

Donatelli

ABSTRACTS

XI INTERNATIONAL CANCER CONGRESS

1

**CONFERENCES
SYMPOSIA WORKSHOPS**

FLORENCE 1974

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF LUNG CANCER IN PR BULGARIA.

Iv. Popov, N. Monov, N. Uzunov, Zh.
Baikov, H. Tsvetanski, Ts. Krus-
teva

The National Center of Oncology
at the medical Academy in Sofia.
Sofia-56 Darvenitza Bulgaria

In terms of intensive and standardized indices incidence rates of lung cancer in PR Bulgaria are discussed for the period 1961-1972 in general as well as after groups of population and districts in the country. An attempt is made to elucidate the occurrence of lung cancer in association with cigarette smoking and air pollution carcinogens.

Statistical data record an increase of morbidity rates of lung cancer from 17,3 in 1962 to 30,02 in 1972, men being substantially more afflicted than women, in a ratio of 5,6 : 1. Urban population suffers more, predominantly males, which is attributed to greater cigarette smoking as well as working in offices with smokers and biological sex differences. Comparisons between smokers in towns and villages reveal equal morbidity rates in both groups. This fact gives grounds for the assumption that cigarette smoking is the leading carcinogenic factor as compared to air pollution carcinogens in our country.

MULTIPLE PRIMARY CANCERS AS RECORDED BY THE CANCER REGISTRY OF SLOVENIA - A PROBLEM OF RELIABILITY

B. RAVNIHAR and V. POMPE KIRN, *FURLAN*
Institute of Oncology,
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia

The cases recorded by the Slovene Cancer Registry in the past years as new cancers occurring synchronously or nonsynchronously with one or more other primary cancers in the same individual, have been thoroughly reviewed. According to the preliminary data for the year 1971, e.g. among the total of 3959 new cancers registered in this year, 137 (3,5%) such cases were found, 62 in males (3,1%) and 75 in females (3,8%).

Strictly applying the criteria established by Warren and Gates, and respecting the requirement of Moertel, i.e. to eliminate the cases verified by cytology only, the above given number and

rate of multiple cancer cases would be reduced to 81, i.e. 2.1% (1,5% in males and 2,7% in females) of the corrected total number of newly diagnosed cancers in the year 1971. The median age when the second primary cancer has been diagnosed was 70 years in males and 65 in females.

The incidence of multiple cancers in the population covered by the Registry, according to the site and tissue of origin, and the average interval between consecutive neoplasms will be presented and discussed.

Analysing the cases recorded as multiple primary neoplasms it was felt that in certain instances in selecting these cases for further studies one can rely also on the cytological findings and the clinical course of the disease.

SISTEMA NACIONAL DE CONTROLE DO CÂNCER

Joao Sampaio Góes Júnior
Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo
São Paulo - S. P. BRAZIL

The Federal office for cancer research and control in Brazil, presently develops a nationwide program of early detection of the disease, aiming at the establishment of the establishment of the basic conditions for the control of the disease. This program, named SISTEMA NACIONAL DE CONTROLE DO CÂNCER, is structured into the four sub-systems:

Diagnosis	: SISTEMA DE DIAGNÓSTICO DE CÂNCER;
Info-processing	: SISTEMA DE REGISTRO DE CÂNCER;
Epidemiology	: SISTEMA DE EPIDEMIOLOGIA DE CÂNCER;
Therapeutic	: SISTEMA DE TRATAMENTO DE CÂNCER;

The system of Diagnosis is composed of diagnosis modules, spread among the official and private entities according to operational agreements.

The system of therapeutic, is composed of a series of therapeutic modules, spread among the official and pri-