# Trend in epidemiological profile of malignant and suspected malignant tumors in the surgical ward of the yaounde university teaching hosptal(Cameroon)

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## Abstract

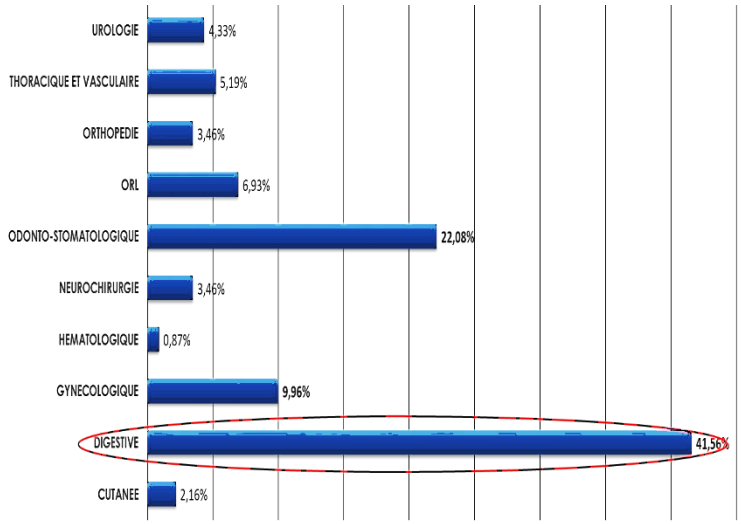
Cancer is a major public health problem in both industrialized and developing countries. One in ten deaths is attributable to cancer worldwide. This situation requires the development of cancers registries in hospitals and in the community that can allow systematic collection of cancer data, storage, analysis and interpretation of cancer data. The purpose of this work is to highlight an epidemiological profile of malignant tumors and suspicious of malignancy at the Yaounde University Teaching Hospital in order to improve their management.

We conducted a descriptive and retrospective study over a five-year period from 2010 to 2014, in the surgery department of the Yaounde University Hospital. Patients hospitalized for malignancy or strongly suspected of malignancy were included. The study variables were: age, sex, diagnosis, tumor location and the specialty involved in the management.

We counted 231 hospitalized patients for malignant or suspected malignancies during the study period. The predominance was male with a sex ratio of 1.03. The modal classes were in both sexes that of 51-60 years followed by that of 31-40 years. The main tumors encountered were digestive tumors (41.6%), odonto-stomatological tumors (22.1%), gynecological tumors (10%), and ENT (6.9%). Of the digestive tumors in order of frequency, colorectal tumors are the most common (36%), followed by gastric tumors (22%), and tumors of the pancreas head (19%),

The incidence of malignant tumors increases with time. The need for the establishment of a cancer registry is necessary for epidemiological surveillance to improve their management, and to guide the teaching of tumor pathology in our context.

## Image




## Recent Publications (minimum 5)

1. Magrath I, Epelman S (2013) Cancer in adolescents and young adults in countries with limited resources. Curr Oncol Rep15(332–34):6
2. The Frederick S. (2015). Cancer in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Need for New Paradigms in Global Health HE PARDEE PAPERS. No. 17 .www.bu.edu/pardee
3. Pesec M, Sherertz T (2015) Global health from a cancer care perspective. Future Oncol 11(2235–224):5
4. Farmer P, Frenk J, Knaul FM et al (2010) Expansion of cancer care and control in countries of low and middle income: a call to action. Lancet 376(1186–119):3
5. Rose J, Weiser TG, Hider P et al (2015) Estimated need for surgery worldwide based on prevalence of diseases: a modelling strategy for the WHO Global Health Estimate. Lancet Glob Health 3(Suppl 2):S13–20

**Photograph**



## Biography

Dr Thomas Willy DJEUMI, is an humanitarian doctor, and young general surgeon diplomate of the faculty of medicine of the University of Yaounde I(Cameroon), promotor of prevention campaigns against cancer in his country and greatly passionate by cancer treatment and research, president of a non profit organisation of mostly physicians of all specialities determinated to propose something to african people for improving health coverage especially cancer treatment and prevention. he has some publications in surgical specialities.

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