Cancer Incidence in Nigeria: a report from population-based Cancer Registries

Jedy-Agba E, Curado MP, Ogunbiyi O, Oga E, Igbinoba F, Koechlin A, Dakum P, Blattner W, and Adebamowo CA

EP-746

Systems in Cancer Control
Cancer Incidence in Nigeria: a report from population-based cancer registries

Presenting author- Elima Jedy-Agba

Introduction

- Cancer Incidence is increasing worldwide with a greater burden expected to be borne by poor countries by 2030.
- Despite this threat to public health in developing countries few of these countries have data on cancer incidence.
- This study aimed to provide estimates on cancer incidence in Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa and home to over 160 million people.

Methodology

- Estimates of cancer incidence in Nigeria were calculated for 2009-2010 based on data from 2 population-based cancer registries (PBCR), The Ibadan Cancer Registry (IBCR) in the south-west and the Abuja Cancer Registry (ABCR) in the north-central. Both are part of the Nigerian National System of Cancer Registries (NSCR).

Results

- A total of 4521 cases of invasive cancer in both registries were recorded, 2985 (66%) in females and 1536 (34%) in males.
- The most common cancers in Nigeria are cancers of the breast and cervix in women and cancer of the prostate in men.
## Table 1: Age standardized incidence rates, Incidence rate ratios and mean age of diagnosis for IBCR and ABCR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer site</th>
<th>ASR per 100,000 (IBCR)</th>
<th>ASR per 100,000 (ABCR)</th>
<th>Incidence rate ratio (95% CI)</th>
<th>Mean age at diag.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All cancers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>1.13 [0.79;1.65]</td>
<td>51.1 (IBCR) 49.9 (ABCR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>0.65 [0.33;1.25]</td>
<td>68.2 (IBCR) 66.0 (ABCR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Cancers</td>
<td>130.6</td>
<td>138.7</td>
<td>0.94 [0.74;1.21]</td>
<td>49.1 (IBCR) 45.4 (ABCR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>0.78 [0.53;1.13]</td>
<td>47.5 (IBCR) 44.8 (ABCR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervix</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>1.20 [0.72;2.02]</td>
<td>56.1 (IBCR) 52.3 (ABCR)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*IBCR values used as reference for IRR calculation.
Conclusion

• Our study highlights the need for high quality regional cancer registries to serve a large country like Nigeria in order to adequately inform policy and cancer control strategies.

References


Acknowledgements

Supported by the IHV-UM Capacity Development for Research into AIDS Associated Malignancies (NIH/NCI D43CA153792-01) and IHV-UM AIDS International Training and Research Program (NIH/FICD43TW001041-11).