

MALIGNANT DISEASES IN THE JABLANICA DISTRICT FROM 1999 TO 2021

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DOI: 10.5937/BatutPHCO24048I

Background: Malignant tumors are a significant public health issue worldwide, including in Serbia and the Jablanica District. Understanding trends in incidence and mortality is essential for effective prevention and treatment planning. Data from cancer registries provide insights into the number of cases and help monitor the health of the population, including incidence, prevalence, and mortality rates.

Methods and Objectives: This study aims to analyze the incidence and mortality of malignant tumors in the Jablanica District from 1999 to 2021 using a descriptive epidemiological method. Data sources include the Central Serbia Cancer Registry (1999–2015), the Republic of Serbia Cancer Registry (2016–2021), and the Jablanica District cancer registry. The study reveals an increasing trend in both incidence and prevalence of malignant diseases over the period.

Results: Results show that, on average, 930 people per year were diagnosed with malignant diseases in the Jablanica District, with 540 annual deaths. From 1999 to 2021, there were 21,421 new cases and 12,461 deaths from all malignant tumors (C00-C97). Men accounted for 54.8% of new cases (11,745), while women accounted for 45.17% (9,676). The average standardized incidence rate was 254.51 per 100,000 men and 205.23 per 100,000 women, with increasing trends observed ($i=6.437x+177.3$ for men and $i=4.864x+146.8$ for women). The average standardized mortality rate was 152.38 per 100,000 men and 92.08 per 100,000 women, also showing increasing trends ($i=0.973x+140.6$ for men and $i=1.545x+68.92$ for women). The most common cancers were lung and bronchial cancer in men (20.22%) and breast cancer in women (25.5%). Men frequently died from lung cancer (30.8%) and women from breast cancer (19.5%).

Conclusions: Effective cancer prevention has substantial public health potential and should be prioritized. Targeted interventions, including early detection and primary prevention, are essential for reducing cancer incidence and mortality.

Keywords: Jablanica District, morbidity, mortality, malignant diseases, standardized rate