UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

TITLE:

ANALYSIS ON AGE FACTOR THAT ADVANCE CERVICAL CANCER BASED ON STATISTICAL DATA COLLECTED FROM HOSPITAL SEBERANG JAYA FROM 2012 UNTIL 2014

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ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS ON AGE FACTOR THAT ADVANCE CERVICAL CANCER BASED ON STATISTICAL DATA COLLECTED FROM HOSPITAL SEBERANG JAYA FROM 2012 UNTIL 2014.

Cervical cancer occurs more frequently in older people because the population of aged persons is elevating, a better understanding of the characteristic of cervical cancer with respect to age would be useful. The aim of the present study was to determine whether there is any relationship between cervical cancer and age. Data of the patient diagnosed with the cervical cancer from Hospital Seberang Jaya were used to describe the relationship of cervix cancer and ages. The ages of patient diagnosed with cervical cancer ranked into the age of 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79 and 80-89. All cervix cancer cases diagnosed within January 2012 to December 2014 within this hospital are included. Cervix cancer was found in 54 patients of cases in Hospital Seberang Jaya from January 2012 to December 2014. The incidence of cervical cancer increased as the age increased. These data were proven by the p-value result that is 0.0347 for the year January 2012 to December 2014 and which were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) in older patients. The incidence of cervix cancer was comparable among the patients aged 40 to 49 and 60 to 69 years. Thus the frequency of cervix cancer increases with patients' age. Observe trend in cancer could reflect screening practice, environmental and genetic factors, or a combination of this variable. Hence, more ways should be indicated to reduce the number of older patients diagnosed with cervical cancer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Every living cell has its own cells and growth normally to continue its life. The normal cells will growth and divided continuously into a new cell. Sometimes, the cells will growth out of control and it is called cancer cells. This process begins with the growth of abnormal cell and continuously growth until they spread out to the other part of the body. Cancer cell can be spread out to the other part of body for instance cervix cancer can be spread out to the colon but it is not called colon cancer because no matter the cancer cells spread, it still needs to be treated from where it started. Cancer cells can be form of tumours but not all tumours are cancer and tumours that are not cancer are called benign which is the formation of large organs and tissues (American Cancer Society, 2014).

Cancer of cervix (or the other name called cervical cancer) is the abnormalities of the cells in cell lining of the cervix. It begins with the detection of precancerous cells and eventually turns into cancer cell. These changes are called dysplasia. Moreover, there are 2 types of cervical cancer which is squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) and adenocarcinoma which is the cancer cell that started in glandular cell (National Cancer Society Malaysia, n.d). Sometimes, it can be occurring in both types and is called adenosquamous or mixed carcinoma. Mostly like to occur is precancerous type than invasive cancer. Woman younger than 50 years old is mostly cases of cervical cancer are seen. However, women more than 50 years old still get cervical cancer (American Cancer Society, 2014).