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MEDICAL SCIENCES

MONITORING OF CANCER INCIDENCE IN THE POPULATION OF UKRAINE TO DETERMINE THE PRIORITIES OF COUNTERACTION

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Introduction.

Among the many challenges and threats to health in the world today, non-communicable diseases account for 86 per cent of deaths and 77 per cent of the global burden of disease in the WHO European Region.

Cancer is the second leading cause of death, accounting for more than 8 million deaths per year in the world, almost 2 million in Europe. In the WHO European Region, 3.7 million new cases of cancer are registered every year. In Ukraine, malignant neoplasms rank second in the structure of mortality, the incidence of cancer is increased and there is a high prevalence of risk factors for their development. The reduction of mortality from non-communicable diseases has been identified as one of the global social development goals and is reflected in the National Action Plan on NCDs to achieve the global sustainable development goals.

The aim of the study is to analyze the incidence of cancer in Ukraine during 1997 -2018 to determine the priorities of preventive and treatment-diagnostic work.

Materials and methods. The statistical data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, data of the World Health Organization and sociological survey were analyzed using epidemiological and medico-statistical methods.

Results and discussion.

In the WHO European Region, 23.4% of all cancer cases and 20.3% of cancer deaths are reported. The annual number of cancer cases is 3.7 million; the number of deaths is 1.9 million. Cancer is the second leading cause of death and morbidity in Europe. The main localizations are lung, breast, stomach, liver, colon cancer. The analysis of the European database “Health for All” showed that cancer incidence in 2015 was highest in the European Union (573 per 100,000), which exceeded the average in the region (377 per 100.000) by 52.0%, and in Ukraine (299 per 100 000) - by 91.6%. Among the population of the WHO countries, the dissemination of cancer reached 1.9%, Ukraine - 2.1%, EU countries - 2.8%. This situation, among other reasons, is due to the different age structure of the population in countries with a specific frequency of pathology in different age groups.

A negative upward trend in an increase of the incidence of cancer during 1991-2015 was found in the WHO countries (by 63.2%), in the EU (by 72.1%), in Ukraine - by 25.1%. During that period, breast cancer incidence increased in the WHO countries by 68.4%, in the EU - by 70.0%, in Ukraine - by 28.3%. The incidence of cancer of the trachea, bronchial tubes, lungs also tended to increase by 26.5% in WHO countries, by 32.7% in EU countries, and by 43.1% in Ukraine. Consequently, cancer morbidity has been increasing over the 25 years, with faster rates in countries with high levels of development and longer life expectancy of the population..

The analysis of national cancer incidence rates during 1997-2018 showed an increase in the incidence of cancer among the population of Ukraine by 17.3%, the level of which reached 356.1 per 100 000. Significant regional differences in the cancer incidence rates were established. The highest rates were found in Kirovohrad (475.5 per 100 000), Sumy (422.2), Cherkasy (402.5), Kherson (400.2) regions, which exceeded the average in the country (356.1 per 100 000) by 12.4% -33.5%.

Differences in cancer incidence depending on gender have been established.

Thus, in 2018, the cancer incidence rate of male population was higher in comparison with the incidence of female population by 15.0%, which may be due to a number of reasons, including differences in the principles of a lifestyle, the presence of occupational hazards, in medical activity, etc.

The negative trend to increase the prevalence of cancer among the population of Ukraine during the 27-year study period in 2 times was revealed, which in 2018 amounted to 2709.7 per 100 000.

Analysis of cancer mortality rates over the decades has confirmed the important role of this pathology in the structure of mortality of the population, whose share in 2018 was 13.4%. The cancer-related mortality rate reached 169.9 per 100 000, with a predominance of mortality in men over mortality in women by 48.2%.

A comparison of age-standardized mortality rates (ASMR) of the population of Ukraine due to cancer with similar indicators in the WHO EP countries was carried out. It was found that the ASMR due to cancer in Ukraine in 2015 was lower than in the EU by 9.4 % and the average in the WHO / Europe countries - by 4%. A general trend toward decrease in cancer mortality rates during 1991-2015 in Ukraine (by 19.9%), in the WHO EP countries (by 20.1%) and in the EU countries (by 20.4%) was revealed. However, cancer mortality of the working age population in Ukraine, which in 2015 was higher than in the EU by 30.8%, and higher than in the WHO EP by 26.2%, requires a special analysis.

A significant proportion of late-detected forms of cancer have been identified in abandoned stages. Thus, in 2018, among the first detected cancers, 17.8% were in stage III, 17.5% - in stage IV.

Given the problem of the prevalence of oncological pathology among the population of Ukraine and the world, the magnitude of the burden of oncological diseases, the high cost of treatment, and low solvency of the population, we examined the opinion of the population on ways to optimize the health care system.

Survey results show that cancer patients are predominantly low-income people. At the same time, 92.4% of the respondents indicated that they use the health care

system every year. Most patients (72.8%) favor the state health care system for a variety of reasons, including socio-economic ones.

Patients' assessment of the cost of medical treatment received showed that most patients don't think costs are not equal to the quality of services. Most of respondents (69.3%) rated it only by 5 points out of 10.

Complete dissatisfaction with the health care system was expressed by 25.1% of respondents (0 points), low satisfaction with the system was indicated by 43.9% (1-3 points), 4-5 points were rated by the system satisfaction with 19.4% of respondents.

In mild health disorders, 72.4% of respondents referred to their primary care physician at municipal health facilities, only 2.8% preferred a private physician. Expectations from the doctor included effective treatment (89.2%), prescribing (68.3%), pain medication (64.8%), consultation (43.5%), referral to a specialist (22.5%), preventive examinations (28.1%).

On the opinion of patients a doctor should have such characteristics as high qualifications (96.2%), willing to sympathize (85.5%), ability to communicate and inform (79.3%).

Among the most important medical services, patients of oncological institutions were those aimed at combating diseases that cause high mortality (87.8%), pain generators (91.4%), as well as laboratory diagnostics (82, 1%), corrective medicine (63.5%).

Conclusion. Significant prevalence of cancer among the population of Ukraine, the growth of primary morbidity with differentiation by territory, significant medical and social losses due to cancer, as well as lack of effective prevention, the delay in diagnostic and therapeutic interventions, require in-depth study and substantiation of an effective strategy for the prevention and control of cancer.

A sociological survey among patients of the oncological establishments revealed a number of existing problems related to the quality, cost of the treatment of patients as full participants in the treatment process. Respondents expressed the need to reform the system and indicated the desired areas of reform, including efficiency

gains, cost reductions, focus on prevention, quality staffing, and more. Given the specificity of the disease, the respondents indicated the importance of such characteristics of the doctor as professionalism, ability to empathize, communication skills, etc.