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STUDY OF RISK FACTORS AND THEIR EFFECT ON LUNG CANCER DEVELOPMENT.

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The main objective of the epidemiology of non-communicable diseases is to determine the causal connection between illness and health. Thereby, great importance is the search for risk factors for development of disease and effective schemes to prevent it. The main objective of risk analysis and restrictions evaluating its impact on health, which makes it possible to calculate the burden caused by these factors. A large group of known risk factors depends on the lifestyle and belongs to causes that can be controlled or prevented them. Identifying factors that contribute to the occurrence of lung cancer among adults allows to develop measures to prevent.

This work should be part of the system of primary health care and lead to increase in the number of detection of lung cancer patients in the early stages of the disease because the disease is one of major non-communicable diseases.

The concept of risk factors on which basis, optimization of model of early detection of lung cancer is developed, allows to consider complex of socio-hygienic and ethical issues, and is the basis for reaching a new level of health and quality of life.

The study was conducted with using the author's interview for patients with lung cancer. The main group included 239 patients and a control group - 202 people were almost identical by age and sex composition.

Was studied and analyzed the social characteristics of families of main and control groups.

Comparison of information was conducted using the method of analysis of variance. For convenience and clarity, the family history, heredity and life history of the patient were combined by us in groups of biological factors; information about the emotional state of the patient was combined in group of psychological factors; physical activity - form a group of social factors.

We have found some of the factors which have a separate influence in case of illness, such as: most of the people of main group who live near industrial enterprises 51,46±5,0% compared to the control group 24,75±4,3% (p<0.001). Smoking for today is one of the most common bad habits and among people the main group the number of smokers is 82,43±3,8%, while in the control group - 11,39±3,2% (p<0,001). When comparing duration of tobacco smoking among smokers of control group there was found a precise difference that is 34,52±4,8% and 21,74±4,1% (p<0,001).

According potency index value (3% or more) were determined major risk factors in each group. In the group of biological factors - is the presence of relatives of lung cancer patients in lineage (impact strength 7%). In the group of psychological factors - stressful situations in the family (impact strength 6%), and among social factors - harmful working conditions, lifestyle, lack of exercise.

Thus found that the leading role in the development of lung cancer in patients belonging to environmental, biological and psychological factors. Social factors, along with the above, also affect the development of the disease.

The obtained data underlying prediction of the risk of lung cancer among the population and selection contingents with a high risk of developing of this pathology to form groups dispensary observation.