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**Association between cervical breast cancer and Diabtetes
mellitus among women seeking health care in tertiary hospitals
od south India: A cross sectional study**

Pratik Kumar Chatterjee

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Association between cervical breast cancer and Diabtetes mellitus among women seeking health care in tertiary hospitals od south India: A cross sectional study

Abstract

Background: A consensus report was drafted by the combined efforts of experts from the American Diabetes Society and the American Cancer Society to review the association between the incidence of cancer and diabetes, common risk factors, biologic links and correlation between diabetes treatment and the risk of cancer. They discovered that Type 2 Diabetes may increase the risk of certain cancers (liver, pancreas, endometrium) but the evidence relating Diabetes and Cervical Cancer was inconclusive. This association was extrapolated to be probable due to the shared risk factors which were classified as non-modifiable (age, sex) and modifiable (diet, physical activity, alcohol, smoking). The biologic link established involved hyperglycaemia, hyper-insulinemia with stimulation of IGF-1 axis and inflammation with early evidence showing that metformin may be associated with lower risk of cancer and exogenous insulin with increased risk. **Objective:** To look for the Association between Carcinoma Cervix and Diabetes Mellitus among women. **Methodology:** A total of 120 post-menopausal women diagnosed with carcinoma of cervix were recruited for analysis. A pre-tested diabetes questionnaire was given. Patients were grouped according to their diabetic history. Data was analyzed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 11.5. $p \leq 0.05$ was taken as significant. **Result:** It was seen in our study that 29% of the patients were 60 to 70 years of age, signifying that such ages are at potential risk of cervical cancer in India. A majority (40%) of the women with cervical cancer were multiparous with a parity score greater than P3L3 up to P10L. Among the cases, the most common histological subtype is poorly differentiated large cell non-keratinizing squam

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, carcinoma of cervix, endometrium, non-keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma.