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Prevention School for Patients – does it work as effective cancer awareness among population in West Kazakhstan?S. Nurtayeva¹, R.K. Aristan², A.K. Koishibayev¹, A. Amangosov³.¹West Kazakhstan Medical School, Department of Oncology & Radiology, Aktobe, Kazakhstan; ²Medical Center of the West Kazakhstan Medical School, Main Head of Medical Center, Aktobe, Kazakhstan; ³West Kazakhstan Medical School, 6 year course student, Aktobe, Kazakhstan

Background: Cancer incidence and mortality have become an epidemic and are increasing rapidly in West Kazakhstan during the last decade. Obviously for former soviet republics it is linked to socioeconomic status and to lack of health care awareness during the health reforms period. It is clear that it is necessary to study new forms of education programs. The aim of the present study was to assess new forms of cancer prevention education among local population and medical students (future nurses and physicians) to ultimately improve the health care system for cancer patients in West Kazakhstan.

Materials and methods: Since April 2004, Prevention School for Patients has been developed at the Medical Center of the West Kazakhstan Medical School. Under-graduated students conducted health screening and public education programs to 872 volunteers, including patients, their relatives and friends under supervision of specialized team from Medical Teaching staff. Also medical students conducted interactive presentations about the role of tobacco smoking, chronic diseases, nutrition, overweight and obesity in developing cancer diseases.

Results: During this project totally were examined 982 people, males – 655 (66.7%), females – 327 (33.3%). Every third person (40.5%) was found in a high risk group for different cancer diseases, 576 people (58.6%) smoke 15–20 cigarettes per day, among smokers 422 (64.4%) patients are males and 154 (26.7%) females. Only 36 (6, 3%) people took part in a cessation sessions, every third person (12 patients) quitted smoking. Totally 524 people had listened health prevention lectures, 499 had written feedbacks. Most of listeners (78, 6%) evaluated these lectures as a quite informative and useful. 14 people (2, 7%) considered them as a threatened and non-useful. Other people had troubles to answer to these questions.

Conclusion: Our data indicate that Prevention School for Patients designed by Medical School in West Kazakhstan is highly evaluated by local population and it is quite important to continue design new forms of health education for healthy people as well as for cancer patients.

Key words: Health prevention

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Aids associated neoplasms. Uruguayan experience with 55 patients followed during a 7 year periodG. Krygier¹, A. Sosa¹, K. Lombardo¹, A. Dutra², S. Cabrera², R. Ocampo¹, P. Suarez¹, E. Savio², I. Muse¹, G. Sabini¹. ¹Hospital De Clinicas, Montevideo Uruguay, Servicio De Oncologia Clinica, Montevideo, Uruguay; ²Instituto De Enfermedades Infectocontagiosas, Montevideo, Uruguay

Background: Uruguayan incidence of HIV related tumors is rapidly evolving. Until 12/04, 5541 HIV patients were notified and 2489 were confirmed as AIDS stage. The main objective of this abstract is to evaluate retrospectively the incidence and clinical presentation of HIV related malignancies in our country and the corresponding follow up during a 7 year period.

Methods: We looked over the whole medical reports of the HIV population treated by the same medical team at the Oncological Service in the University Hospital, Montevideo Uruguay, during a 7 year period (01/98–01/05). An electronic data base was then implemented including gender, sexual behavior, drug addiction, date at HIV diagnosis, prophylactic infection therapy, antiretroviral treatment, viral load, CD4 levels at diagnosis and during the evolution and the oncological treatment at diagnosis and at relapse.

Results: 55 patients were diagnosed with HIV related tumors. Neither cervical nor anal tumors were reported during this period. The data analysis showed a median age at diagnosis of 34 years (range 23–69), male/female ratio 49/6, homosexual 15/55, heterosexual 17/55 and bisexual 8/55, iv drug consumers 14/55 and CD4 range at diagnosis 20–4500. 31/55 patients were affected of Kaposi's sarcoma, 11/55 non Hodgkin lymphoma (2 central nervous system primary lymphoma), 3 Hodgkin disease, 2 breast, 2 larynx, 1 rectal, 1 tongue, 1 thyroid, 1 cutaneous melanoma, 1 lung and 1 parathyroid tumors. Most of Kaposi's sarcoma were treated with ABV (Adriamycin, Bleomycin, Vincristine) chemotherapy regimen (11/31 patients experienced a relapse 4–32 months thereafter). CHOP (Cyclophosphamide, Doxorubicin, Vincristine and prednisone) was the preferred regimen for Non Hodgkin lymphomas. 17/55 patients are still alive (12 Kaposi's sarcoma, 2 Non Hodgkin lymphoma, thyroid, parathyroid

and 1 larynx tumors). The main dead causes were opportunistic infections and disease progression.

Conclusions: This is the first large scale work in Uruguay dealing with HIV related malignancies, illustrating the vast difficulties in collecting data, the different type of neoplasms in this population, and the need of a more accessible and precise program for the follow up period.

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"Football... here's health." Promoting healthier lifestyles through youth football clubsP. Betta¹, G. Bottero¹, C. Gandini², R. Testa². ¹Italian League against Cancer – Alessandria branch, Alessandria, Italy; ²ST 60 Communication and Marketing Agency, Alessandria, Italy

The project was designed to increase visibility and awareness of the childhood-oriented campaign for promoting healthy lifestyles, which has been successfully pursued for a few years by the local branch of the Italian League against Cancer in the setting of elementary state schools of the province of Alessandria. "Football... here's health" was a new initiative aimed at seeding a new culture of cancer prevention also in the setting of youth sport, and football in particular. In autumn 2004 the project "Football... here's health" was started and it was made up of three informative-didactic minicampaigns dealing with 1. fruit- and vegetable-based diet ("EAT US AND BECOME A GREAT"), 2. smoking habit with particular emphasis laid on the threat to child health resulting from passive smoking ("SMOKING IS BAD FOR RELATIONS, SMOKING IS FOR THE WEAK") and 3. sunray exposure ("LET'S TAKE CARE OF OUR SKIN"). All these minicampaigns had in common in their design and realization a deliberate strategic choice of downplaying the theme of "cancer" through the style and the images of the messages. Therefore, the serious and alarming tones of the traditional health campaigns were eliminated in favour of a simple, easily understandable, immediate and attractive language with friendly, cheerful and amusing tones and brightly and highly coloured pictures close to the children world.

The project utilized a variety of intervention strategies including: 1) an information campaign which conveyed the messages by means of handouts, calendars, t-shirts and sweaters; 2) involvement of football team managers and trainers as on-the-spot project coordinators; 3) wide educational activities addressed to young football players during both physical training and leisure times, 4) changes in the team environment to increase access to fruits and vegetables and to ban smoking habits around football fields, and 4) peer education.

Preliminary results show that a partnership between a non-profit, volunteer organization involved in cancer education and local youth football clubs can enable the development of effective educational materials and resources and foster increased capacity in both settings.

In addition these results indicate a need to raise awareness of basic "Football... here's health" with new strategies for creating an environment that promotes healthy lifestyles among children, their families, football team staffs, and eventually making health promotion a community goal (not simply an organizational one).

The project was in part financially supported by CSVA (Centro Servizi Volontariato Alessandria)

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Pathologic and molecular characteristics of breast cancer in Iranian patientsE. Hashemi¹, M. Najafi², N. Mehrdad¹. ¹Iranian Center for Breast Cancer, Surgery, Tehran, Iran; ²Iranian Center for Breast Cancer, Breast Disease Research Group, Tehran, Iran

Background: Iranian patients with breast cancer appear to have a different natural history and tumor characteristics compared to patients in the western countries. The aim of this study was to evaluate these features and to determine correlation between them and patient's age.

Material and methods: A cross sectional study of patients who diagnosed with breast cancer was carried out. The demographic data and information of tumor characteristics including: age, tumor size, nodal involvement, type of surgery, stage of disease and status of ER, PR, P53, HER-2/neu, CA15-3, CEA were extracted from case records.

Results: In all, 324 breast cancer patients were studied. The mean age of the patients was 48.4 (SD=11.4) ranging from 23 to 90 years. In this study 24.4% of breast cancers were detected in women under the age of 40 years. Most of the patients were in stage II (56%). Sixty-nine percent of all patients underwent modified radical mastectomy and 31% had conservative surgery. In data analysis an association of young age with negative ER (OR=1.91, 95%CI: 1.12–3.27, P=0.01) and PR (OR=1.80, CI: 1.07–3.04, P=0.02) and positive P53 (OR=0.45, CI: 0.23–0.87, P=0.01) was noted.