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Didyk IV
KHSE "Zhitomir Institute of a
Train Nurses", Ukraine.

Morbidity on cancer as world problem

Didyk IV

Abstract

In a publication a scientific analysis is conducted of the described in home and foreign literature researches, touching morbidity on a cancer in Ukraine and in other countries of the world.

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Introduction

The epidemiological researches of prevalence of malignant new growths developed in particular at the international level with the general coordination of efforts of many developed countries of the world on complexity stand near researches of carcinogenesis and clinic^[1]. By results of the researches presented by the International agention of research of a cancer, annually it takes away 7 million lives on the planet, being the reason about 15% of all lethal cases. By estimates of WHO, till 2020 will annually come to light to 20 million new cases of malignant new growths. The World Health Organization puts a lot of effort for prevention of a cancer that other diseases^[2, 3].

The increase in prevalence of cancer pathology does actual search of ways of improvement of efficiency of prevention, diagnostics, treatment and rehabilitation oncological diseases.

Research objective

Studying of these Ukrainian and foreign literary publications, results of modern researches of incidence and prevalence of new growths became a research objective.

Целью исследования стало изучение данных отечественных и заграничных литературных публикаций, результатов современных исследований заболеваемости и распространенности новообразований.

Materials and Methods.

By means of bibliosemantic, statistical, analitiko-synthetic methods and the content analysis the tendencies of oncological incidence described in scientific publications were studied.

Results of research and their discussion

Oncological pathology on an incidence and mortality around the world is high on the list: every fourth inhabitant of the European Union dies from cancer. Annually victims of oncological diseases will melt more than 800 thousand Europeans. Malignant new growths enter the five of the most powerful reasons of mortality, incidence and prevalence of diseases among the population of Ukraine.

In recent years remains to the incidence which is actually not changed structure of the reasons, prevalence of diseases and mortality of the population. The indicator for the first time of the established diagnosis of a cancer (primary incidence) on 100 thousand of the population made: in Ukraine -325, in Russia -313, in the Central and Eastern Europe -349 cases^[4].

According to the cancer-register of patients with oncological pathology which is kept at National institute of a cancer and the Center of medical statistics of MZ of Ukraine, for 01.01.2011 in Ukraine more than 960 thousand patients with oncological pathology from whom nearly a third dies for a year at what 35% of the dead -people of working-age, 160 thousand more patients for the first time register oncological pathology are registered^[5]. Oncological patients make 25% of disabled people in Ukraine, it practically almost every third man (27,7%) and almost every fifth woman (18,5%).

Over the last ten years in Ukraine the continuous tendency to growth of an incidence on a

Correspondence:
Didyk IV
KHSE "Zhitomir Institute of a
Train Nurses", Ukraine.

cancer, with annual increase approximately by 3% is observed. Behind WHO data in Ukraine diseases of a cancer come to light almost at our 50th compatriot, and in the world - at every

270th. by calculations of scientists, till 2020 the number of those who for the first time developed a cancer in Ukraine can increase to 200 thousand a year [1-2].

The Ukrainian scientists connect growth of incidence and high a cancer mortality rate in Ukraine first of all with an adverse ecological situation, in particular the ionized radiation which main dose of people receives in the enclosed space which aren't ventilated, with soil radionuclides through livestock and vegetable food, pollution of atmospheric air, water production emissions and motor transport means. It is known that processes of aging are followed age increase in frequency of cancer tumors. It is explained with frustration of regulatory systems of an organism, including defects in system of a reparation of genetic structures. Behind data of the State Committee of statistics of Ukraine for 01.01.2014 persons at the age of 60 years are also more senior made in Ukraine 21,6% that points (on Rosset's scale) to very high level of a demographic old age.

The number of people of advanced age constantly increases, thus aging of the population will melt one of essential factors of cancerogenic risk.

The incidence of a cancer at men and women is recorded by the highest in age group from 75 to 84 years. Sharp raising of an incidence begins in age group of 40-44 years [5].

In Ukraine every year diagnose more than 150 thousand new cases of diseases of a cancer. In structure of incidence of the man's population the first 5 places are taken by lung cancer, a stomach, skin, prostates, a rectum (which in the sum 53,9 % of all malignant tumors make). If 10 years ago the prostate cancer was diagnosed in 8,4 cases of this pathology on 10 thousand of the population, now this indicator makes more than 24,3 cases on 10 thousand of adult population.

At women the first 5 places are taken: breast cancer, skin, bodies of a uterus, ovaries, stomach, obodochny gut (53,4% of all malignant tumors). Epitelial tumors of a female genital make 80-90% of all malignant tumors of ovaries and win first place in structure of mortality from oncological diseases, and each 2-3 woman for whom the cancer of ovaries is diagnosed, dies about one year from the moment of detection of a disease [5, 6].

The results of epidemiological researches of malignant new growths got on the basis of the researches conducted in the world such: there are big geographical divergences with different growth rates of incidence and prevalence of a cancer; universal growth of cancer cases of the top airways and lungs, a breast cancer and prostates at a certain relative stability of other localizations is observed; cancer forms at children and adults differ among themselves; more often men are ill and die; sharp growth of incidence and mortality is observed after 60 years.

Conclusion. Data of modern scientific researches testify to the continuous growth of incidence on a cancer not only in Ukraine, but also in other countries of the world that confirms relevance of scientific researches of regional features of structure, incidences that prevalence of a cancer among different gender and age groups of the population.

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