(51.7%) followed by men in 60–64 (30%) and 75–79 (16.3%) age group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASR (100 000 males)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age-adjusted incidence rate increased quickly from 2.9 per 100 000 men to 8.2 per 100 000 men in 2002–2007.

Conclusion It represents 9.4% of all cancers reported in Setif. The results suggest that the prostate cancer ranked second among male population and the age-adjusted incidence rate increased quickly during these 2 decades.

LUNG CANCER INCIDENCE AND TRENDS IN SETIF, ALGERIA BETWEEN 1986 AND 2008

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Background Lung cancer is the most frequent malignant neoplasm among men in most countries and represents the most important cause of cancer death worldwide, it accounts for an estimated 960 000 new cases and 850 000 deaths each year among men. In most populations, tobacco smoking accounts for 80% or more lung cancers. This study was designed to provide up-dated incidence figures for lung cancer in Setif at the period 1986–2008 adjusting for the effect of age, sex, and period of diagnosis and the geographical distribution of lung cancer at the national international level.

Material and Method Cancer registry represents a data source, the software used is the Can Reg 4 produced by the unit of descriptive epidemiology of the International Agency for Research on Cancer IARC, Lyon, France.

Results There were 188 cases of lung cancer registered during 1986–2008 representing 16.8% of all cases among males. Incidence was highest among 80–85 age group with 122/100 000 followed by men in 85–90 with 45, 5/100 000 for men. The median age at diagnosis was 65–69 age group. The age-standardised rates increase from 11.7 to 23, 8 per 100 000 men these 2 decades.

Conclusion Between 1986 and 2008, the study showed a large change in the cancer burden both quantitatively and qualitatively. This evolution was due to demographic changes and an increase in the risk factors of cancer during this period 1986–2008.

PREVALENCE OF HYPERTENSION AMONG BANGLADESHI ADULT POPULATION: A META-ANALYSIS

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976n.89

Background Hypertension is recognised as a major contributor to disease burden globally affecting 20% of adult population. More importantly it has become a significant problem in many developing countries experiencing epidemiological transition from communicable to non-communicable chronic diseases.

Objective The study was to determine the prevalence of hypertension among Bangladeshi adult population by meta-analysis.

Method In this meta-analysis the articles published during the period from 1995 to 2009 on the prevalence of hypertension among Bangladeshi adult population were identified by MEDLINE search included. We included those population based studies for this meta-analysis who clearly defined the diagnostic definition of hypertension and the age group (≥18 years). We could locate thirteen articles, among them seven articles were excluded from the current analysis because they did not fulfil our selection criteria. Then the prevalence of hypertension and their 95% CI (p±1.96/√pq/n) for the individual studies were calculated by using the data presented. Finally a pooled estimate was obtained from six studies.

Result The pooled estimates for the prevalence of hypertension in 6430 adults are 15.5% (with 95% CI 12.66% to 14.54%).

Conclusion This meta-analysis clearly demonstrated that 15.5% adult population were at risk to develop cardiovascular and kidney diseases and this underscored the importance of screening of asymptomatic yet potentially harmful hypertensive disorders to combat the growing epidemic of Non-communicable Diseases.

Recommendation Large scale studies can be done including all the high risk population to represent the actual scenario of hypertension in Bangladeshi adult population.