

STUDIES OF THE CANCER EARLY DIAGNOSIS and SCREENING CENTER (KETEM), IN BURSA PROVINCE

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OBJECTIVE:

To emphasize the importance of public screening and early diagnosis particularly in breast cancer based on the numerical data of the Bursa KETEM breast polyclinic.

MATERIALS and METHOD:

The cases which admitted to the KETEM Breast Polyclinic between the dates 01.01.2005 and 31.12.2006 were investigated in retrospect in terms of numbers of admitted cases, number of mammographies and breast ultrasonographies taken, number of fine needle aspiration biopsies (İİAB) of the breast, the number of smears from nipple discharge (MBA) and all cases diagnosed to be breast cancer as a result of all types of examinations and screenings conducted. The data is presented in tabulated form.

FINDINGS:

A total of 12,332 presentations were made to the KETEM polyclinic between the dates 01.01.2005 and 31.12.2006. Of these, 6,404 were screened with mammography free of charge. 6,758 patients were screened by ultrasound of the breast. Fine needle aspiration biopsies were

conducted on a total of 361 patients who had masses. Smear tests were made for 27 cases whose complaint was discharge from the nipple.

As a result of all the screening conducted, 47 of the patients were found to have breast cancer. These patients were referred to hospitals of their choice for treatment.

YEARS	BREAST POLYCLINIC	MAMMO-GRAPHY	BREAST USG	iiAB	MBA SMEAR	BREAST CANCER
2005	6865	3684	3446	176	14	23
2006	5467	2720	3312	185	13	24
TOTAL	12332	6404	6758	361	27	47

CONCLUSION:

It is known that the contributions of early diagnosis and screening techniques are vitally important in the survival and quality of life of patients in the treatment of cancer. Widespread mammography screening has especially been effective in early detection of cancer and has therefore ensured the cases from loss of breasts or encountering the problems of advanced stage cases.

The necessary screening function for early detection of breast cancer was achieved at KETEM polyclinics during 2 years by the number of cases examined and screening those cases which required mammography. In addition, ultrasound and fine needle aspiration biopsies of the breast masses have made further diagnosis of the suspected cases possible.,

As with all types of cancers, early diagnosis of breast cancer is life saving and plays a role in prevention of loss of organs of patients. Organizations such as KETEM provide public cancer screening and ensure the early diagnosis of existing cases of cancer. They also ensure transition of the cases to treatment by conducting the necessary examinations required for further diagnosis. It is for reasons such as this that the number of early diagnosis centres such as KETEM is increased and that the existing centres continue to be supported.