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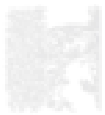
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RESULTS OF PREVENTIVE EXAMINATIONS OF TUMORS OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT AND REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM IN WOMEN

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Abstract: The article analyzes the identification of patients with precancerous diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and reproductive system in women, as well as the results of preventive examinations for malignant neoplasms.

The results of the analysis showed that after the timely detection of precancerous diseases and their treatment, as well as in-depth preventive examinations, the identification of patients in the early stages of the process improved significantly, especially with tumors of the reproductive system in women.

Keywords: secondary prevention, precancerous diseases, preventive examinations, early detection, malignant tumors of the gastrointestinal tract and reproductive system in women.

The relevance of the problem. The issue of prevention of malignant neoplasms (ZN), both primary, aimed at identifying and eliminating etiological factors, and secondary, aimed at early detection of malignant neoplasms, has been noted in the works of many specialists [4, 5, 8].

In 2019, 24,648 cases of malignant neoplasms (ZN) were detected in Uzbekistan. The incidence rate of ZN per 100,000 population was 74.1, which is 5.4% higher than in 2018 and 29.7% higher than in 2009 [17].

In the structure of the incidence of ZN in the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years, breast, stomach and cervical cancer have retained leading positions with incidence rates of 11.2, 5.7 and 5.6 per 100,000 population, respectively [17].

In European countries and the USA, there has been a tendency for a long time to slow down and reduce mortality from malignant neoplasms due to effective preventive programs and improved early detection of cancer, as well as due to high-quality treatment [18].

Preventive measures for the detection of malignant neoplasms of the reproductive system are practically absent in the regions of the country. Whereas multiple publications of foreign researchers, on the contrary, are associated with many years of experience of actively organized campaigns for the early detection of gynecological tumors, characterized by simplicity in execution and high medical and economic efficiency. [15, 16, 19, 20].

Comprehensive prevention should proceed from the connection of the processes of formation and development of a carcinogenic situation with general socio-economic and environmental problems [1, 12].

The task of secondary prevention of oncological diseases is early diagnosis of tumors and their timely treatment. The ways of implementation are to increase medical literacy and everyone's responsibility for their health. Secondary prevention falls entirely on the primary health care institutions. When developing a prevention program, it is necessary to remember about the quality of oncological preventive examinations of the population. Since the effectiveness of medical examination depends on the quality of medical examination, the solution of the problems of prevention and early diagnosis should be achieved by the efforts of primary health care workers. It is rightly considered that the experience and qualifications of a doctor are of the greatest importance in diagnosis. But

doctors of any specialties should be able to suspect a tumor [13].

Insufficient oncological literacy of primary care doctors makes preventive examination in some cases a low-effective means of prevention. In modern conditions of high morbidity and mortality of the population from malignant neoplasms, a doctor should not just be "oncologically alert", but "oncologically literate". Today's reform of the healthcare system implies a significant strengthening of the role and qualifications of primary care specialists, therefore, the requirements for medical workers in the field of oncology are also significantly increased [14, 9, 11].

The task of detecting ZN at early stages can be solved only with the help of a systematic and integrated approach, including measures for primary and secondary prevention, an organized screening method of examination, an information support program for ongoing events, educational programs for primary care physicians, monitoring the results of measures for early detection of ZN [6, 7, 8].

The purpose of the study. To analyze the results of preventive examinations among patients with malignant neoplasms of the gastrointestinal tract and reproductive system in women.

Material and methods of research.

The data on hospitalized patients of RSNPMTSOIR, their medical histories, registration log, operational logs were used as research materials. In the period from 2012 to 2021, 4090 and 6496 patients were examined from these data, respectively.

In this work, methods of retrospective analysis and expert evaluation of medical documentation were applied. The obtained data were subjected to statistical analysis with the calculation of intensive morbidity rates, growth rates (decrease) and the specific weight of individual nosological units of malignant tumors.

Among the hospitalized patients in the Khorezm regional branch of the RSNPMTSOIR, an analysis of the influence of precancerous diseases and preventive examinations in the early detection of malignant neoplasms was carried out.

In 2012, 4,088 patients were treated in the Khorezm regional branch of the RSNPMTSOIR. Of these, 89 patients with malignant tumors of the stomach, 45 patients of the esophagus, 20 patients of the colon, and 19 patients of the rectum.

Patients with malignant tumors of the reproductive system in women were: breast cancer - 152 patients, cervical cancer - 95 patients and ovarian cancer - 22 patients.

Due to the poor quality of research on precancerous diseases, the lack of oncological alertness among primary care physicians and among the population, most patients did not pay attention to precancerous diseases and did not assess their impact on the development of cancer. This is especially true for such nosological forms as esophageal cancer (4.4%), breast cancer (6.5%). In other nosological forms, the indicator for determining precancerous diseases was maximum 10.5% (for cervical cancer), Table №1

Indicators of detection of precancerous diseases among treated patients in the Khorezm regional branch of the RSNPMTSOIR of the Ministry of Health (2012-2021)

№	Localization of the tumor	Detected precancerous diseases (2012-2021) (%)									
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Stomach cancer	8,9	9,1	10,5	12,3	16,1	20,1	19,1	22,0	23,0	28,2
2	Esophageal cancer	4,4	5,2	8,0	10,0	9,5	12,5	10,0	12,5	13,9	15,0
3	Colon cancer	10,0	19,2	18,1	25,0	23,5	25,0	24,1	36,8	29,0	23,0
4	Rectal cancer	10,5	10,0	17,3	20,8	19,2	10,5	12,1	14,5	13,9	14,0
5	Breast cancer	6,5	6,2	9,3	10,5	13,9	12,5	13,4	14,8	17,5	17,5
6	Cervical cancer	10,5	11,4	12,3	21,1	22,0	21,4	21,6	26,2	34,0	36,6
7	Ovarian cancer	9,0	6,8	13,3	19,2	10,2	19,2	11,1	14,2	13,0	13,6

The results of preventive examinations for stomach cancer were 0%, esophageal cancer 0%, colon and rectum 0% (Table No. 2).

Indicators of preventive examinations among treated patients in the Khorezm regional branch of the Rsnpmc of the Ministry of Health (2012-2021)

Localization of the tumor	Indicator during preventive examination (2012-2021), %									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Stomach cancer	0	0	5,7	5,7	8	7,7	9,5	12,5	10,7	
Esophageal cancer	0	0	4	0	9,5	5	10	12,5	4,6	
Colon cancer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,2	
Rectal cancer	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,8	29,1	6,9	
Breast cancer	55,2	50,3	55,9	57,7	55	50,3	46,9	30,8	56	
Cervical cancer	48,4	46,8	47,4	55,9	62,7	53,1	64,8	44,9	50	
Ovarian cancer	22,7	17,2	23,3	11,5	41	19,2	29,6	11,4	28,2	

But during preventive examinations, the indicators were high: for breast cancer - 55.2%, cervical cancer - 48.4% and ovarian cancer - 22.7%. Accordingly, the detection of patients with tumors in the early stages was high. At the same time, cases of detection in early stages (I-II) with breast cancer amounted to 19.0% and 45.2%, cervical cancer - 17.3% and 41.3%, and ovarian cancer - 20% and 40%, respectively.

In recent years, a set of measures has been carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is aimed at conducting preventive examinations and early detection of malignant neoplasms. To carry out targeted preventive examinations, it is necessary to study precancerous diseases among the population, since the development of malignant neoplasms in 80% of cases is preceded by precancerous changes in the organ.

In the Khorezm region in recent years, special attention has been paid to the timely treatment of precancerous diseases to prevent malignant neoplasms. In recent years, there has been an increase in the frequency of detection of malignant neoplasms in the early stages due to purposeful in-depth preventive examination.

Since 2016, the results of preventive examinations have been improving in the Khorezm region, in addition, attention is being paid to the treatment of precancerous diseases.

In 2016, 6080 patients were treated in the Khorezm regional branch of the RSNPMTSOIR. Of these, 124 patients were treated for stomach cancer, 42 for esophageal cancer, 34 for colon cancer, 26 for rectal cancer, 129 for breast cancer, 118 for cervical cancer and 39 for ovarian cancer. It is known that malignant neoplasms are preceded by precancerous diseases. At the same time, precancerous diseases were detected in 16.1% of patients with stomach cancer, and only 8% were detected during preventive examinations. This suggests that they did not pay attention to precancerous diseases in a timely manner and did not conduct an appropriate examination (endoscopic examination). With esophageal cancer, 9.5% of patients were diagnosed with precancerous diseases, and 9.5% of patients were also examined during preventive examinations. In colon cancer, these indicators corresponded to 23.5 and 0%, in rectal cancer, 19.2% and 0%, respectively.

Due to screening studies of tumors of the reproductive system among the female population of the region, it was possible to identify malignant neoplasms during preventive examinations, taking into account precancerous diseases among the population. If in 2016 precancerous breast diseases were detected in 13.9% of patients, the results of preventive examinations exceeded this indicator several times and amounted to 55%, with cervical cancer the indicators corresponded to 22.0% and 62.7%, with ovarian cancer 10.2% and 41.0%.

In 2016, during preventive examinations, stomach cancer was detected in 10% of patients in stage I, in 20% in stage II, with breast cancer, respectively, 16.9% and 56.3%, with cervical cancer, 14.8% and 81%, with ovarian cancer, 25.0% and 43.7%, respectively,

Since 2017, targeted preventive examinations have been carried out to detect precancerous diseases among the population. Compared with 2012, the indicators of early detection of malignant tumors of the gastrointestinal tract and reproductive system in women have significantly improved.

With stomach cancer, the detection rate of precancerous diseases was equal to 20.1% of patients, and with preventive examinations - 7.7% (in 2012, 0%). At the same time, the detection of patients with stage II was 10%, and at stage III 80%, only 10% of patients were detected at stage IV. In esophageal cancer, these indicators corresponded to 12.5%, 5%, and 100% at stage III of the disease.

In colon cancer, 25.0% of patients had precancerous diseases, but due to untimely

dynamic examination during preventive examinations, not a single patient was identified, in rectal cancer, these indicators corresponded to 10.5% and 0%.

In contrast to malignant tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, due to the lack of attention at the level of primary health care to screening studies for tumors of the reproductive system, in particular, breast cancer, only 12.5% revealed precancerous diseases, and cervical cancer in 21.4%, ovarian cancer in 19.2%. During preventive examinations, the indicators for organs are 50.3%, 53.1% and 19.2%, respectively. Detection of patients with stages I and II significantly improved, with breast cancer 15.7% and 57.8%, respectively, with cervical cancer 25.3% and 71.6% (there were no patients with stage IV), with ovarian cancer 20% and 40% (20% of patients were with stage IV).

Analysis of the dynamics shows that by 2021, the detection of precancerous diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and reproductive system in women has increased significantly, especially in the pathology of the gastrointestinal tract. At the same time, precancerous diseases of the stomach were registered in 28.2% of patients, esophagus - in 15.0%, colon - in 23.0%, rectum - in 14.0%, breast - in 17.5%, cervix - in 36.6% and ovaries - in 13.6% of patients.

In recent years, these indicators have been taken into account when conducting an in-depth preventive examination. After its implementation, taking into account patients with precancerous diseases, the detection of patients with malignant neoplasms, including in the early stages, has significantly increased.

The conducted statistical analysis showed that in 2021, stomach cancer was detected in 16.1% of cases during preventive examinations. Among them, 5% are in stage I, 50% are in stage II, 40% are in stage III and 5% are in stage IV. These indicators were significantly better than in 2012 and 2016. Esophageal cancer in 12.5% of patients was detected during preventive examinations, of which there were no patients with stage I, 40% with stage II, 40% with stage III and 20% with stage IV. Colon cancer was detected in 2.5% of cases during preventive examinations. At the same time, 100.0% of patients were identified with stage II. In rectal cancer, 12% of the disease was detected during preventive examinations. At the same time, stage II was detected in 66.6% of patients, stage III in 16.6% and stage IV in 16.6% (Table No. 4).

Malignant tumors of the reproductive system in women, the detection rates during preventive examinations and in the early stages were higher compared to tumors of the gastrointestinal tract.

In 2021, 65.5% of patients with breast cancer were identified during preventive examinations. At the same time, in 19% of cases, the tumor was registered in stage I, in 51.1% at stage II, in 25.1% at stage III and in 4.5% stage IV was detected. In cervical cancer, this indicator was 51.1%, and by stages - 34.7%, 47.8%, 15.2% and 2.1%, respectively. With ovarian cancer, 20.4%, and by stages - 22.2%, 33.3% and 44.4%, respectively. There were no patients with stage IV.

Conclusions

In 2012, the branch treated 4090 patients, in 2021 their number increased to 6496 patients. Among the hospitalized patients in the Khorezm regional branch of the RSNPMTSOIR, an analysis of the influence of precancerous diseases and preventive examinations in the early detection of malignant neoplasms was carried out.

The conducted statistical analysis shows that among the treated patients in the hospital of the Khorezm regional branch of the RSNPMTSOIR, an improvement in the indicators of early detection of malignant tumors of the gastrointestinal tract and reproductive system in women was revealed. The indicators of timely detection and treatment of precancerous diseases among the population and targeted in-depth preventive examinations

have improved. At the same time, an important role was played by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers and orders of the Ministry of Health, which were aimed at strengthening preventive measures and early detection of malignant neoplasms among the population.

Thus, in the Khorezm regional branch of RSNPMTSOIR, large-scale work is being carried out to identify precancerous diseases and preventive measures among the population aimed at early detection of malignant neoplasms. These data were obtained after a 10-year analysis of treated patients in the hospital of the Khorezm regional branch of the RSNPMTSOIR of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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