PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED CANCER (PAC): ANALYSIS OF INCIDENCE, PECULIARITIES AND RISK ITEMS IN APULIA.

Obiettivo: Pregnancy-associated cancer (PAC) is rare (0,1-0,2%) but threatens patient's somatic and psychosocial health. Our aim is to describe the incidence stratified by different items as potential predictors of risk.

Metodi: We collected PACs from 2003 to 2015 in Apulia from regional discharge forms (SDO); the diagnoses are encoded according to ICD-9 and we were also able to extrapolate incidence by year, age, site of neoplasm, nationality and obstetric outcome. The effect of the previous items was estimated (OR).

Risultati: We registered 682.173 pregnancies achieving a cohort of 867 PACs (127,1/100000). Breast cancer was the most common PAC (37,7/100000) and thyroid cancer followed by incidence (22,3/100000). The ranking goes as follows: skin (13,0/100000), lymphoma (11,3/100000), melanoma (6,2/100000), cervical cancer (3,8/100000) and so on. Accordingly 19,2 and 107,9/100000 PACs were diagnosed during or in post-pregnancy respectively. The most valuable risk for PACs was for women aged ≥40 (OR= 4,29, $p < 0.05$); Italian women showed an increased risk (OR=1,29) compared to foreigners. We also found a greater proportion for miscarriage/abortion (200,4/100000) compared to literature. We observed unexplained spikes in incidence in 2006 and 2009 (OR= 1,39 and OR = 1,41) without the expected increasing trend over the years.

Conclusioni: Our data stress the differences with other nationwide population-based studies, for example the higher prevalence of thyroid cancer in our region or the higher rate of miscarriage/abortion. We need to draw up multidisciplinary programs for PACs without overlooking essential tools for cancer patients plus typical requirements coming from obstetric care.