

**1 : Regional University Hospital of Ouahigouya, 2 : University Hospital of Tengandogo, 3 : University Hospital Yalgado Ouedraogo, 4 : University Hospital of Bogodogo, 5 : University Hospital Souro Sano.**

ibrahimsavado@gmail.com

**Introduction**

Gynaecological and breast cancers are a real public health problem in Burkina Faso. The latest studies concerning these cancers date back more than 10 years. In daily practice, we observe an increase in the number of cases of gynaecological and breast cancers diagnosed in the country's pathology laboratories. It therefore seems necessary to update the data concerning these cancers. Through this study, our objective is to determine the epidemiological and histopathological aspects of gynaecological and breast cancers in Burkina Faso.

**Material and method**

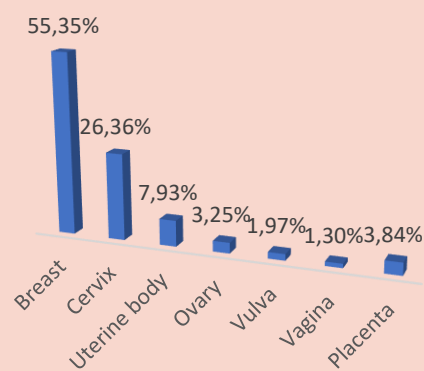
Our study took place in all private and public pathology laboratories in Burkina Faso. It was a retrospective and descriptive study over 31 years, from January 1988 to December 2018. We included in the study all breast and gynaecological cancers (cervix, uterine body, ovary, vulva, vagina and placenta) histologically diagnosed during the study period.

**Résultats 1 : epidemiology**

**Gynaecological and breast cancers**

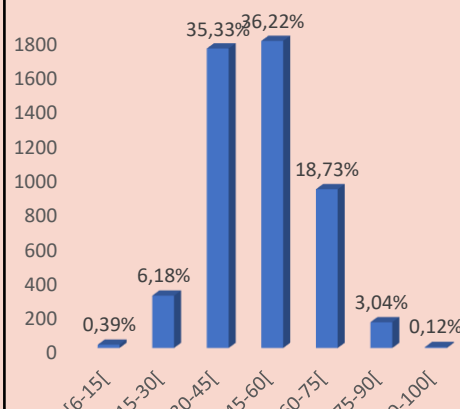
- Between 1988 and 2018, we collected 14587 cases of histologically diagnosed cancers, of which 5471 were gynaecological and breast cancers.
- The average annual frequency of these cancers was 25 cases between 1988 and 1997; 107 cases between 1998 and 2008 and 414 cases between 2009 and 2018.
- The average age of the patients was 48.1 ± 13.6 years.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of gynaecological and breast cancer cases by organ.

Figure 1: distribution of gynaecological and breast cancers by organ.



**Figure 1:** distribution of gynaecological and breast cancers by organ.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of gynaecological and breast cancer cases by age group.



**Figure 2:** distribution of gynaecological and breast cancer cases by age group

**Breast cancers**

- The average age of the patients was 47.9 ± 12.9 years.
- The age group [30-45[ years represented 35.63%.

**Cancers of cervix**

- The average age of the patients was 49.9 ± 12.9 years.
- The age group [45-60[ years accounted for 34.47%.

**Résultats 2 : histopathological aspects**

The histopathological aspects of the few gynaecological and breast cancers are summarised in the table below.

**Table:** histopathological aspects of some gynaecological and breast cancers.

Organs	Histological type	Number	Percentage (%)
<b>Breast (n=3028)</b>	Carcinoma	2969	98,05
	Sarcoma	43	1,42
	Non-hodgkin's lymphoma	16	0,53
<b>Cervix (n=1442)</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma	1285	89,11
	Adénocarcinoma	148	10,26
	Others	9	0,62
<b>uterine body (n=434)</b>	Adénocarcinoma	224	51,61
	Squamous cell carcinoma	155	35,71
	Sarcoma	51	11,75
	Non-hodgkin's lymphoma	4	0,92
<b>Ovary (n=178)</b>	Adénocarcinome	110	61,80
	Squamous cell carcinoma	24	13,48
	Non-hodgkin's lymphoma	20	11,25
	Others	24	13,48

**Conclusion**

There has been a significant increase in the number of cases of gynaecological and breast cancer diagnosed histologically in Burkina Faso. Breast cancer remains the leading female cancer, followed by cervical cancer. The predominant histopathological type is infiltrating carcinoma for breast cancer and squamous cell carcinoma for cervical cancer. Our results are consistent with those from other African countries.

**Bibliographic references**

1. O.M. Lompo, O.E. Domagni, A.M. Sanou, V. Konsegré. Aspects épidémiologiques et histopathologiques des cancers au Burkina Faso. J. Afr. Cancer 2009 ; 1 :207-11
2. K. Amégbor, AK. Alfa, T. Darré, GA. Napo-Koura. Aspects épidémiologiques et histopathologiques des cancers gynéco-mammaires au Togo. Médecine Tropicale 2011 ; 715 :451-53