

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Indo-Global Summit & Expo on **Healthcare**

October 05-07, 2015 New Delhi, India

### Incidence of breast cancer in Bangladesh

**Mohd Anisur Rahman Forazy**

Begum Rabeya Khatun Chowdhury Nursing College, Bangladesh

Breast cancer remains a leading dreadful cancer of women in Bangladesh. It has become a hidden burden which accounts 69% death of women. In Bangladesh the rate of breast cancer occurrence is estimated to be 22.5 per 100000 females of all ages; In case of Bangladeshi women, aged between 15-44 years, breast cancer has the highest prevalence 19.3 per 100000 compared to any other type of cancer. Cervical cancer causes in second for this group at 12.4 per 100000. However, this incident rate grows up day to day due to unawareness of the people, lack of confidence about medical treatment, improper screening, maltreatment and lack of motivation to go for Institutional treatment and management. Furthermore, because of poor socio-economic infrastructure and atmosphere which loom large for the social stigma and instilment of fear among the patient, they keep themselves aloof from taking treatment of the patient with cancer. There is a National Institute of Cancer Research and Hospital in Bangladesh which has demonstrated a steady increase of breast cancer in incidence. In Bangladesh, maternal mortality survey (2010) cited that breast cancer was responsible for 21% of death of women between 15-49 years of age. Regardless of variations of unavailable data, it is plainly observable that, breast cancer is fast becoming a major cause of concern. Now a day, it is also a Public Health Concern. The official fight against cancer in Bangladesh can be attributed to the founding of the National Institute of Cancer & Research Hospital, Bangladesh. A study of Northern part of Bangladesh named Khulna Division in 2007-2008 shows that 87% of new cases of breast cancer stage III+, where cancer had spread to other regions and were incurable. The treatment options were rare, hopelessly very expensive and especially country with low resources such as Bangladesh. It has found the majority of the blame is on lack of public awareness for detection. This is inevitably true in the rural areas of Bangladesh. Integrated health policy is needed with qualified and specialized nurses, as nurses play a focal role in medical services. They are part and parcel of the planning care of the patient with cancer. For lack of deft and adroit nurse, the suffering of the patient and unusual death go up. To implement any health policy dexterous nurses are a must. To avoid poor dealing with patients and reduce unwanted and unavoidable death, a crash program must be taken and run to create efficient and caring nurses. Nurses are the first line contact of the patient with the goal of therapeutic communication. So nurses should have knowledge about the cancer detection, planning care, total management, patient & family counseling. As we know early detection of cancer, mainly breast cancer, if timely treated and managed is curable. Therefore, to build up our nurses for taking care of cancer patients as well as early cancer detection a project is a crying need for Bangladesh.

### Biography

Mohd Anisur Rahman Forazy has obtained his Masters of Nursing Science from University of Adelaide, Australia and PhD in Nursing from University of New Castle, USA. He has obtained his 1st PhD degree in the field of Nursing in Bangladesh. He has done overseas job as a Clinical Nursing Supervisor as well as a Nurse Educator. He has various publications nationally and internationally. He is currently the Principal the Begum Rabeya Khatun Chowdhury Nursing College. He has raised the voice and image of Nursing Globally. He is having a regular correspondence with the President of "International Council of Nurses". He has been trying to buildup Nurses work capacity, Global standard, handsome wages and honor of Nurses.

[forazy@gmail.com](mailto:forazy@gmail.com)

### Notes: