

Saga krabbameinsrannsókna á Íslandi

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08.01.2014

Upphafið: Níels Dungal

Dungal N: Lung carcinoma in Iceland. Lancet **1950**;6624:245-7.

Ein grein hvort ár 1951 og 1952: Report from Iceland

Dungal N. Cancer in Iceland with special reference to **stomach cancer**.

Schweiz Z Pathol Bakteriolog 1955;18:550-6

CANCER IN ICELAND

Moynihan Lecture delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England

on

19th January 1955

by

Niels Dungal

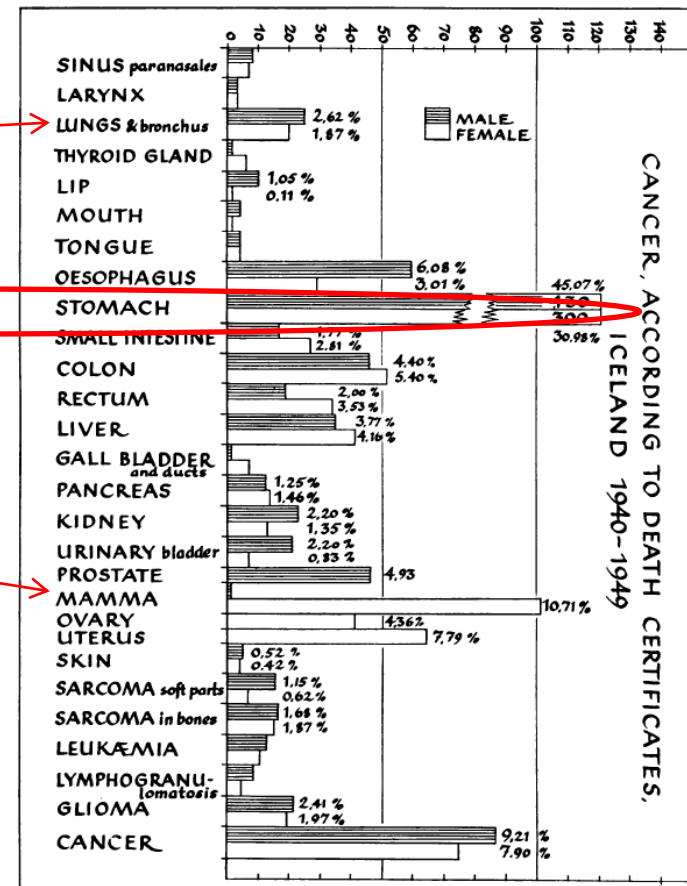
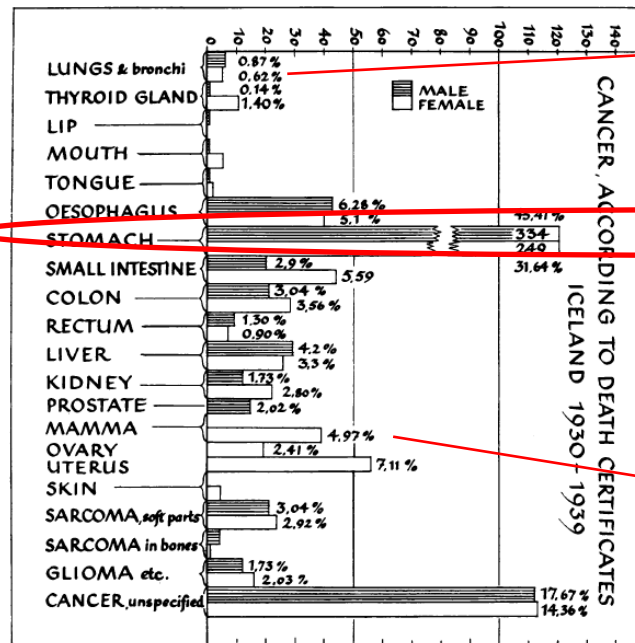
Professor of Pathology, University of Iceland

INTRODUCTION

IN THE MEDICAL literature very little has been heard about cancer in Iceland. Not that this sub-arctic island should in any way be remarkable for its cancer incidence, but so much is being told and written about cancer in various countries all over the world, that a short report on cancer incidence in Iceland seems to be justifiable, if not for any other reason than to fill out a blank in the cancer records of the world.

TABLE 3

TABLE 2



There is no doubt that in Iceland the consumption of fat is very high, particularly in the rural areas, where carcinoma seems to be just as frequent, if not more so, than in the towns. Whether this may influence tumour growth in the stomach, we cannot say.

But the great difference in the frequency rate of gastric carcinoma among populations with different food habits should induce us to perform further inquiries in this field of investigation. In spite of all that has been done in cancer research, our knowledge about this type of cancer is so slight, that we should not neglect any path of investigation which might lead to some valuable information on its etiology.

POLYCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS IN ICELANDIC SMOKED FOOD

ESMÉ J. BAILEY AND NIELS DUNGAL

*From the Department of Pathology, St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
and the Department of Pathology, University of Iceland*

Received for publication June 2, 1958 Br J Cancer. **1958**; 12: 348–350

THE incidence of carcinoma of the stomach in Iceland is very high compared with rates for England and Wales and the United States (Doll, 1956 ; Dungal,

DISCUSSION

The high proportion of some hydrocarbons is very striking in mutton and trout, both of which have been exposed to long periods of smoking in the country. Yet those polycyclic hydrocarbons which are found in the highest quantities, such as acenaphthylene, phenanthrene, fluorene and anthracene must be considered without carcinogenic activity. The only strong carcinogen found in the smoked food is 3 : 4 benzpyrene, of which 2·1 μ g. was found in smoked trout. As such smoked trout is daily food in some localized regions for the greater part of the year, it might explain the frequency of gastric carcinoma in these regions.

[Cancer](#). 1963 Nov;16:1461-96.

**AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF
GASTRIC CANCER.**

[WYNDER EL](#), [KMET J](#), [DUNGAL N](#), [SEGI M](#).

77 tilvísanir

Upphaf rannsókna á brjóstakrabba- meini á Íslandi

Lög um dánarvottorð á Íslandi

ACTA CHIRURGICA SCANDINAVICA
SUPPLEMENTUM 338

CANCER OF THE BREAST

A CLINICAL STUDY
OF TREATED AND UNTREATED PATIENTS
IN ICELAND 1911–1955

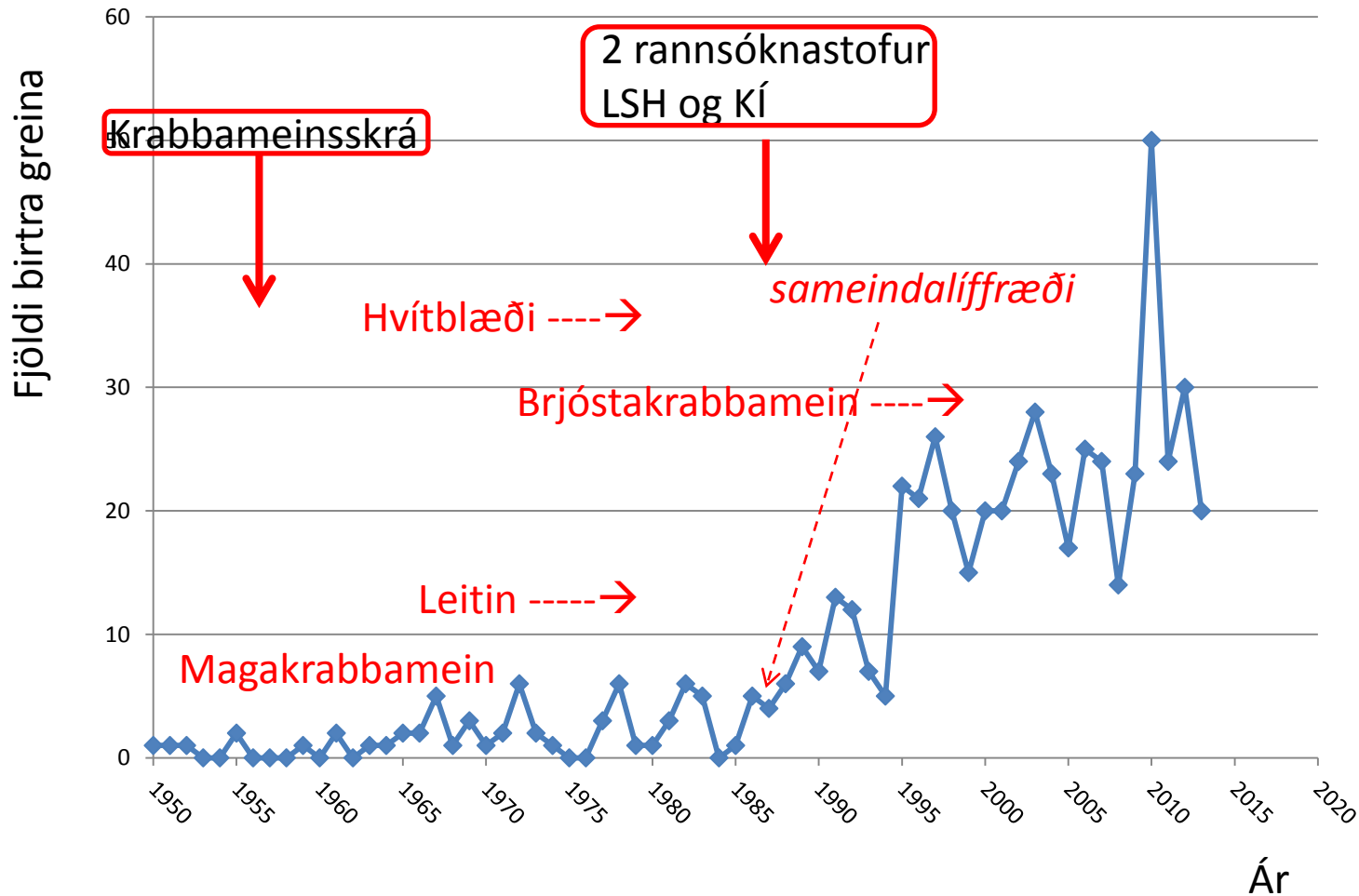
BY
GUNNLAUGUR SNÆDAL

STOCKHOLM 1964

Ísland og krabbamein á PubMed

- 858 titlar frá 1950
- Dregnar frá greinar sem:
 - Eru ekki íslenskar
 - Fjalla ekki um krabbamein
 - Ritstjórnargreinar
- → 575: en þar vantar: t.d. Baily & Dungal 1958, EUROGAST og sjálfsagt fleira

Fjöldi birtra greina árlega um krabbameinsrannsóknir á Íslandi frá 1950



Vettvangur krabbameinsrannsókna

- Krabbameinsfélagið: Krabbameinsskrá og Rannsóknastofa í sameinda- og fumulíffræði, nú Rannsóknastofa í krabbameinsfræðum
 - (tæplega 50% af brjóstakrabbameinsrannsóknum)
- Landspítali: Rannsóknastofa í meinafræði, Rannsóknastofa í frumulíffræði (ca. 25% af brjóstakrabbameinsrannsóknum), klínískar deildir
- UVS og ÍE: 25 greinar frá ÍE 2006; flestar 6 árið 2008
- Miðstöð lýðheilsuvísinda
- Lífvísindasetur

Viðfangsefni og nálgun

- Krabbein í: **2013**
 - Maga
 - Skjaldkirtli
 - Lungum
 - Blöðruhálskirtli **4**
 - Brjóstum **3**
 - Leghálasi
 - Ristli **3**
 - Nýrum **1**
 - annað **2**
- Hvítblæði
 - Faraldsfræði **8**
 - Meinafræði **3**
 - Erfðafræði **2**
 - Sameindalíffræði **2**
 - Frumulíffræði **2**
 - Afdrif – lifun **2**
 - Meðferð
 - Lyf, efni úr íslenskri náttúru
- Lýðheilsa – félagslegir þættir – næringarfræði – hjúkrun **8**

Brjóstakrabbameinsrannsóknir

PubMed leit að “breast cancer” AND “Iceland”:

242 greinar frá 1965

- Dregnar frá greinar
 - þar sem er enginn ísl. höfundur
 - greinar sem fjalla almennt um margar gerðir krabbameina, ekki brjóstakrabbamein sérstaklega:
- 182 (ca. 1/3 af öllum birtum greinum um krabbamein), þar af 11 birtar 1990 og fyrr
- Þar af fjalla tæplega 50 um BRCA2

“breast cancer” AND “Ireland”: 953

“breast cancer” AND “Finland”: 1801

“breast cancer” AND “Sweden”: 3394

Kapphlaupið um að finna “Brjóstakrabbameinsgenið”

Tvær íslenskar rannsóknastofur taka þátt:

*Landspítali: Valgarður Egilsson og Rósa Björk
Barkardóttir*

*Krabbameinsfélagið: Jórunn Erla Eyfjörð og Helga M.
Ögmundsdóttir*

BRCA1 og BRCA2

Tvö áhættugen fyrir brjóstakrabbamein:

BRCA1 - 1993

BRCA2 – 1994:

Tengsl við brjóstakrabbamein í körlum

“Íslenska stökkbreytingin” *999de/5*

Sjaldgæf íslensk stökkbreyting í BRCA1

Efniviður – gagna-/sýnasöfn

- Krabbameinsskráin frá 1954
- Lífsýnabanki Krabbameinsfélagsins
- „Dungalssafn“ – sýnasafn Rannsóknastofu í meinafræði frá ca. 1930
- Sýnasafn Rannsóknastofu í veirufræði
- Hjartavernd
- Íslensk erfðagreining

Fjármögnun

- Stórir bandarískir styrkir
- NCU og aðrir norrænir styrkir
- Evrópustyrkir
- RANNÍS
- Vísinda- og tækjasjóður Krabbameinsfélagsins
- Fyrirtæki, einstaklingar
- Góðgerðarfélag

Umræða um krabbameinsrannsóknir

- SKÍ
- „Janúarráðstefnurnar“

Gildi krabbameinsrannsókna á Íslandi

- „Einstakur“ efniviður – áreiðanlegar og ítarlegar upplýsingar, gott utanumhald
- En – oft er fjöldinn of lítill: samvinna nauðsynleg
- Íslenskar krabbameinsrannsóknir skipta máli:
 - Níels Dungal og magakrabbameinið: 77 tilvísanir í Wynder *et al.* 1963
 - BRCA2: Thorlacius *et al.* 1996: 376 tilvísanir
 - Fjöldi greina með tugi tilvísana

Frjósemi í rannsóknum

- Aðstaða og “réttu fólkið”
- Fjármagn
- Fjölbreytni

