**Introduction**
Lung cancer is the most common cancer worldwide. However, there are differences in the incidence and prevalence rates between countries. The aim of this study was to determine the trend of crude and age standardised incidence rates of lung cancer in Fars province, southern Iran, between 2001 and 2009.

**Materials and Methods**
Crude incidence rates were calculated per 100,000 persons per year and age standardised incidence rate per 100,000 persons per year, performed by direct method using the world standard population. Data were analysed using SPSS version 16 (SPSS Inc.) and M.S. Excel 2007.

**Results**
There were 918 lung cancer cases (71.1% male). Over the 9 years period, age standardised incidence rates increased 3.52 times, from 1.50 to 5.29 per 100,000 persons per year.

**Conclusion**
Similarly to the majority of countries, lung cancer incidence rates in Fars province have increased. This rate is higher in male and elderly age groups.

**Rationale**
Several studies have provided ample evidence that hypertension in adults has its onset in childhood. There is wide variation in prevalence of hypertension in children in India. Most of the studies were from urban areas and school based. However, there is a paucity of data on adolescent hypertension especially from rural India.

**Objective**
To study the prevalence of hypertension and its determinants among adolescents.

**Methods**
The cross-sectional study was carried out in villages under PHC Talegaon of Wardha district of central India. Out of 7435 adolescents, 1055 adolescents were selected by simple random sampling method. Among sampled adolescents, 990 were interviewed and examined. Hypertension was defined as raised BP (average SBP and/or DBP >95th percentile) for age, sex and height on two additional occasions.

**Results**
The prevalence of hypertension and pre-hypertension was found to be 3.4% and 10.6% respectively. Bivariate analysis showed significant association (p<0.05) of hypertension and pre-hypertension with age, education, occupation, type of family, use of smokeless tobacco, amount of salt consumption, nutritional status, education level of mother and blood pressure level of mother, and father. On multivariate analysis of the present study, the final model by ordinal logistic regression showed significant association of hypertension/pre-hypertension of adolescents with age, type of family, BMI of adolescent and blood pressure of mother and father.

**Conclusion**
The prevalence of hypertension and pre-hypertension was 3.4% and 10.6% respectively. The significant correlates of hypertension were age, type of family, BMI of subject and blood pressure of mother and father.
Conclusions  The Akha healthcare system is closely related to their religions practice and local wisdom. Any model of health promotion development needs to take into account such issue.

Introduction  Changes in lifestyle contributed to an increased incidence and mortality from endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases in developing countries. The aim of this study was to evaluate the burden of these diseases as a cause of death in older women in a Brazilian city.

Methods  All deaths of women aged 70 years or older, occurring in Rio de Janeiro, between 2003 and 2006, were identified in the Mortality Information System, a population-based nationwide registry. Death certificates with an ICD 10 Chapter IV code (E00-E90) were selected. When the code corresponded to the underlying cause, its subgroup was determined (endocrine, nutritional or metabolic diseases) and the associated causes were ascertained. When these codes corresponded to associated causes, the ICD chapter of the underlying cause was identified.

Results  There were 55,331 deaths, of which 7686 (13.9%) had E00-E90 codes as underlying (50.4%) cause. Endocrine diseases predominated among underlying causes. Diabetes was the leading cause of death (76.4%) and circulatory and respiratory diseases the main associated causes. As for deaths for other underlying causes, 20.7% of the circulatory system, 9.5% of the respiratory system, 6.0% of the neoplasms and 3.3% of the infectious diseases had Diabetes as an associated cause.

Conclusion  Endocrine diseases, particularly Diabetes, are major causes of mortality in older women in Rio de Janeiro, representing an important public health problem. Urbanisation and socio-cultural influences of the occidental way of life led to changes in dietary patterns and an increased sedentary lifestyle. In order to modify the present patterns, health promotion strategies must be emphasised.

Introduction  Several studies suggest that hormonal mechanisms may be associated with the development of uveal melanoma.

Objectives  To study the association between the risk of uveal melanoma and exposure to hormonal exposures in a case-control study from nine European countries.

Methods  Incident cases of uveal melanoma were frequency-matched to population and hospital controls by country, age and sex. Female subjects were asked about their reproductive history, use of menopausal hormone replacement therapy and oral contraceptives. Among males, occupational handling of oils while working with transformers or capacitors which contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) was solicited. Unconditional logistic regression analyses were calculated, adjusting for several potential confounders. Analyses were stratified by sex.

Results  293 cases (165 men, 128 women) and 3198 control subjects (2121 men, 1077 women) were interviewed. Among women, no associations were observed with hormonal status variables, intake of hormonal therapy or intake of oral contraceptives. Males showed an increased risk with occupational exposure to transformer/capacitor oils (OR 2.74; Bonferroni-corrected 99.3% CI 1.07 to 7.02). However, these results were based on few exposed subjects only.

Conclusions  The results of this study do not support the hypothesis of a hormonal influence in the carcinogenesis of uveal melanoma. Our finding of a potentially increased risk with PCB-containing oils requires further research.

Introduction  Since pesticides are disputed risk factors for uveal melanoma, we studied the association between occupational pesticide exposure and uveal melanoma risk in a case-control study from nine European countries.

Methods  Incident cases of uveal melanoma and population as well as hospital controls were included and frequency-matched by country, 5-year age groups and sex. Self-reported exposure was quantified with respect to duration of exposure and pesticide