



Lung cancer in women : a seven years study in eastern Algeria

T. Djenfi, L.Haouara, N. Karouche, B. Haddad, A. Djebbar
Respiratory Medicine Department - Hadj Lakhdar University - Batna, ALGERIA

Background

The increase in lung cancer incidence in women is probably the most important epidemiological event in the recent years.

Aims

The aim of this study was to identify the particularities of lung cancer in women in eastern Algeria (Aures region) including age, risk factors, clinical symptoms, comorbidities, histological type, metastatic sites, staging and treatment modalities.

Results

A retrospective and descriptive study from January 2006 to October 2012 including 237 patients admitted in the respiratory medicine department of Batna, Algeria with a histological confirmed lung cancer.
237 patients : 204 man / 33 woman.

Age

The 33 women who have been the subject of our study had a mean age of 61 years vs 62 years for men, with a sex-ratio of 6.

Number of cases per year

Our study covers a period of more than seven years, during which the number of cases has oscillated between 2 and 9 cases (in 2009).

Mid age: 61 years (vs 62 years for men).

Extremes : 26 – 97ans.

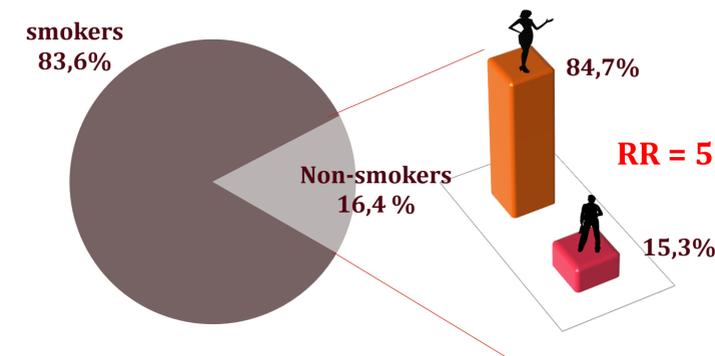
sex-ratio = 6 (204 man / 33 woman).

Risk factors:

All women were non-smokers, 27% passive smokers, 3% taking chewing tobacco.

lung cancer in non-smokers

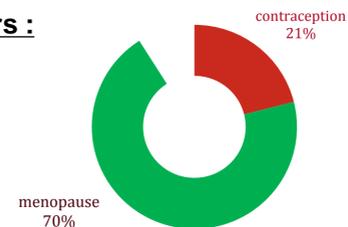
The relative risk of developing lung cancer among non-smokers females was 5 compared to male non-smokers



Exposing jobs :

	Number	Percentage
Unemployed	29	88%
Not exposing jobs	03	9%
Exposing jobs	01	3%

Hormonal factors :



History – Comorbidities :

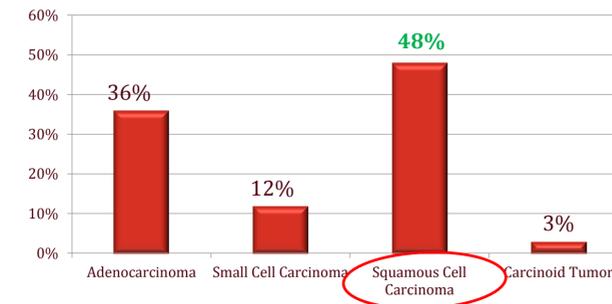
Diabetes (27 %), HTN (39%), TB (3%), other (30%).

Clinical signs

Clinical signs were dominated by hemoptysis and chest pain in 60% of cases, cough was reported in 40% patients, unlike men in whom cough was frequently reported (84%), followed by pain and hemoptysis.

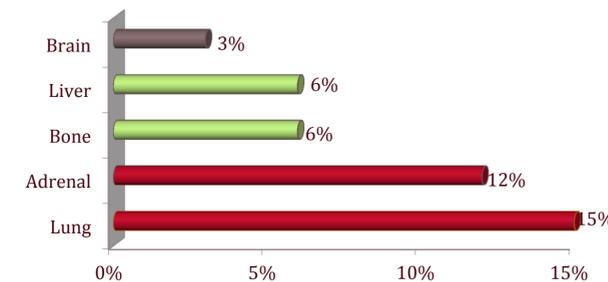
Histological type :

The most common histological type was squamous cell carcinoma (48%) followed by adenocarcinoma (36%).

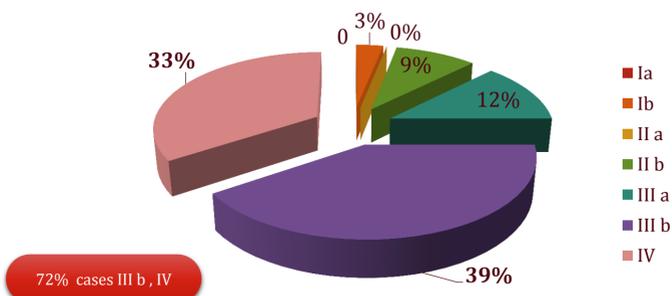


Main metastatic sites

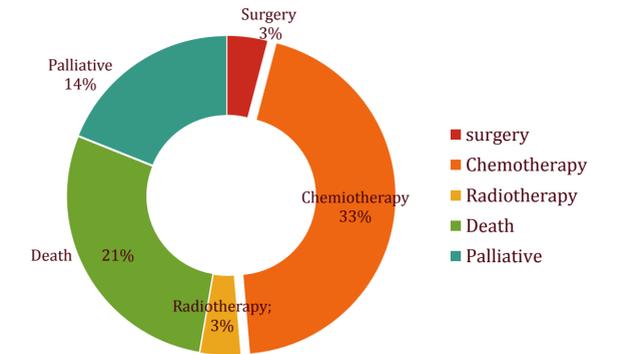
The main metastatic site was the lung (15%).



Staging :



Treatment



Comments

Lung cancer in woman represents 13.9% of lung cancer in our serie. The sex ratio in Europe varies between 1.7 and 13.4 (6 in our serie). Mid age was 61 years (Vs 62 years in men). No active smoking in all patients, passive smoking in 27 % cases. 5 times more lung cancers in non-smoking women compared to non-smoking men. This difference in susceptibility to of lung cancers in women can be partly explained by the existence of hormonal factors. The search for other factors (environmental, domestic, food ..) have not been clarified in this study. Advanced stage at diagnosis in 72 % cas. The squamous cell type is the most common (48%) followed by the ADK. The main metastatic site was the lung,

References

- 1- Davidoff AJ, Tang M, Seal B, Edelman MJ. Chemotherapy and survival benefit in elderly patients with advanced non-smallcelllung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2008;29(28):1257–63.
- 2- E. Quoix, E. Lemarié. Epidémiologie du cancer Bonchique primitif aspect classiques et nouveautés Rev Mal Resp 2011 28, 1048-1058