INCIDENCE OF BREAST CANCER IN NORTHERN TUNISIA: TRENDS AND PROJECTION INTO 2024

Methods Data between 1994 and 2003 helped to determine evaluation and prediction of the disease and were given by the CRNT; this registry covering the north of Tunisia then half of the Tunisian population. The data of incidence, by age bracket of 5 years, were planned for 4 periods 2004–2008, 2009–2013, 2014–2018, 2019–2024. For the analysis we used a model of type Bayésien age-troop. The implementation of this analysis was realised by a sampling of Gibbs by means of the software WinBUGS.

Result Between 1994 and 2003, we observed negative annual average spleen of standardised incidence evolution in men and women (−3.3% vs 2.7%) also for the standardised incidences which showed a rather important decline (26.4% at the man and −22.3% at the woman). Between periods 1994–1998 and 2019–2024, at the man the number of annual average case could decrease in 56%. At the woman, the number of annual average case could remain stable, the specific rates according to the age increase from the age bracket 65 to 69 but decrease rather sharply at the child’s and the adults whose age is 65-year-old subordinate. Then an important decrease of 70% in men and 45% in women was observed. NPC acknowledged a favourable evolution from 1994 to 2003 probably due to a better socioeconomic level. If this tendency is maintained, it could be an interesting area of research.