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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF MALIGNANT TUMORS OF FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Abstract:

Relevance: Breast cancer (BC) is one of the pressing medical and social problems of modern oncology due to its prevalence and psychological aspects associated with the problems of social adaptation of women. [1,2] According to IARC estimates, 14.1 million new cases of malignant neoplasms and 8.2 million deaths from them were diagnosed worldwide in 2012. Breast cancer was diagnosed in 1.6 million women, of which 47.3% (74.1 0 /0000) were in developed countries and 52.7% (31.3 0 /0000) in developing countries. In recent decades, there has been a continuing trend towards an increase in morbidity rates both in developed (1.0–2.0% per year) and in developing countries [3]. The geography of breast cancer distribution in the world is not uniform [219]. High incidence rates are observed in Canada (79.8 0 /0000), Israel (80.5 0 /0000), the USA (92.9 0 /0000) and Western European countries (90.0 0 /0000), in particular Belgium (111.9 0 /0000). Low incidence rates are observed on the African continent (36.2 0 /0000), which is explained by low life expectancy and unreliability of medical statistics. The fight against cancer is currently one of the main tasks of healthcare in many countries of the world. To organize it, it is necessary to conduct epidemiological studies, since the oncological situation in a certain territory depends on regional specifics, including a set of factors associated with both the external environment and demographic processes and socio-biological characteristics of the population. Malignant tumors of the mammary gland, occupying leading positions in determining the level of temporary and permanent loss of working capacity, reduce the average life expectancy of the female population, cause irreparable economic damage to society [4,5]. Untimely diagnosis, a high proportion of patients with an advanced tumor process (31.9%), high one-year mortality (7.4%) [6] determine the importance of measures for the early diagnosis of this disease - detection of precancerous and tumor pathology of the mammary gland in the early stages of the disease for their timely treatment.

Key words: Breast cancer, 10-year morbidity by age group, dynamics of incidence and mortality from breast cancer in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, intensive incidence rate of breast cancer by clinical stages in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

TARGET RESEARCH: Study of epidemiological features of the spread of malignant tumors of female reproductive organs in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

MATERIAL AND METHODS. The study of epidemiological indicators of malignant tumors of female reproductive organs was conducted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The data for analysis were extracted from official statistical sources: oncology dispensaries of the Republic of Karakalpakstan - "Report on the incidence of malignant neoplasms" (accounting form No. 7-MHC) for 2011-2023, case histories, outpatient cards and the Agency of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on the number and age and sex composition of the population and deaths in the Republic of Karakalpakstan for the period 2011-2023. Epidemiological, statistical data were carried out using variation-statistical processing.

THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY AND THEIR DISCUSSION: In this section we studied the prevalence of malignant tumors of female reproductive organs in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in different age groups and risk factors.

For the period under study (2011-2023) in the Republic of Karakalpakstan 1871 patients with newly diagnosed

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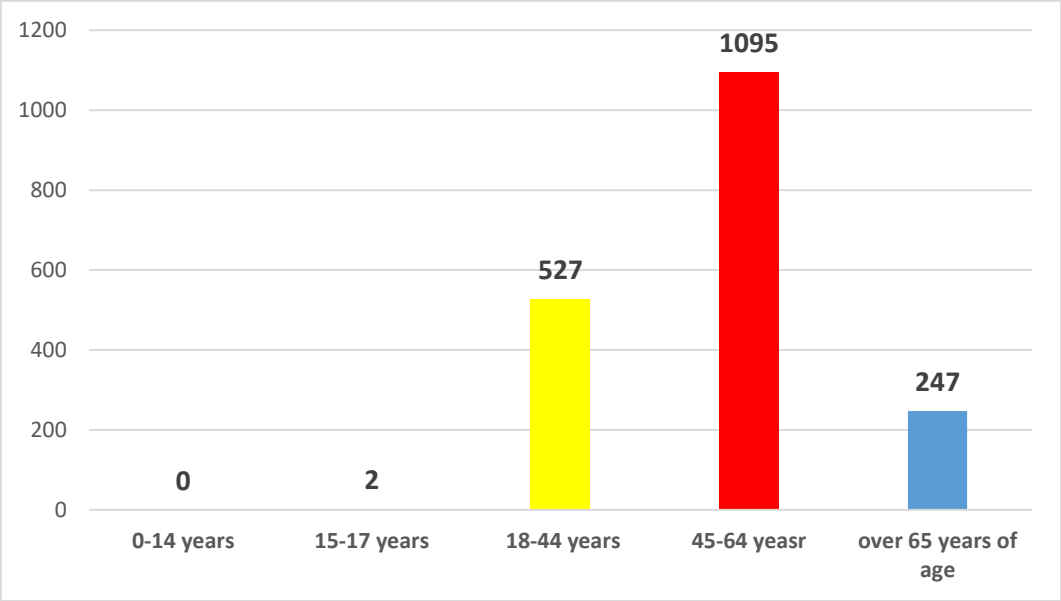
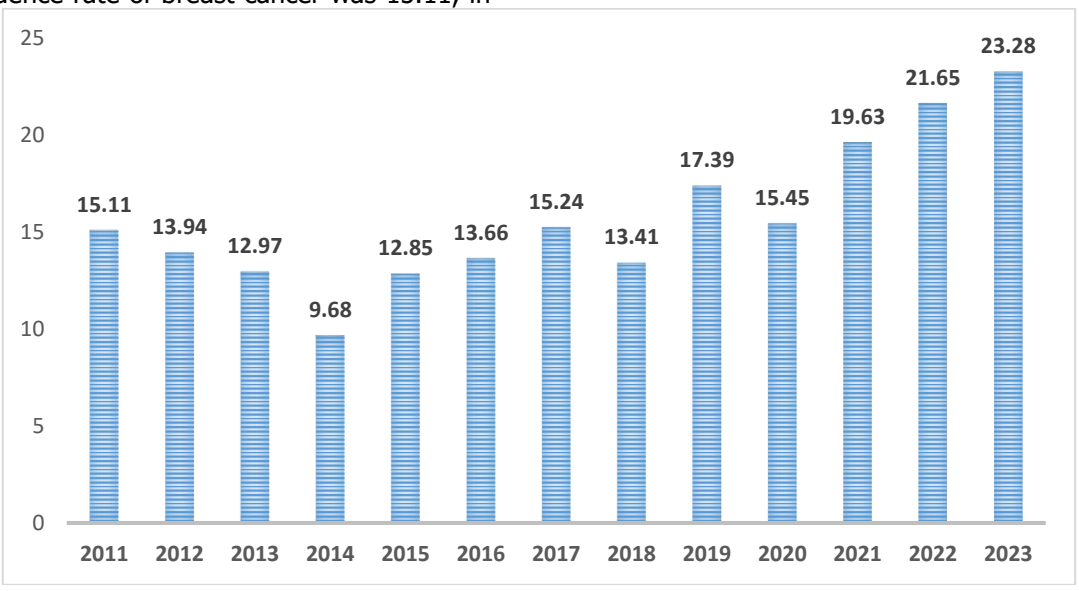
breast cancer. The patients were divided into age groups, so in the group of patients in the 0-14 years group - 0 (0%), 15-17 years - 2 (0.11%), 18-44 years - 527 (28.16%), 45-64 years - 1095 (58.52%), 65 years and older - 247 (13.21%) (Pic. 1).

As can be seen from Picture 1, the largest number of patients with breast cancer were diagnosed at the age of 45-64 years and older – 58.52%.



Picture 1. Distribution of breast cancer patients by age groups in the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2011-2023.

It should be noted that over the past 5 years (2019-2023) there has been a tendency towards an increase in the incidence of breast cancer. Thus, if in 2011 the intensive incidence rate of breast cancer was 15.11, in 2016 - 13.66, in 2017 - 15.24, then in 2023 - 23.28, while since 2011, the intensive incidence rate of breast cancer has been growing annually. (Pic. 2).



Picture 2. Intensive incidence rate of breast cancer in the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2011-2023 (per 100,000 female population)

In 2011, 127 patients were diagnosed with breast cancer, in 2016 – 122 patients, and in 2023 – 229 patients. (Pic. 3).

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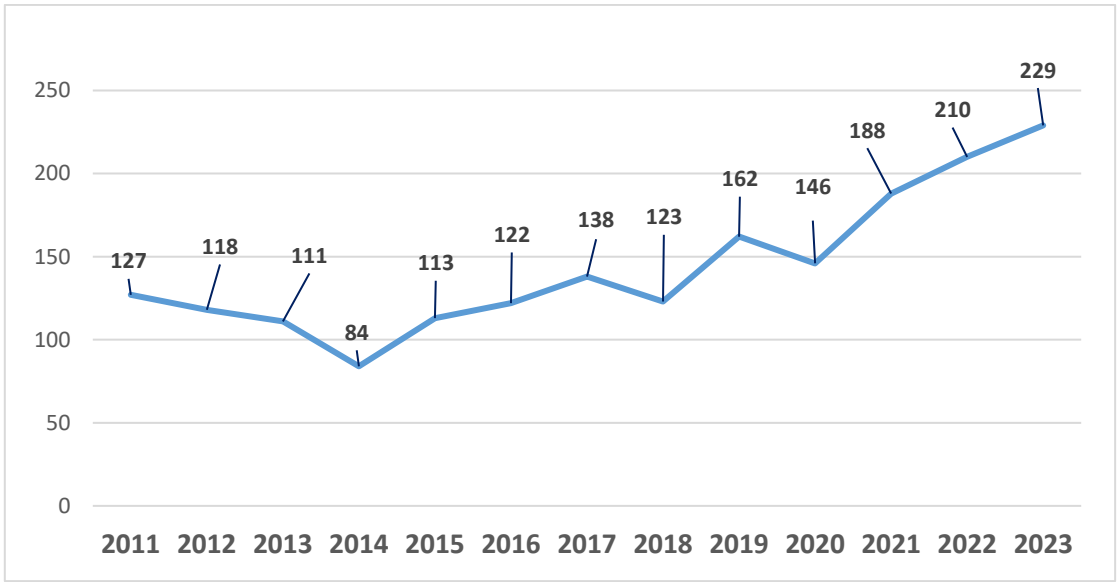
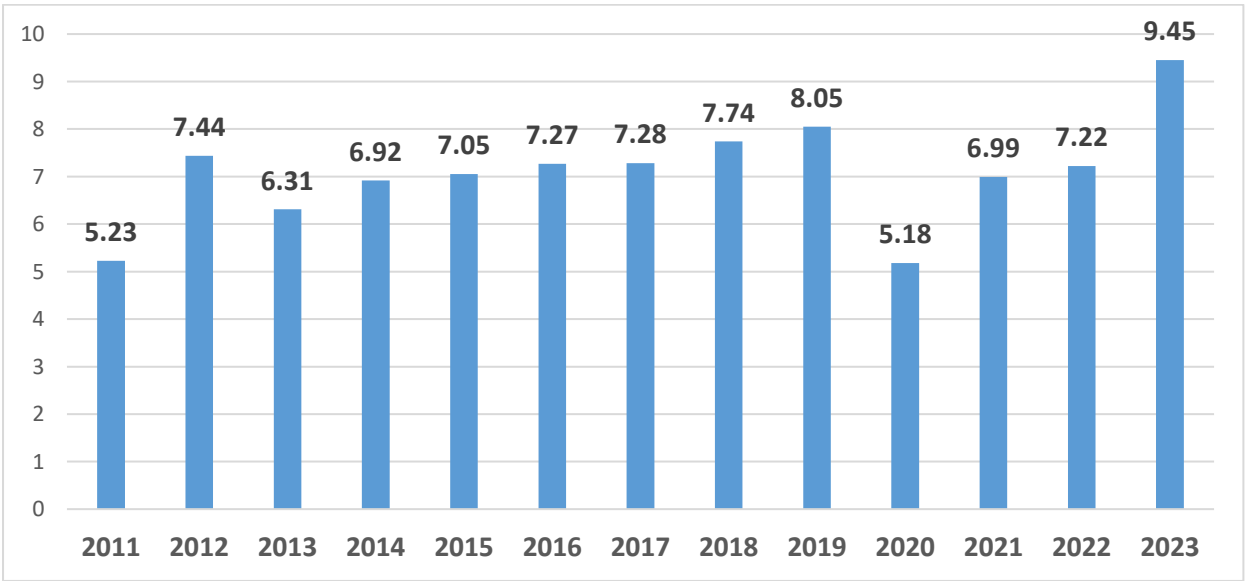


Picture 3. Absolute rate of newly diagnosed patients with breast cancer in the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2011-2023.

In 2011, 44 people died from breast cancer, in 2016 - 65 and in 2023 - 92 patients. When studying the mortality rate per 100 thousand people, a slightly elevated trend of 9.45 int.ind. was revealed in 2023 compared to 2011 (Pic. 4).



Picture 4. Intensive mortality rate from breast cancer in the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2011-2023 (per 100,000 female population)

For the period from 2011 to 2023, an increase in both the incidence of breast cancer (from 15.11 to 23.28 per 100 thousand female population) and mortality from this disease (from 5.23 to 9.45 per 100 thousand female population) was noted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Pic. 5).

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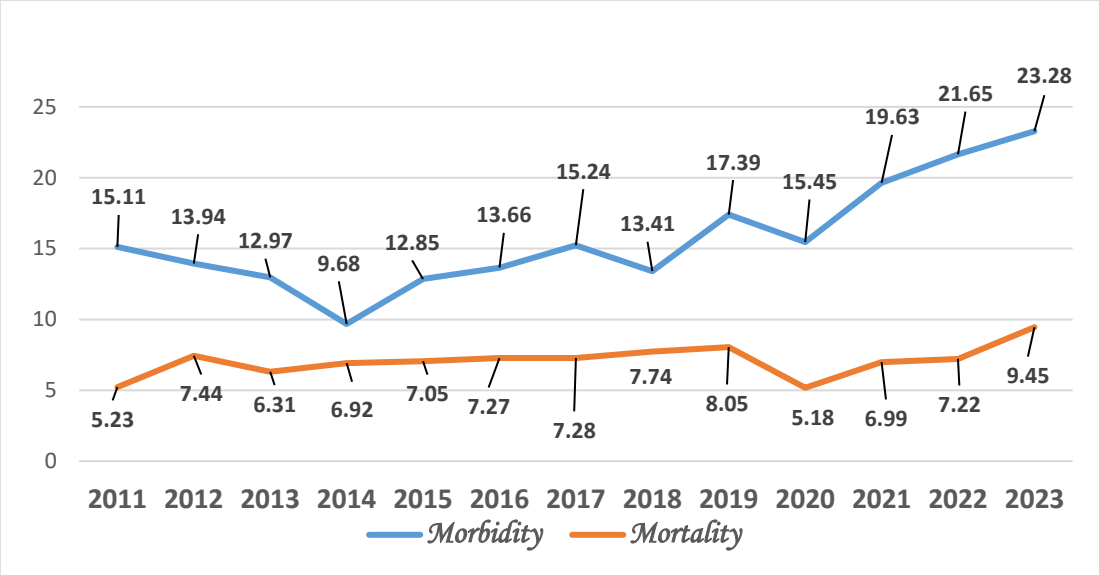
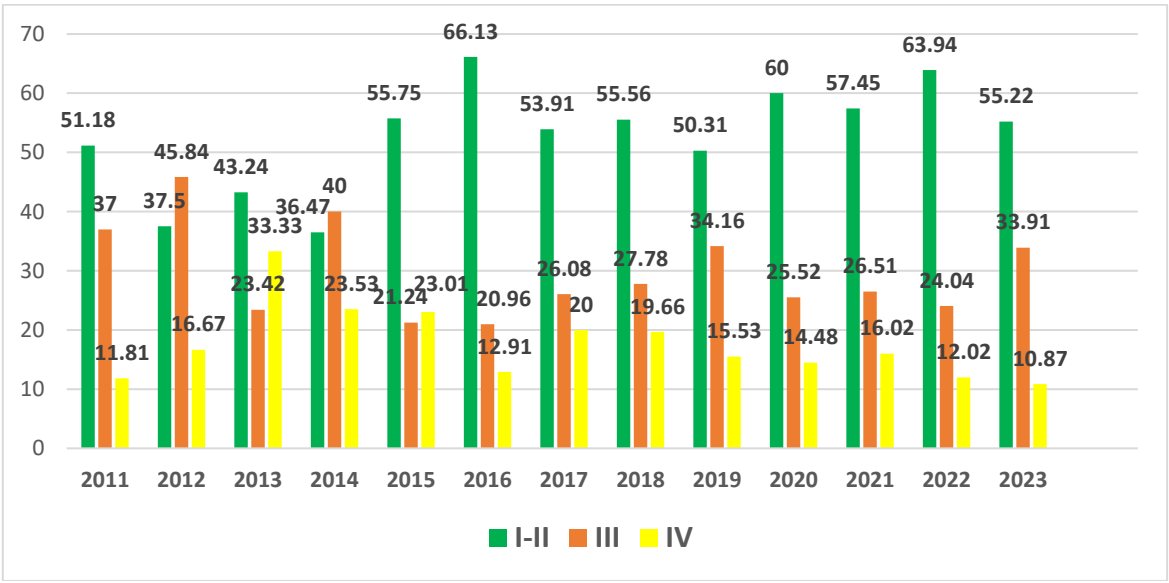


Picture 5. Dynamics of incidence and mortality from breast cancer in the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2011-2023 (per 100,000 female population)

When studying the dispensary observation cards, it was found that in patients with the first diagnosed breast cancer in 2011, 51.18% of cases had clinical stage I–II, 37% had clinical stage III, and 11.81% had clinical stage IV; in 2016, 66.13% of cases had clinical stage I–II, 20.96% had clinical stage III, and 12.91% had clinical stage IV; in 2023, 55.22% of cases had clinical stage I–II, 33.91% had clinical stage III, and 10.87% had clinical stage IV in 55.22% of cases, breast cancer was diagnosed with clinical stage II, 33.91% had clinical stage III, and 10.87% had clinical stage IV (Pic. 7). However, the detection of patients with I - II clinical stages of the disease increased to the highest level - 66.13% in 2016, in 2022 (63.94%), 2020 (60%), 2021 (57.45%), and decreased to (36.47%) in 2014. The number of patients with III clinical stages of the disease increased slightly in 2012 (45.84%), 2014 (40%) and 2011 (37%).



Pic 7. Intensive incidence rate of breast cancer by clinical stages in the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2011-2023.
(per 100,000 female population)

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CONCLUSION:

The analysis showed that more than 54.05% of cases of the disease were detected during preventive examinations, 1/3 of cases were detected at stages I and II of the disease. The five-year survival rate has tended to increase in recent years. Despite the measures taken to prevent malignant neoplasms among the population, this problem is still far from being completely solved and requires further more in-depth research, development and implementation of organizational and preventive measures aimed at improving oncology services. It should be noted that in recent years, the Republic of Karakalpakstan has begun to pay great attention to the problems of preventing oncological diseases.

To reduce the mortality rate of patients from breast cancer, it is necessary to establish timely medical examination, detection of such patients at early stages of the disease, as well as treatment with radical, palliative, radiation and surgical methods. Timely detection and treatment of patients at early stages of the disease will contribute to improving the quality and duration of life of cancer patients.

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