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## Epidemiological study of women breast cancer patients in the districts of Tamil Nadu

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t present cancer has been recognized as the major health problem due to its higher spread at epidemic scale which A contributes to the highly negative impacts in the millions of patients and their family's life quality worldwide. Recent reports suggest that the country which is a hometown to 17% of the world's population, has begun to experience higher rates of cancer especially breast cancer (BC) among the younger women due to urbanization as a result, cancer will be epidemic by 2020 at fifth position in India. In most of the cities of India, breast cancer has now become the most common among the cancers and the second most common in the rural areas. One of the major causes for this development is the lack of awareness and lack of early detection in the developing country. Currently, 40.4% of India's population is between the ages of 25 and 54 with nearly 30% younger than 14 years old. It is important for the public health professionals to understand the dynamics of cancer incidence for future strategies. Epidemiological Maps describe the Geographical distribution of the disease and the identification of the high risk areas. These maps are useful in resource allocation of policies and health decision making. Therefore, this paper is attempted with the objective of understanding the distribution of breast cancer in the districts of Tamil Nadu with the usage of Thematic Maps. The data for the present study was obtained from various districts hospitals including the Private and Government hospitals. The population densities (incidences) were calculated followed by the population density (taluk). Based on the population density analysis the thematic maps were used to categorize the taluks into high incidences, moderate incidences and low incidences which is the major goal of this study. From the observations, it is clear that the breast cancer incidence in the North, South and Western Districts of Tamil Nadu was found to be higher varying from one area to another, with high incidences in Coimbatore North taluks.

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