



# A pilot Study of the Chinese Breast Cancer Multi-Center Clinical Epidemiologic Study

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# Outline

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# Background

- Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide, with an estimated 1,150,000 new cases and 375,000 deaths in year 2002.
- Early detection linked to appropriate treatment is currently the most effective strategy to reduce breast cancer mortality.

# Background

- So far, there is no national wide cancer registry, continuous data of cancer mortality is not available. The effectiveness of cancer prevention and control can only be evaluated according to the retrospective survey of all causes of death (1973, 1990, 2004).
- It is well acknowledged that Breast Cancer can be controlled through planned screening programs. Breast Cancer screening have been conducted in some parts of China in recent years. Breast Cancer prevention and control will gradually become a **public health policy**.
- The main problem is that emphasis has not been laid on prevention but treatment. The majority of health resources at all levels have been used to treat patients with advanced cancers, which leads to great consumptions but low utilization rate. **Lack of professionals and facilities in counties/small cities.**

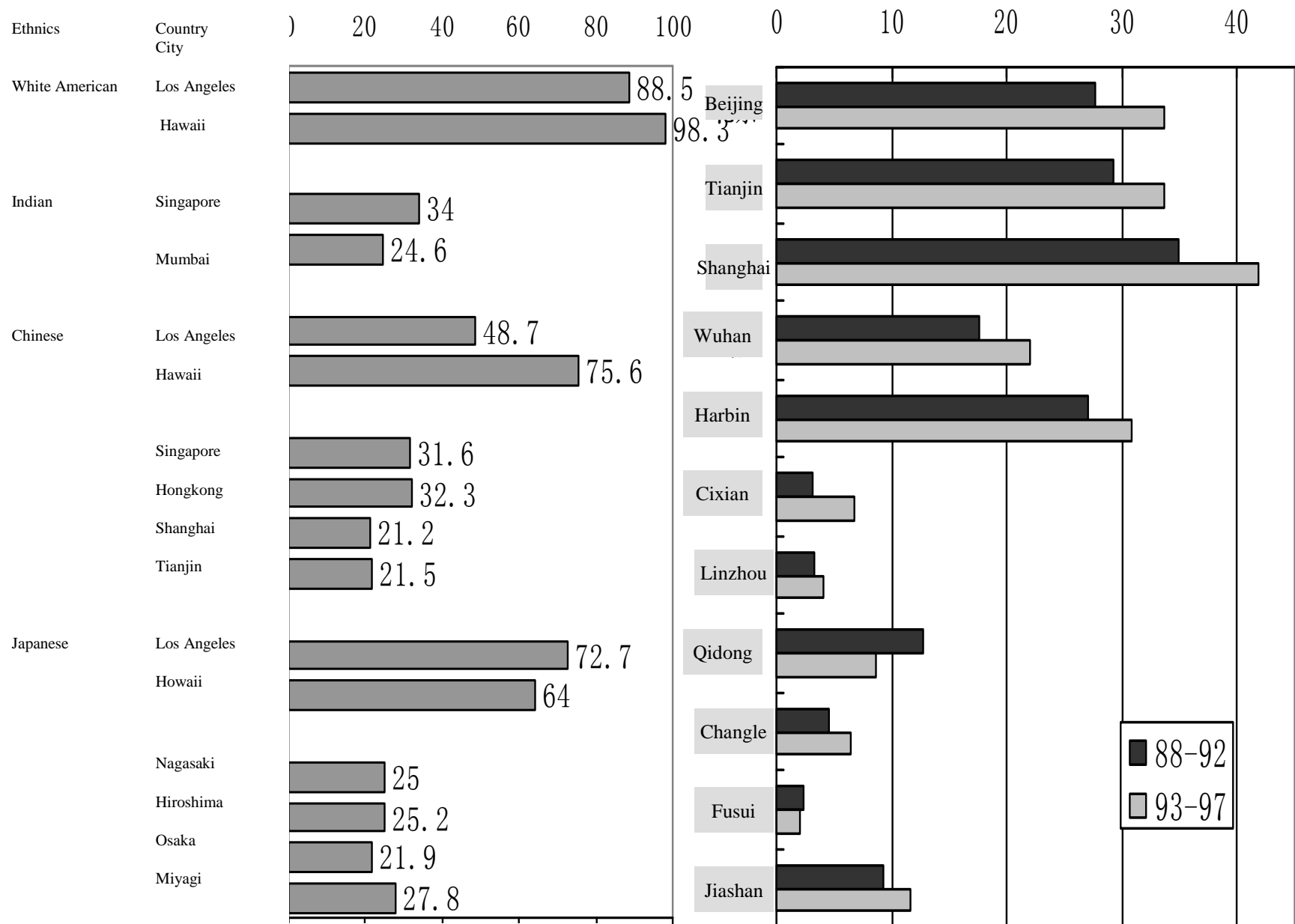


Figure3-5 Comparison of Breast Cancer incidence among some ethnics and countries  
 Source: Cancer Incidence in Five Continents. Volume 6,1992

Figure 3-4 Breast Cancer Incidence of some parts of China from 80-90

**Breast cancer has become a major killer of women  
(per 100,000)**

<b>Source of Cancer Registry</b>	<b>Incidence (Crude)</b>	<b>Mortality (Crude)</b>
<b>National Cancer Registry</b>	<b>39.37</b>	<b>9.27</b>
<b>Metropolitan Cancer Registry</b>	<b>47.45</b>	<b>10.56</b>
<b>Rural Cancer Registry</b>	<b>15.76</b>	<b>5.78</b>
<b>Shanghai</b>	<b>71.46</b>	<b>18.96</b>
<b>Beijing</b>	<b>54.09</b>	<b>11.20</b>
<b>Tianjin</b>	<b>49.73</b>	<b>10.14</b>

**Source: National Cancer Research, Prevention and Control Office, PRC ; National Cancer Registry Center ; Bureau of Disease Control, MOH,PRC. Year 2004**

# Objectives

- To explore the breast cancer clinical trend over the past ten years .
- To make a comprehensive estimation of breast cancer burden in China for the first time, thus to provide scientific data for policy makers to decide Breast Cancer control strategy in China.
- The pilot is to exam the feasibility of conducting this project nationwide.

# Method

- This is a hospital-based, multi-center retrospective study of female primary breast cancer cases.
- China is divided into 7 regions according to the geographic distribution and 1 hospital from each region was selected.
- One month except January and February was randomly selected for each year from year 1999 to 2008 in every hospital. All cases within the selected month were reviewed and the designed information was collected.



# Project Sites Distribution



**Months in which cases need to be collected  
from year 1999-2008 for CICAMS**

<b>Hospital</b>	<b>1999-2008</b>									
	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>CICAMS</b>	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8

# Result 1

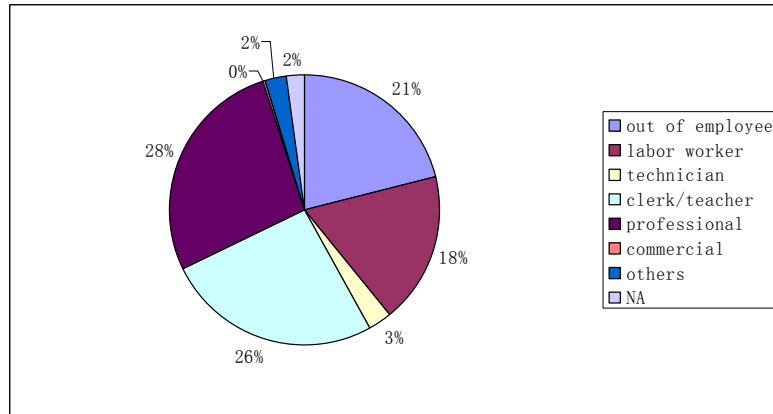
## Case distribution by year in the pilot study in CICAMS

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Selected month	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	
No. of cases (50%)	12	14	15	12	24	22	35	44	57	48	283

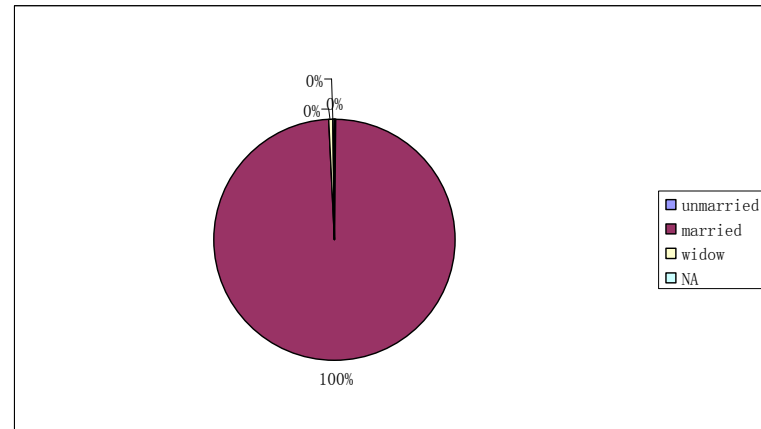
# Result 2

## General information of the selected Breast cancer cases in CICAMS from 1999-2008

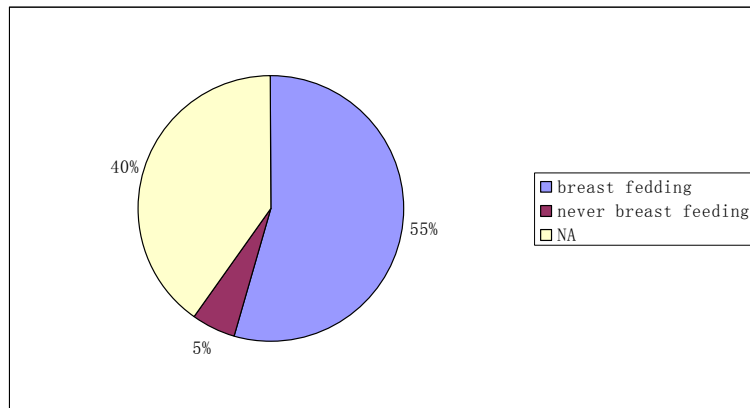
occupation



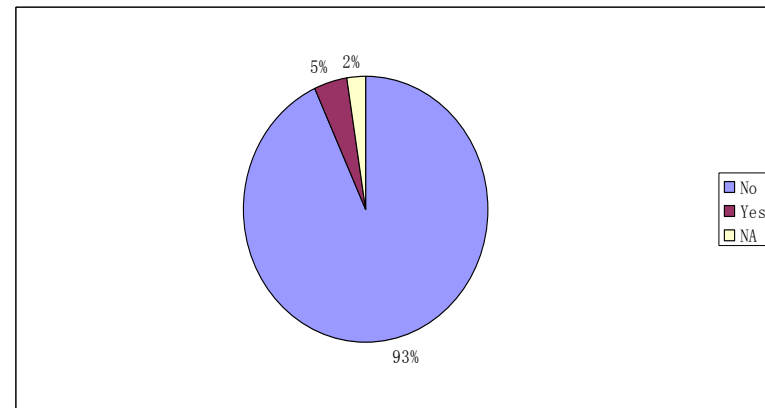
Marriage status



Breast feeding

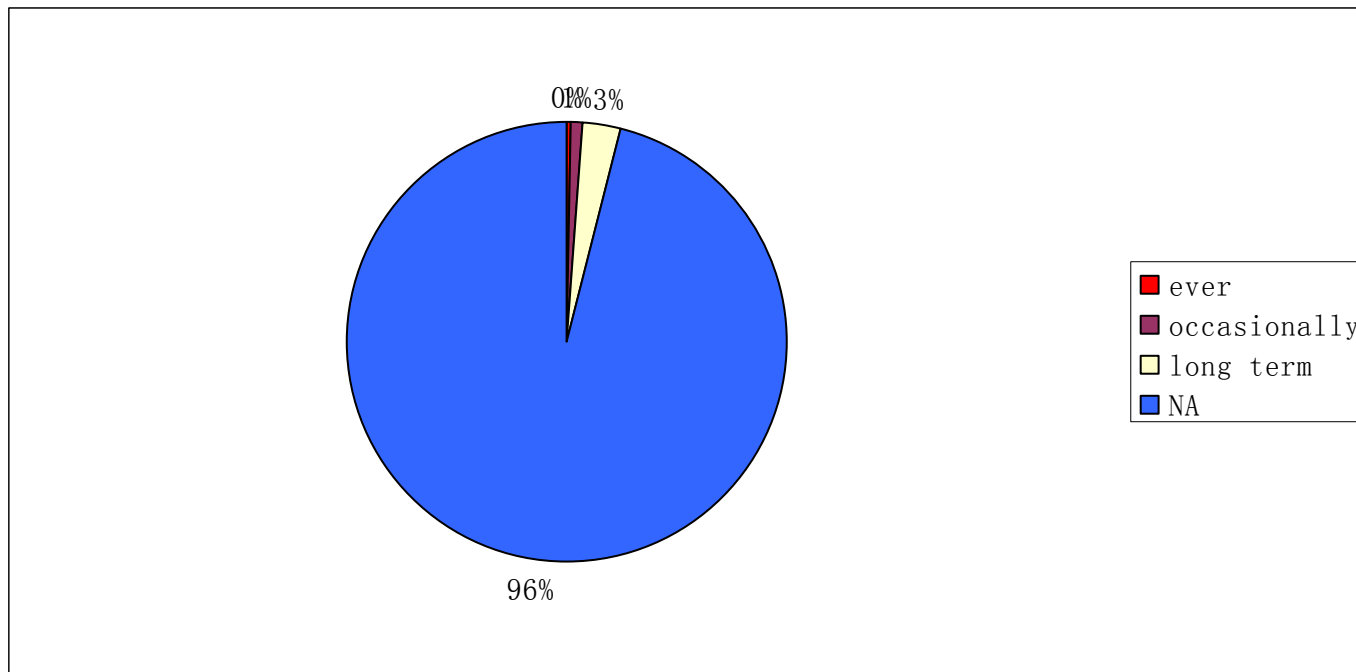


BC family history



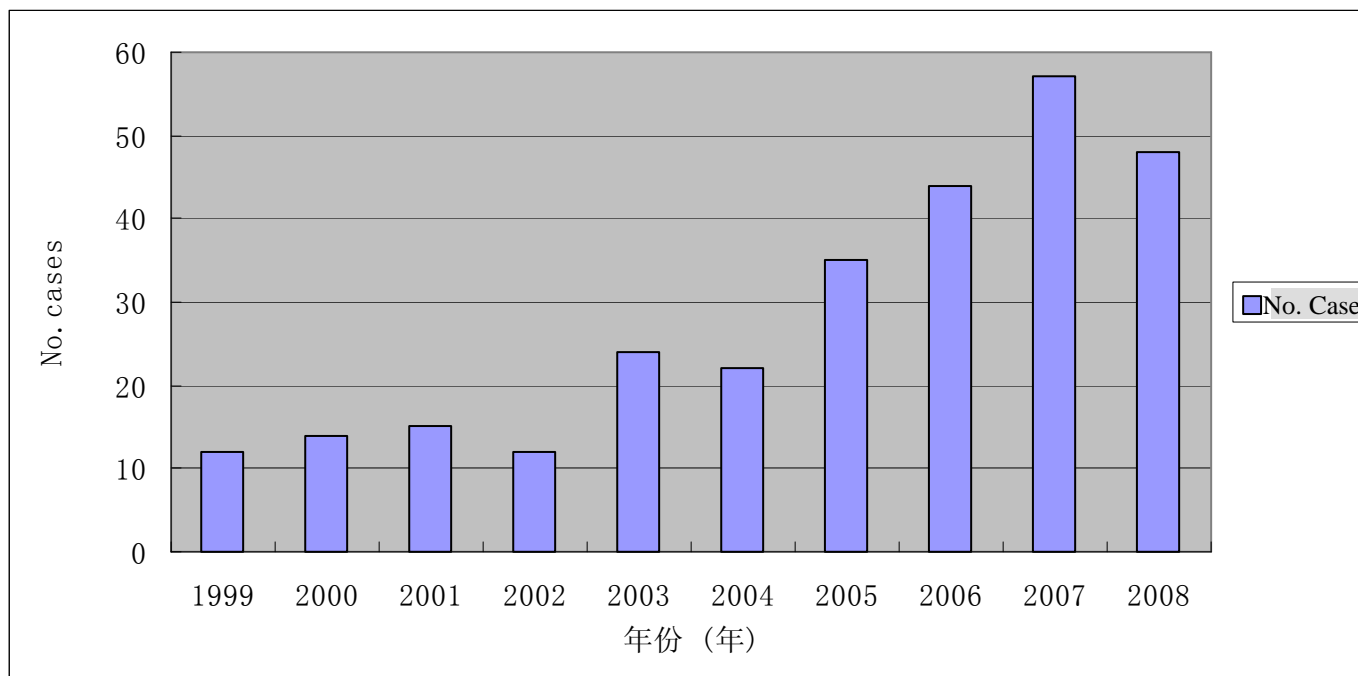
# Result 3

Oral contraceptive use of the selected cases in CICAMS from 1999-2008



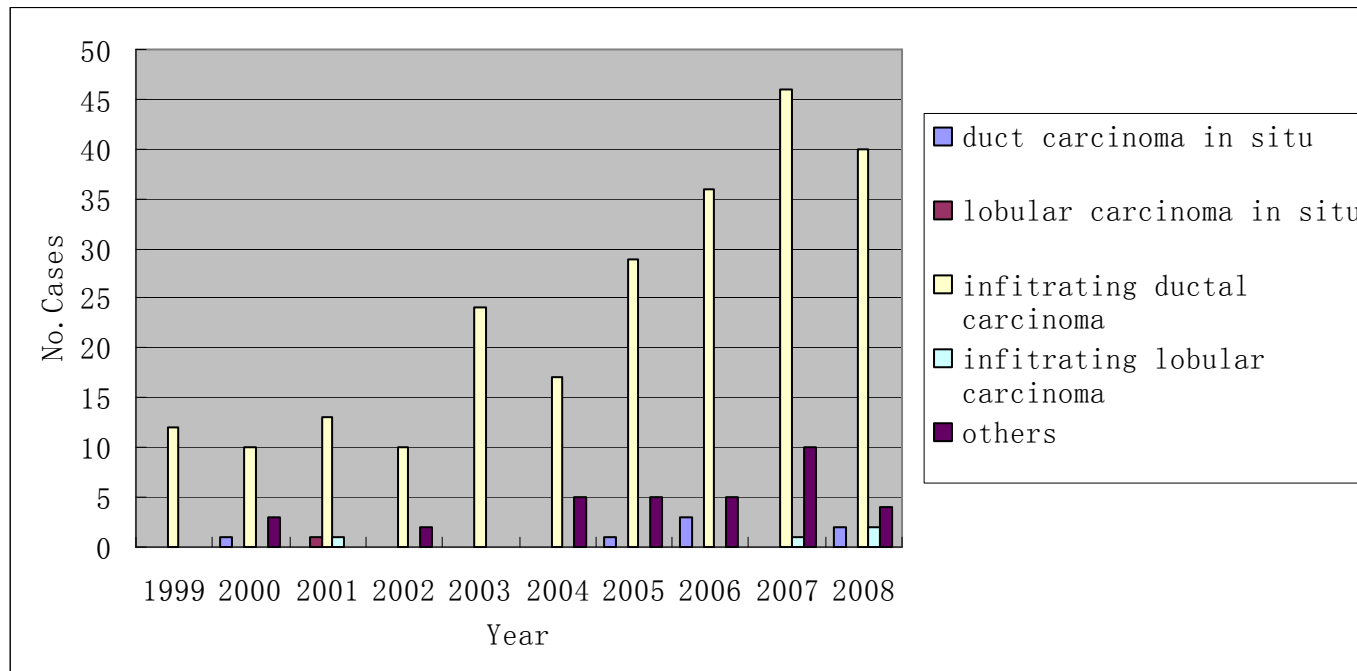
# Result 4

Time trend of case distribution in CICAMS from 1999-2008



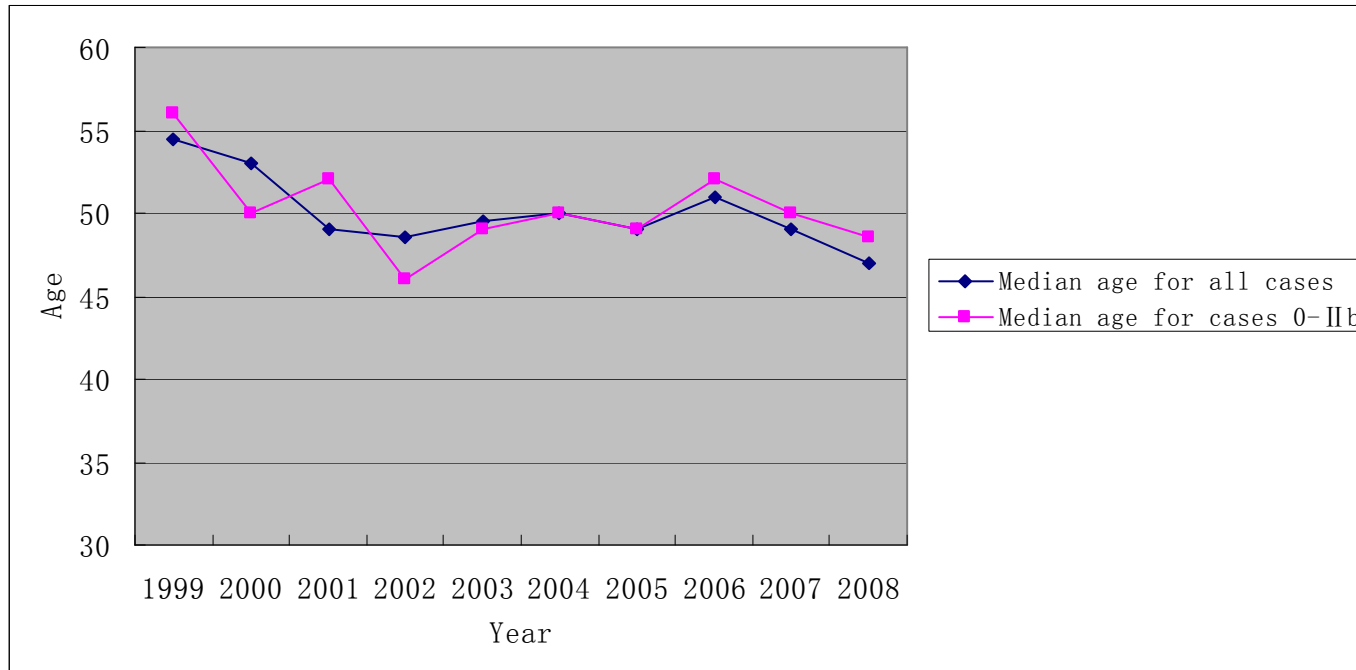
# Result 5

Pathology distribution trend in the selected cases  
in CICAMS from year 1999-2008



# Result 6

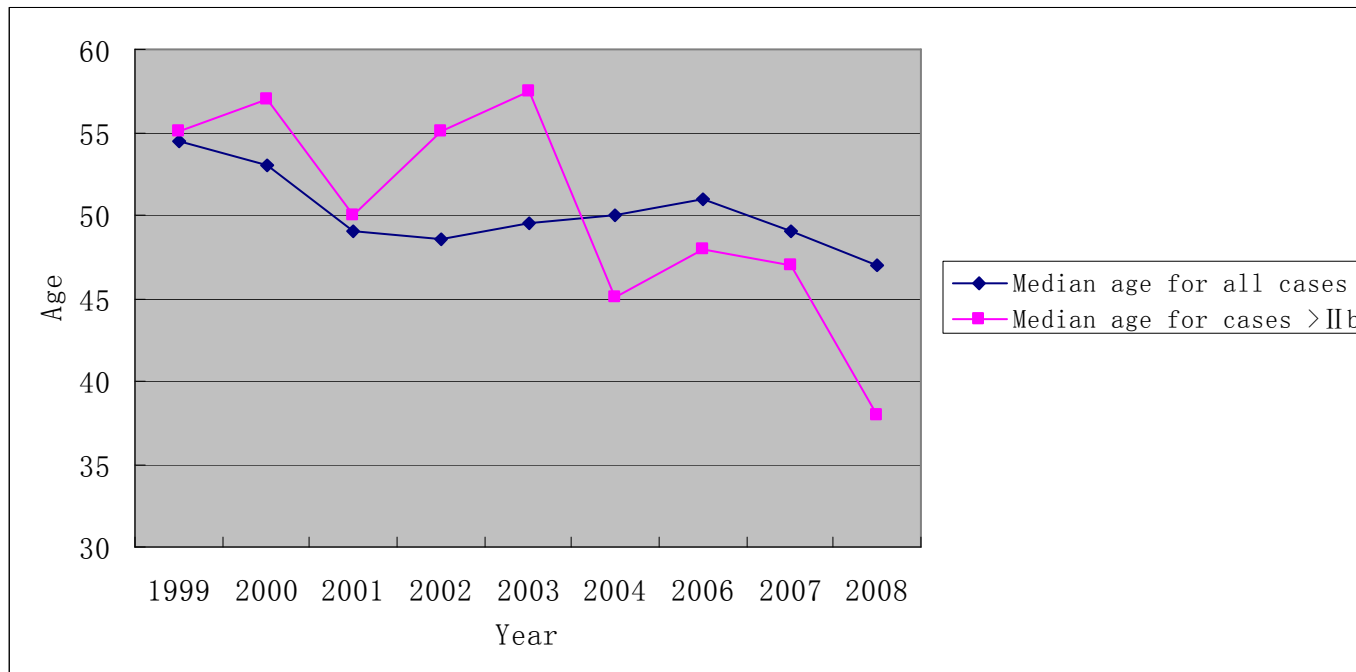
Age trend in the selected cases of stage 0 -stage II B  
in CICAMS from year 1999-2008





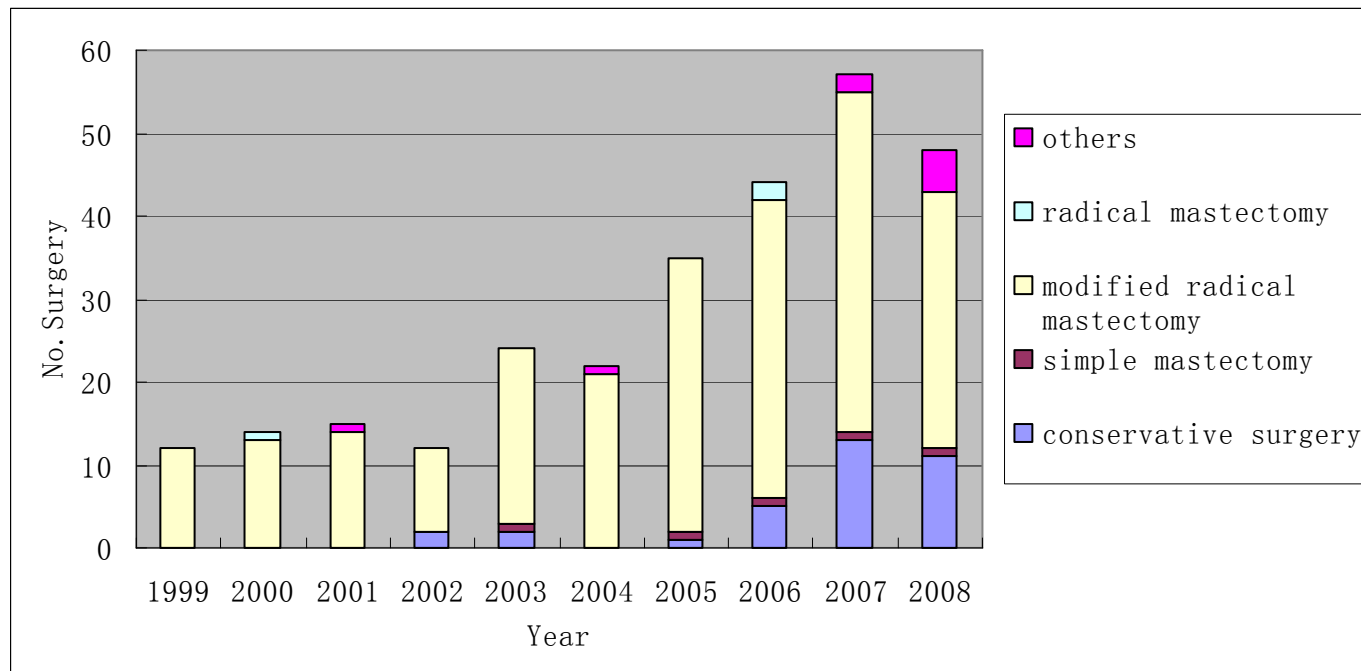
# Result 7

Age trend in the selected cases of >stage II B  
in CICAMS from year 1999-2008



# Result 8

Surgery pattern trend in the selected cases  
in CICAMS from year 1999-2008



# Conclusion

- The number of cases shows a time trend;
- Age of having Breast cancer trends to be younger;
- Required information can be collected by medical case review and is reliable ;
- This study is feasible to conduct nationwide.

Thank you for your attention

Grazie per l'attenzione

谢谢大家！



# BACK-UPS

# **China Actions (1)**

- **Guidelines of early detection and treatment for 9 major cancers of China (Based on Cervical cancer screening, Including Breast Cancer)**
- **Establishment of national demonstration sites of Cancer prevention and control (Demonstration sites for Cervical and Esophageal cancers have been set up) .**

## **China Actions (2)**

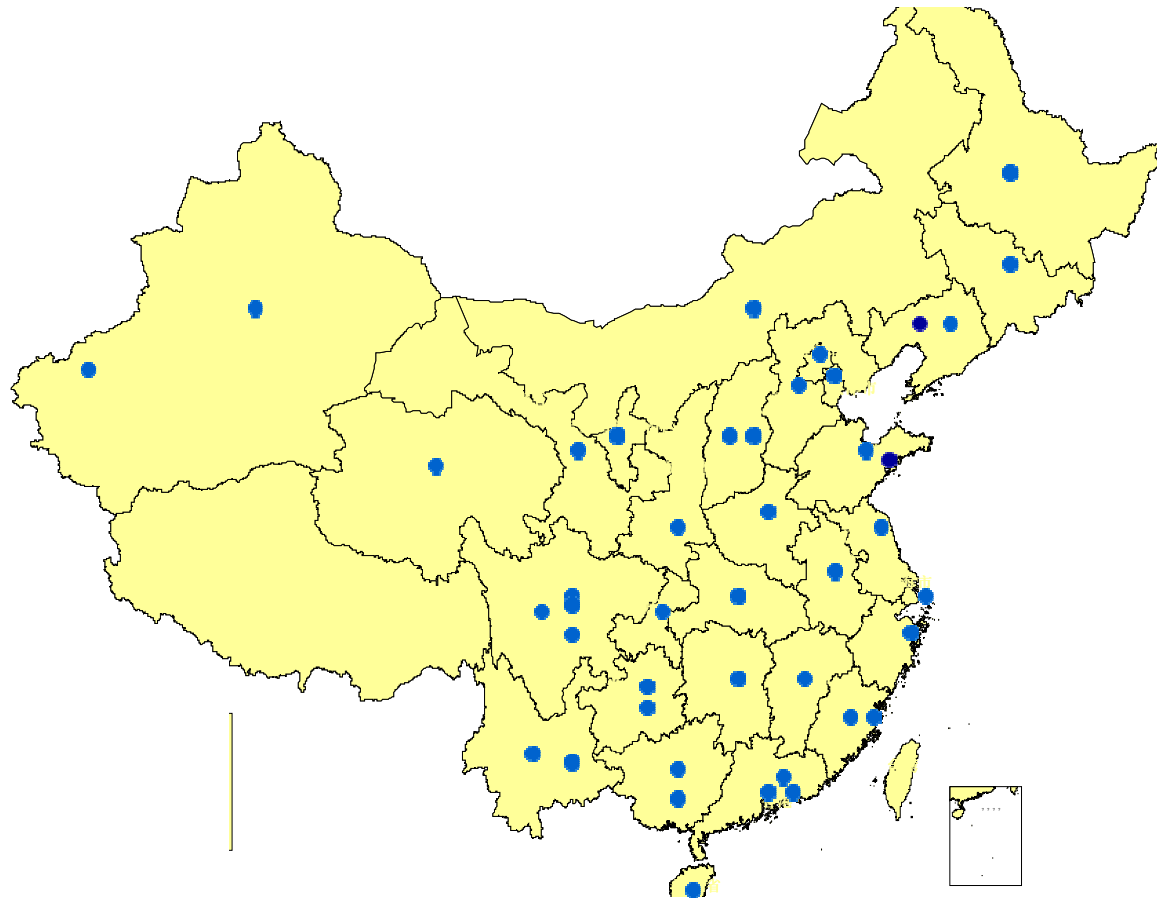
- **The national "Eleventh Five-Year" task force on the comparison and evaluation of community-based Breast Cancer screening program was initiated in January 2008, which will be completed in 3 years, aims to provide references for large-scale Breast Cancer screening program in China in the future.**
- **Beijing government and the health bureau set chaoyang, Xicheng and Huairou districts as demonstration sites for organized free Breast and Cervical cancer screening in appropriate women. And the program is expanded in whole Beijing in 2009.**

## **China Actions (3)**

**Bureau of Disease prevention and control, MOH ,Central government sponsored project, by year 2008, organized Breast Cancer screening project has covered 53 counties/Districts of 31 provinces (Including Tibet).**



# Breast Cancer Screening Sites



## **China Actions (4)**

**From year 2009-2011 about 1,200,000 women in 200 counties of rural China will be screened for Breast Cancer.**