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THE SPREAD OF LUNG CANCER AMONG POPULATION OF MANUFACTURING AREA

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Introduction. The increase of lung cancer incidence is connected with the influence of difference factors such as hereditary, accumulation of toxic substances in the body, the way of life and other factors that can set off the process of oncogenesis.

The aim is to research the spread of lung cancer among population of manufacturing area.

Materials and methods. 4549 medical records and material from cancer-register of Kharkiv regional clinical oncology center from 2001 to 2011 years were analyzed. Data processing was performed using the application package Statistica 6.0.

Results. The veracious difference of the number of lung cancer incidence among population of Kharkiv region from 2001 to 2011 years was pinned down. At 2001 year there were 44,1 incidences per 100 thousand population, at 20011 year – 48,3 per 100 thousand population (p<0,05). Mostly the pathology was diagnosed at the third stage (24,82±1,03 and 22,81±0,99 per 100 thousand population). There is also a growing tendency of diagnosing lung cancer at the 4 stage at 2001 year and 2011 year (6,54±0,53 and 10,20±0,66 per 100 thousand population). However the lung cancer diagnosis rate at the 1 stage has also grown from 7,15±0,55 to 10,62±0,68 per 100 thousand population (p<0,001) and the diagnosis rate at the 2 stage has diminished from 5,59±0,49 to 4,67±0,45 per 100 thousand population.

Conclusion. The results of the research affirmed the relevance of the problem and showed the necessity to prosecute a supervision by health guard organizers by optimization the existent model of early lung cancer diagnosis.