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## Comparative study of global cancer epidemiology with Bangladesh

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**Background:** Cancer is a global epidemic and a major public health problem all over the world. Monitoring the evolution of the cancer burden in Bangladesh is of great value but the study in this topic is limited.

**Aims:** The aim of this study was to determine the incidence patterns of cancer cases during the period of 2012-2016 and make comparison with global cancer incidence.

**Methods:** This is a retrospective cohort study based on the cancer registry of NICRH from 2012-2016. All Bangladeshi male and female who were diagnosed with any types of cancer were included in this study. The diagnostic classification of definite cancer cases was made according to the International classification of disease 10th revision (ICD-10).

**Results:** A total of 11,268 cancer cases were registered in NICRH during the period of 2012-2016, with 56.70% in males and 43.30% in females. Incidence rate per 100,000 populations showed the lung, lymphoma, esophagus, colorectal cancers were top major cancer in men. In woman breast, cervix, lymphoma, gallbladder cancers were leading cancers. The incidence rates of cancer cases increased with increasing age in all cancers. During the study period, the five most common cancers among men were different from those in women.

**Conclusion:** Cancer is an important public health issue in Bangladesh, with increase in incidence with age. Lung Cancer was the most frequently diagnosed cancer in men and breast cancer in women. More epidemiological study is needed to elucidate the pattern of cancer and related risk factor.

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