surveillance and control of National Cancer Plan 2015-2019.