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# Content





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# Upon some features of cancer in Australia: 1982-2006.

*"Psychic illnesses are the result of a disturbance of the natural capacity for love", Wilhelm Reich*

*For there is only the one ideal in HUMAN relationships, and that is as that given by HIM WHO IS the way, the truth, the light: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Edgar Cayce*

*"You shall love your neighbor as yourself", Jesus Christ*

## 1. Summary

Sigmoidal and Universal representations are considered again [1-3] for statistical data on cancer in Australia in the period of 25 calendar years (1982-2006) [4] in view to reveal in more detail some particular features of cancer development.
All results are presented in tables and figures which suggestively allow revealing conclusions about structure, nature and amplitude of cancer development. The basic conclusions are that
(a) cancer has a social origin, more exactly it is triggered and driven by inter-human relationships and involves groups of individuals;
(b) the ratio between cancer incidence in the male and female populations (MP and FP, respectively) shows the strong coupling of cancer development in both these populations. This ratio tends to the golden ratio value [3] revealing also social changes in Australian society according to global rules occurring especially after 1995.
(c) it appears that the main human relationship driving cancer is sexual activity as Wilhelm Reich pointed out in his thorough studies [5]. However, sexual interaction is based on the mental activity driving also all social events for which FP has the predominant role.

## 2. Raw statistical data and their representations

Statistical data considered in this study are taken from reported data on internet [4] by Australian Institute of Health and Welfare which issued by request a written permission to use them in such study.
Data called as ***incidence rates (IR)*** in these reports and noted in this study as $\theta(t)$ represent the number of new cases of cancer registered in a calendar year for a group of 100,000 in the segment of 5 years of age. 17 segments of population are considered with the age of 0-4; 5-9; 10-14;…80-84 age years (ay) for which the age is considered as t = 4; 9; 14; 19; 24; 29;…84 age years, respectively.

Incidence rates are given for each sex, all types and for each type of cancer coded according to ICD 10.
According to general pattern of $\theta(t)$ available for all and each type of cancer, two important representations were previously considered and continued in this study, namely:
Sigmoidal representation (S-Rep):

$$\theta(t) = a/(1+b*\exp(-c*t)) \quad (2.1)$$

and Universal representation (U-Rep):

$$\ln(\theta(t)) = N*\ln(Ao-t) + M \quad (2.2).$$

It is important to reveal the significance of parameters for each representation in view to discuss the results.

S-Rep:

a = the saturation value of incidence rate for $t\to\infty$;
t1/2 = ln(b)/c = the half time = the age at which $\theta(t1/2) = a/2$;

U-Rep

(see the general significances given by topoenergetic principles of composite systems, [1-3, 6]):
M ~ ln Ctr; -M/N ~ ln ctr ; -N^2/M ~ CS , (2.3)

where:
Ctr = the transforming component in the system = the part of population developing a type of cancer;
ctr = the kinetic entity (structural unit) forming Ctr = cluster of population/organ or group of organs/tissues/cells/etc. responsible for cancer development;
CS = coupling strength between Ctr and Cin (inert component = part of population from the segment of 100,000 not developing cancer). CS is a measure for cancer susceptibility of the considered population.
Ao = asymptotic age at which $\theta\to\infty$.
These basic parameters define the cancer development of a specific group of population on a calendar year, i.e. the cancer ontogeny for this group. Taking into account different calendar years and/or different groups of population and/or different conditions for the same group, etc., some linear relationships between two ontogenic parameters (x, y) can be established and defined as:

$$L(x, y):\ y = n1*x + m1 \quad (2.4)$$

where (n1, m1) define the first phylogeny of the group(s) considered characterized by the ontogenic parameters (x, y). According to the topoenergetic

principles ontogenic and first phylogenic parameters define the nature and amplitude of the cancer process for the population group(s) ([6] and the cited references therein).
Higher phylogenies can be established as:

$$L(n1, m1): \; m1 = n2*n1 + m2 \tag{2.5}$$

and so on.

## 3. S-Rep

All non-linear regressions resulted with correlation coefficients better than 0.99. One of the most important aspects of cancer revealed by statistical data is that incidence rate for each type of cancer in MP is systematically higher than in FP after 50 ay. Figure 1 shows the dependence of the ratio of incidence rate of all cancers in MP to FP on the age taking into account the average values on the all period of 25 calendar years. It can observe that this ratio is <1 starting from 24 ay when breast cancer begins up to 54 ay when prostate cancer becomes more prominent.
Figure 2 shows this fact more clear and has substantiated the prior assumption about the strong connection between C50 and C61, namely: the highest rate of C50 triggers C61 [2, 3].
Figure 3 evidences almost constant higher values of incidence rate for all cancers in MP than in FP at t(age)→∞. However, t1/2 shows an abrupt decrease (Figure 4). This higher susceptibility to cancer can be connected to dramatic social changes occurred starting at 1988 by falling the iron curtain and massive immigration from east to west affecting also the Australian society. It is important to observe that (Figure 4): (i) MP shows a step-like decrease in 1993, while FP shows a derivative-like shape centered on 1991-1992. This appears as the FP sensed in advance the social changes at global level by increasing t1/2 as defense reaction and after (ii) a dramatic decrease as a reaction of confusion/panic attack to social instability followed by (iii) an almost constant recovery starting with 1995. The last two stages are also present in fact also in MP behavior, but with smaller amplitude. In 1990 socialist countries tried to counteract this confusion by efforts in pumping on the international market products obtained especially by technological espionage. However, they were not properly prepared for a free market and free competition and in the next years big factories disappeared with their not-salable stocks. This process has involved directly and indirectly all mankind over the world and corresponds to the three stages mentioned in FP behavior.
Figure 5 shows the ratios between MP and FP for a and t1/2. It can observe that a(MP)/a(FP) shows a drop in 1995 and its average value up to 2006 is 1.77 ± 0.09 which is very close to the golden ratio (1.618…). It appears that Australian

society has changed after 1995 in accordance with global rules because the ratio a(MP)/a(FP) averaged over the last decade and covering almost all human races and geographic regions has resulted more close to the golden ratio [3].

Figures 6-9 show the same dependences for C61 and C50 as the most representative cancer types for the two populations, respectively. The difference between the two populations as reaction to social changes is that C50 reached a constant susceptibility to cancer after 1994, while C61 shows a continuous increase of this susceptibility (decrease of t1/2) after a constant plateau over 1995-2002.

It is interesting to compare these values for several types of cancer in which different noxious factors play an important role, for instance air, UV radiation and food.

Figures 10-12 represent the dynamics of C33-C34 cancer for which also the ratio of the incidence cases in MP increases continuously with the age, but decreases exponentially with calendar year on the 25 years period considered. This shows that lung cancer has a continuous higher risk in FP mainly by smoking. However, t1/2 shows a continuous increase with calendar years in both populations. In Figure 11 it can observe easy two regions with linear decay for the ratio a(MP)/a(FP) intersecting each other in 1993. This behavior change in this type of cancer reveals also the coupling between MP and FP and also the social feature.

Figures 13-15 represent the dynamics of C43 mainly produced by UV radiation. The same conclusions are available here with the difference that values for MP increase with calendar years while the FP ones are almost constant.

Figures 16 and 17 represent the dynamics of C18-C20 for which a slight decrease in t1/2 can be observed at approximately 1993.

Table 1 gathers the average and standard values (68.3% confidence level) of a and t1/2 for all cancers and some of the most important types of cancers for MP and FP on the 25 calendar years period. It can observe that standard deviation values for MP are bigger than for FP which reveals the fact that MP reactivity to social and environment changes is higher than for FP. This fact explains that FP is the driving force in social events, while MP has a secondary role. The values for a and t1/2 are averaged over all 25 cy period, but important turning points can be revealed by their graphic representations as in Figure 5. The ratio t1/2(MP/FP) is almost constant and approximately 1 for all types of cancers.

Figure 18 shows the second phylogeny based on L(c, ln(b)) at which some FP cancers do not belong (framed ones). From mathematical point of view the linear correlation L(c, ln(b)) demonstrates that: (1) the retrieval of raw data was correct; (2) S-representation is defined only by 2 independent quantities; and (3) physically these quantities are a and t1/2.

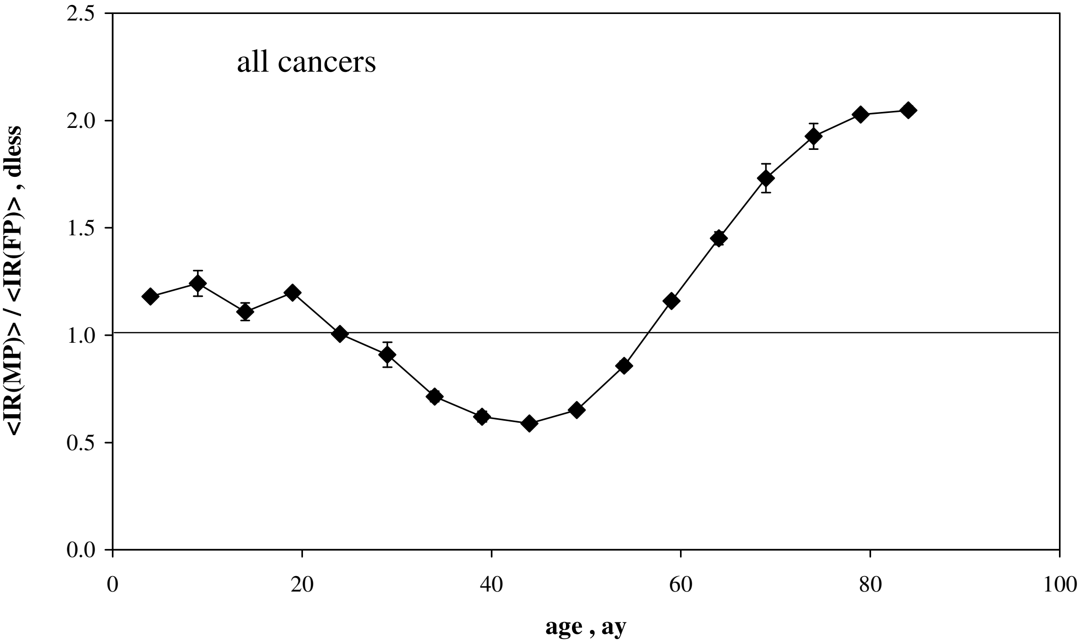
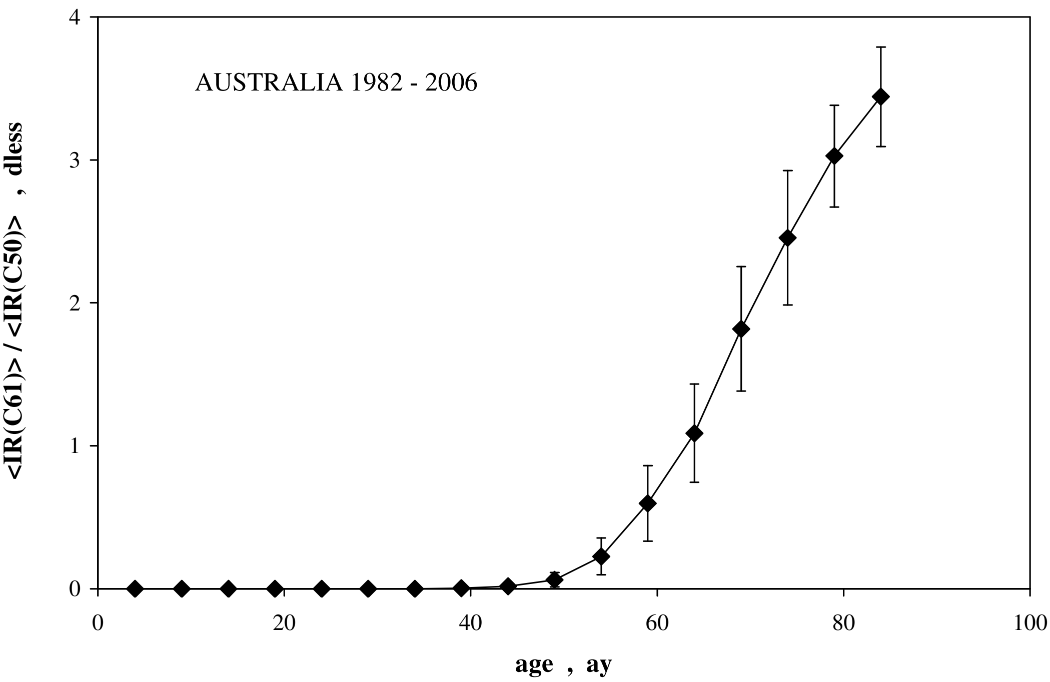



Figure 1.

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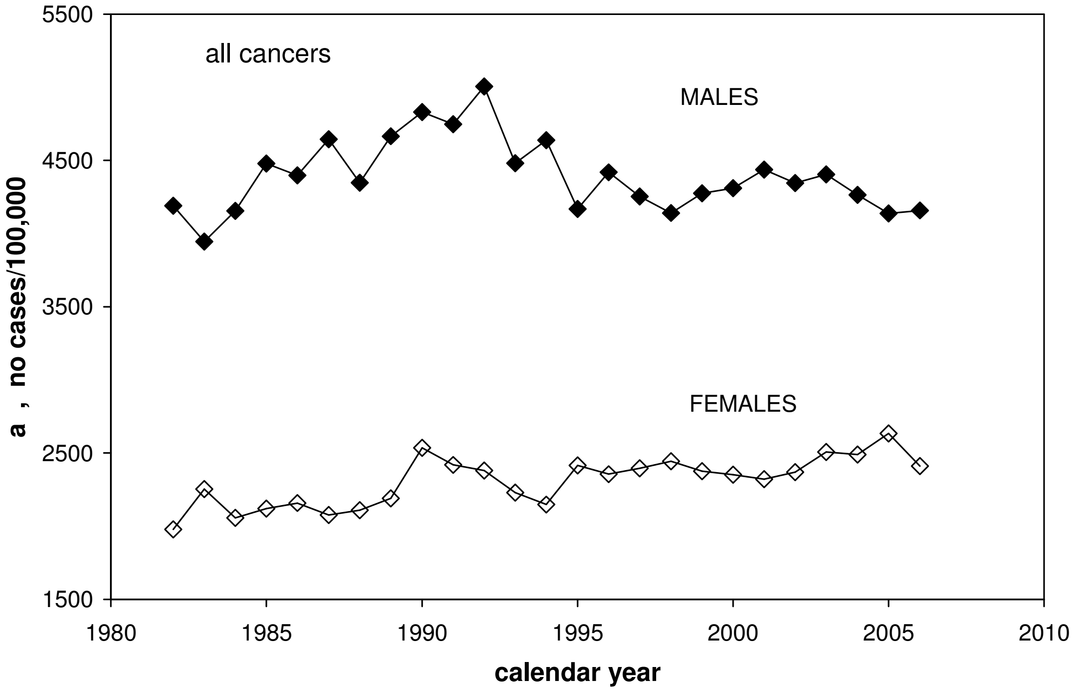


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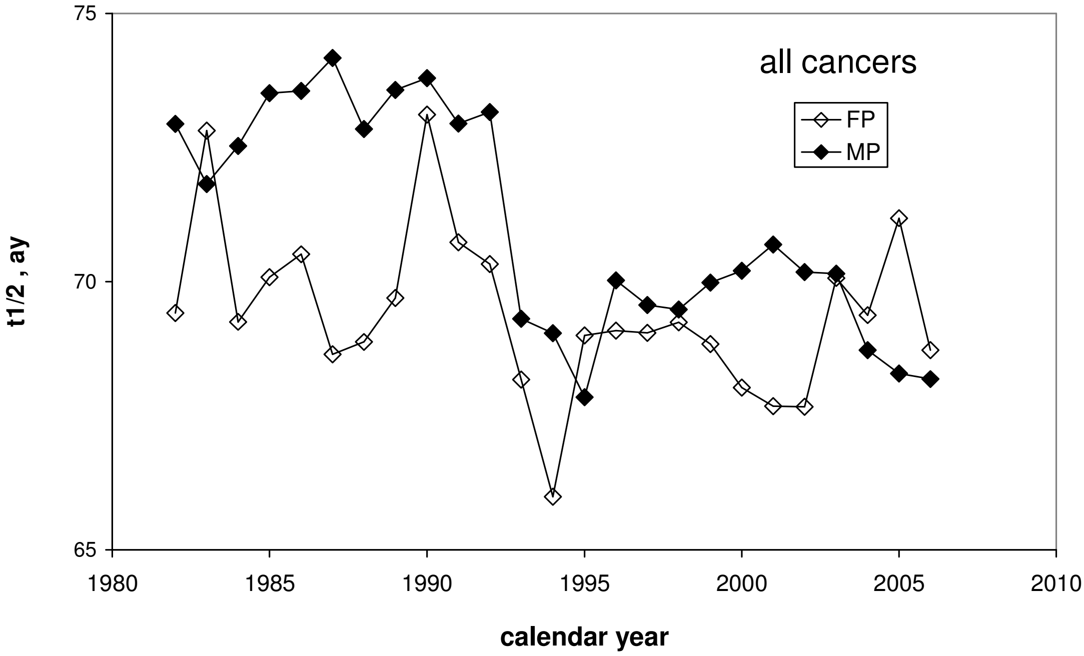


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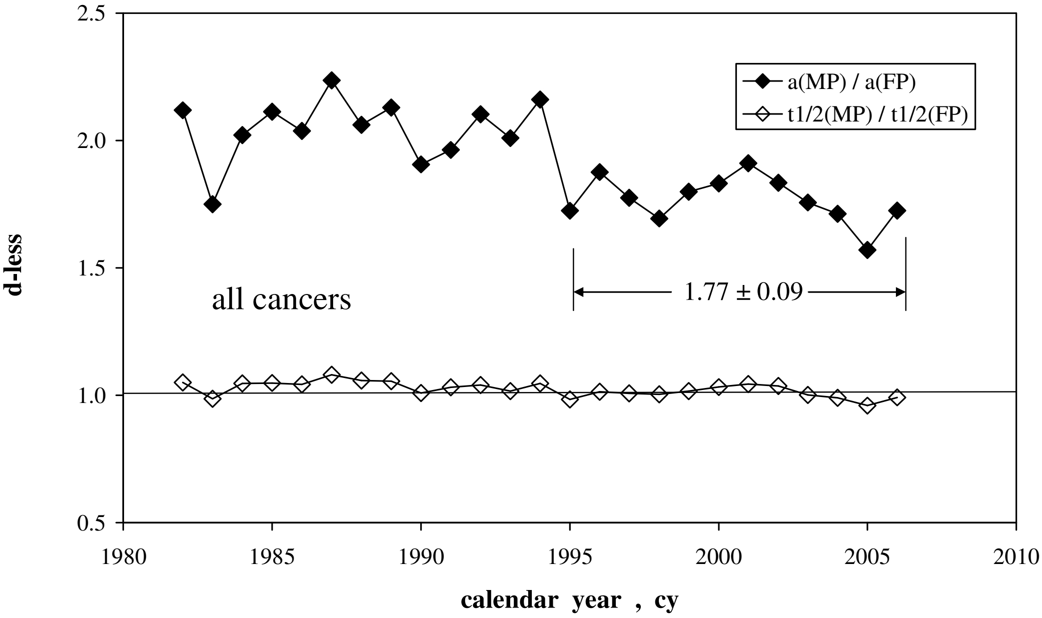


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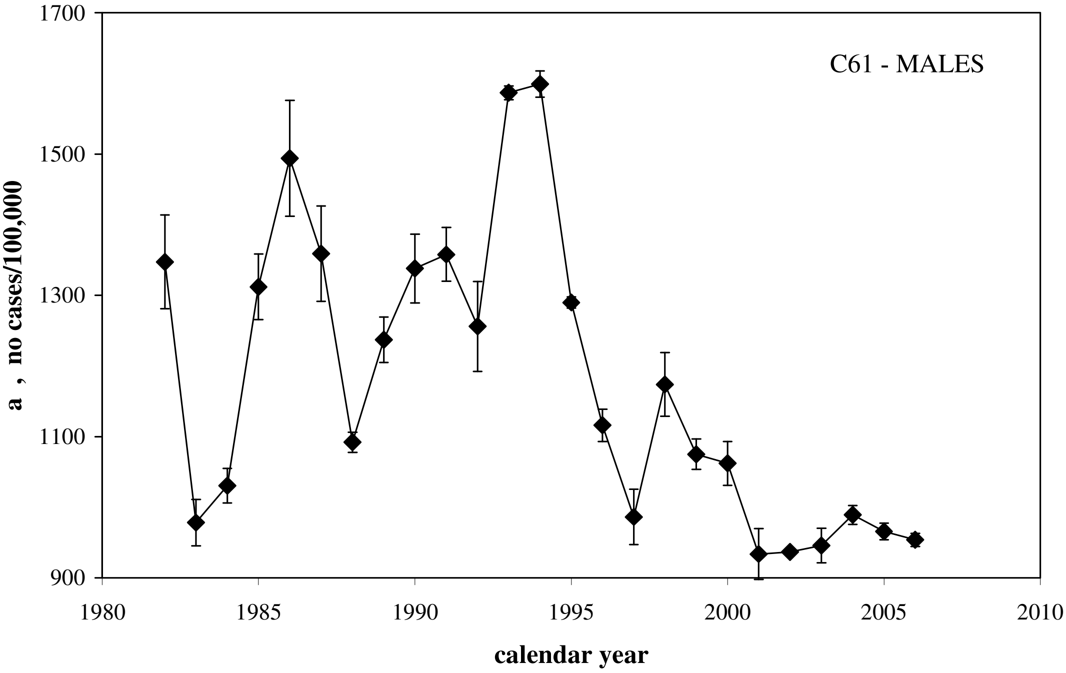


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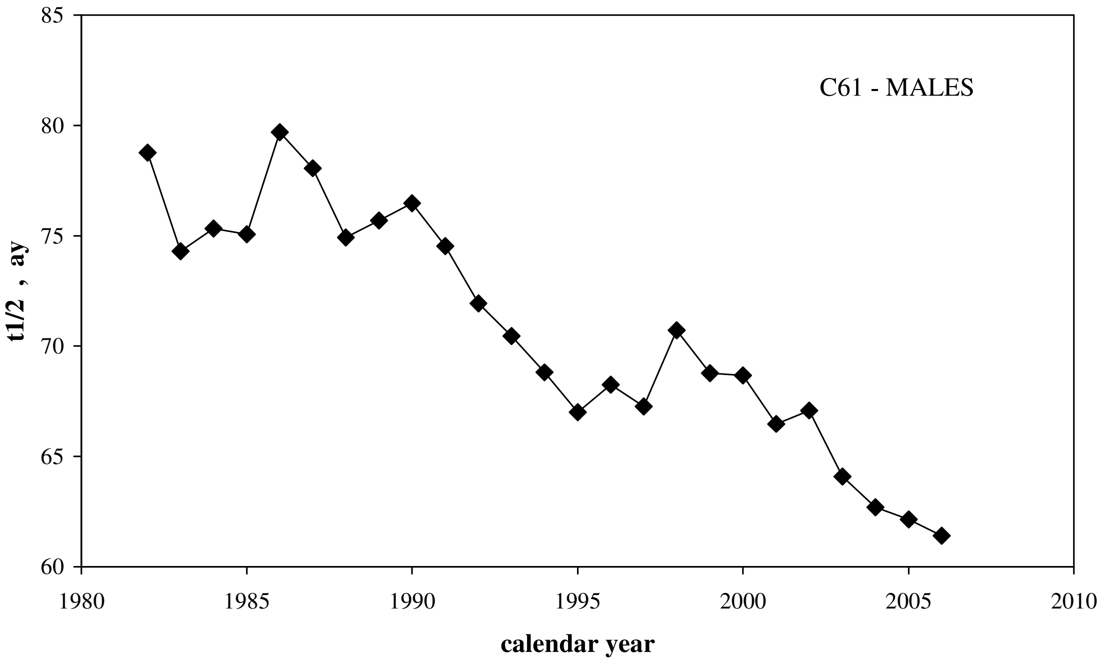


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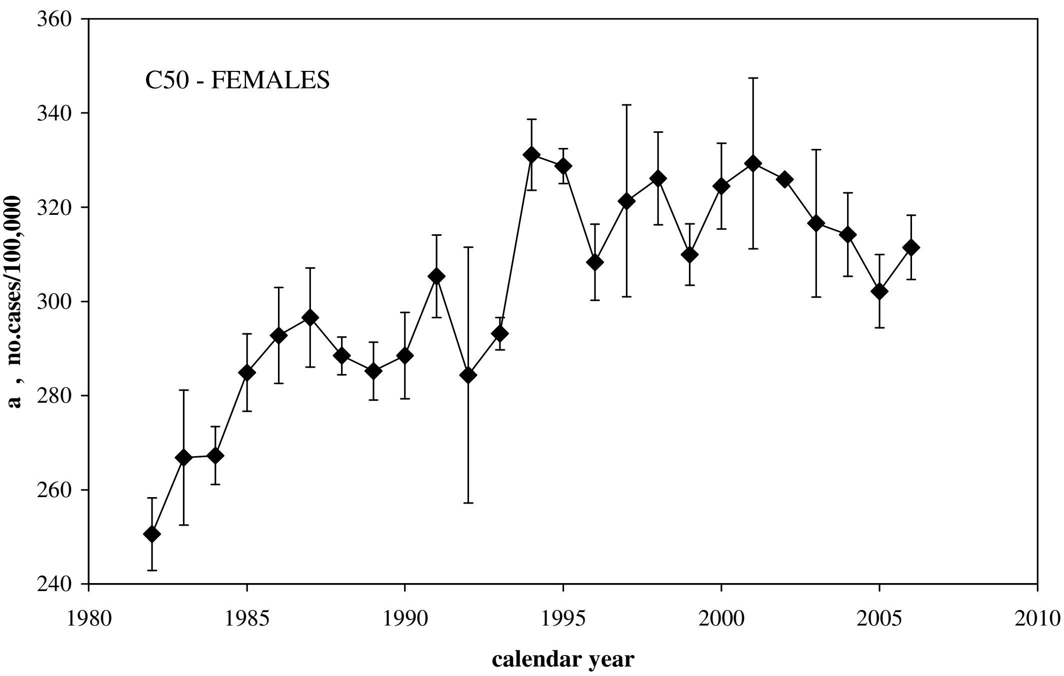


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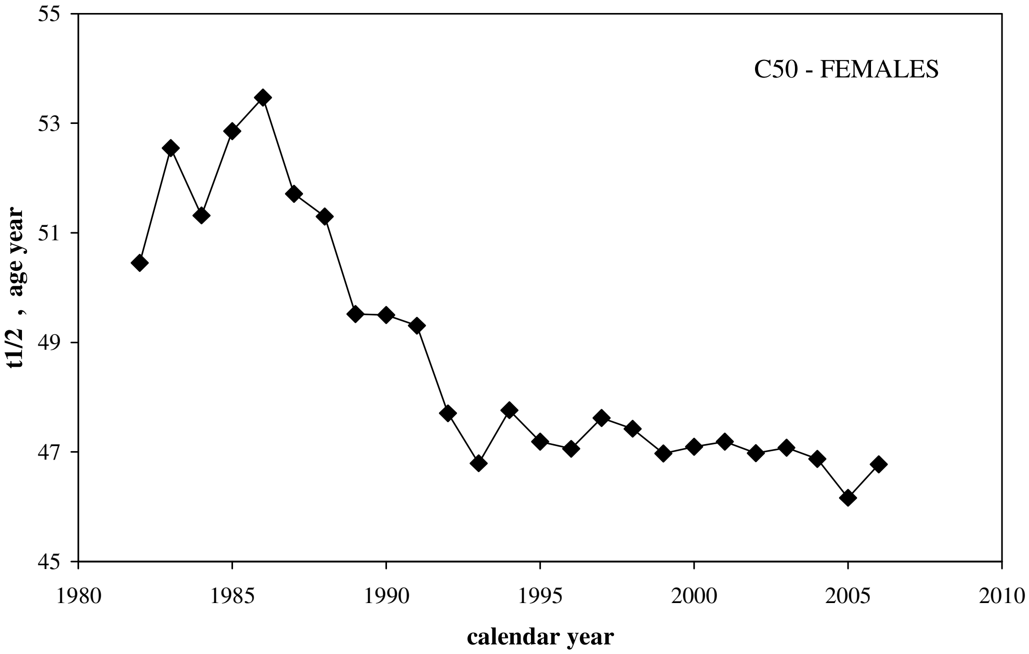


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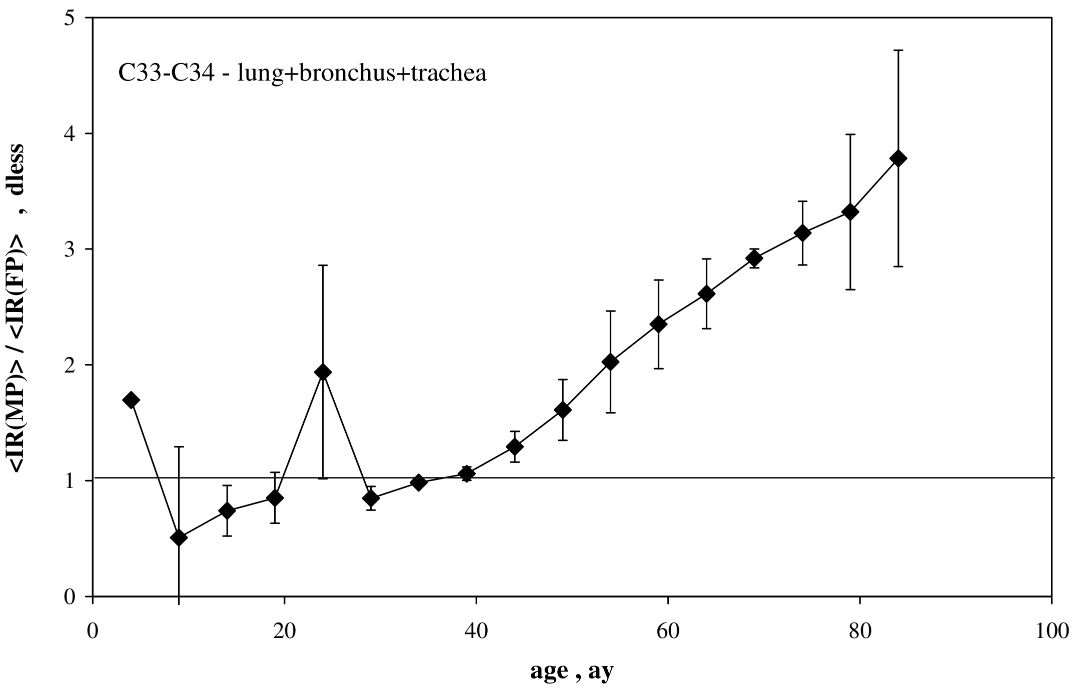


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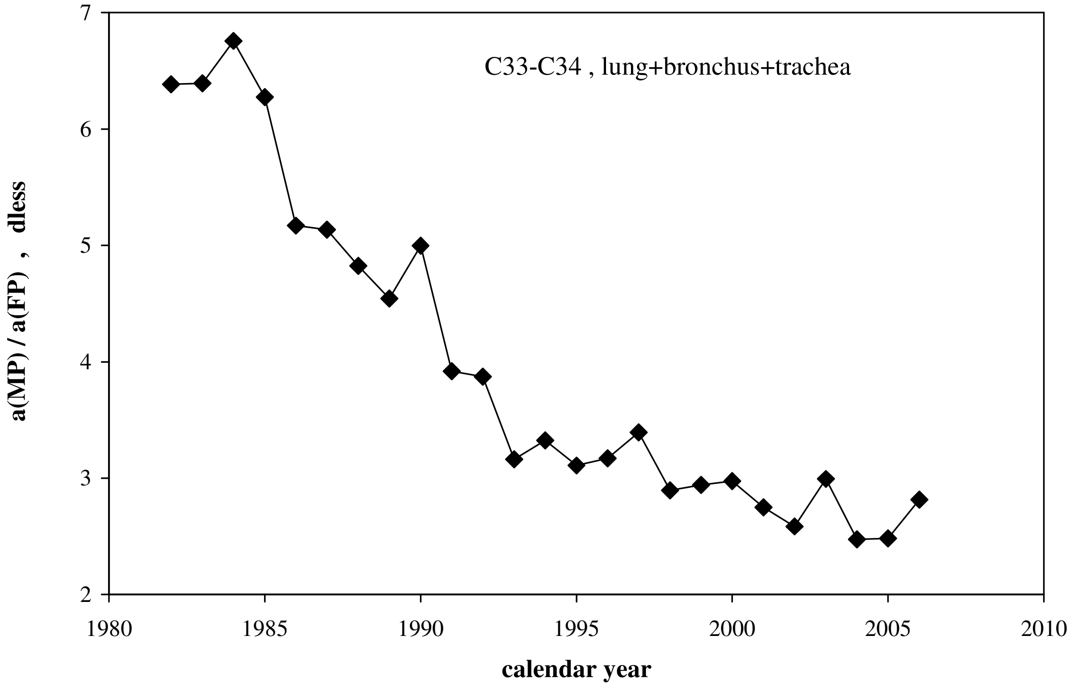


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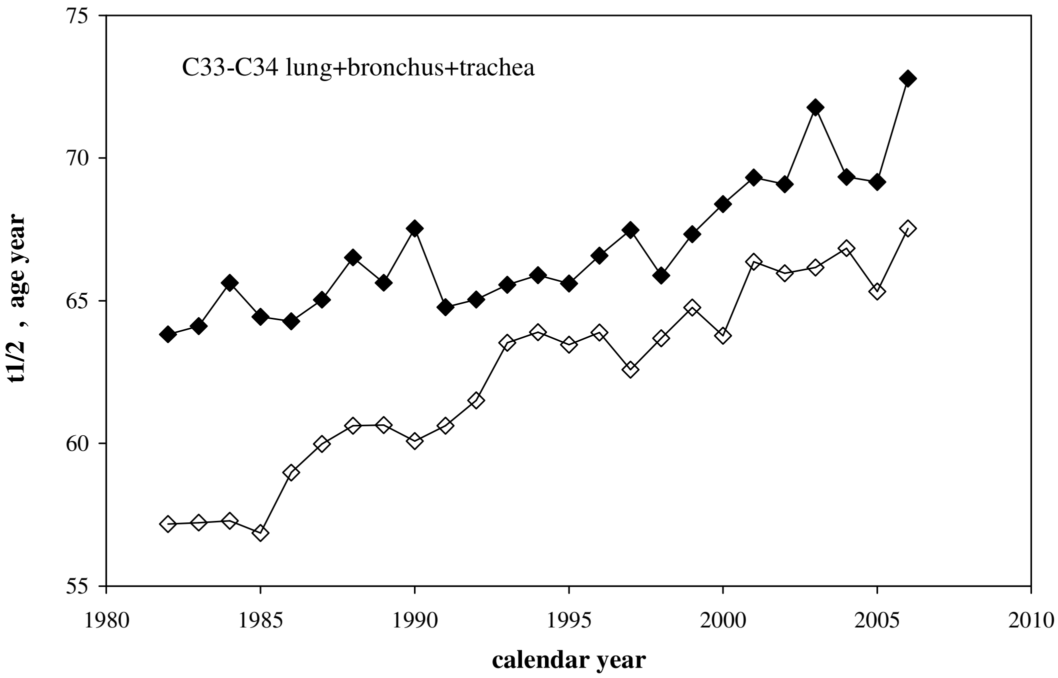


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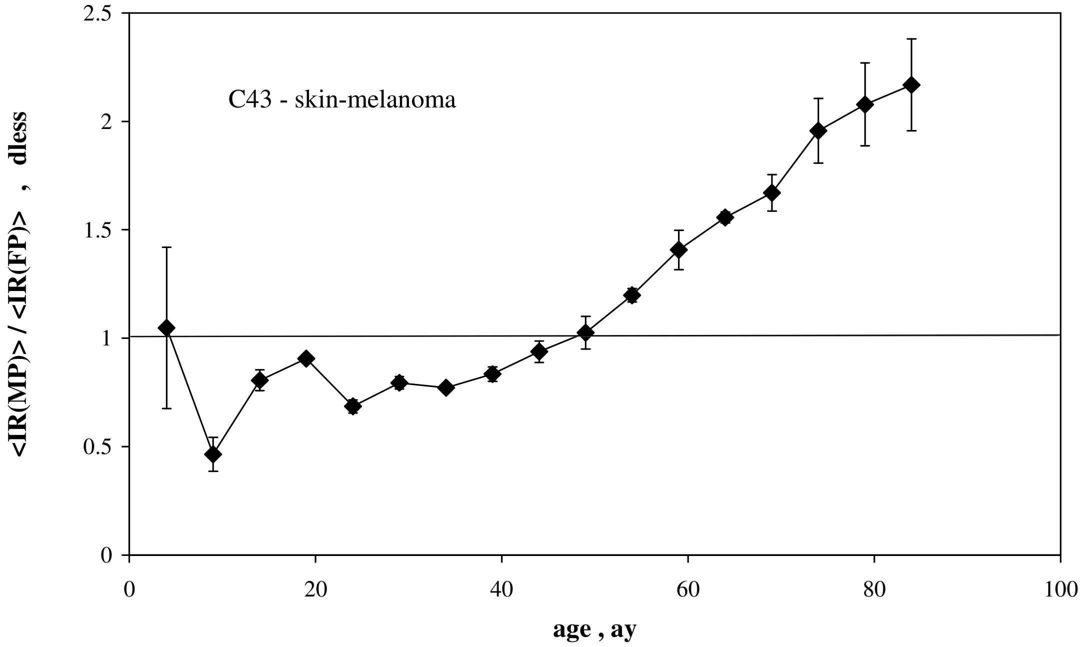


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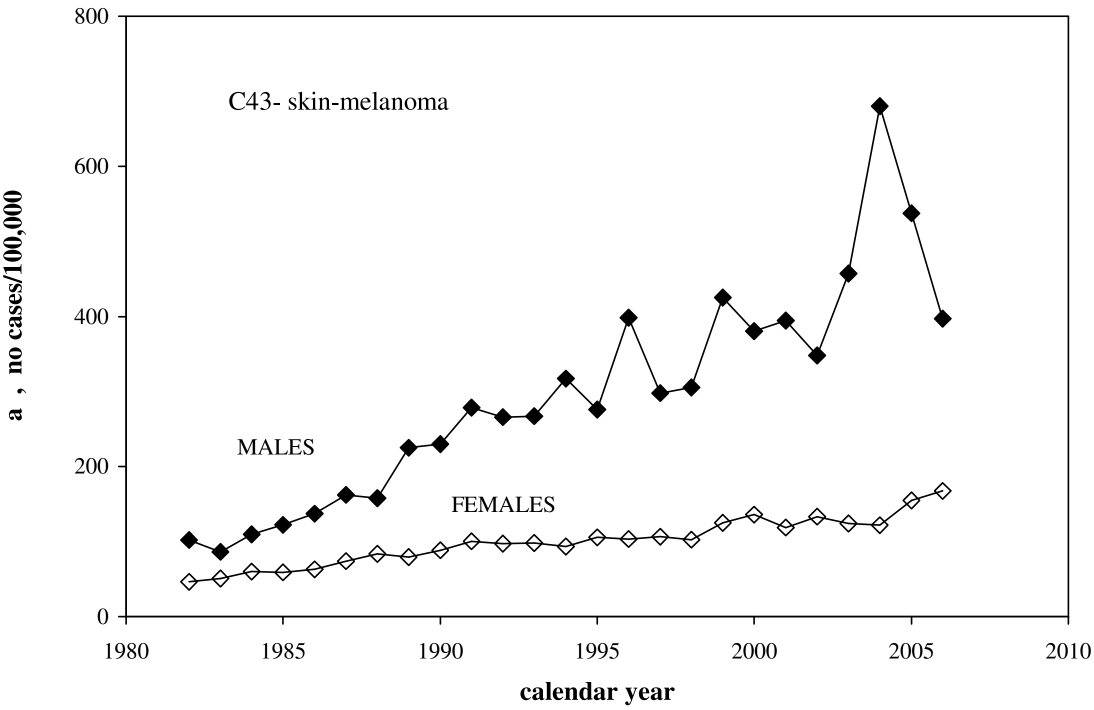


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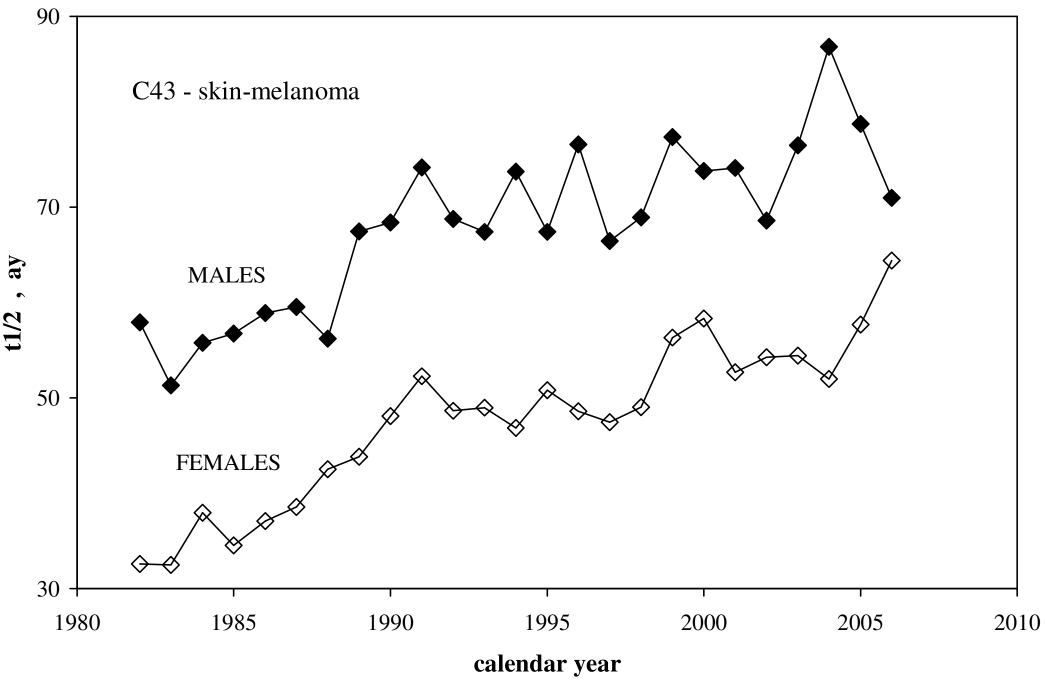


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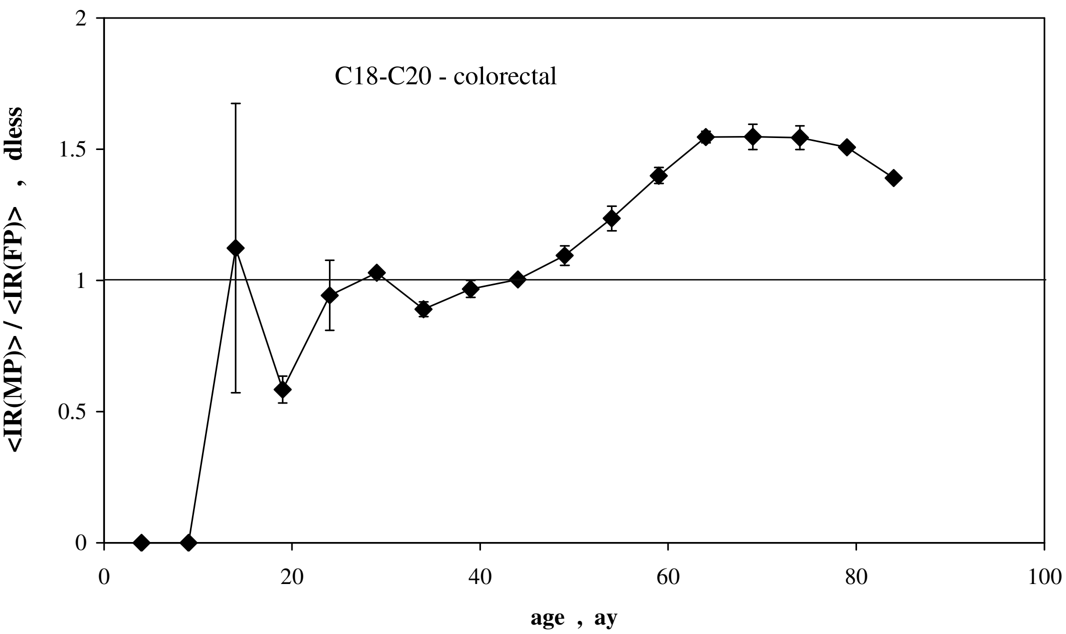


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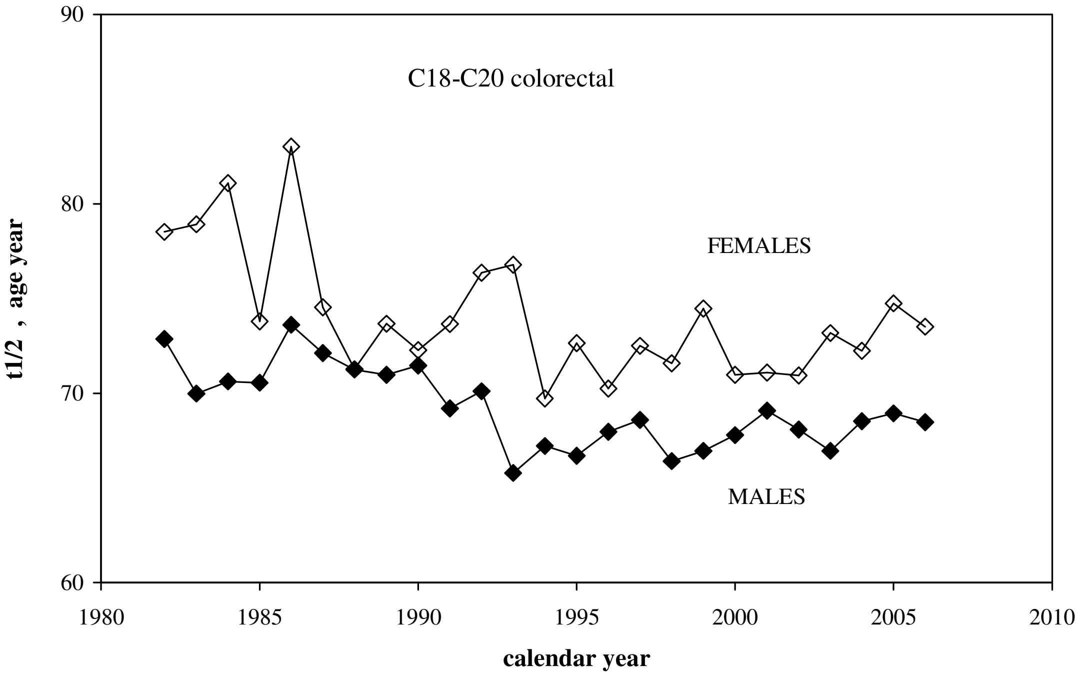


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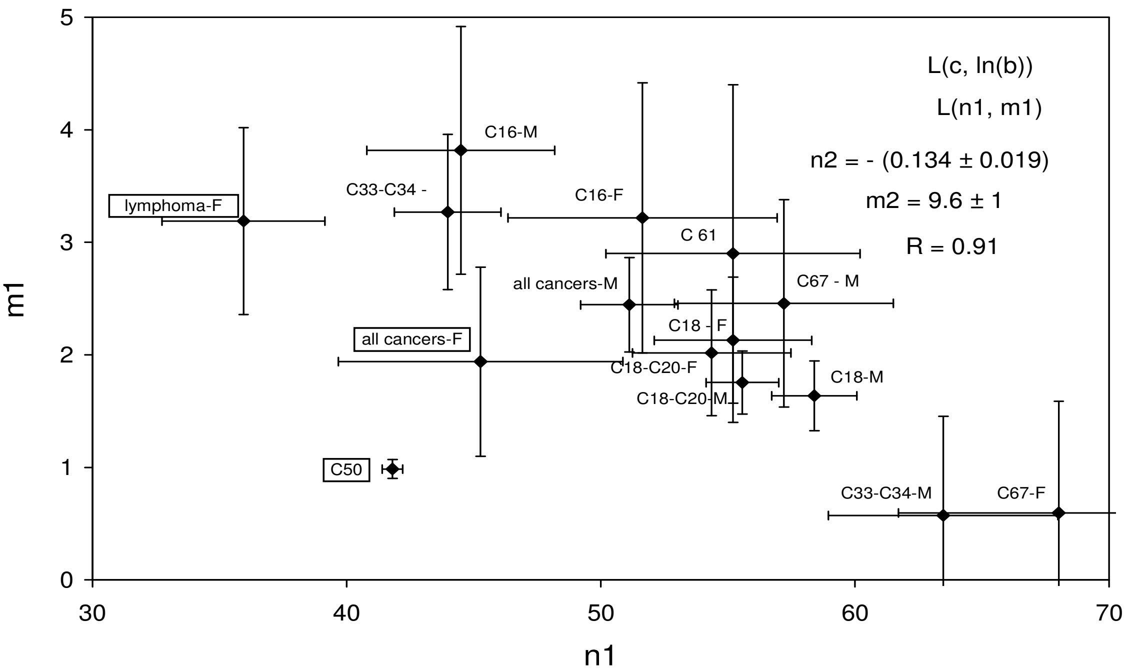



Figure 18.

Table 1. Values for parameters in S-Rep for the main types of cancer
(u as standard deviation for 68.3% confidence level).

averaged parameters over the period of 1982-2006 calendar years

| type of cancer | a | u(a) | % | a(MP/FP) | t1/2 | u(t1/2) | % | t/12(MP/FP) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no.cases/100,000 | | | d-less | age year | | | d-less |
| C61 | 1177 | 208 | 18 | 4±1 | 71 | 5 | 7.0 | 1.45±0.04 |
| C50 | 302 | 22 | 7 | | 49 | 2 | 4.1 | |
| C16-MP | 236 | 128 | 54 | 1.7±0.1 | 78 | 6 | 7.7 | 0.94±0.01 |
| C16-FP | 135 | 84 | 62 | | 83 | 7 | 8.4 | |
| C18-MP | 404 | 37 | 9 | 1.0±0.2 | 71 | 2 | 2.8 | 0.93±0.04 |
| C18-FP | 387 | 100 | 26 | | 76 | 5 | 6.6 | |
| C18-C20-MP | 572 | 40 | 7 | 1.2±0.1 | 69 | 2 | 2.9 | 0.93±0.01 |
| C18-C20-FP | 486 | 74 | 15 | | 74 | 3 | 4.1 | |
| C33-C34-MP | 526 | 38 | 7 | 3.6±0.8 | 67 | 2 | 3.0 | 1.08±0.02 |
| C33-C34-FP | 146 | 43 | 29 | | 62 | 3 | 4.8 | |
| C43-MP | 295 | 117 | 40 | 3.0±0.5 | 68 | 9 | 13.2 | 1.42±0.05 |
| C43-FP | 138 | 51 | 37 | | 48 | 8 | 16.7 | |
| C81-C85,C96-MP | 256 | 117 | 46 | 1.9±0.2 | 83 | 10 | 12.0 | 1.09±0.02 |
| C81-C85,C96-FP | 138 | 51 | 37 | | 76 | 8 | 10.5 | |
| all cancers MP | 4393 | 250 | 6 | 1.90±0.03 | 71 | 2 | 2.8 | 1.029±0.001 |
| all cancers FP | 2309 | 168 | 7 | | 69 | 2 | 2.9 | |

Table 1. Values for parameters in S-Rep for the main types of cancer
(u as standard deviation for 68.3% confidence level).

continued

parameters of averaged no.cases/100,000 over the period of 1982-2006 calendar years

| type of cancer | a | u(a) | % | a(MP/FP) | t1/2 | u(t1/2) | % | t/12(MP/FP) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no.cases/100,000 | | | d-less | age year | | | d-less |
| C22-MP | 32 | 15 | 47 | 2±1 | 65 | 6 | 8.7 | 0.90±0.09 |
| C22-FP | 17 | 19 | 111 | | 72 | 13 | 18.3 | |
| C25-MP | 131 | 74 | 56 | 1.1±0.2 | 75 | 6 | 8.2 | 0.96±0.02 |
| C25-FP | 120 | 44 | 37 | | 78 | 5 | 6.4 | |
| C22+C25-MP | 138 | 24 | 17 | 1.1±0.2 | 71 | 3 | 4.0 | 0.92±0.02 |
| C22+C25-FP | 125 | 41 | 33 | | 77 | 5 | 6.4 | |
| C64-MP | 69 | 16 | 23 | 1.92±0.1 | 63 | 3 | 4.1 | 0.97±0.03 |
| C64-FP | 36 | 11 | 32 | | 65 | 5 | 8.3 | |
| C67-MP | 289 | 68 | 24 | 2.2±0.2 | 76 | 4 | 4.9 | 1.04±0.01 |
| C67-FP | 132 | 21 | 16 | | 73 | 3 | 4.4 | |
| C64+C67-MP | 351 | 58 | 17 | 2.09±0.03 | 74 | 3 | 4.2 | 1.042±0.002 |
| C64+C67-FP | 168 | 25 | 15 | | 71 | 3 | 4.3 | |

## 4. U-rep

In fact, U-rep is less realistic than S-rep, more exactly it considers only the first part of θ(t) as asymptotic increase to an age Ao[1]. Sigmoidal shape of θ(t) is different for each type of cancer. Figures 19 and 20 present the age conversion (cancer development) of average incidence rate at each age over all 25 calendar year period for all cancers, C61 and C50. All cancers for MP and FP have close shapes with slight sigmoidal character, while C50 has the most pronounced sigmoidal shape because that is the most precocious type of cancer for adults and has a clear tendency of a saturation value at $t \rightarrow 84$ ay. For best fit according to U-rep (maximum correlation coefficient, R), the following ranges of data are considered:

all cancers-MP,FP: 4-84 ay, $R > 0.98$; (3.1)
C61: 44-84 ay, $R \approx 0.9$;
C50: 24-64 ay, $R \approx 0.9$;
C18-C20 MP, FP: 24-84 ay, $R > 0.95$;
C33-C34 MP, FP: 34-79 ay, $R > 0.90$;
C43 MP, FP: 14-79 ay, $R > 0.80$,

with the same initial values: N=-20, M=100, Ao=300. In such standard conditions it is possible to reveal structural differences.
Figure 21 shows the first U-phylogeny for all cancers, C61 and C50. It seems at first sight that all these have the same nature, as the previous study revealed [1]. However, after a closer look, especially by linear regression, clear differences result between them. Greater dispersion for MP than FP is another important fact in agreement with S-rep explaining the greater susceptibility to cancer of MP than for FP(Table 2). Table 3 gives the first phylogenic parameters for the main pairs of ontogenic parameters for the 4 types of cancers discussed in this section.
Figures 22-24 show the mutual dependences of the basic ontogenic parameters with important structural significances established on a large number and variety of transforming processes (see papers cited in references). Differences in phylogenies appear more evident in Figures 21 and 22 where C61 and C50 do not follow a linear behavior.
Another apparently strange fact results that (Figure 21 and Table 2):

$$\text{Ctr(all cancers-FP)} > \text{Ctr(all cancers-MP)} \quad (3.2)$$

which can be explained by the fact that Ctr refers to the body parts, belonging to many individuals, involved in cancer development not to the number of individuals. A similar fact was established for chemical reactions were Ctr and

ctr may refer to supramolecular clusters and/or parts of molecules (for instance active radicals). On the other hand, Ctr and ctr increase together in cancer development (Figure 22) which means that in FP are more possible clusters of individuals.
Important to note that (Figure 25):

CS(all cancers-MP) > CS(all cancers-FP) (3.3)

explained by greater susceptibility to cancer of MP.
The limit age, Ao, does not correlate with t1/2, but correlates with ctr. For instance (see Table 1):

t1/2(all cancers-MP) ≈ t1/2(all cancers-FP), and (3.4)

t1/2(C50) ≈ t1/2(C61)/2, but (Figure 24): (3.5)

Ao(all cancers-FP) >> Ao(all cancers-MP), and (3.6)

Ao(C61) ≈ Ao(C50) (3.7)

This explains structurally:
(i) the direct coupling of C50 and C61; and
(ii) the greater tendency of cluster formation in cancer development in FP;

Figures 26-28 present the variations of Ctr, ctr and CS, respectively, on the period of 25 calendar years: Ctr significantly increases after 1990 for C61 and C50; ctr significantly increases after 1985 for all cancers MP and after 1990 for C61; CS shows proportional decreases for all mentioned types. It is important to note that all cancer FP remains unchanged over all this period.

Figures 29-31 present the second phylogenies based on three different pairs of ontogenic parameters expressing Ctr, ctr and CS, respectively. It is also important to observe that some of types of cancer for FP (framed ones) do not belong to these phylogenies.

Figures 32-34 present the first phylogenies also for Ctr, ctr and CS, respectively for the basic ontogenic values (N, M, Ao) calculated on the values of incidence rate at each age averaged on the all period of 25 calendar years (different values than the ones in Table 2). Above mentioned relationships (3.2), (3.3), (3.6) and (3.7) are valid again.

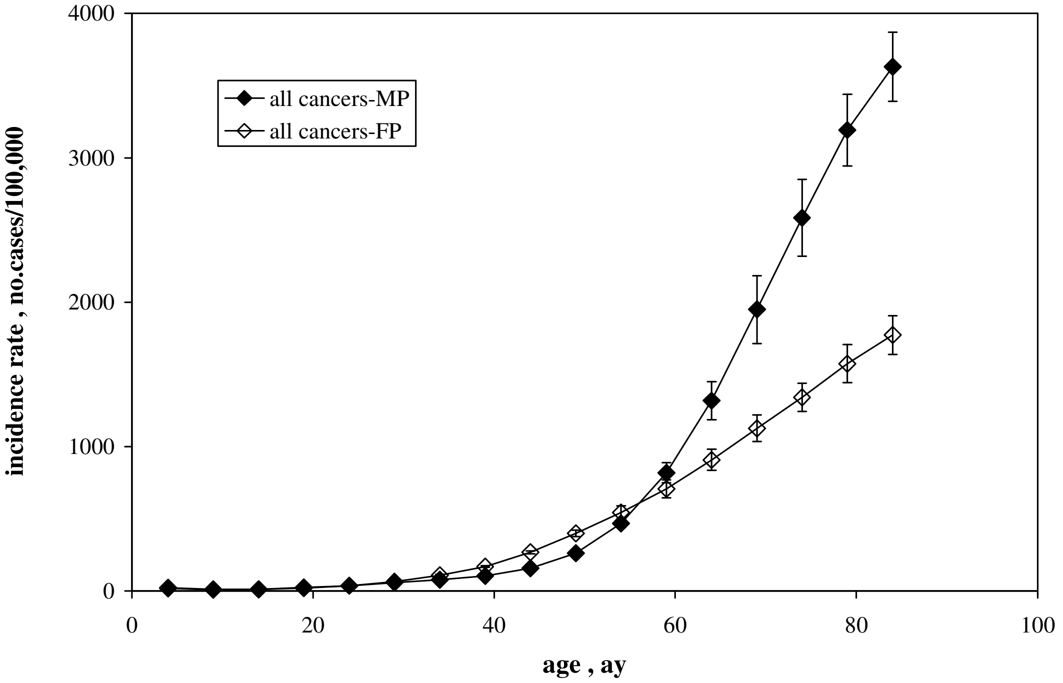
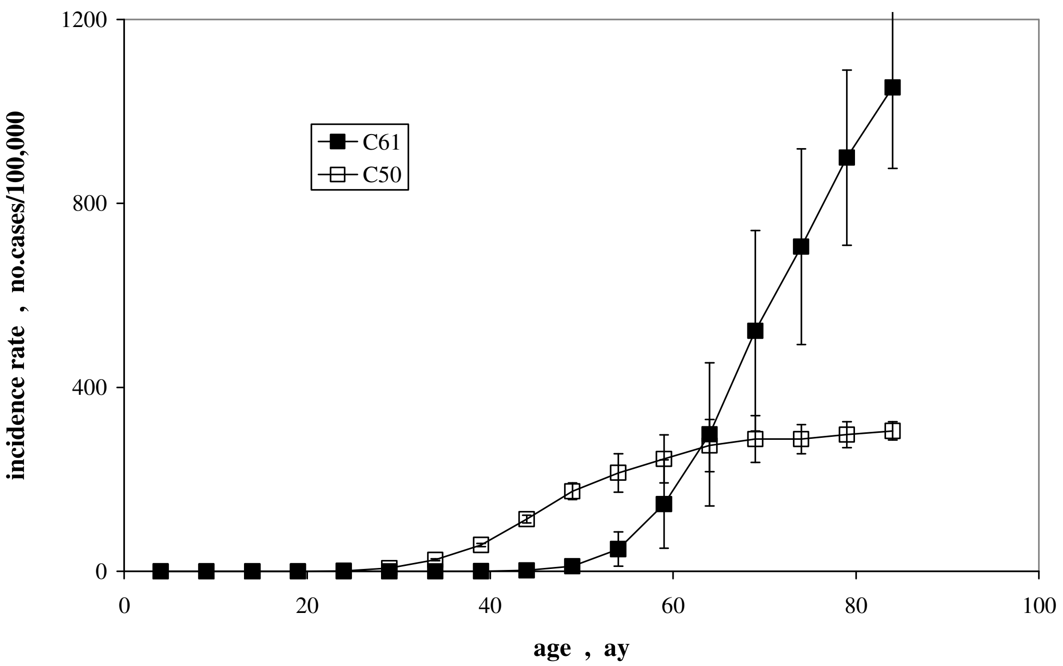



Figure 19.

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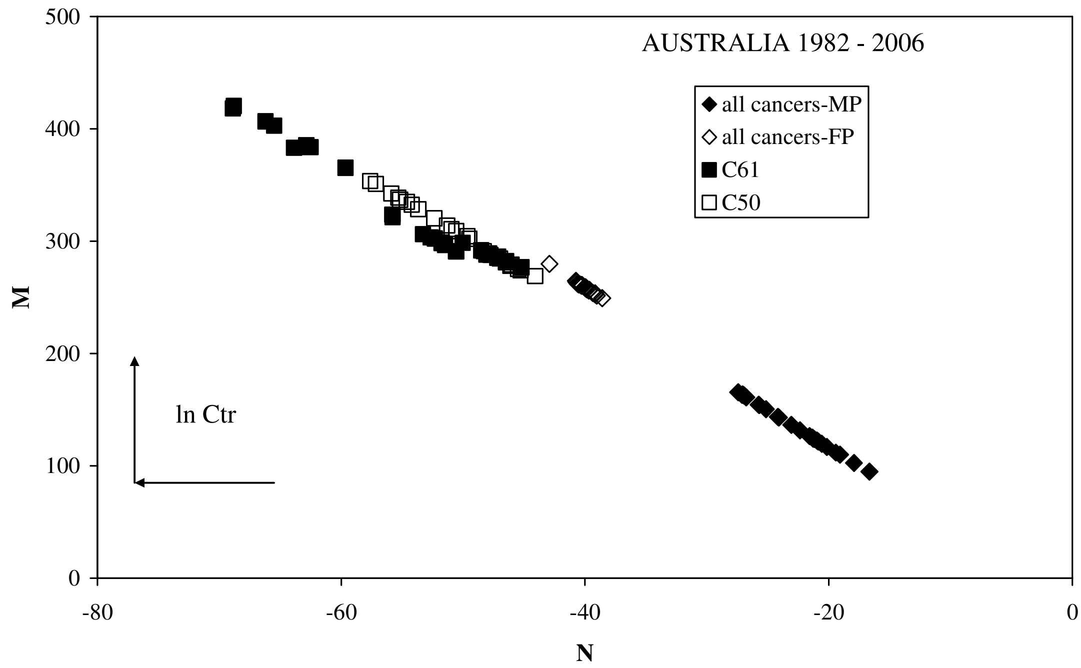
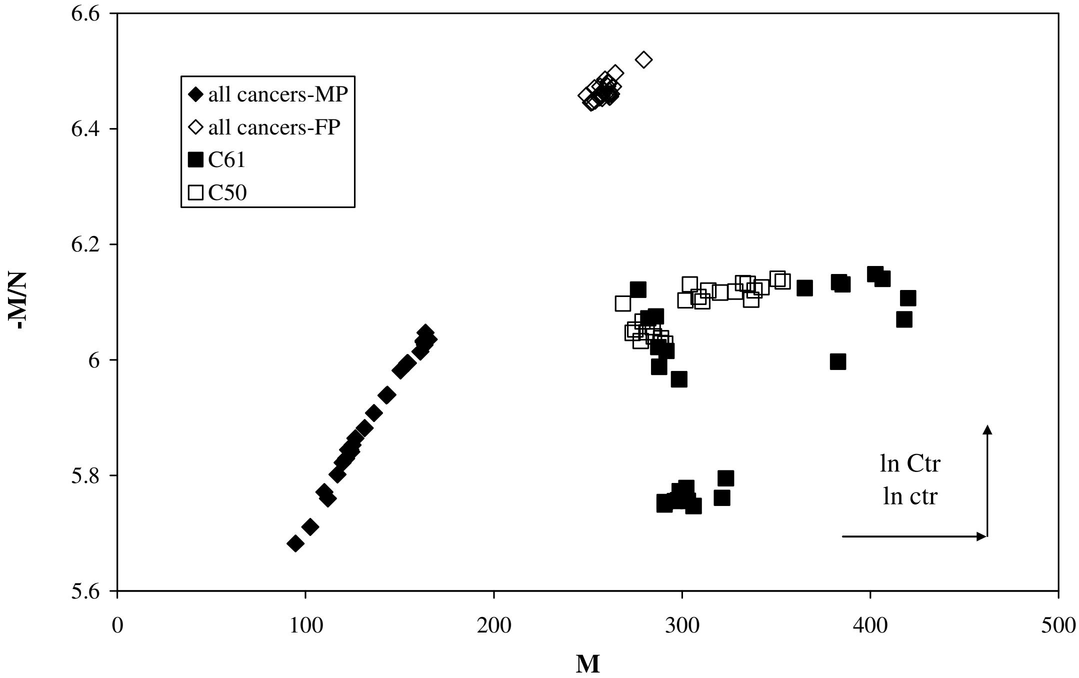



Figure 21.

Table 2. Average and standard deviation (68.3 % confidence level, in absolute value and percentage) of the ontogenic parameters (U-Rep) for all cancers , C61 and C50 in the period of 1982 – 2006 calendar years.

| | All cancers-MP | | | All cancers-FP | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | M | Ao | N | M | Ao |
| Average | -23 | 136 | 336 | -40 | 259 | 609 |
| Stdev | 3 | 21 | 40 | 1 | 6 | 11 |
| % | 14 | 16 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | C61 | | | C50 | | |
| Average | -55 | 328 | 420 | -50 | 307 | 451 |
| Stdev | 7 | 49 | 56 | 4 | 27 | 18 |
| % | 18 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 4 |

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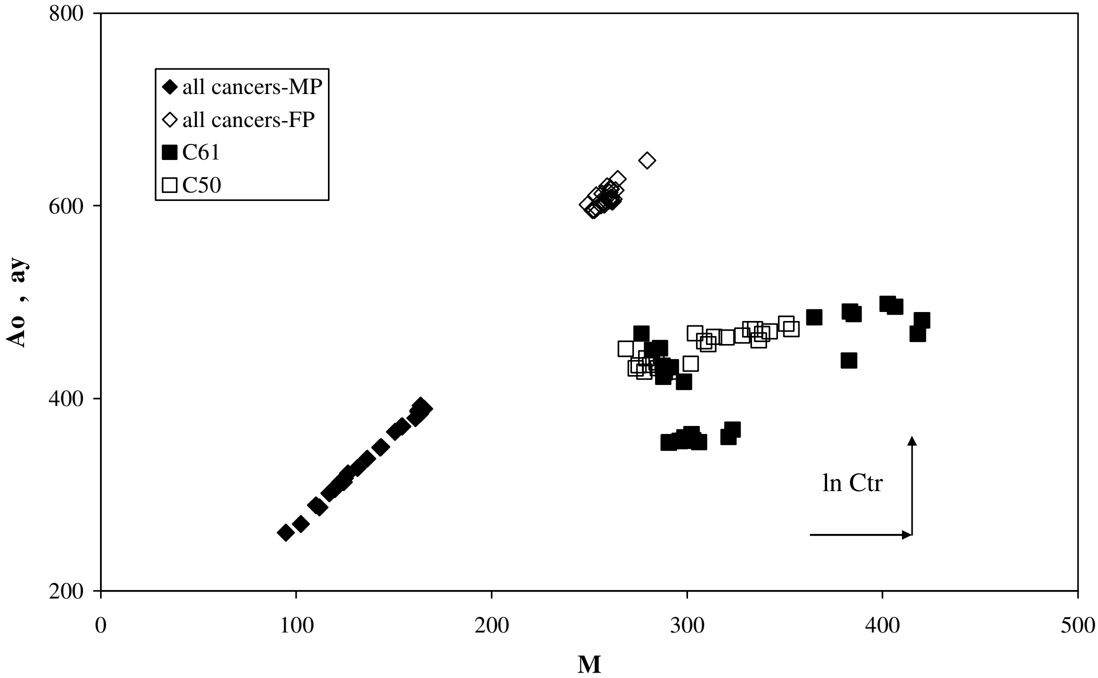



Figure 23.

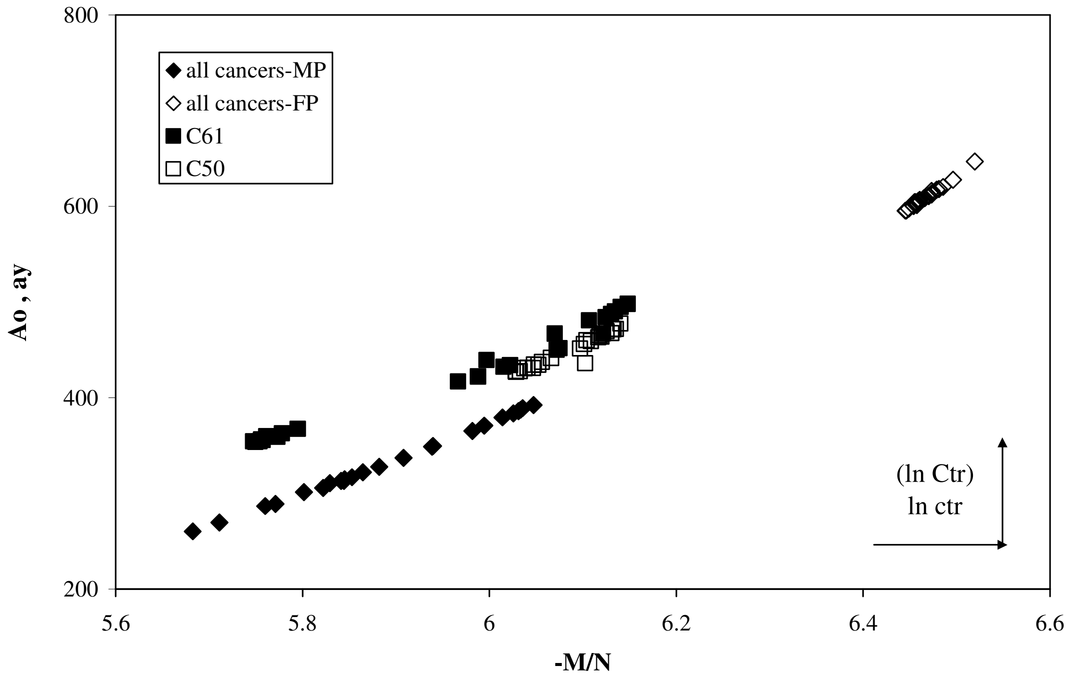
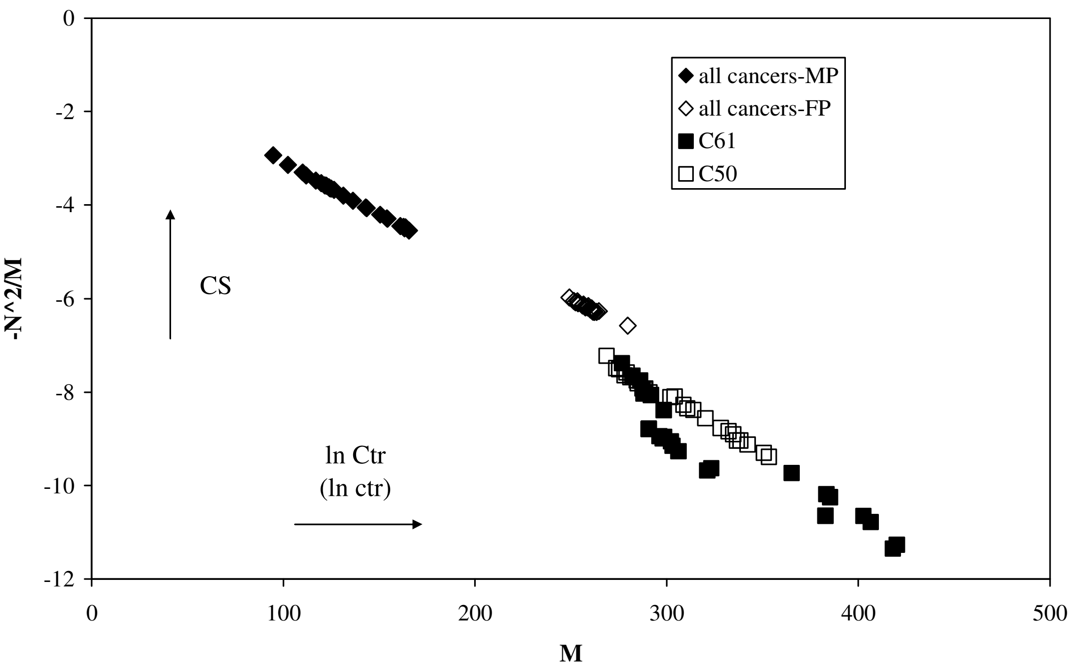



Figure 24.

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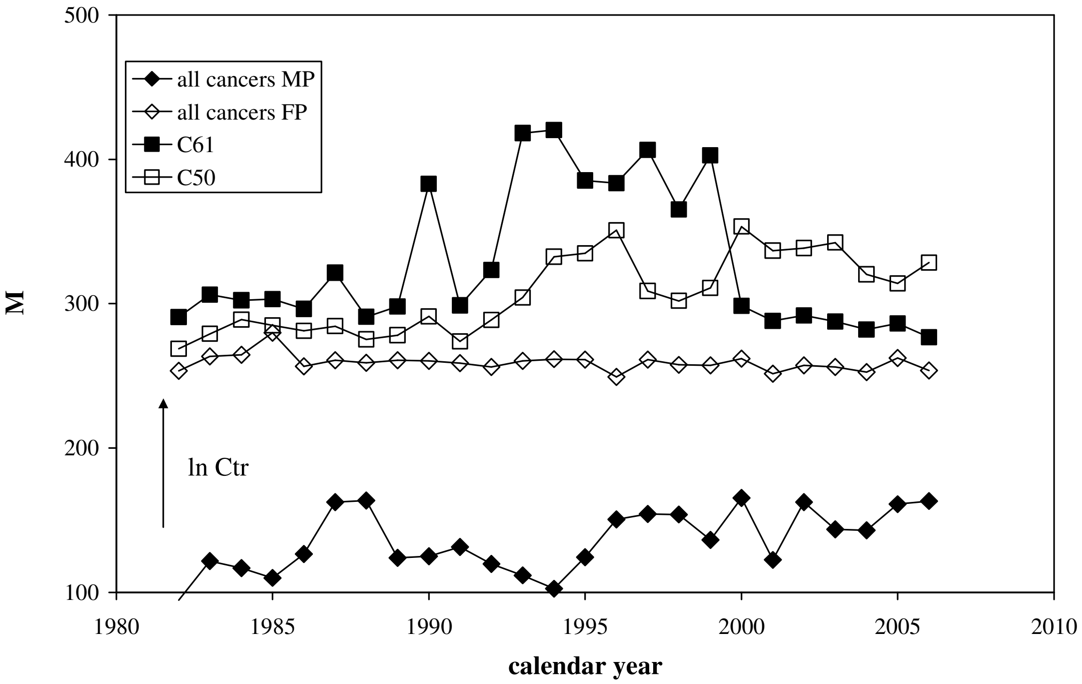
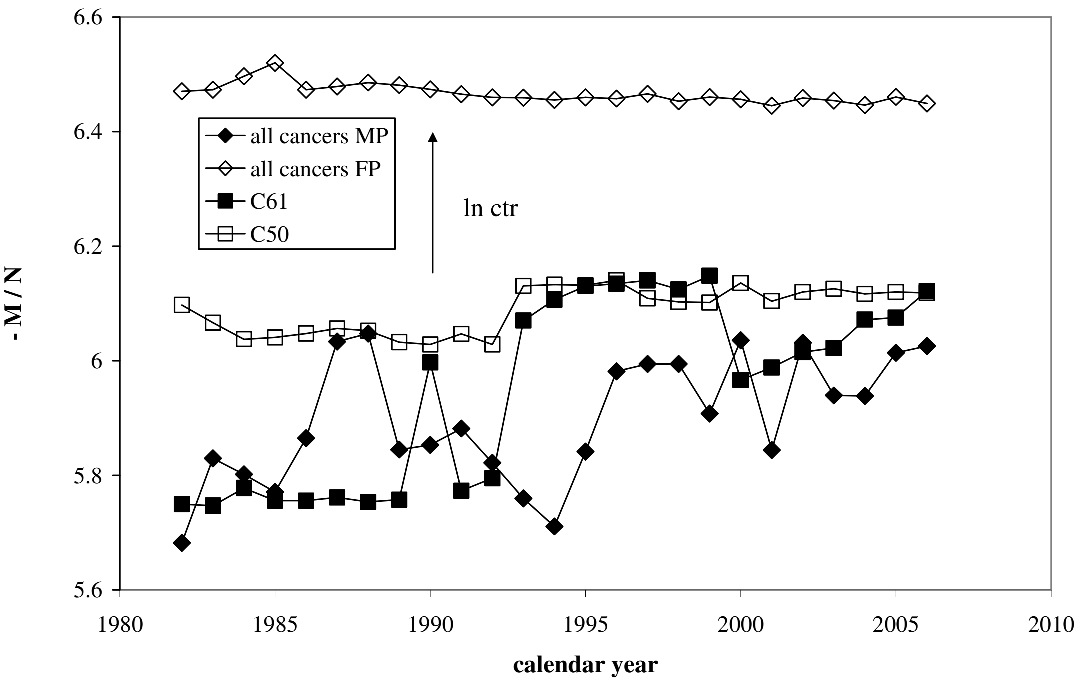



Figure 26.

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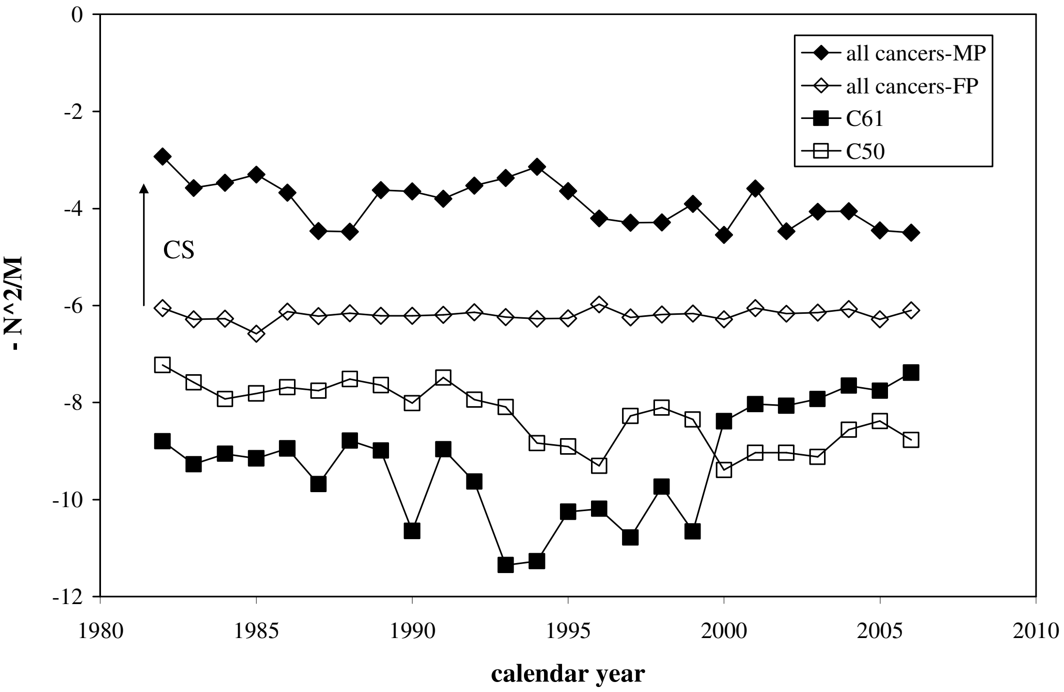


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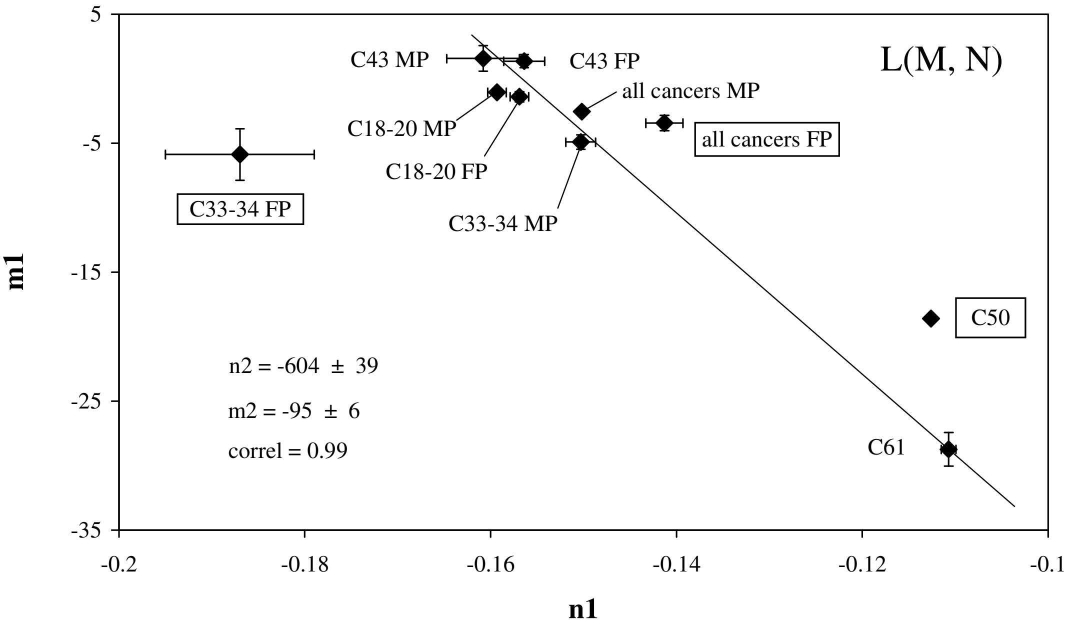


Figure 29.

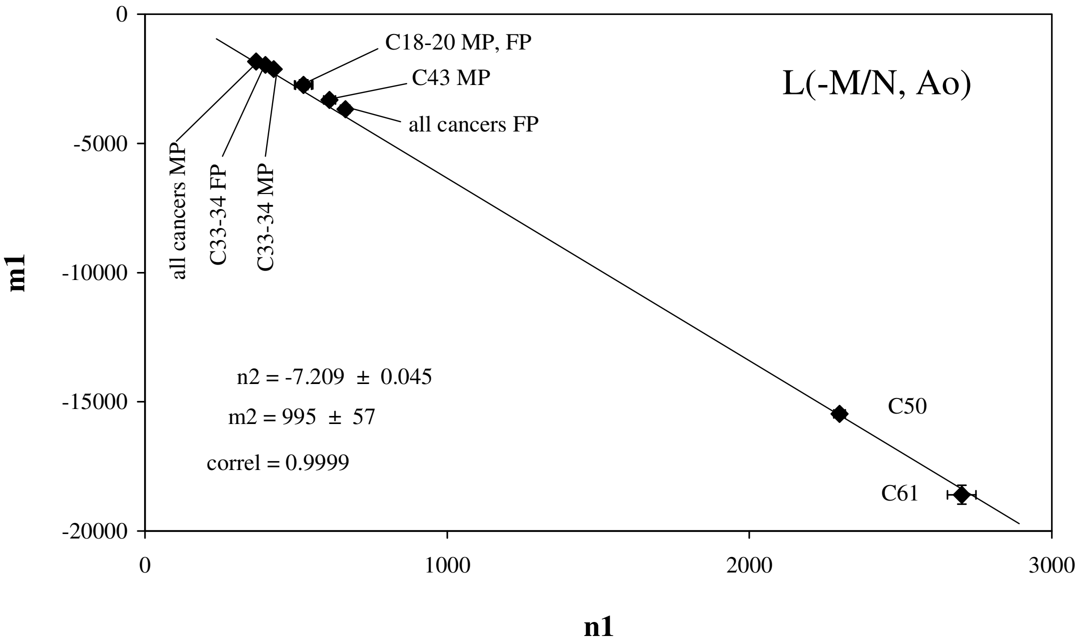


Figure 30.

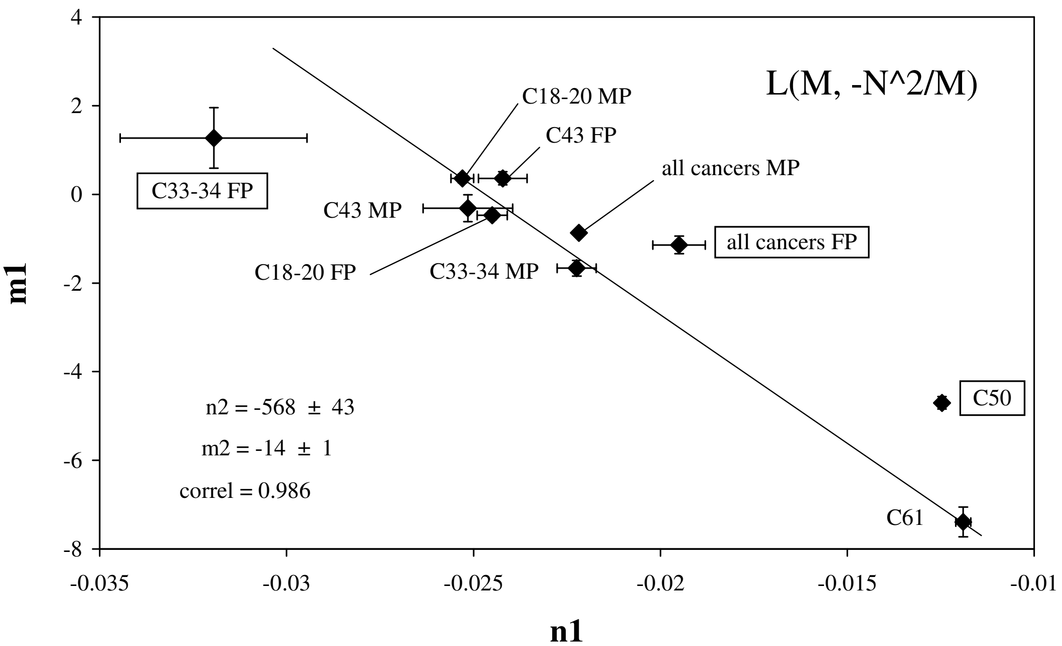


Figure 31.

Table 3. First phylogenic parameters for the main pairs of ontogenic parameters in U-rep for most important types of cancer.
(associated uncertainties are standard deviation with 68.3% confidence level).

| | | all cancers - MP | all cancers - FP | C61 | C50 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L(M, -N) | n1 | 0.1502 ± 0.0004 | 0.1413 ± 0.002 | 0.1107 ± 0.0008 | 0.1126 ± 0.0001 |
| | m1 | 2.57 ± 0.05 | 3.45 ± 0.6 | 28.7 ± 1 | 18.6 ± 0.1 |
| | R | 0.9999 | 0.997 | 0.9995 | 0.99995 |
| L(M, Ao) | n1 | 1.868 ± 0.02 | 1.60 ± 0.2 | 1.581 ± 0.07 | 1.791 ± 0.02 |
| | m1 | 82 ± 3 | 195 ± 58 | -135 ± 109 | 292 ± 31 |
| | R | 0.998 | 0.83 | 0.98 | 0.9993 |
| L(M, -M/N) | n1 | 0.005064 ± 0.00009 | 0.00222 ± 0.0004 | 0.0007 ± 0.00003 | 0.00066 ± 0.00002 |
| | m1 | 5.21 ± 0.1 | 5.89 ± 0.1 | 6.68 ± 0.05 | 7.02 ± 0.03 |
| | R | 0.997 | 0.8 | 0.98 | 0.997 |
| L(M, N^2/M) | n1 | 0.02218 ± 0.0001 | 0.0195 ± 0.0007 | 0.0119 ± 0.0002 | 0.01247 ± 0.0001 |
| | m1 | 0.872 ± 0.02 | 1.14 ± 0.2 | 7.39 ± 0.34 | 4.71 ± 0.1 |
| | R | 0.9996 | 0.98 | 0.997 | 0.9997 |
| L(-M/N, Ao) | n1 | 368 ± 4 | 663 ± 16 | 2298 ± 19 | 2702 ± 47 |
| | m1 | -1833 ± 22 | -3674 ± 104 | -15469 ± 144 | -18600 ± 369 |
| | R | 0.999 | 0.993 | 0.9994 | 0.999 |

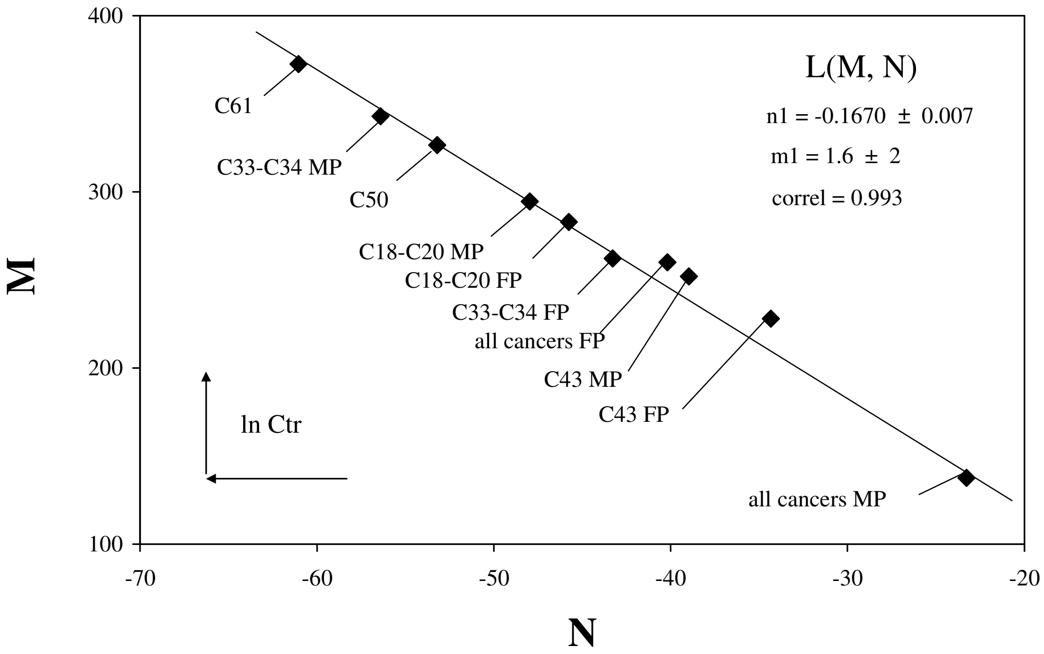


Figure 32.

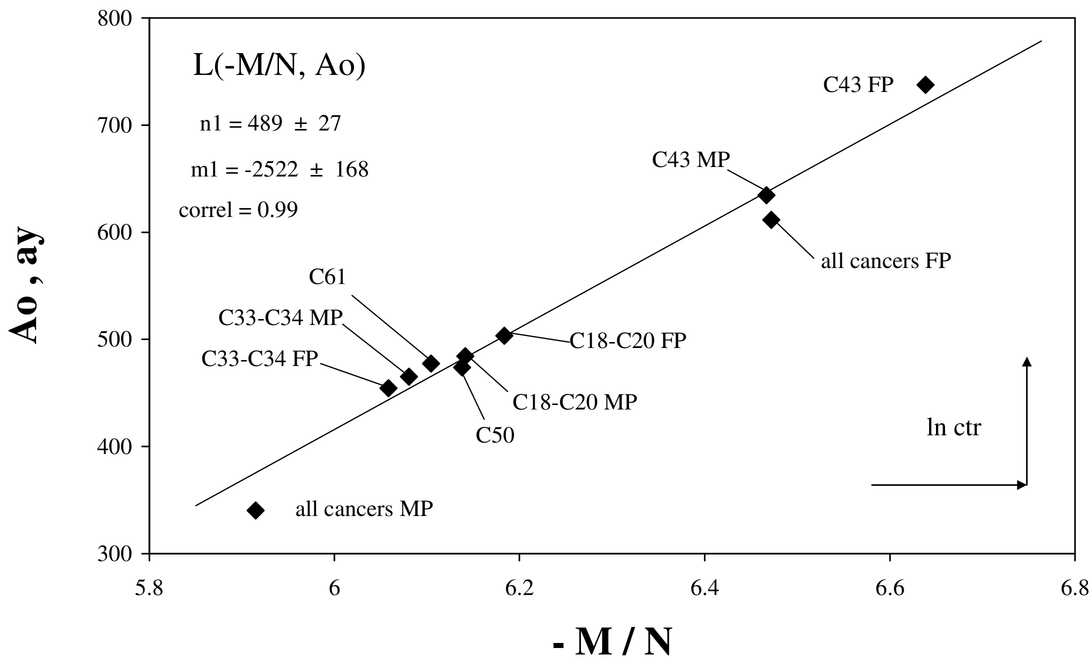


Figure 33.

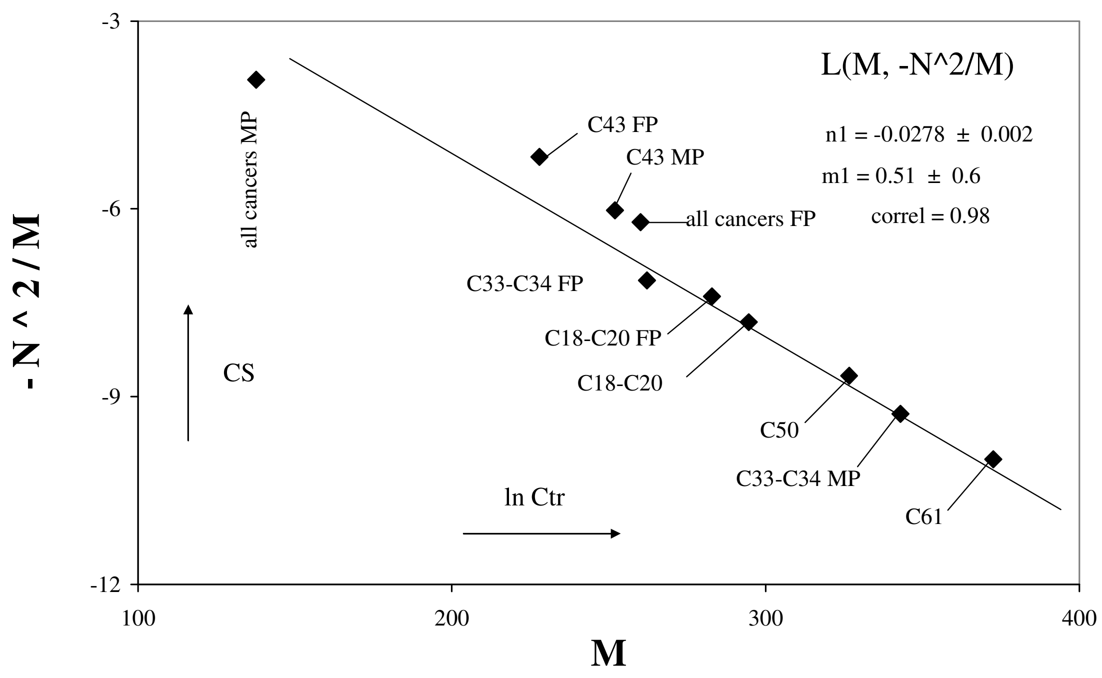


Figure 34.

## 5. References

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[2] G. Dragan, *Australian population: life, cancer and death.* GDF Databanks Bull., 12(1), (2008).

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# About the author:

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| Studies | Faculty of Physics, University of Bucharest, Romania (1963-1968)<br>Ph.D.in Physics, University of Bucharest, Romania (1980) |
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| 2001 | 5 | 2 | Editorial: Viscosity – a symptomatic problem of actual metrology.<br>Visco-Dens Calorimeter: general features on density and viscosity measurements.<br>New vision on the calibration of thermometers: ISOCALT®<br>MOSATOR: Topoenergetic databanks on molten salts properties driven by temperature and composition. | F |

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| 2004 | 8 | 1 | Metrological verification and calibration of thermometers using thermostats type ISOCALT® 21/70/2.<br>Metrological verification and calibration of thermometers using thermostats type ISOCALT® 2.2R. | F |
| 2004 | 8 | 2 | Aspects of correct measurements of temperature. I. measurement of a fixed point according to ITS-90.<br>Physics and Homoeopathy: some physical requirements for homoeopathic practice.(Plenary lecture at the 19th SRH National Congress, 21-22 September 2004, Bucharest, Romania) | F |
| 2005 | 9 | 1 | AWARD for ISOCALT® at the International Fair TIB-2004, October 2004, Bucharest. ISOCALT® 3/70/21 was awarded in a selection of 20 products by a commission of experts from the Polytechnic University of Bucharest.<br>Upon some aspects of temperature measurements.<br>(12th International Metrology Congress, 20-23 June 2005, Lyon, France) | F |
| 2005 | 9 | 2 | A new technique for temperature measurement and calibration.<br>National Society of Measurements (NSM).<br>Important warning for T-calibrator users: MSA has chose metrology well calibrators from Fluke (Hart Scientific). | F |
| 2005 | 9 | 3 | Universal representation of Cancer Diseases. 1. First sight on NSW-2003 report.<br>Universal representation of Cancer Diseases. 2. UK cancer registrations on 1999-2002.<br>Vital Potential can estimate our predisposition for cancer diseases. | F |
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| 2008 | 12 | 3 | Adiabatic calorimetry – summary description of the demo prototype | F |
| 2008 | 12 | 4 | Flight QF 30 and even more…<br>Temperature calibration of NTC-thermistors. 1.Preliminary results. | F |
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