

Title : Tobacco Related Cancer Trend in Bengaluru, India

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Asbtract :

Introduction: The association between tobacco use and Tobacco related cancer has been confirmed by a large number of studies. This study use full to identify the Tobacco related cancer sites trend categorized by WHO, which includes Lip, Tongue, Mouth, Larynx, Lung and Bladder cancer incidence rates and their trends in Bangalore urban. Materials and Methodology: Incidence data by population-based and numbers and relative proportion from Hospital based cancer registry 1982-2010 and 1984-2010 respectively used to find the trend. Changes in rates were calculated using Join point regression model which enable trend changes to be estimated. Similar for Hospital based cancer registry (HBCR), Bengaluru, a poisson regression model used to analyze trend for count data. Results: The Tobacco related cancer incidence rates decreased among women significantly [annual percentage change (APC -0.65%) though not among men (APC - 0.10%). In HBCR increasing trend in tobacco related cancer observed in males. Most of the tobacco related cancer sited showing increasing trend, in female's oral cavity and lung is showing increasing trend. Age of diagnosis is less in rural area compare to PBCR. Conclusion: The antitobacco policies of Karnataka need to focus on bidis, tobacco products made from tobacco leaf, stem and more antitobacco campaigns need to conduct. These program activities must find ways to reach the rural and semi-urban populations.