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#### 论文

沈阳市2005-2009年宫颈癌发病情况分析

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摘要:

目的 分析辽宁省沈阳市宫颈癌分布特征、发病现况及变化规律,为沈阳市宫颈癌防治提供科学依据。方法 以 2005-2009 年沈阳市城区内所有宫颈癌发病患者为研究对象,采用SPSS 13.0 软件进行 $\chi^2$  检验等相关分析。结果 2005-2009 年沈阳市女性宫颈趋势癌发病总人数1 291例,发病率为14.74/10万,标化发病率为8.00/10万,宫颈癌发病率随时间变化有升高趋势,但经趋势检验差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);35~54岁发病人数最多,占75.52%,<35岁发病人数占6.96%,2005-2006 年宫颈癌发病高峰为50~54岁,2007-2009年发病高峰为45~49岁;宫颈癌发病春季最多,冬季最少,经 $\chi^2$  检验,季节差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);市内5区发病率差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);发病患者中,已婚妇女为绝大多数,占94.50%;鳞状细胞癌发病比例高于腺癌。结论 沈阳市宫颈癌发病率较高,宫颈癌在沈阳女性肿瘤发病顺位占第5 位,发病高峰前移。

关键词: 宫颈癌 发病率 发病趋势

Incidence rate of cervical cancer among women in Shenyang city, 2005-2009

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Abstract:

Objective To examine incidence and trend of cervical cancer among wome in Shenyang city from 2005-2009 and to provide evidence for the prevention of the cancer. Methods Incident cervical cancer cases registered in urban area of Shenyang from 2005-2009 were collected and analyzed with Chi-square test using SPSS 13.0. Results Totally 1 291 incident cervical cancer cases were reported with an incidence rate of 14.74/100 000 and the standardized rate of 8.00/100 000. The incidence of cervical cancer showed an increasing tendency with time, but the increase was not significant (*P*>0.05). The reported cases at the age of 35-54 years accounted for 75.52% of all cases and the cases younger than 35 years accounted for 6.96%. During the period of 2005 to 2006, the highest incidence of cervical cancer was observed among the women at the age of 50-54 years, while, during the period of 2007-2009, the highest incidence rate was among the women aged 45-49 years. More incident cases were reported in spring and among the reported cases 94.50% were married. The proportion of squamous cell carcinoma was much more higher than that of adenocarcinoma. Conclusion Incidence rate of cervical cancer was relatively high in Shenyang city and was the fifth leading cancer incidence with an increased incidence among younger women.

Keywords: cervical cancer incidence rate incident trend

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