

CHAPTER -6

CONCLUSION

Among females in Indian metropolitan cities such as Delhi, Kolkata, Pune, Tripura, Bangalore, and Mumbai, along with the Northeast, breast cancer stands as the primary cause of illness and death. In rural areas like Barshi, it ranks as the second most prevalent condition. The etiology of breast cancer in numerous Population-Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) in India reveals an escalating prevalence of both incidence and mortality. This surge can be largely attributed to rapid urbanization, industrialization, population growth, and aging affecting nearly all regions of the country.

In India, various factors, including marital status, location (rural or urban), BMI, breastfeeding, waist-to-hip ratio, low parity, obesity, alcohol intake, chewing tobacco, smoking, lack of exercise, diet, and environmental elements, significantly contribute to the increased incidence of cancer. The higher prevalence of breast cancer in younger women remains unclear. Delays in disease manifestation in certain regions of India are often linked to factors such as illiteracy, lack of awareness, and financial constraints. Consequently, late diagnoses occur, leading to elevated mortality rates.

The absence of a structured breast cancer screening program, the limited availability of diagnostic tools, and societal apathy toward women's health, particularly in the predominantly patriarchal Indian society, are key factors fueling the growing prevalence of cancer of the breast. Consequently, almost all patients in this context receive treatment only when their cancer has advanced to later stages and