

Non Small Cell Lung Cancer Incidence by Age and Histological Types Distribution

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Key words: lung cancer, NSCLC, squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, age

INTRODUCTION AND AIM Lung cancer is one of the most common malignant neoplasms and the leading cause of tumor-related death in both sexes. As the advancing age is an important risk factor for its development this tumor occurs mostly in elderly people. There are four histological types: small lung cell cancer (SCLC), adenocarcinoma, squamous and large cell carcinoma. The last three are together referred to as non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). This research was conducted to determine the incidence of NSCLC among different age groups and estimate the distribution of different histological types of NSCLC.

METHODS Center for Pathology at Clinical Center of Montenegro was done. The data were analysed using Microsoft Office Excell 2016.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION There were 442 non small cell lung cancers in total and from 2012 to 2014 the number of NSCLCs increased by 11%. The highest incidence of NSCL was noted in individuals aged 60 to 69 (40.04%) and 50 to 59 (30.32%). Out of 364 NSCLCs that were in more details histologically specified, 183 (50.27%) were squamous and 171 (46.98%) were adenocarcinomas. The predominant histological type was squamous, which correlates to high cigarette smoking incidence in Montenegro and more than one third of new cases were diagnosed in people in seventh decade of life, which might be due to late cancer diagnosis.