



MODERN VIEW STUDYING THE PREVALENCE OF COLORECTAL CANCER

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Abstract:

In the 21st century, tumors are becoming one of the main problems in the field of medicine, and if you look closely at the statistics, from year to year the incidence of malignant neoplasms (MNT) is increasing compared to benign ones. The issues of diagnosis and treatment of cancer in the early stages remain relevant today throughout the world. In addition, there is no full-fledged algorithm that answers all the questions regarding the management of patients with such serious complications as acute obstructive intestinal obstruction, intestinal perforation due to tumor disintegration, and bleeding from the tumor.

Keywords: Epidemiology of colateral cancer, solutions

According to some authors, conducting an in-depth epidemiological analysis of cancer, based on localization in the anatomical region and histostructure, can be carried out only on the basis of indicators from population registers, i.e. from the moment the primary registration of a malignant tumor is made until death. These indicators are collected from all over the world from population-based cancer registries; this procedure makes it possible to conduct a comparative analysis of morbidity and mortality rates [Kachanov D.Yu. et al. 2009, Fairley T.L. et al. 2016].

Conducting a comparative analysis based on data from population-based cancer registries is possible based on territorial coverage, i.e. can be regional or national [Cancer registry of Norway, 2013; Scottish bowel screening programme, 2013], global [Ferlay T.L. et al., 2016].

Based on global statistics, one can find out the annual increase in cancer incidence: the number of newly diagnosed cases is about 12 million annually, and the mortality rate from cancer is more than 6.5 million,

when the growth rate is more than 2%, which exceeds 0.5% growth world population [Navruzov S.N. et al. 2020]. Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO), the fatality rate in 2012 was 8.2 million, while the projected fatality rate was 1.7 million, i.e.

According to world statistics, we can say that the share of lung cancer is 11.6%, breast cancer 11.6%, colorectal cancer 10.2%, prostate cancer 7.1%, stomach cancer 5.7%, liver cancer 4.7%, esophageal cancer 3.2%, cervical cancer 3.2% and the share of other malignant neoplasms 42.9%.

Also, based on world statistics, mortality from cancer shows that lung cancer accounts for 18.4%, breast cancer 9.2%, colorectal cancer 8.2%, prostate cancer 8.2%, stomach cancer 6.6 %, liver cancer 5.3%, esophageal cancer 4.5%, cervical cancer 3.8% and the share of other malignant neoplasms 35.8%.

According to some authors, the incidence and prevalence of colon cancer in Asian and African



countries ranges from 2 to 5 cases per 100,000 population, while in Western Europe and the USA these figures are several times higher, amounting to 40-45 cases per 100,000 population. In recent years, mortality in developed countries such as North America, New Zealand, Australia and Northern Europe has been decreasing, and in Eastern Europe the incidence of colorectal cancer is increasing by 5-15% [Lebedeva L.N. et al. 2016].

The lifetime risk of developing colon cancer in the United States is approximately one in 20 (5%) and varies depending on individual risk factors (American Cancer Society, 2010).

In 2019, 24,648 cases of newly diagnosed malignancies were registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 10,511 (42.6%) in male patients and 14,137 (57.4%) in female patients. By the end of 2019, the number of registered cancer patients was 103,063, i.e. 0.3% of the country's population.

In 2019, 1,588 new cases of colorectal cancer were registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 883 (55.6%) cases in men and 705 (44.4%) cases in women. In the overall structure of cancer incidence, CRC ranks 5th with an incidence rate of 4.8 per 100 thousand population [Tillyashaikhov M.N.].

Depending on age, the incidence of colon cancer in patients under 15 years old was 0.12%, 15-17 years old - 0.22%, 15-44 years old - 14.3%, 45-64 years old - 51.9% and in persons over 65 years old amounted to 33.5% [Navruzov S.N. et al. 2020]. This shows that it is people of working age who are most susceptible to colon cancer.

CONCLUSION:

Thus, having studied the prevalence of collateral cancer, we can conclude that this pathology is growing from year to year and ranks 5th with an incidence rate of 4.8 per 100 thousand of the country's population.

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