

Study Of The Prevalence For Bladder Cancer In The Province Of Thiqr

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Abstract:

The current study was conducted to find out the causes of the prevalence of bladder cancer in the province of Thi Qar and its surroundings. Our result collect from the was data base of the Department of Health of Thi Qar from April 2012 until May 2014.

The study found that there were 103 cases of bladder cancer from 1235 other cancer cases in period of study. Bladder cancer was spread as following:

(63)cases were reported in the city of Nasiriyah city, including (16)cases of females and (47)cases of males. In Shatrah(21) cases were recorded including (8) cases of females and(13) cases of males , The number of cases recorded in Al-Rifai City was (9) cases, including (3) cases in females and (6) cases in males. Suq al-Shuyukh city was recorded (7)cases including (2) cases in females and (5) cases in males, while the number of patients in the city of Chebaish (3) cases, including (1) one females and (2) in males.

The incidence of bladder cancer in the age category (60 - 90) years was 62%, and the city of Nasiriyah was divided into 42 cases, of which 10 were female and 32 were males. In Shatrah, 11 cases included 5 females and 6 males, while in Rifai there were 6 cases. And 4 males. Suq al-Shuyukh had 3 cases in males only, while Chabaish had 3 cases in females and 2 in males. As for the age category (30-60) years, the incidence rate was 34% distributed in the city of Nasiriyah 18 cases, 5 of them in females and 13 in males, Shatrah 9 cases 3 in females and 6 in males either Rifai there are 3 cases in 1 female and 2 in males When Suq Al- shuyukh there were 3 cases 1 in females and 2 in males, Chabaish was free of infection. While the age category (10-30) years was 4% distributed in Nasiriyah 3 cases 1 in females and 2 in males, Shatrah was 1 case in males only, while the cities of Rifai and Chabaish were free from infection . Suq Al- shuyukh was 1 case in females only.

Keywords: bladder cancer, cancerous , smoking.

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الخلاصة

أجريت الدراسة الحالية لمعرفة أسباب انتشار سرطان المثانة في محافظة ذي قار . جمعت النتائج من قاعدة بيانات قسم صحة ذي قار للفترة من نيسان 2012 وحتى مايس.2014 وجدت الدراسة ان هناك 103 حالة إصابة بسرطان المثانة من 1235 حالة سرطان أخرى في الفترة نفسها . وكان انتشار سرطان المثانة كالتالي.

(63) حالة كانت سجلت في مدينة الناصرية تشمل (16) حالة من الاناث و (47) من الذكور . في مدينة الشطرة سجلت (21) حالة إصابة تشمل (8) حالات اناث و (13) حالة ذكور . وعدد الحالات في مدينة الرفاعي كانت (9) حالات شملت (3) حالات في الاناث و (6) حالات في الذكور اما في مدينة سوق الشيوخ سجلت (7) حالات شملت (2) حالة في الاناث و (5) حالات في الذكور في حين كان عدد الحالات في مدينة الجبايش (3) حالات شملت (1) حالة في الاناث و (2) حالة في الذكور . وتركزت نسبة الإصابة بسرطان المثانة في الفئات العمرية (60 – 90) سنة بنسبة 62% وتوزعت كالآتي مدينة الناصرية 42 حالة منها 10 حالات اناث و 32 حالة ذكور، اما في مدينة الشطرة كانت 11 حالة منها 5 اناث و 6 ذكور في حين كانت في الرفاعي 6 حالات 2 اناث و 4 ذكور اما سوق الشيوخ كانت 3 حالات في الذكور فقط في حين كانت الجبايش 3 حالات 1 في الاناث و 2 في الذكور . اما بالنسبة للفئات العمرية (30-60) سنة كانت نسبة الإصابة 34% توزعت في مدينة الناصرية 18 حالة 5 منها في الاناث و 13 في الذكور اما الشطرة 9 حالات 3 في الاناث و 6 في الذكور اما الرفاعي هناك 3 حالات 1 في الاناث و 2 في الذكور في حين سوق الشيوخ كانت هناك 3 حالات 1 في الاناث و 2 في الذكور اما الجبايش فكانت خالية من الإصابة . في حين الفئة العمرية (10-30) سنة كانت النسبة 4% توزعت في الناصرية 3 حالات 1 في الاناث و 2 في الذكور اما الشطرة فكانت 1 حالة في الذكور فقط في حين مدينتي الرفاعي والجبايش فكانت خالية من الإصابة اما سوق الشيوخ فكانت 1 حالة في الاناث فقط.

1- Introduction

Cancer is the proliferation and growth of cells faster and bigger than normal growth, which leads to a cancerous block difficult to address in the late cases (Tuma, 2014) and that the disease affects all ages where the risk increases with age (cancer research, 2007) .

The origin of the word cancer of the Greek physician Abu Qarat (387-460 BC) has been used the terms (carcinoma and carcinos) to describe the cases of non-ulcer and ulceration, as in Greek, these words are attributed to crab because the cancer is similar in its spread form the fingers of crab in terms of circulating the cells of the body Proper (Stolley P.D; 1990). British surgeon Percival Booth also noted that there is a close relationship between cancer and environmental factors, noting that a large number of patients have cancer because of their work in cleaning the chimneys. This has been attributed to the pollution caused by burning coal (1997, Al-Atiyyat) .

Nearly (7.9)million people worldwide died of cancer in 2007, according to WHO statistics, and may rise to 12 million in 2030 if there are no preventive solutions to this serious disease. The share of developing and low-income countries was about 72% (2012, Al-Karsua) .

More than (350,000) people with bladder cancer have been diagnosed worldwide(Parkin , 2002) with the United States having an annual total of (70,000) cases and male infection was twice that of females (Jemal,2010) .Smoking is also one of the most serious factors for bladder cancer in both men and women(Garrett,2011) . It is estimated that the proportion of men who smoke is 50-65%, while the percentage of women smokers is 20-30%, and There are results indicating that a change in the composition of cigarettes over the years may increase the chances of bladder cancer(Devesa, 2005) .

Bladder cancer is defined as uncontrolled and uncontrolled growth of urinary bladder cells that cause urinary blockage and its

Symptoms presence of blood in urine, frequent urination and inability to do so, general weight loss, rapid fatigue, pain in the abdomen and back and severe burning when urinating and its

Causes Smoking, Schistosomiasis infection, urinary tract infection, , exposure to exposure to aniline found in printing materials and dyes. While its **Diagnosis** taking a sample of the tumor, the operation of the endoscope for the bladder, the work of radiation dye, the work of sectional scan, urine examination and work ultrasound of the bladder. There are **Treatment methods** such as surgical intervention, radiation therapy and .chemotherapy. we can **Prevention** this disease by Avoid smoking, caution when dealing with pigment and printing, and urinary tract treatment (2012, Al-Karsua) .

2- Materials and methods of work:

Data collected by the Department of Health of Thi Qar were collected from April 2012 to May 2014. The study then classified these data based on the registered infection rates in Nasiriyah and its surroundings and the city of Shatrah and its surroundings and the city of Al-Rifa'i and its surroundings and the city of Suq al-Shuyukh and its surroundings and the city of Chabaish and its surroundings. The study relied on the use of the Excel program for the purpose of clarifying these data and drawing them in the form of columns.

3-RESULTS :

The current study recorded 103 cases of bladder cancer were distributed (63)cases were reported in the city of Nasiriyah and its surroundings, including (16)cases of females and (47)cases of males. In Shatrah(21) cases were recorded including (8) cases of females and(13) cases of males , The number of cases recorded in Al-Rifai City was (9) cases, including (3) cases in females and (6) cases in males. The number of cases recorded in the city of Suq al-Shuyukh was (7)cases including (2) cases in females and (5) cases in males, while the number of injuries in the city of Chabaish (3) cases, including (1) one in females and (2) in males. As shown in Table (1) and Figure (1). The percentage of infection among the age categories of males and females was distributed among the cities of Thi Qar governorate as shown in Table(2).

Table (1) Number of cases of infection in the province of Thi Qar.

Total Injuries	Male Injuries	Female Injuries	City
63	47	16	Nasiriyah
21	13	8	Shatrah
9	6	3	Al-Rifai
7	5	2	Suq al-Shuyukh
3	2	1	Chabaish

Figure 1: comparison of the incidence of the male and female in Thi Qar governorate.

Table (2) Distribution and percentage of cases by age categories.

(60-90) years		(30-60) years		(10-30) years		city
male	female	male	female	male	female	
32	10	13	5	2	1	Nasiriyah
6	5	6	3	1	0	Shatrah
4	2	2	1	0	0	AL-Rifai
3	0	2	1	0	1	SuqALshuyukh
2	1	0	0	0	0	Chabaish
62%		34%		4%		percentage

4-Discussion:

The rate of bladder cancer varies between males and females, as well as between the urban environment and the rural environment This is confirmed by the study (2010, Zayni) .

It was noticed in the current study that there is a difference between cases of infection in males and cases of infection in females, as well as difference in the incidence of infection between the countryside and the city, where the highest rate of infection in the city of Nasiriyah, the majority of the population (63) cases of which (16) cases in females and (47) cases in males . While (3) cases in the city of Chabaish with a minority population and the rural environment, including one case (1) in females and two cases (2) in males as shown in Table 1. this may be attributed to several reasons, including the spread of urban culture associated with smoking, as well as diets high in fat and sugar, high life expectancy at marriage and the incidence of schistosomiasis, as well as pollution of air, water and food (2004, Jaber) . The percentage of males targeted to Urinary cancer is(3. 4 Male : 1 Female) As (the World Health Organization ,1999) has shown, there is a relationship between the environment and disease, and here does not mean the natural environment but the social and cultural environment . Studies have shown that smoking is one of the main causes of bladder cancer, as cigarettes contain carcinogens where there focus increasingly such as (β - naphthylamine and nitrosamines) (Hoffmann *etal*;2001).

Some studies have shown that males were have the ability to infected more than females to be infected because of the genetic predisposition to bladder cancer in males. The actual onset of the disease begins at the age of 35 as the person is exposed to the factors leading to the disease, such as smoking and urinary tract diseases (2012, Al-Karsua) .

confirmed that viruses, bacterial diseases and parasites play a major role in the emergence of cancer. there are more than 200 million people with schistosomiasis around the world and that there are about 500-600 million people are exposed to bladder cancer (1984, Al-Rayes).

The German surgeon Rennes also confirmed that a high percentage of patients with bladder cancer are workers in the factories of aniline, where it has been recently proved that the impurities in the aniline is causing bladder cancer, especially Alnaphthal Amin (1984, Al-Rayes) . Some studies have confirmed that homes near fuel stations, high-pressure electricity lines and industrial activity centers all contribute to bladder cancer (Aman, 2001) .

The profession also has a major role in the development of bladder cancer in terms of high-risk chemical exposure at the workplace (1990, Al-Khafar) .

(1999, Al-Arousi) said that insecticides play a major role in the spread of the disease through their access to the food chain, such as the alidrin pesticide, which is used as a pesticide sprayed with vegetables.

5-Conclusions:

- 1 – Through the study has been note that the males are more susceptible to bladder cancer of women.
- 2 – Smoking plays a major role in the spread of the disease.
- 3- Pollution by the pesticide helped to spread of the disease and its eatery in the food chain.
- 4- Parasites, bacteria and viruses are contribute in the spread of this disease.

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