

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE INDICATORS OF ONCOLOGICAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY AMONG URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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Approximately 118 cases of cancer are registered daily in the Republic of Belarus [1]. During the period from 1975 to 2016, the primary incidence of neoplasms tripled and amounted in 2016 from 490,4 cases per 100 000 population in the Brest region to 562,8 cases per 100 000 in the Gomel region, mostly affecting villagers [2].

According to O. G. Sukonko, the trend towards an increase in the incidence of malignant neoplasms in Belarus will continue: this will be facilitated by an increase in life expectancy and an increase in the influence of risk factors for cancer. If growth rates continue, the projected number of new annual cases of malignant neoplasms will reach 78,000 by 2030 [3]. Currently, a cancer register has been created, which corresponds to international standards of population registers in terms of nomenclature and classifications and is an information and analytical complex, including an automated system for collecting and processing personal information and a system for maintaining databases on patients with a diagnosis of malignant neoplasm [1].

The structure of the Belarusian cancer registry (BCR) repeats the structure of the Oncology service, which covers the entire territory of the country at all technological levels of medical care. The presence of the cancer register makes it possible to compare the statistical indicators of the health of the Belarusian population associated with cancer pathology with the same indicators in other countries of the world.

For oncological diseases, the basis of prevention is screening related to secondary prevention. It is characteristic that analyzing the dynamics of mortality from malignant neoplasms, a number of authors correlate its changes with the effectiveness of screening as the main component of cancer care [2].

The risk of dying from malignant neoplasms in Belarus is lower than the risk of their occurrence by almost 25 %. The urban population of the Republic of Belarus with malignant neoplasms is much more common than in rural areas. This indicates a high anthropogenic impact of the environment in the city. With the development of various industries, many toxins carcinogenic to humans are released into the atmosphere. This leads to an increase in malignant tumors, as well as mortality.

In most cases cancer occurs due to the conditions and lifestyle of the person. This means that the place where a person lives, his gastronomic preferences, habits and a number of other factors to some extent affect the appearance of tumors. In this case, initial screening and several types of prevention can contribute to the premature detection of oncopathologies and timely treatment, which in many cases can save a person's life and improve statistics on cancer in the Republic of Belarus.

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