Abstract

Among 1,855 thoracic neoplasms seen from 1971 to 1990, there were 923 with bronchogenic carcinoma (CaBr), 50%. The relation male: female was 1.95:1. Sixty three percent thirty one percent were male. The histologic type were epidermoid 32.28, adenocarcinoma 28.4% and small cells 13.2% in men; in women adenocarcinoma 38.9%, epidermoid 28.9% and mixed 7.7% with a significative difference for both sexes for these neoplasms. Other types were less frequent. There is significative difference between smokers and non smokers of both sexes p < 0.001. Epidemoid, adenocarcinoma, small cells, large cells and mixed were the most frequent in male smokers, in women these varieties were more frequent in nonsmokers. Comparison with the refer- ence group with no CaBr suggests that epidermoid, adenocarcinoma and small cells carcinomas have a great possibility to be found in male smokers. Ninety two percent two percent of cases were stage I11 (Tumor Node Metastasys) with no chance for radical treatment. Only 94 were subject to surgery with 36 total resections. CaBr is un imponant problem in the General Hospital of Mexico. Antismoking programmes must be stressed in relation to the frequency of CaBr in smokers.

Keywords

carcinoma, bronchogenic; tobacco smoke polution: Mexico