Epidemiology of Breast cancer in Eastern Uttar Pradesh Region of India.

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Abstract:

Breast cancer is the major cause of morbidity and mortality among females ranking number one among females in Indian metropolitan cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Pune and Bangalore, Mumbai and in Northeast, whereas in Eastern Uttar Pradesh region it still hold a second position after cervix cancer. Epidemiology of breast cancer across different part of India shows increasing trends for incidence and mortality mainly due to rapid urbanization, industrialization, population growth and ageing. Factors as marital status, location (urban/rural), BMI, alcohol consumption, tobacco chewing, smoking, diet, environmental factors were major risk factors in India leading to increasing incidence of cancer; however, the reason for high incidence of breast cancer in younger women are not well known. Delayed disease presentation due to illiteracy, lack of awareness, financial constrains in some regions of India leads to late diagnosis, which in turn increases mortality rate. Lack of organized breast cancer screening program, paucity of diagnostic aids, and general indifference toward the health of females in the Indian society are also the drawbacks leading to increased breast cancer incidence. Hence majority of patients here are still treated at locally advanced and metastatic stages. A multidisciplinary approach to breast cancer including awareness programs, preventive measure, screening programs for early detection and availability of treatment facilities are vital for reducing both incidence and mortality of breast cancer in Indian women. The projections of cancer incidence shows an urgent need for strengthening and augmenting the existing diagnostic/treatment facilities, which is inadequate and unable to handle the current load of cancer in India.