Les cancers thoraciques du sujet jeune : à propos de 50 cas.

S. Abderrahim, S. Belkacem, Y. Kheloui, N. Hadjer, A. Lehachi, L. Nacef, O. Saighi
Service de Pneumo-Phtisiologie, Blida.

Les cancers intra-thoraciques, représentent un problème majeur de santé publique par leur fréquence et leur gravité.

De janvier 2006 à décembre 2010, nous avons colligé 50 cas de cancers thoraciques chez des patients âgés de moins de 45 ans, parmi eux 22 femmes et 28 hommes. Nos patients représentent 16,4% des cancers thoraciques (304 cas).

Le tabagisme actif est noté dans 17 cas et le tabagisme passif dans 2 cas.

La symptomatologie clinique est dominée par la douleur thoracique et la toux.

La confirmation diagnostic a été obtenue par biopsie transpariétale pulmonaire dans 24 cas, biopsie pleurale dans 9 cas, biopsie ganglionnaire périphérique dans 9 cas, biopsie bronchique dans 4 cas, association biopsie ganglionnaire et biopsie bronchique dans l cas, association biopsie pleurale et biopsie transpariétale pulmonaire dans l cas.
Il y a eu 2 diagnostics de présomption.

Le lymphome malin est noté dans l 5 cas, le thymome dans 2 cas, le cancer bronchique primitif dans 14 cas, le cancer bronchique secondaire dans 16 cas et dans l cas un ganglioneurome.

Les cancers bronchiques primitifs ont été classée stade IV dans 78,5 % des cas ; les lymphomes, étaient classés stade IV dans 60 % des cas. Pour les thymomes, l'un était au stade III et l'autre au stade IV.

Le traitement a été chirurgical dans 2 cas, basé sur la chimiothérapie seule dans 22 cas, sur la chimio-radiothérapie dans 1 5 cas. Le traitement a été palliatif dans 6 cas. 5 patients sont décédés au cours de leur hospitalisation.

Le diagnostic des cancers thoraciques du sujet jeune se fait souvent à un stade avancé.

Etablir un diagnostic précoce et offrir une meilleure qualité de vie à ces patients constituent les défis de l'oncologie de ce début du siècle.

Cervix cancer in Algeria : epidemiological aspects.

M. Ayad, K. Rabahi, K. Boualga
Radiotherapy Oncology, Centre Anti Cance·r of Blida. University of Saad Dahleb - Blida.

INTRODUCTION:
In Algeria, we have many regionalcancer registries, three of them (Algiers, Oran, Sétif) who are the older are certified by IARC. For incidence and frequency, we used their results.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:
For analytical epidemiology, we analyzed series of 973 patients who have been treated in our radiotherapy oncology department from January 2000 to December 2005.

RESULTS:

All of registries, shows that cervix cancer is the second most important women cancer in terms of frequency : it represents 12,2% of all women cancer, after the Breast cancer who is the first one and repre-sented 26,9% of all women cancer. Incidence of Cervix cancer is 13,9% for 100.000. Average age is 5 5 years old (younger 27 and aider 95 years). Maximum frequency is between 50 - 55 years old. 2 5. 7% of patients were married young before 1 5 years old , 82.1% before 20 years old and 95.5% of patients were married before 2 5 years old. Small population of women was married later (0.6%). Very low proportion of women are (0.6%) unmarried. 72.4% contracted only one marriage. 22% contracted two marriages.

The average number of pregnan-cyis seven 51.6% of

patients have between 5 to 9 pregnancies. 30% of patients have more than 10 pregnancies. Average age at the first: pregnancy is 19 years old 50% of the patients have no abortion. 92.5% are squamous. Cacinoma.

5% Adenocarcinoma. Metrorrha-gia was the main symptom registered ; it represents 80.1 % of purpose of consulta-tion. 6.4% were presented pains.

53% of the metrorragies are of contact type 82% are exophetic tumor. 61 % had tumor size more than 4 cm.

Only 4% had small tu mors: less than 2 cm. TNM classification adapted by Gustave Roussy lnstitute, 51 .2% were central pelvic, 1 3% were advanced stage, 35.6% of diseases are extended but limited in pelvic (T2d - T3) : surgery was not possible.

CONCLUSION:

The cervix cancer in Algeria is the second women cancer in terms of frequency. Our study shows that the majority of patients have at least two bad prognostic factors (stage and tumor size).

50% of patients were show with advanced stage (T2d, T3, and T4). 60% of patients had tumor size more than 4 cm. Only very small proportion of patients (2%) had small size tumor (less than 2 cm).

Metrorrhagia is the main symptom ; it represents 80.1 % of the purpose of consultation. Very low proportion of women were (0.6%) unmarried.

2 5. 7% of patients were married young before 1 5 years old. 54.4 % had their first pregnancy before 20 years old. It would seem that there is not influence of the abortions.

Experience of service of radiotherapy in thymomas

Mr Haoui, H. Guellati, N. Aksil, K. Boualga.

GOAL:

To review the epidemiological, clinical, histological, therapeutic and prognostic thymomas.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This is a retrospective study between 2005 ·and 2009 records of nine (09) patients admitted for thymoma.

RESULT:

The median age was 37 years (24 -57 years) and sex ratio : H/ F = 1.2. The median time to consultation was 8 months (2 rnonths-1 7 months). Clinical signs were : Dyspnea 5 cases (5 5%), cough, 5 cases (5 5%), chest pain, 2 cases (22%) and dysphagia 1 (11 %). The radio-

logical diagnosis was made by CT-scanner in 100% of patients. The histological diagno-sis made by :

• Scanner-guided biopsy, 3 cases (33%).

• Thoracotomy, 5 cases (5 5%).

• 1 patient had not histology because the surgery was impossible (chemotherapy