

СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ФАКТОРОВ РАЗВИТИЯ РАКА ШЕЙКИ МАТКИ ЗА ПЕРИОД 2017-2021 ГГ. В ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ФАКТОРОВ РАЗВИТИЯ РАКА ШЕЙКИ МАТКИ ЗА ПЕРИОД 2017-2021 ГГ. В ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ.ЖКМП.-2023.-Т.1-№1.-С

Поступила: 23.02.2023

Одобрена: 24.02.2023

Принята к печати: 05.03.2023

Резюме: Рак шейки матки (РШМ) — одно из наиболее частых злокачественных новообразований, занимающее 4-е место по заболеваемости и смертности среди женщин [1]. Ежегодно в мире регистрируют более 500 тыс. больных раком шейки матки, половина из которых умирает в течение первого года из-за поздней диагностики и высокой доли (46 %) запущенных форм заболевания [1,4].

Ключевые слова: рак шейки матки, заболеваемость, смертность, динамика, факторы.

FARG'ONA VILOYATIDA 2017-2021 YILDA BACHON BO'YINI SARTONI RIVOJLANISHI OMILLARINING STATISTIK TAHLILI.

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Qabul qilindi: 23.02.2023

Ko'rib chiqildi: 24.02.2023

Nashrga tayyorlandi: 05.03.2023

Xulosa: Bachadon bo'yni saratoni eng keng tarqalgan neoplazmalardan biri bo'lib, ayollar orasida kasallanish va o'lim darajasi bo'yicha 4-o'rinni egallaydi [1]. Dunyoda har yili 500 mingdan ortiq bachadon bo'yni saratoni bilan kasallangan bemorlar ro'yxatga olinadi, ularning yarmi kech tashxis qo'yilmaganligi va kasallikning rivojlangan shakllarining yuqori qismi (46%) tufayli birinchi yil ichida vafot etadi [1,4].

Kalit so'zlar: bachadon bo'yni saratoni, kasallanish, o'lim, dinamika, omillar.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CERVICAL CANCER FOR THE PERIOD 2017-2021 IN FERGANA REGION

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Received: 23.02.2023

Revised: 24.02.2023

Accepted: 05.03.2023

Summar.: Cervical cancer (CC) is one of the most common malignant neoplasms, ranking 4th in terms of morbidity and mortality among women [1]. More than 500 thousand patients with cervical cancer are registered annually in the world, half of whom die during the first year due to late diagnosis and a high proportion (46 %) of advanced forms of the disease [1,4].

Key words: cervical cancer, morbidity, mortality, dynamics, factors.

The high incidence of cervical cancer makes the problem of accurate and timely diagnosis of precancerous changes in the cervix urgent. Cervical cancer is the only cancer whose elimination is achievable in practice, and today is the time to do it. We can leave a valuable legacy if we seize the opportunities we have today and ensure that girls born today can live in a world free of this disease.

In developing countries, the proportion of cervical cancer among all malignant neoplasms in women is 15%, and in developed countries - 4.4% of new cancer cases. According to the results of epidemiological

studies, malignant neoplasms of the female urogenital system are one of the most common tumor forms in the general population. Cervical cancer is sporadic. The development of this disease is not associated with the presence of known hereditary syndromes. It has been established that persistent high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is a necessary cause of cervical cancer [5,6]. The pathways of malignant development of cervical cancer are closely related to the activity of viral oncoproteins E6 and E7, which can also contribute to the accumulation of

cellular genomic mutations and viral integration [11].

The refore, the identification of HPV E6/E7 mRNA has been shown to be promising in cervical cancer screening. And most analyzes used reverse transcriptase PCR or amplification based on the nucleic acid sequence to identify fragments of the E6/E7 genome [12].

A clear etiology has accelerated the creation and implementation of a comprehensive system for the prevention and control of cervical cancer. In May 2018, the World Health Organization (WHO) issued a call for the elimination of cervical cancer worldwide. [9,10].

In most cases, HPV 16 and/or 18 of the oncogenic genotype is detected in cervical cancer [7]. The risk factors for the development of this pathology can be: early onset of sexual activity, frequent change of sexual partners, STIs, refusal of "barrier" type contraceptives, smoking, immunosuppressive states, [2,3]. For a long time, malignant neoplasms of the cervix stably occupy a high 4th place (6.5%) in the structure of cancer incidence among women in the world. In 2020, 604,127 cases of malignant neoplasms of the cervix were detected in the world, the death rate was 341,831 cases.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020, the number of newly diagnosed cases of cervical cancer was 1642. The incidence rate for 2020 of cervical cancer was 4.8 cases per 100 thousand male population and 9.7 per 100 thousand female population. In 2020, 64.9% of malignant neoplasms of the cervix were diagnosed in stages I-II of the disease, 27.2% - in III and 5.3% - in stage IV of the disease. In 2020, 957 deaths from cervical cancer were registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the mortality rate was 2.8 per 100 thousand population [8]. Women's mortality rates from malignant neoplasms of the cervix are steadily increasing.

Over the past 5 years, 385 deaths from cervical cancer have been registered in the Fergana region, taken from 2993 deaths from malignant neoplasms. Mortality among the urban population was 267 cases, and among the rural population 118 cases. The unevenness of the territorial incidence of cervical cancer is most often associated with a natural and social nature, and in many respects its level is determined by behavioral, socio-economic, medical and hygienic standards. The first detected cases of morbidity amounted to 835 out of 6796 of all cases of malignant neoplasms.

According to the preventive examination of the female population of the Fergana region, 269186 preventive examinations with cytological examination were carried out. As a result, fungal diseases - 11450, sexually transmitted infections- 291, inflammatory processes - 87616, dysplasia - 1887, cervical cancer - 131 cases were detected.

According to the results of reporting and registration forms of the Ferghana Regional Branch of the Republican Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology, 835 cases of cervical cancer have been registered in the Ferghana region over the past 5 years, of which 295 cases are registered among the rural population and 540 cases among the urban population, 385 deaths from cancer of the cervix taken from 2993 cases of death from malignant neoplasms. Mortality among the urban population was 267 cases (69%), and among the rural population 118 (31%) cases. Among all detected cases of malignant neoplasms cervical cancer occupies the 2nd place of the total number of MNs, so breast cancer is 10979 cases (60%), cervical cancer - 3349 cases (18%), lung cancer 1635 cases (9%), stomach cancer - 1160 cases (7%), other malignant neoplasms - 1132 cases (6%). Factors that are precursors of cervical cancer according to the preventive examination of the female population of the Ferghana region out of 269186 preventive examinations with cytological examination revealed fungal diseases - 11450 (11%), sexually transmitted infections - 291 (0.29%), inflammatory processes - 87616 (87%), dysplasia - 1887 (2%), cervical cancer - 131 (0.13%) cases. Among the oncological pathology, the largest number of patients registered with cervical cancer in the context of cities and districts of the Fergana region falls on the cities: Margilan - 29 cases, Kokand - 25 cases, Fergana - 20 cases, districts: Altarik - 75 cases, Kuva - 27 cases. The peak age of identified women falls on 40-49 and 50-59 years. At the same time, the death rate in the region amounted to 385 cases, the highest figures were in the cities: Kokand - 73 cases, Fergana - 65 cases, in the districts: Tashlak - 28 cases, Baghdad - 27 cases, Kuva - 26 cases, Altarik - 22 cases. The age peak of mortality falls on 40-59 years, the percentage of patients in stages III and IV remains high, which requires studying the onco-epidemiological situation depending on the territory of detection.

The analysis of statistical indicators, which shows the detection of a significant percentage of neglected cases, is due to the low oncological alertness of general doctor, untimely access to specialized medical institutions. There is also a low percentage of detection of precancerous and neoplastic malignancies during preventive examinations, which is due to the low quality of the preanalytical stage, the lack of instruction of patients by medical staff before taking a smear, the lack of examination with a colposcope and the use of the Schiller test, the absence of a Papanicolaou examination, HPV studies are at the initial stage. stage, which complicates the process, increasing the prevalence of the disease, contributing to an increase in rates and low survival.

Due to the steady growth of common forms of malignant tumors of the cervix, as well as the high level of morbidity and mortality among young women, time dictates the need to develop new and improve existing methods of treatment, prevention of this disease based on the study of the onco-epidemiological situation and the assessment of cervical cancer spread factors taking into account the territorial and regional features of the Fergana region.

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