

6TH WORLD FORUM ON BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER



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Population-Based Analysis of Breast Cancer Incidence and Survival in Monastir, Tunisia

Introduction

Breast cancer is a major public health problem worldwide and the leading cause of cancer deaths among females. In Tunisia, its incidence continues to rise. This study aimed to determine the incidence rates of breast cancer in Monastir, analyze trends with predictions until 2030, and describe 5-year survival rates.

Methods

This descriptive study included all female patients diagnosed with breast cancer in Monastir between 2002 and 2013. Data were collected from the regional cancer registry, and cancer sites were classified according to the 10th version of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Trends and predictions of incidence rates until 2030 were estimated using Poisson linear regression. Patients were followed over time to determine death status, and 5-year survival rates were calculated.

Results

A total of 1,028 cases of female breast cancer were recorded. The median age of patients was 49 years (IQR: 41–59), ranging from 16 to 93 years. The age-standardized incidence rate (ASR) was 39.12 per 100,000 inhabitants. It increased significantly with an annual percent change (APC) of 8.4% (95% CI: 4.9–11.9). Predictions indicated that the ASR could reach 108.77 (95% CI: 57.13–209.10) per 100,000 inhabitants by 2030. The overall 5-year survival rate for breast cancer was 63.8% (95% CI: 58.8–67.7), with stable trends observed.

Conclusion

The increasing incidence of breast cancer highlights a serious public health concern in Monastir, Tunisia. Strengthening preventive measures and early detection strategies is crucial, while monitoring survival rates can help evaluate the effectiveness of treatment and care.

Biography

Imen Zemni is an Associate Professor in Preventive and Community Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine of Monastir and the University Hospital of Monastir (CHU Monastir), Tunisia. Her academic and research work focuses on epidemiology, cancer prevention, health education, communicable diseases, and medical information systems.

Her scientific interests include improving population health outcomes, strengthening disease surveillance, and promoting evidence-based prevention practices.

Dr. Zemni is actively involved in academic training, epidemiological studies, and collaborative research projects aimed at advancing public health in Tunisia and beyond.