

# COLORECTAL CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY IN REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

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## Abstract

Cancer of large bowel (colorectal cancer) is a common form of malignancy in developed countries but occurs much less frequently in the developing world. About 500 new cases are diagnosed each year in Republic of Srpska. This is third common cancer for both sex after cancer of lungs and breast. Each year 300 people are dying from colorectal cancer in Republic of Srpska and this cancer is second common cause of death after lung cancer. Numerous dietary factors play important role in colorectal cancer etiology. Daily consuming of red and processed meat (over 120 g), excessive intake of fats of animals and alcohol are directly connected with the development of colorectal cancer.

In this study were used the data from Cancer Registry in Republic of Srpska and those information were compared with data in the world from GLOBOCAN 2008 database. For calculating the age standardized incidence, mortality and prevalence have been used method of direct standardization. Relative survival rates were presented with relationship between observed and expected survival rates of colorectal cancer in the whole population of the Republic of Srpska in relation to sex, age and period of observation (form the study excluded all persons whose had colorectal cancer but died from other causes). Cumulative rate and risk have been re-expressed as a proportion who will be diagnosed or died from colorectal cancer before 65 and 75 years. It was used descriptive statistic for all new cases and all death cases from colorectal cancer in Republic of Srpska in period from 2004 to 2008.

Incidence of colorectal cancer in Republic of Srpska was similar for men and women. Male and female ratio has been 13 : 10. In the world male and female ratio has been 12 : 10. Age standardized incidence rates (world population) for colorectal cancer in Republic of Srpska were 25/100,000 (male) and 13.5/100 000 (female) and in the world were about 20/100,000 (male) and about 14/100 000 (female). In Republic of Srpska this cancer was in the third position as the causes of death in both sex. Age standardized mortality (world population) rates in Republic of Srpska were about 9/100,000 (male) and about 7/100,000 (female) and same situation was in the world (about 10/100,000 (male) and about 7/100,000 (female)). Relative five survival rates from colorectal cancer were 61% (male) and 51% (female) in Republic of Srpska.

Colorectal cancer is one of the leading cause of healthcare problems in the Republic of Srpska. It is very important for controlling epidemiology situation, implementation measures and activities which will hopefully help to reduce the burden of colorectal cancer in Republic of Srpska.

**Key words:** *Colorectal cancer, Epidemiology, Incidence, Mortality, Survival.*