

Round

ABSTRACTS

XI INTERNATIONAL CANCER CONGRESS

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CONFERENCES SYMPOSIA WORKSHOPS

FLORENCE 1974

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF LUNG CANCER IN
PR BULGARIA.

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In terms of intensive and stan-
dardized indices incidence rates of
lung cancer in PR Bulgaria are discus-
sed for the period 1961-1972-in ge-
neral as well as after groups of po-
pulation and districts in the country.
An attempt is made to elucidate the
occurrence of lung cancer in associ-
ation with cigarette smoking and air
pollution carcinogens.

Statistical data record an incre-
ase 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, predominantlly
males, which is attributed to greater
cigarette smoking as well as working
in offices with smokers and biologi-
cal sex differences. Comparisons bet-
ween smokers in towns and villages
reveal equal morbidity rates in both
groups. This fact gives grounds for
the assumption that cigarette smo-
king 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

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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 fe-
males.

The incidence of multiple cancers in the pop-
ulation 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

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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 NA-
CIONAL DE CONTROLE DO CÂNCER, is structu-
red into the four sub-systems:

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

The system of Diagnosis is com-
posed of diagnosis modules, spread among
the official and private entities accord-
ing to operational agreements.

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