

A. Zhuravlyova, O. Ogneva, M. Homich, N. Ganshin
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE OVERWEIGHT AND THE RISK OF CANCER
PATHOLOGY

Kharkiv National Medical University (Department of Internal Medicine № 3, Kharkov, Ukraine)

Background. Ukraine is currently ranked second in Europe in terms of the rate of detection of malignant disease among the population.

According to the National Cancer Registry Bulletin one of four men and one of six women under the age of 40 years identify cancer during preventive check-ups and diagnostic procedures because of other diseases.

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researches devoted to the study of factors that contribute to the development of neoplastic disease, attach great importance to the overweight. However,

the analysis of the scientific literature pointed to the shortage of statistical data on the correlation between malignant diseases and overweight.

Goal. To assess an interrelation between overweight and common forms of cancer pathology.

Materials and Methods. The data of 348 case histories of patients that were treated of various somatic pathologies in Kharkiv Regional Hospital in the period of 2009-2010 are examined: coronary heart disease - 43, hypertension - 80, diabetes mellitus - 47, peptic ulcer - 29, cholelithiasis and chronic cholecystitis - 38, liver cirrhosis - 18, chronic pancreatitis - 38, osteoarthritis - 27, rheumatoid arthritis - 28. The sample was spontaneous. Body mass index (BMI) and cancer history were evaluated.

Results. It was noted that 67% of patients had different degrees of obesity. 42% of these were obese 1st degree, 37% have 2nd degree of obesity, 18% - obesity grade 3, and 4% were obese 4th degree. Onco-pathology in anamnesis or at the time of the examination was identified in 11% of all studied cases. It was found that 78% of patients with malignant diseases suffered from different degrees of obesity, and the incidence of cancer pathology positively correlated with increasing BMI ($r=0,7$; $p<0,05$).

Conclusions. Thus the results of the study showed the presence of statistical correlation between the frequency of detection of malignant disease and overweight in patients with different degrees of obesity.

Consequently,

the obtained data may be used as additional prognostic criteria of risk of tumor development in this group of patients. Proper nutrition, exercise and absence of bad habits are considered to be the factors that hinder the development of obesity and may be recommended to prevent the incidence of cancer.