ارزیابی تأثیر سابقه Familial سرطان بر ابتلا به سرطان کولرکتال: یک مطالعه مورد شاهدی

آزاده صافهی 1، بیژن مقدم دهکردی 2, سیده سعید فاطمی 2, الهام ملاصدرا 3, محمد امین پورحیسه‌نگیلی 4, مهدی زاهیدی 5

1- Epidemiologist, Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Shahid Beheshti University (M.C), Tehran, Iran. 2- Gastroenterologist, Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Shahid Beheshti University (M.C), Tehran, Iran. 3- M.Sc. of Medical Records, Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Shahid Beheshti University (M.C), Tehran, Iran. 4- Ph.D. of Biostatistics, Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Shahid Beheshti University (M.C), Tehran, Iran. 5- M.D., FACG, Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Shahid Beheshti University (M.C), Tehran, Iran.

Abstract:

Introduction: In around 10 to 15% of all CRC cases, a positive family history of colorectal cancer is observed. Although increased risk of colorectal cancer in individuals with family history of the disease has been observed consistently in past studies, limited information is available on the colorectal cancer associated with family history in Iran. The purpose of this study is to define colorectal cancer risk associated with family history cancer.

Methods: The present study was designed as an unmatched case control study. Cases were 393 patients that histologically confirmed colorectal carcinomas and 393 controls were randomly selected from among the healthy participants in a health survey. For the cases, the family history was extracted from a standard history form completed by the patients and for the controls, it was obtained through interviews conducted by trained health care providers. Mantel-Hansel Odds Ratio was computed to remove the confounding effect of age and sex.

Results: A positive family history was reported by 36.4% and 24.4% of cases and controls, respectively. Colorectal cancer risk increased two-fold for subjects reporting any first degree relative with cancer. The adjusted odds ratio was 4.8 (95CI: 2.1-8.1), indicating that having a positive family history of colorectal cancer among relatives increases one's risk of colorectal cancer about 4.5-fold.

Conclusion: According to our findings, family history of colorectal cancer increases risk of CRC. As there is no current colorectal cancer screening program in Iran, it is recommended that first degree relatives of patients with colorectal cancer be prioritized for screening programs.

Keywords: Family history of cancer, Relatives, Colorectal cancer.

واژه‌های کلیدی: سابقه Familiar سرطان، سرطان کولرکتال، بستگان درجه اول

چکیده

مقدمه: در 10 تا 15% از موارد سرطان کولرکتال، سابقه Familial سرطان در بیماران مشاهده می‌شود. اگرچه افزایش خطر سرطان کولرکتال در افراد با سابقه Familial سرطان مشاهده شده‌ است، هنوز از این مطالعه تغییر ارتقاء و جویدن سابقه Familial سرطان و ابتلا به سرطان کولرکتال می‌باشد.

مواد و روش: مطالعه با مسروت یک مطالعه مورد- موردی شامل 393 مورد با تشخیص طبقه‌بندی سرطان کولرکتال و 393 مورد سالم که در یک مرحله بررسی مقدماتی شده با همان‌روش شده است. 293 مورد با تحقیق طبقه‌بندی سرطان کولرکتال و 349 روش گزارش دریافت کرده و یک گزارش کاردینال دوره در حدود 3 واریای میانی، نتایج مطالعه نشان داد که هشتم سابقه Familial سرطان کولرکتال با احتمال 0/8 در براد کارگردان کردیده شده است.

نتیجه‌گیری: بر اساس پایه‌های این مطالعه می‌توان چنین نتیجه‌گیری کرد که درمان سابقه Familial سرطان بر ابتلا به سرطان کولرکتال مهربان است برای آن که بیماران ممولی به مرکز‌کاریس سرطان کولرکتال در ایران وجود دارد. از جمله موردی می‌باشد که بیماران مبتلا به سرطان کولرکتال در اولویت بیماران‌های خاص شناخته می‌شوند.

Original Article


Risk of Colorectal Cancer in Relatives: A Case Control Study

Azadeh Safaee, Bijan Moghimi-Dehkordi*, Seyed Reza Fatemi, Elham Maserat, Fatemeh Nemati-Malek, Mohammad Amin Pourhoseinboligh, Mohammad Reza Zali

1- Epidemiologist, Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Shahid Beheshti University (M.C), Tehran, Iran. 2- Gastroenterologist, Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Shahid Beheshti University (M.C), Tehran, Iran. 3- M.Sc. of Medical Records, Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Shahid Beheshti University (M.C), Tehran, Iran. 4- Ph.D. of Biostatistics, Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Shahid Beheshti University (M.C), Tehran, Iran. 5- Ph.D. of Biostatistics, Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Shahid Beheshti University (M.C), Tehran, Iran.

Abstract:

Introduction: In around 10 to 15% of all CRC cases, a positive family history of colorectal cancer is observed. Although increased risk of colorectal cancer in individuals with family history of the disease has been observed consistently in past studies, limited information is available on the colorectal cancer associated with family history in Iran. The purpose of this study is to define colorectal cancer risk associated with family history cancer.

Methods: The present study was designed as an unmatched case control study. Cases were 393 patients that histologically confirmed colorectal carcinomas and 393 controls were randomly selected from among the healthy participants in a health survey. For the cases, the family history was extracted from a standard history form completed by the patients and for the controls, it was obtained through interviews conducted by trained health care providers. Mantel-Hansel Odds Ratio was computed to remove the confounding effect of age and sex.

Results: A positive family history was reported by 36.4% and 24.4% of cases and controls, respectively. Colorectal cancer risk increased two-fold for subjects reporting any first degree relative with cancer. The adjusted odds ratio was 4.8 (95CI: 2.1-8.1), indicating that having a positive family history of colorectal cancer among relatives increases one's risk of colorectal cancer about 4.5-fold.

Conclusion: According to our findings, family history of colorectal cancer increases risk of CRC. As there is no current colorectal cancer screening program in Iran, it is recommended that first degree relatives of patients with colorectal cancer be prioritized for screening programs.

Keywords: Family history of cancer, Relatives, Colorectal cancer.

Accepted:

*Corresponding author: B. Moghimi-Dehkordi, Email: b_moghimi_de@yahoo.com