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***Malignancies in First-Degree Relatives
of 146 Women with Cervical Cancer
(Buenos Aires, Argentina)***

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Dr. Roberto Estévez, Professor of Clinical Oncology at the Medical School of the University of Salvador, Buenos Aires, Argentina, collected information on cases of cancer among first-degree relatives by interviewing 146 women with invasive cancer of the uterine cervix (probands) diagnosed between October 1976 and October 1999. The UICC Family History Questionnaire (1) was used to collect information from 48 probands.

The presentation will be devoted to show the results of a preliminary

descriptive analysis of the data gathered by Prof. Estévez. It was not possible to estimate cancer risk among first-degree relatives because I was not able to perform neither a case-control study (the dataset contained only information on cases) nor a cohort study. In fact, neither a definite control cohort of relatives was assembled nor I was able to estimate expected number of cancers among relatives by using population-based incidence data (according to the last volume of *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents* published by the International Agency for Research on Cancer [IARC], Buenos Aires is not covered by a population-based cancer registry).

PROBANDS

146 women with cervical cancer were interviewed. Information on all first-degree relatives was collected from 34 probands (23%), while for 112 probands questionnaires provided information only on relatives affected by cancer.

The probands' full date of birth was reported in 47 questionnaires and one questionnaire reported only the year of birth. On the other hand, 98 questionnaires did not give any information on probands' date of birth.

The age at diagnosis was reported for 144 probands. The mean age was 48 years (SD = 12; min-max = 23-83). 64 probands (44%) were under the age of 45 years.

No previous cancers were diagnosed among probands.

FIRST-DEGREE RELATIVES

By interviewing the probands, Prof. Estévez collected information on 330 first-degree relatives (Table 1).

Invasive cancers were diagnosed in 35 relatives belonging to 33 families. 60% of cancers were detected in female relatives (Table 1).

The age at diagnosis was reported for 15 relatives with cancer and its mean value was 53 years (SD = 19; min-max = 28-88).

Table 2 shows cancers diagnosed among relatives by primary site. Malignancies of female genital organs accounted for 46% of cancers in the relatives as a whole and for 76% of cancers in female relatives.

REFERENCE

1. Mussio P, Weber W, Brunetti D, Stemmermann GN, Torhorst J. Taking a family history in cancer patients with a simple questionnaire. *Anticancer Research* **18**: 2811-14, 1998.

<i>Relationship to proband</i>	<i>N. of relatives</i>	<i>Number observed</i>
Fathers	43	14
Mothers	41	10
Brothers	78	0
Sisters	70	10
Sons	50	0
Daughters	48	1
ALL RELATIVES	330	35

Relatives with cancer

First-degree relatives with cancer

<i>Primary site</i>	<i>All relatives</i>	<i>Fathers</i>	<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Sisters</i>	<i>Daughters</i>
Cervix uteri	11	0	5	5	1
Gastrointestinal tract	6	4	2	0	0
Oral cavity and oropharynx	5	5	0	0	0
Ovary	3	0	0	3	0
Soft tissues	2	1	1	0	0
Breast	2	0	1	1	0
Corpus uteri	2	0	1	1	0
Urinary bladder	2	2	0	0	0
Skin (nonmelanoma)	2	2	0	0	0
ALL SITES	35	14	10	10	1