قال الله تعالى :

﴿ قُل لَّوْ كَانَ ٱلْبَحْرُ مِدَادًا لِّكَلِمَٰتِ رَبِّى لَنَفِدَ ٱلْبَحْرُ قَبْلَ أَن تَنفَدَ كَلِمَٰتُ رَبِّى وَلَوْ جِئْنَا بِمِثْلِهِۦ مَدَدًا ﴿١٠٩﴾ ﴾

سورة الكهف

صدق الله العظيم

Dedication

I would like to dedicate the benefits of this research to myparents who are encourage me to follow the spiral of education, to my teachers whose efforts are illuminating the pages of this research and paving the way of knowledge for me and to all loyal friends.

ACKNOWLEDGETMENT

Grate full thank and grace to Allah for guiding and helping me finishing this research.

I would like also express sincere thanks and gratitude to my supervisors Dr. Carolein Edward for his keen supervision, guidance and valuable comment and support from the idea of this research until finishing Special thanks to the Statistic department.

Table of Content

Title	Page No
الآية	I
Dedication	II
Acknowledgments	III
Table of content	IV
List of Table and Figure	VI
List of abbreviations	VIII
Abstract(English)	IX
Abstract(Arabic)	X
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Introduction of cancer	1
1.2 The problem of study	2
1.3 Objective	2
1.3.1 General objectives	2
1.3.2 Specific objectives	2
1.4 Thesis out line	2
CHAPTER TOW LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Cancer	3
2.1.1 Cancer spreads	3
2.1.2 Causes of cancer	4
2.1.3 Genes _ the DNA type	4
2.1.4 Symptoms of cancer	4
2.1.5 Cancer classified	5
2.1.6 Cancer Diagnosed and stage	6
2.1.7 Cancer treated	7
2.1.8 Cancer prevented	7
2.2 Previous studies	8
2.2.1 pattern and incidence of cancer at Elobied Hospital	8
2.2.2 Cancer incidence in Khartoum. Sudan	8
2.2.3 common cancer types	9
2.2.4 most common cancer in US	10
2.2.4.1 most common Cancer in women	10
2.2.4.2 most Common Cancer in Men	11
2.2.5 Cancer incidence and mortality in Massachusetts	11

2.2.6 cancer incidence in Shendi and Almtamma localities River Nile state- Sudan 2012	12
CHAPTER THREE MATERIAL AND METHODS	
3.1 Clinical data	13
3.2 Analysis data	13
CHAPTER FOUR RESULTS	
Results	14
CHAPTER FIVE DISSCUTION , CONCLUTION, RECOMMENDATION	
5.1 Dissection	23
5.2 Conclusion	25
5.3 Recommendation	26
References	

List of Tables and Figures

Title	Pages No
Table 2.2.3.1 gives the estimated numbers of new cases and deaths for each common cancer Type	10
Table 4.1 Descriptive Statistics of Males and Females ages, mean and standard deviation	14
Table 4.2 age classes (Males), frequency	14
Figure 4.1 age classes (Males), frequency	15
Table 4.3 Age Classes (Females), frequency	15
Figure 4.2 Age Classes (Females), frequency	15
Table 4.4 Site of Cancers, Frequency and percentages (all Samples)	16
Figure 4.3 Site of Cancers, (all Samples)	17
Table 4.5 Site of Cancers, Frequency and Percentages (Male Sample)	17
Figure 4.4 Site of Cancer (Male Sample)	18
Table 4.6Site of Cancers, Frequency and Percentages (Female Sample)	18
Figure 4.5 Site of Cancer (Female Sample	19
Table 4.7 Cross Tabulation between Age Class (Male) and Cancer Site	19
Table 4.8 Cross Tabulation between Age Class (Females) and Cancer Site	20
Table 4.9 Correlations between Age (Females and Males) and Cancer Site	20
Figure 4.6 Scatter Plot shows a linear relation between the Female ages and Site of Cancer (Female Sample)	21
Table4.10 the coefficients (Female ages and Cancer site)	21
Figure 4.7 Scatter Plot shows a linear relation between the Males ages and Site of Cancer (male Sample)	22
Table4.11 the coefficients (male ages and Cancer site)	22

List of abbreviation

HBV	Hepatitis B Virus
DNA	Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid
CT	Computed Tomography
MRI	Magnetic Resonance
PET	Position Emission Tomography
SD	Stander Deviation
NCR	National Population-based Cancer Registry
ASR	Age Standardized Rate
GIT	Gastro Intestinal Tract
US	United State

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in Statistical Department at Soba university hospital since (2009-2011). The objectives 0f this study was to high light the common cancer frequency at Soba hospital, study the incidence of cancers according to age and gender, and correlate the findings with age and gender. The study was based on 839 patients diagnosed by cancer, and were grouped according to sex, males (n=395), and females (n=444).There mean age, the male (59.09), and female (49.44).

The data c0llected from statistic archive, according to this result the common cancer type between all symbol was bladder cancer (11.1%), according to sex and site of cancer, among the male the gastro intestinal tract cancer (31.3%), and female the reproductive system cancer (28.2), and according to age the study find that, there is signification relationship between age and site of cancer and gender.

ملخص الدراسة :

أجريت هزة الدراسة بمستشفي سوبا الجامعي , وتهدف ألي تسليط الضوء ألي أكثر أنواع السرطانات شيوعا بين المرضي المترددين ألي المستشفي واللذين تم تشخيصهم بالإصابة بمرض السرطان في الفترة (2009م –2011م) , وكذالك دراسة الحالات المصابة بالمرض وعلاقتها.بالعمر والجنس.

استندت الدراسة علي 839 مريض تم تشخيص حالاتهم بالإصابة بالسرطان , جمعت وفقا للجنس , الذكور (ن=395), والإناث(ن=444), ووفقا ألي السن فان متوسط أعمار الذكور (59.09), والإناث(49.81) وفقا لهزه الدراسة وجد أكثر أنواع السرطانات شيوعا بين الجنسين (ذكور وإناث) هو سرطان المثانة المثانة(11.1%) , أما من ناحية الجنس أكثر السرطانات شيوعا بين الذكور هو سرطان الجهاز الهضمي (31.3%) والإناث سرطان الرحم (28.2%) , أما من ناحية الأعمار لوحظ ان كلما زاد عمر الذكور كلما زاد احتمال أصابتهم بالسرطان, أما بين الإناث فليس هنالك علاقة بين العمر والإصابة بالسرطان

وخلصت الدراسة ألي أن الإناث أكثر إصابة بالسرطان من الذكور, وان هناك علاقة واضحة بين مكان السرطان وجنس المريض