

A Two-Year Hospital Based Study of Lung Cancer with Reference to Histological Subtypes, Demographics, Risk Factors & Presenting Stage.

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INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer is one of the most common cause of mortality, highly attributed to an increase in tobacco use/ cigarette smoking. It ranks amongst the top 3 causes of cancer in Trinidad & Tobagonian men. The objective of this study is to the investigate the prevalence of Lung cancer in Trinidad & Tobago, its histological subtypes, demographics, predisposing risk factors and presenting stage. Additionally, comparison is made between current Lung cancer trends and those identified from previous studies.

Our current findings is a more accurate representation of local trends, which can now provide foundational data that can be used to implement better approaches in the improvement of Lung cancer care in Trinidad & Tobago.

METHODS

- ❖ Study design – Cross- sectional study conducted retrospectively.
- ❖ Study population – Patients at EWMSC suspected of lung cancer between 1st January 2017 to 31st December 2018.
- ❖ Study sample – 174 confirmed lung cancer cases.
- ❖ Data collection method – Manual transcripion of relevant patient medical information onto prepared data collection sheets, followed by a generated database. Records were obtained from the Histopathology Unit, Medical Records & Lung Cancer & Thoracic Malignancy Units of the EWMSC.
- ❖ Data analysis – IBM SPSS statistics for Windows (V22). Basic descriptive frequencies, as well as comparative statistics (cross tabulations) were computed.

RESULTS

- ❖ Lung cancer was most predominant in males (71.3%), persons 60-79 years, Afro-Trinbagonians (37.4%) and residents of the North West Trinidad (22.4%).
- ❖ The most prevalent sub-type & stage were Adenocarcinoma (39.4%) and stage 4 (65.9%) respectively.
- ❖ 73.4% of the patients were current smokers. 97.1% reported no exposure to second-hand smoke. 21.8% lived close to an industrial area.

RESULTS CONT'D

Fig 1: Percent of Cases by Stages

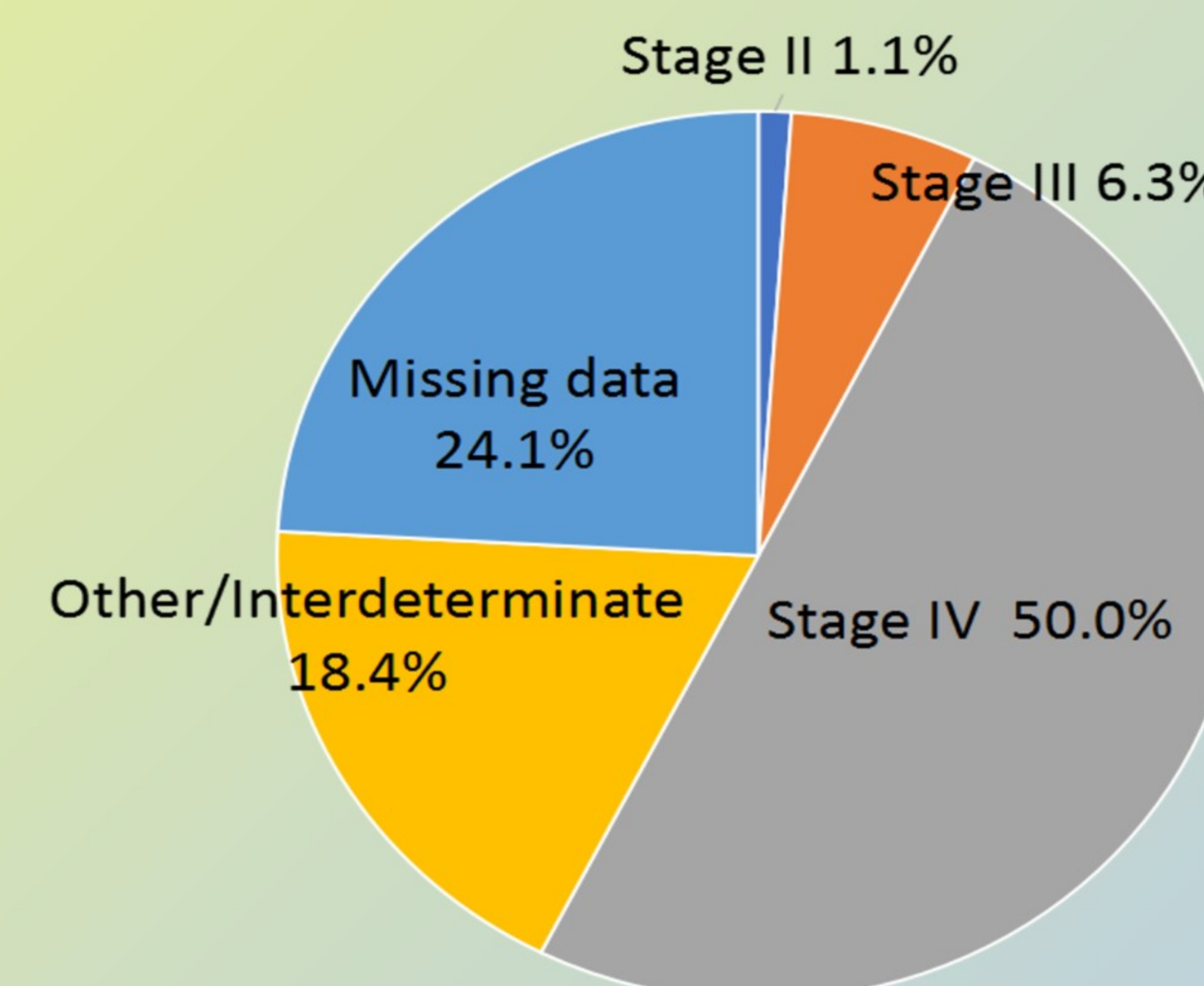


Fig 2: Histological Subtypes Identified

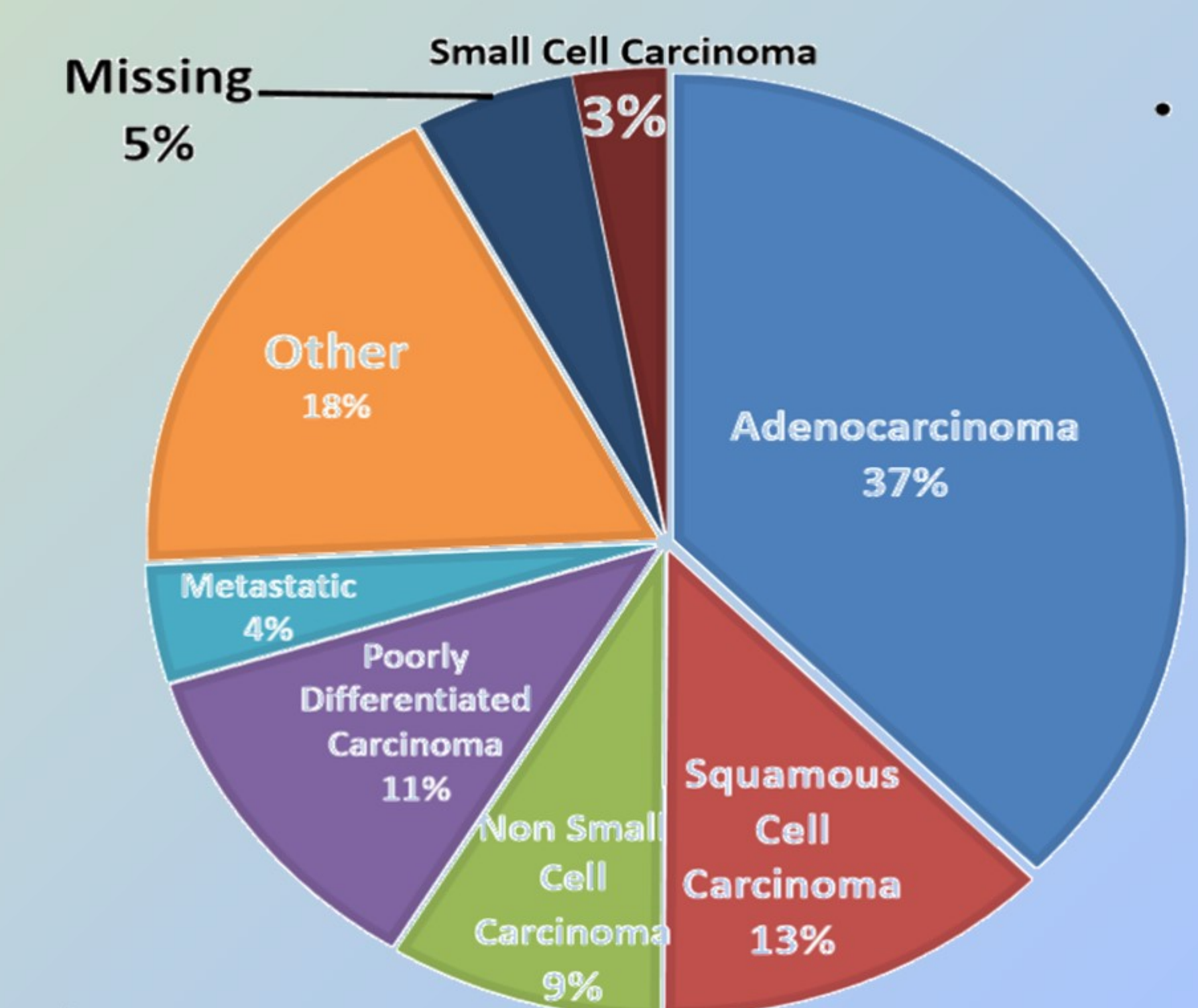
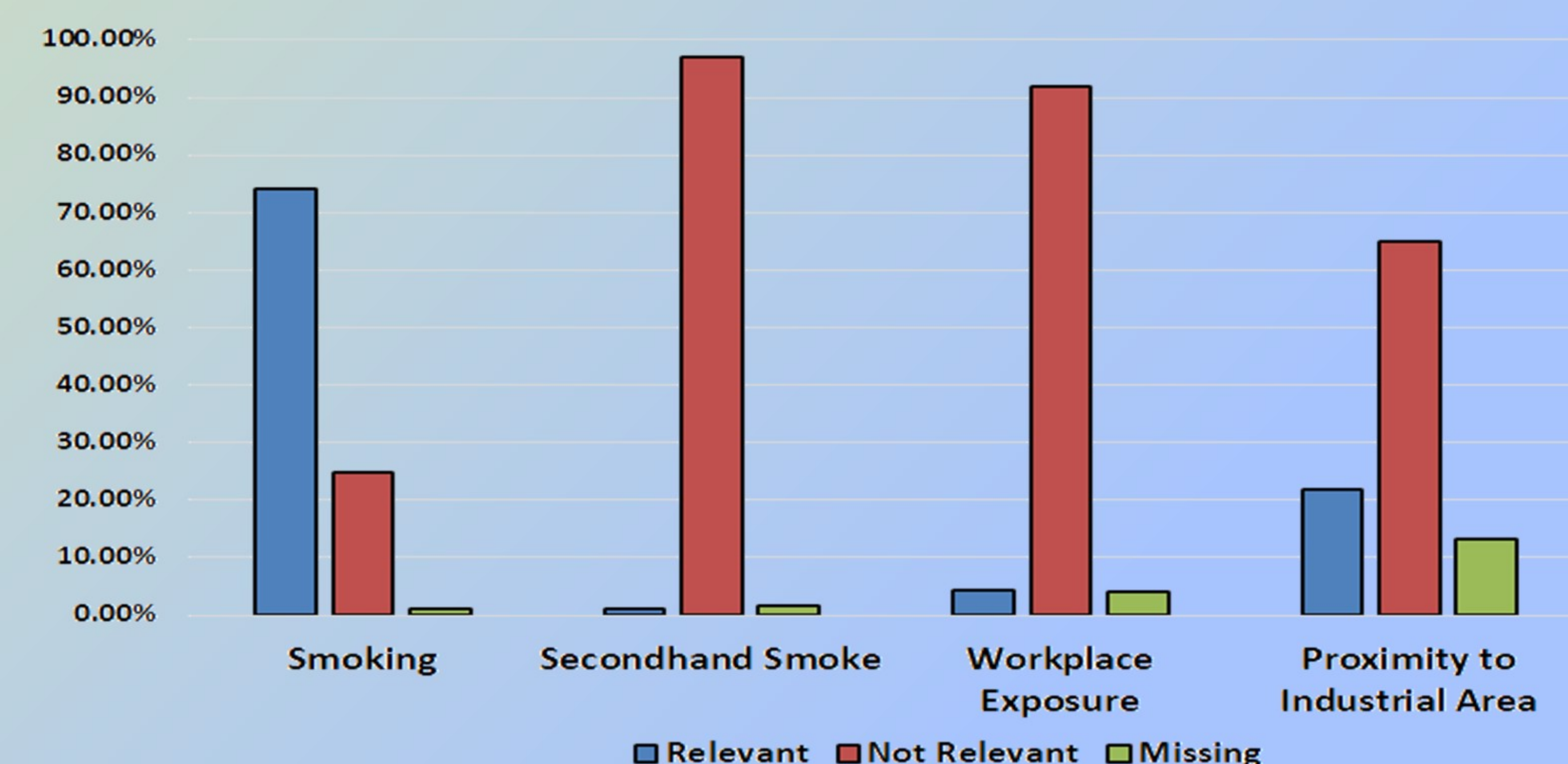


Figure 3: Predisposing risk factors of Lung Cancer Identified



CONCLUSION

- ❖ Our observed trends of Lung cancer in Trinidad & Tobago revealed great similarity between those of previous research.
- ❖ The highest prevalence of Lung cancer was in African males, 60-79 years old. Majority of patients presented at stage IV with the histological subtype- Adenocarcinoma.
- ❖ Screening of individuals with increased risk factors, should be implemented in both the public & private health setting, to facilitate early detection, diagnosis & effective treatment.