

Publieksdag Hersentumoren

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Inn Style, Maarssen

Hersentumoren: hoe vaak komen ze voor?

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In samenwerking met:



Mobile phone can cause cancer: WHO

Moscow, June 1: An expert panel by the World Health Organization (WHO) has established a potential link between the use of mobile phones and brain cancer, the organisation said in a statement on its website.

A group of 31 scientists announced at a meeting of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) that it classified electromagnetic fields as “possibly carcinogenic to humans”, based on an increased risk for glioma, a malignant type of brain cancer, associated with wireless phone use.

“Given the potential consequences for public health of this classification and findings, it is important that additional research be conducted into the long-term, heavy use of mobile phones,” IARC Director Christopher Wild said.



“Pending the availability of such information, it is important to take pragmatic measures to reduce exposure such as hands-free devices or texting.”

The team said it assigned the 2B status to electromagnetic fields, which means there is “limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans”.

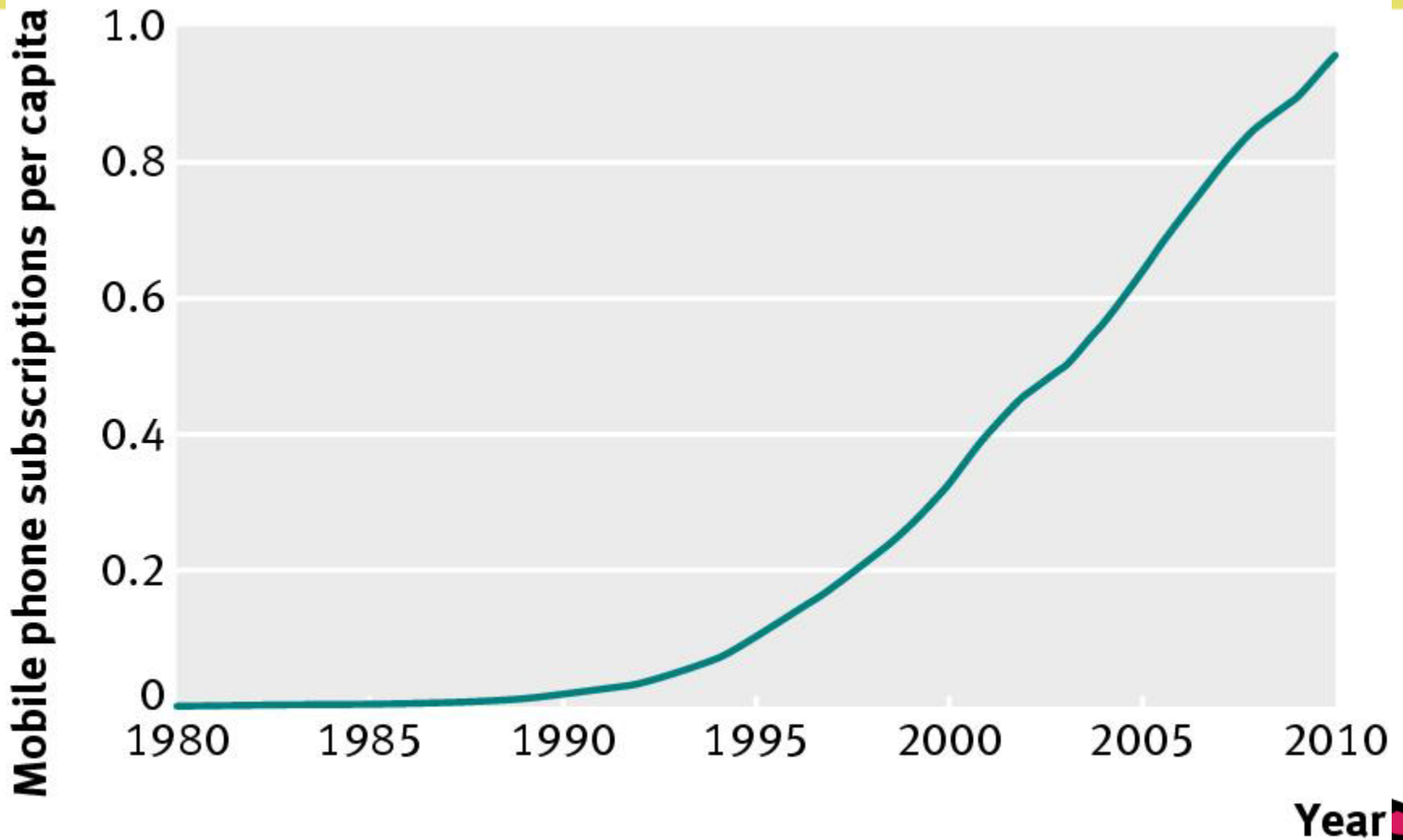
TIPS TO REDUCE RADIATION

- Use wired headset to minimise waves hitting you
- Talk on speakerphone whenever possible
- Don't wear Bluetooth continuously
- Avoid using phone in enclosed areas
- Hold phone little away from ear while talking
- Send text messages

“The evidence, while still accumulating, is strong enough
♦ See Mobile phone... on Pg-10



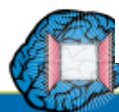
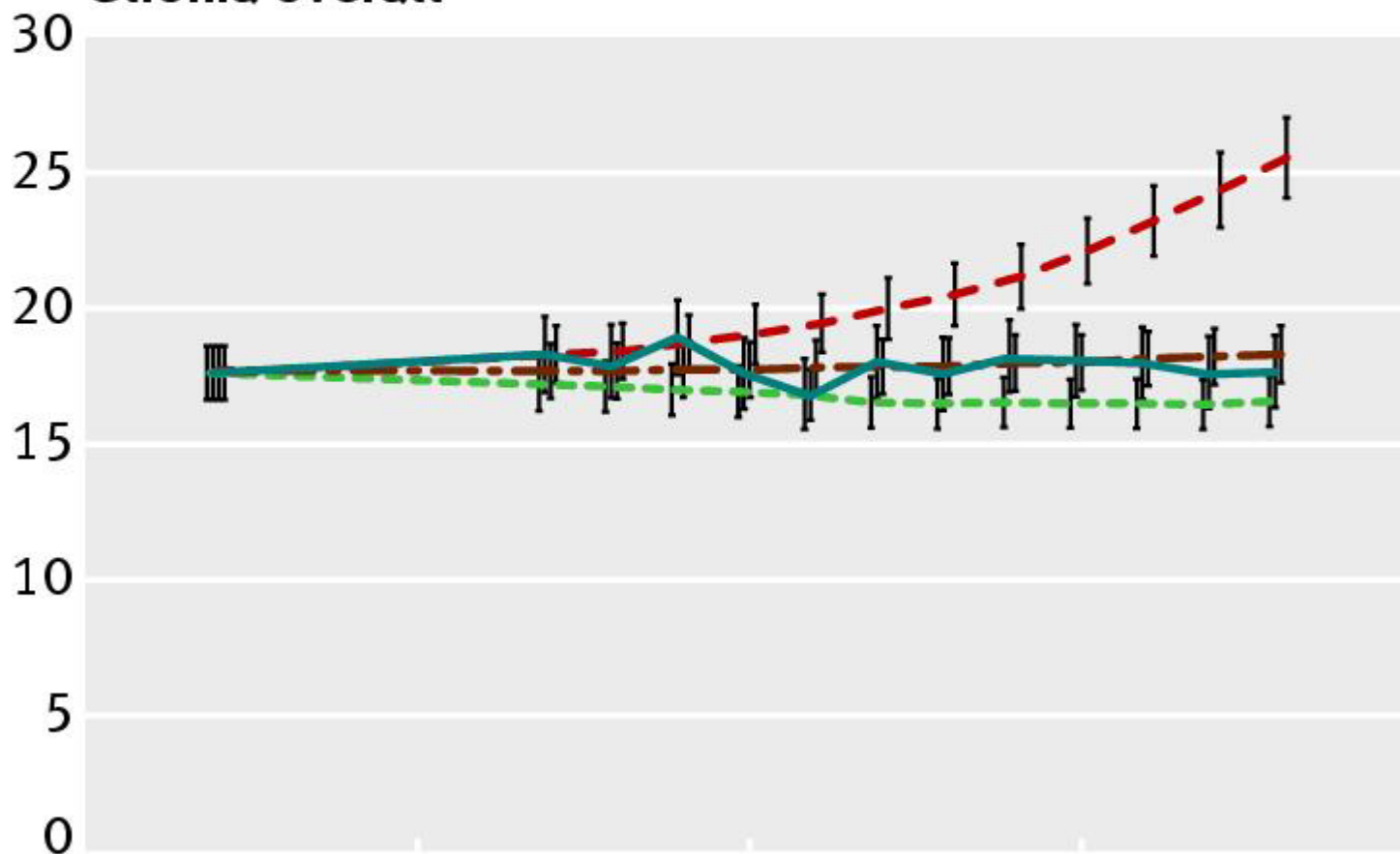
Groei in mobiel telefoongebruik



- Observed
- - - Swedish study, projected
- ⋯ Interphone study, projected
- · - Interphone study, projected, relative risk >1

Glioma overall

Rate of glioma
(per 100 000 people/year)



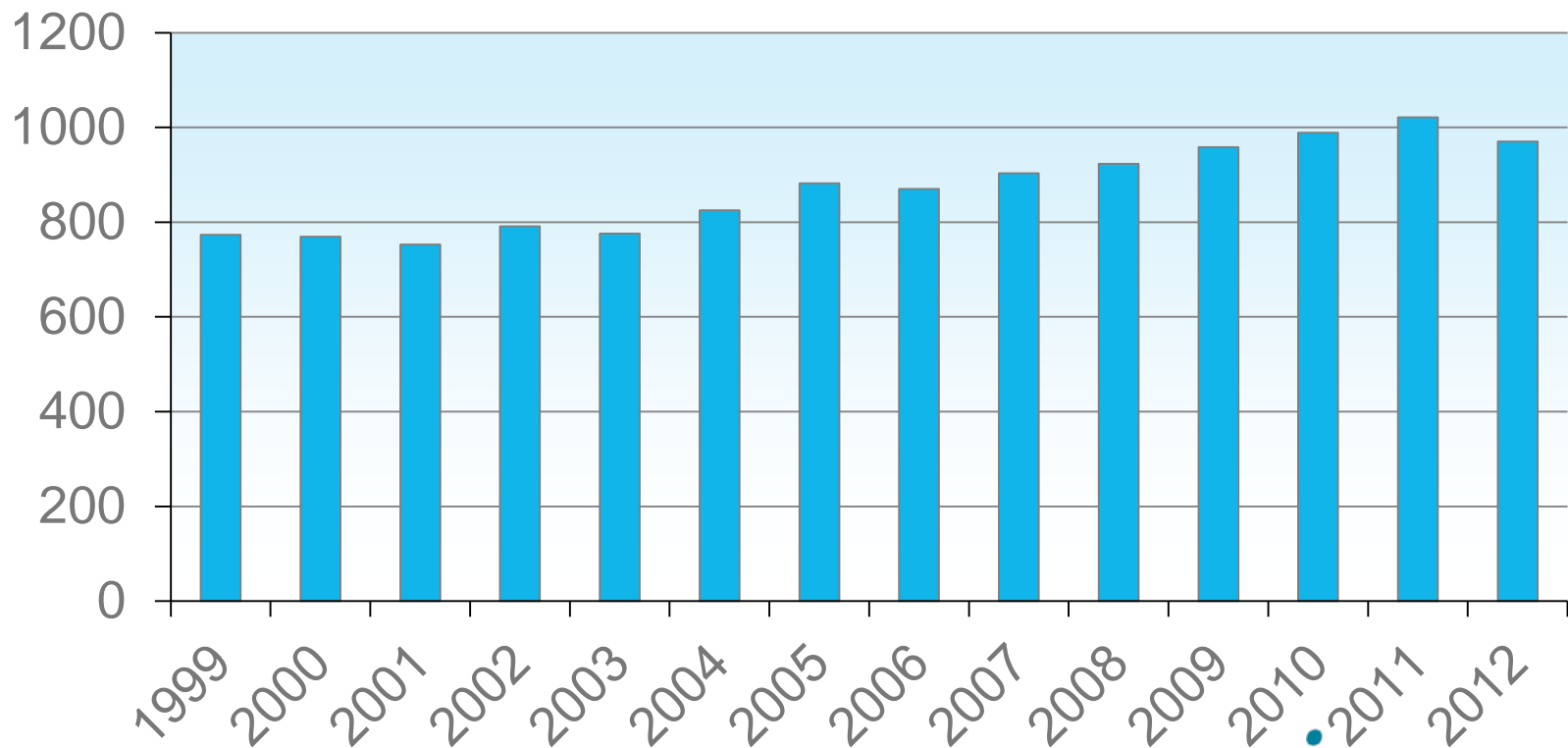
Hoe kan dat?

- Zwakke plekken in design van studies
- Deelnemers werd gevraagd hoe vaak zij mobiel hebben gebeld
- Als dit soort gegevens gekoppeld wordt aan telefoonmaatschappij-data: enorme verschillen in gerapporteerd en daadwerkelijk gebruik!



Maar wat zien we in Nederland?

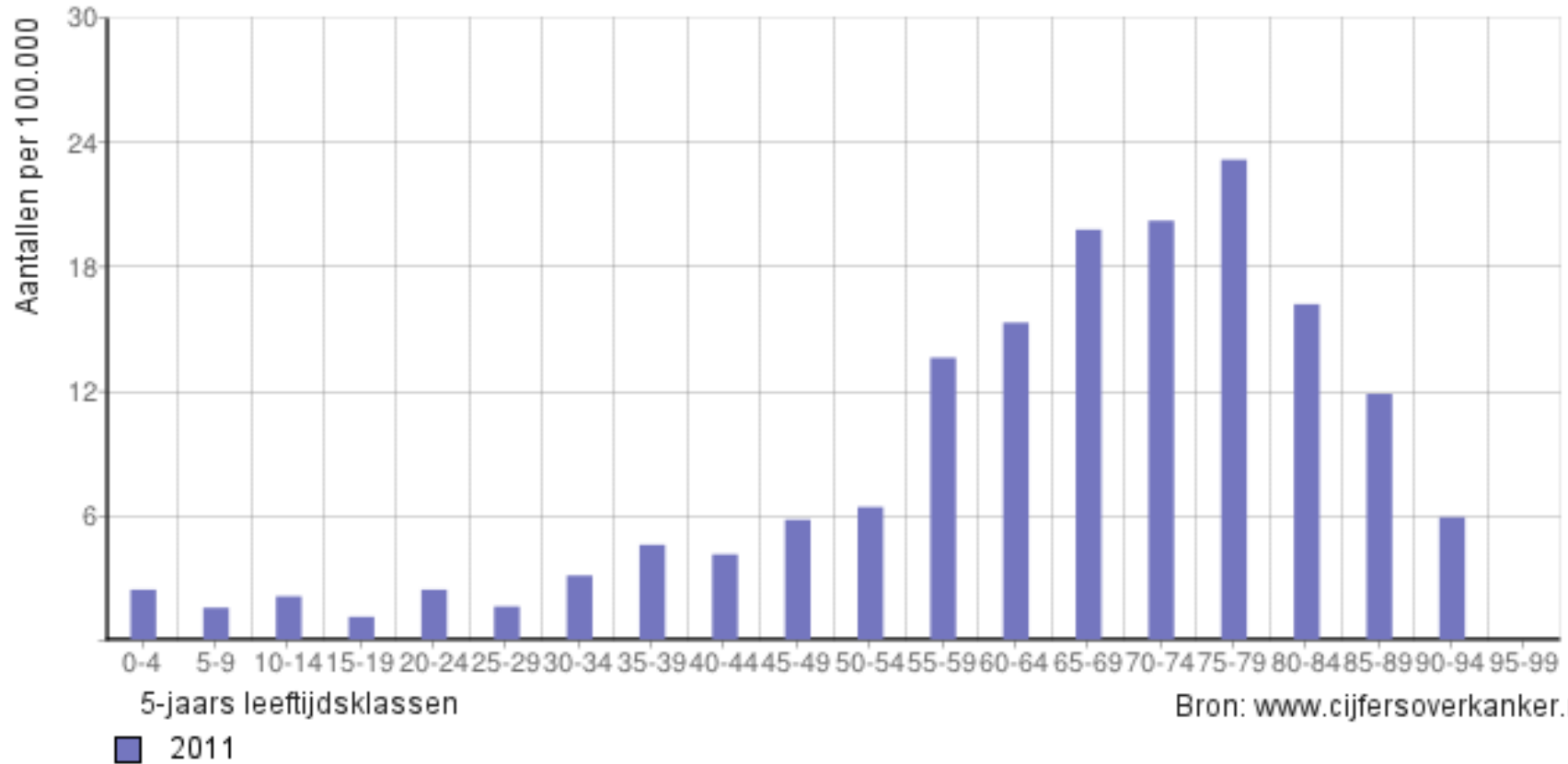
Gliomen



KNL integraal
kankercentrum
Nederland

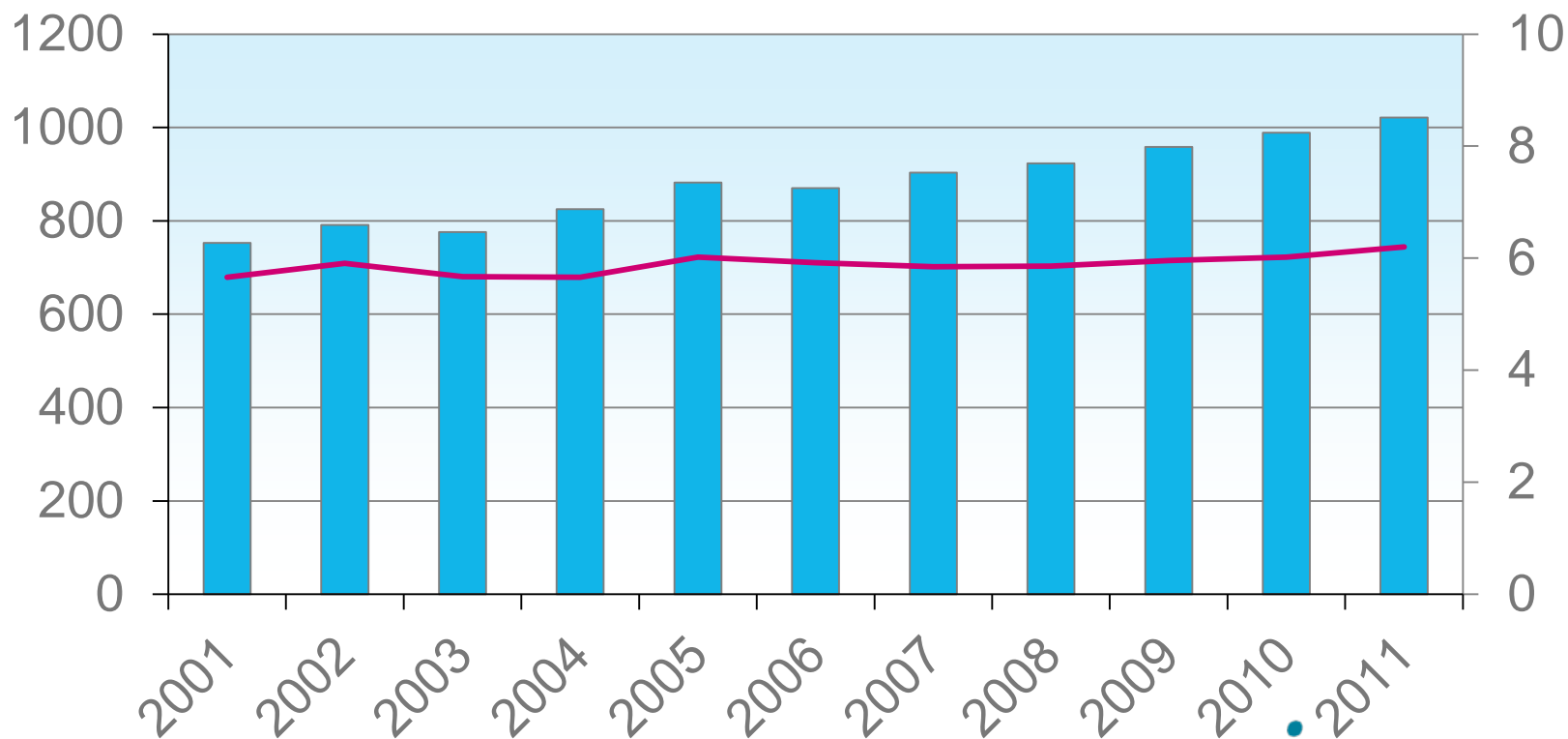


Risico grootst op leeftijd 75-79 jaar

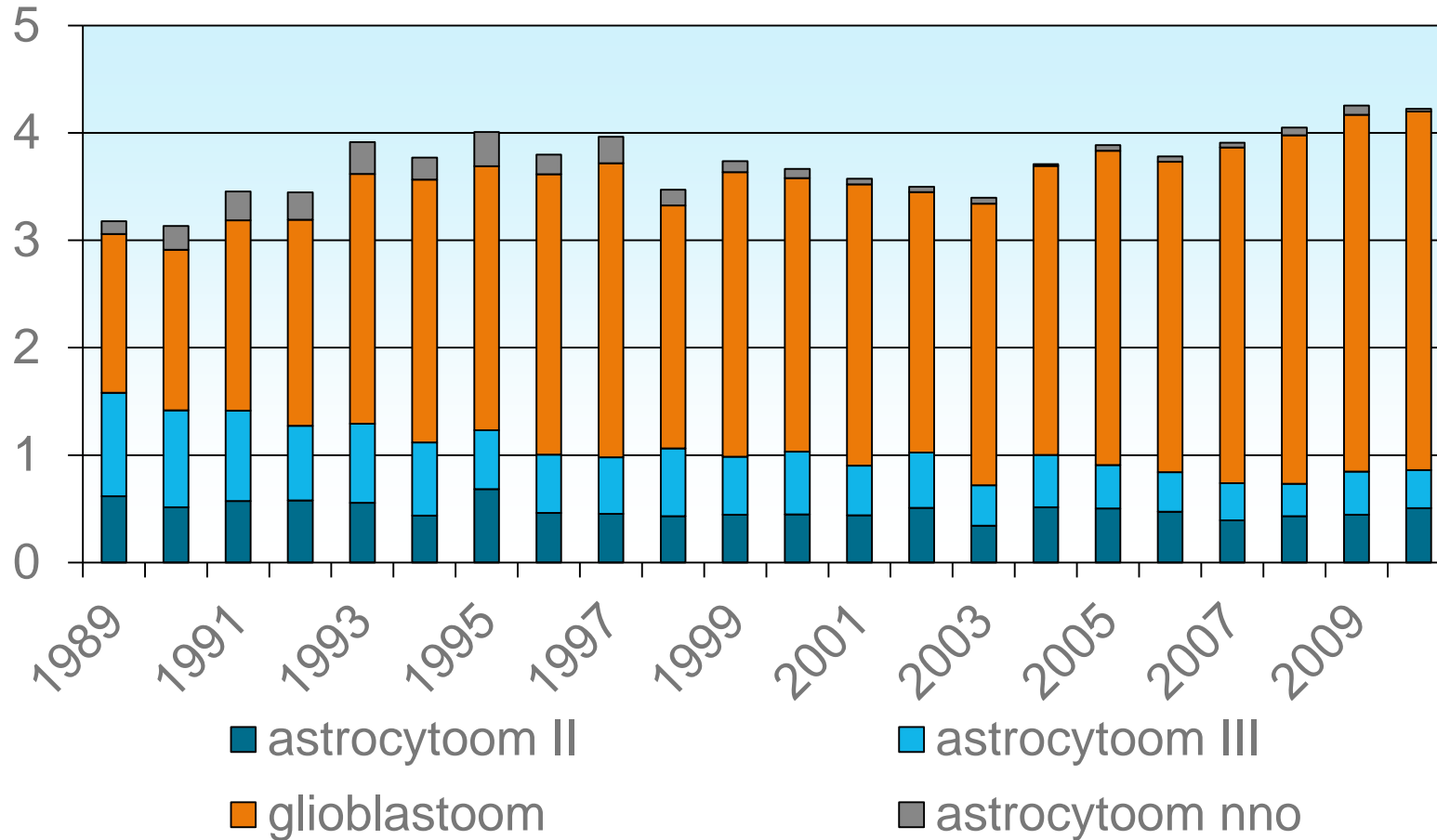


Gecorrigeerd voor vergrijzing

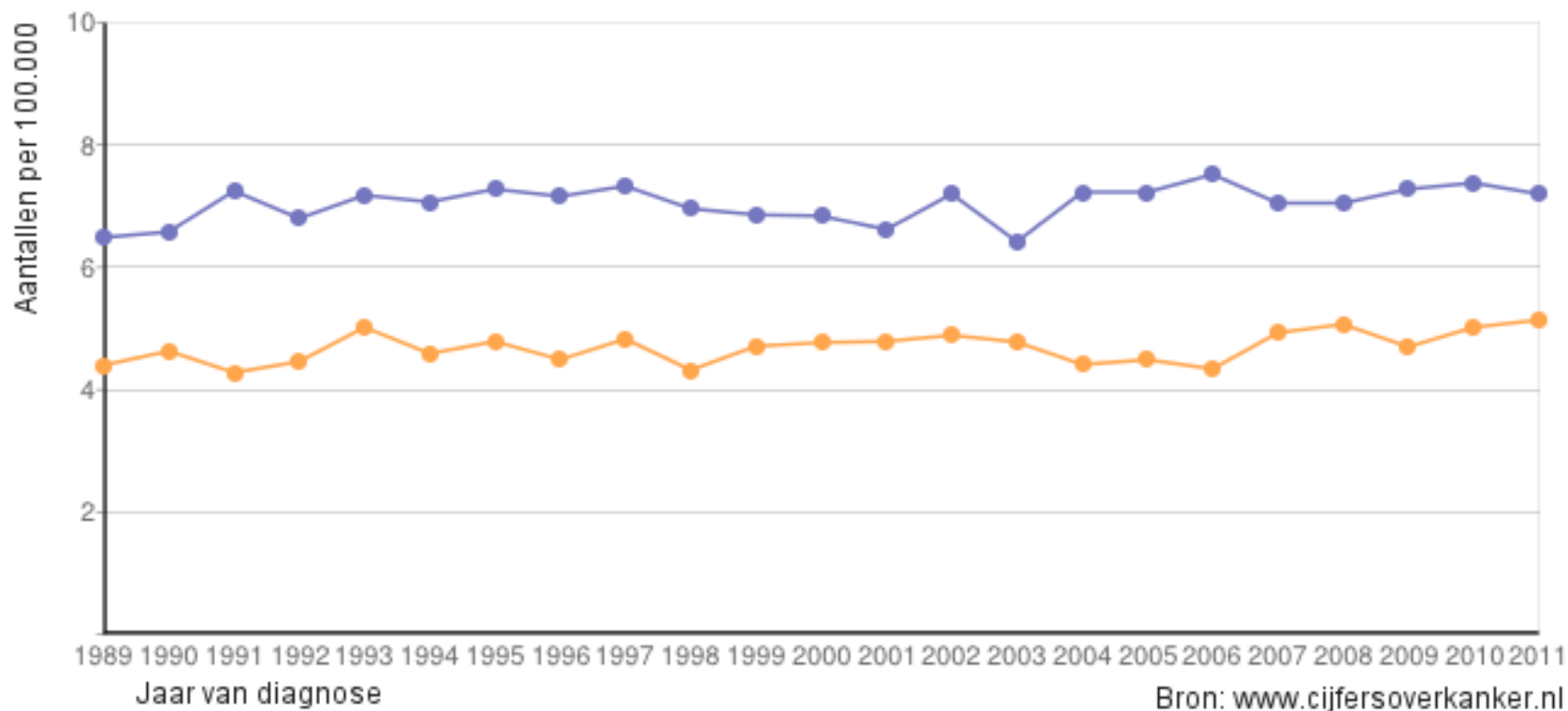
Gliomen (ESR)



Astrocytroom (ESR)



Hersentumoren, man vs vrouw



Life-time risico op maligne hersentumor:

Mannen: 0.66%

Vrouwen: 0.47%



Tot besluit

- Per jaar ongeveer 1200 nieuwe patiënten in Nederland met kwaadaardige primaire tumor van het centrale zenuwstelsel
 - Het glioblastoom (helaas) de meest voorkomende tumor
- Daarnaast jaarlijks ongeveer 800-900 mensen met goedaardige tumor
- Ongeveer 1500 patiënten met uitzaaiingen van andere tumoren naar de hersenen
 - met name vanuit de longen



- Toename?
- Ja, in absolute zin wel, door:
 - veroudering van bevolking
 - betere diagnose
 - minder onbekende tumoren
 - verschuivingen binnen tumorsoorten: bijvoorbeeld van astrocytoom III naar glioblastoom
- Nee, niet in relatieve zin



Dank voor uw aandacht!

