

2nd KHIBC Cancer Research Conference

Amman, Jordan

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Dr. Suhair Abbas Ahmed Jabatan Hematologi PPSP



Co-organized by:

National Cancer Institute, USA

Duke University, USA

European School of Oncology, Italy



ncers: Preliminary

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rphan Diseases Research Unit, Pasteur y Department, Salah Azaïz Institute, nstitute of Tunis, Tunis, Tunisia, , ⁵ "Study of Hereditary Keratinization Tunisia, ⁶ Anatomy-Pathology a. 7 Dermatology Department, Habib

are involved in the multistep process in development of cancer are generally osum (XP), ataxia-telangiectasia (AT), splay increased genome instability efficiencies. In the present work, we ease patients and relatives.

ses, we focused on XP, BS and FA r parents were interviewed in order to . Genetic investigation was conducted

ne patients and their relatives. The sobserved around XP relatives. ts. Among the four Bloom Syndrome ic cancer. High frequency of cancers gest that deleterious variations on the homozygous and also in the

uch mutations can help for early cancer tegies for rapid molecular screening of nvolved in cancers.



Multiple Myeloma Appears in a New Trend in the East Coast Malaysia

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Background and Objectives: Multiple myeloma (MM) is an ancient disease since bones showing typical MM lesions have been detected in archeological remnants. However, the mortality trends in Malaysia suggest progressive increases in the incidence of the disease during the past fifty years. Nevertheless, this must be interpreted with caution because MM may have been under-diagnosed. In addition, it has been well-established that MM is a disease of the elderly, as the incidence increases steadily with increasing age to a peak age-specific incidence among people older than 80 years, with a median age of 65 years. In addition, MM has also been reported to be more of an urban disease, than it is a rural one. Over the past few years, a different trend of occurrence of MM has been noticed at the Hospital University of Science of Malaysia, especially regarding age distribution and type of environment, being urban or rural.

Materials and Methods: To study this remark systematically, records of all patients with multiple myeloma at the Hospital of Universiti Sains Malaysia (HUSM), from 2005 - 2009 were reviewed. The data was collected and analyzed for the disease distribution according to gender, age group and area of residence.

Results: Of the forty patients diagnosed with MM during the study period, in this study 25 (62.5%) patients were at the age group of 40-60 years. The remaining 15 (37.5%) were more than 60 years of age. The median age was 56 years. The sex distribution showed that twenty five patients (62.5%) were males and 15 patients (37.5%) were females, with a male to female ratio of 1.6. The urban: rural distribution was 1:3, with 10 patients from urban areas, and 30 patients from rural areas. Hence, 75% of all the 40 cases collected came from rural areas.

Conclusion: The data obtained show that the age distribution of MM in the study area is lowered compared to most published reports. In addition, there is a rural predominance of occurrence of the disease as compared to findings in previously reported studies. These differences in the pattern of disease distribution may be attributable to environmental and occupational factors, including the use of agricultural pesticides, or the presence of other un-determined pollutants. Moreover, the possibility of genetic predisposition cannot be excluded.

The 2nd KHIBC MENA Cancer Research Conference

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Tertificate Of Attendance

This is to certify that

Suhair Ahmad

has attended

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