

## Introduction

Cancer is a global issue; it affects all ages and socio economic groups. There are more than 200 types of cancer (cancer research UK, 2016) . It was estimated that 14.1 million new cancer cases occurred in 2012. Lung, female breast, colorectal and stomach cancers accounted for more than 40% of all cases diagnosed worldwide. The total number of cancer incidence cases reported to the Saudi Cancer Registry (SCR) was 7,048 (47.5%) males and 7,798 (52.5%) in 2012.(CSR,2012). Cancer incidence is increasing in Saudi Arabia and worldwide due to increase in life span of all population, and cancer incidence increase with age (figure 1)

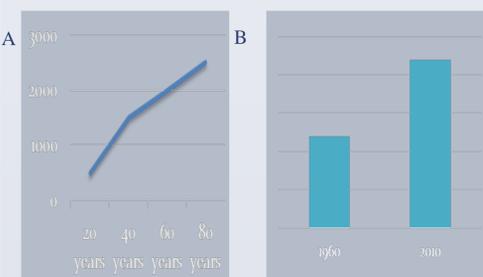


Figure 1: A&B : Mean life span for world population.

## objectives

The objectives of this study are to:

- Study the cancer incidence Riyadh, Saudi Arabia,
- Analyze the frequency of cancer incidence,
- Explore the causes and study of cancer incidence and
- find out a good local statics and resources about cancer incidence in the region.

## Materials and Methods

The data of this study was based on Saudi cancer registry statistics. Comprehensive cancer registration was achieved through data obtained from a combination of sources, viz., (a) notifications by the medical profession, (b) pathology records, (c) hospital records, and (d) mortality data from the Registry of Births and Deaths (RBD), Ministry of Health (MOH). The data was analyzed for Riyadh province only because it is the capital and largest city of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with population of 7125180 of Saudi population 30770375 ( 23.2%). The data was analyzed using Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS, version 20).

## Results

The most leading cancer in Riyadh region is breast cancer (692 cases per year in average. 2.3% (16 cases) of breast cancer were males.(figure 2 & 3) The incidence of thyroid cancer is higher in females (343) by a factor of 4.0 compared to males (85).(figure 4) In contrast, the incidence of lung, leukemia, liver and other types of cancer were higher in males compared to females by a factor of 3.1, 1.2, 2.3 and 2.01, in that order.(figure 2 & 3)

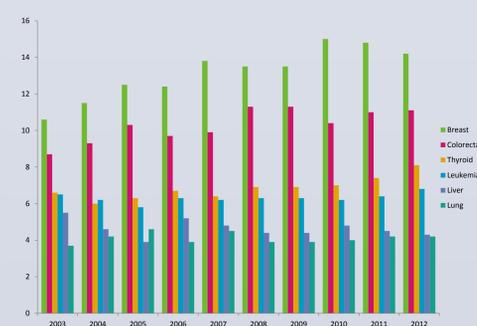


Figure 2: frequency of cancer incidence in Riyadh from 2003-2012



Figure 3: frequency of prostate and breast cancer in Riyadh from 2003-2012

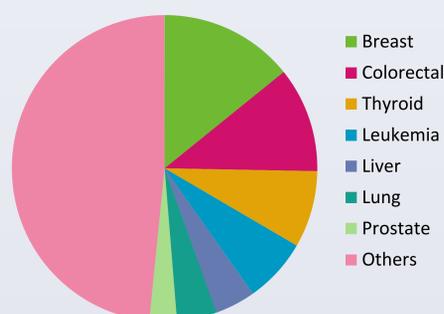


Figure 4: cancer incidence in Riyadh in 2012

## Conclusion

This study illustrate the cancer incidence in Saudi Arabia is comparable with other regional and countries with the same health care level I worldwide. Cancer prevention programs are essential in reduction of cancer incidence rate such as reduction of smokers and smoking rate, health diet and sport and vaccination against hepatitis and other infectious diseases which can cause cancer.

## Discussion

Cancer incidence is the one of the major challenges in Saudi health sector. The cancer incidence is increase by a factor of 1% to 2% in Riyadh province from 2003 to 2009. The incidence is decreased in the next three years. This may attributed to improvement in population awareness due to intensive health education program launched by ministry of health in recent years and due to increase the level of education is society in general. Careful data collection for cancer incidence is required in order to ensure the accuracy of data. This results is contradicting with the fact that cancer incidence is increasing with age (among other factors) due to tumor-suppressor genes are no longer able to repair damaged DNA

## References

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