

Prostate Cancer Incidence and Diagnosis in Urban Kenya: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Background: Prostate cancer (PCa) is rated the second most common cancer and sixth leading cause of cancer deaths among men globally. Prostate cancer is disproportionately high among African men compared to males from other races (Iarc., 2012). In Kenya it is ranked as number one killer cancer (KDHS 2014). We therefore systematically reviewed the available literature on prostate cancer in Urban Kenya and provided a Kenya perspective on rates of PCa based on available data in the region.

Methods: The study applied an in-depth systematic review of Kenya's cancer policies, Kenya cancer registry's, with additional search of Google Scholar and WHO African region websites, for studies that estimated incidence rate of PCa in any African location and guidelines, a qualitative analysis of results from a section of a semi-structured key informant survey focused on the opinions of clinicians delivering cancer services.

Results: To investigate the incidence and diagnosis of Pca, the study surveyed cancer registry that's spans 14 of the 47 counties in Kenya during 2013 to 2018. It sampled 1048 cancer records and 12 health-care facilities. We estimated a pooled PCa incidence rate of 22 per 10000 populations, and also reported a median incidence rate of 19.5 per 10000 populations. We observed an increasing trend in PCa incidence with advancing age and very low screening almost zero for Kenyans living in the rural areas.

Discussion and conclusion: Although the Nairobi Cancer Registry has attempted to collect data with respect to the prevalence of types of cancer based on participating facilities in Nairobi, there is still a large gap for such coordinated data at national level. We hope our findings may further assist at identifying relevant gaps, and contribute to improving knowledge, research, and interventions targeted at prostate cancer in Africa.

Keywords: Prostate cancer, Risk factors, Diagnosis, PSA

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