

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**104-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
06, 08, 13 лютого 2023 року**

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,
які проводитимуться у 2023 році №5500074

Чернівці – 2023

Chornenka Zh. A.

DYNAMICS OF THE PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF THE THYROID GLAND

Department of Social Medicine and Health Organization

Bukovinian State Medical University

Introduction. One of the priority areas of health care in most countries is the prevention of iodine deficiency diseases (IDD), i.e. all pathological conditions that develop in the population as a result of iodine deficiency (ID), which can be prevented with normal iodine intake. According to the WHO, about 2 billion people live with chronic ID, which leads to dramatic consequences: the development of thyroid diseases such as endemic diffuse and nodular goiters, mental and physical retardation of children, cretinism, miscarriages; a significant increase in the risk of radiation-induced thyroid cancer in the event of a nuclear accident. Every year, more than two million adults and 650,000 children with thyroid disease need specialized endocrinological care.

The aim of the study. To assess the dynamics of the prevalence and incidence of thyroid disease among the adult population of Ukraine and Chernivtsi region during 2015-2020.

Material and methods. A comparative analysis of official accounting and reporting statistics of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and the main indicators of the endocrinology service of Chernivtsi region on the prevalence and incidence of adult pathology of the thyroid gland over the past 5 years.

Results. In Ukraine, the number of pathologies of the thyroid gland has increased, accounting for 48% of the total incidence of endocrine diseases. The most common pathology is diffuse and nodular goiters. Their level in the western region, including Chernivtsi region, is higher than the national average. In 5 years, the incidence of hypothyroidism in Ukraine has increased by 20.3%. Thyrotoxicosis increased by 9.1%, and the prevalence of thyroiditis increased by 16.8%. The increase in Chernivtsi region was slightly lower. The prevalence of thyroid pathology among residents of different regions of Ukraine has some differences. Thus, since 2015, they began to regularly record the growth of diseases such as nodular goiter, thyroiditis, thyrotoxicosis, and the proportion of hypothyroidism increased by 6.3 times. Regarding the prevalence of thyroid diseases among the population of Chernivtsi region, there is a clear increase in all thyroid pathologies (positive dynamics from + 0.4% for thyroid cancer to + 27.9% for diffuse goiter from 2015 to 2020). The high frequency of thyroid pathologies depends on the imbalance of trace elements and vitamins in the diet against the background of iodine deficiency in the diet, environmental degradation and insufficient preventive measures.

Conclusions. The analysis shows that in the western regions of Ukraine it is necessary to apply a differentiated approach to the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of patients with various thyroid diseases.

Domanchuk T.I.

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE INFLUENCE OF RISK FACTORS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF GASTRIC CANCER

Department of Social Medicine and Health Organization

Bukovinian State Medical University

Introduction. Gastric cancer (GC) is the fifth most common type of cancer worldwide (about 5.7% of all new cases) and the third leading cause of cancer-related deaths. More than one million new cases of GC are diagnosed worldwide each year. Statistically, approximately 1 in 12 cancer-related deaths is related to GC. Altogether in the basis of GC development interaction of three factors are singled out: genetic, presence of *H. pylori*, and also damaging environmental factors. So, in the majority of patients with such diagnosis in the family anamnesis there are gastric diseases in the closest relatives. Nearly 80% of all neoplasms arise under the influence of environmental factors.

The aim of the study. To assess the influence of risk factors and population awareness of the occurrence of precancerous conditions and gastric cancer among residents of Chernivtsi region.

Material and methods. Patients from all districts of Chernivtsi region, with a confirmed diagnosis of GC from 2014 to 2019 were involved in the study. A total of 1002 respondents aged 30 to 75 years and older participated in the survey; of them: (623) 62.2% men and (379) 37.8% women.

Results. The impact of risk factors on the development of gastric cancer among the population of Chernivtsi region and the need of its prevention by oncologists was studied through anonymous questionnaire using medical and sociological methods. The feedback form has been developed with the support of the Ukrainian Institute of Public Health.

When asked to self-assess their health at the time of the survey, 31.7% of men and 34.1% of women defined their own condition as unsatisfactory; 54.9% of men and 52.3% of women defined it as satisfactory; 12.2% of men and 16.6% of women defined it as good; and only 1.2% of men and 0% of women described their own condition as excellent. To the question of the questionnaire "What in your opinion is the cause of your gastric cancer?" the following answers were received: improper diet – 55.1% of men, 56.5% of women; bad habits – 62.0% of men, 67.4% of women; sedentary lifestyle – 51.0% of men, 62.4% of women; hereditary factor – 44.0% of men, 47.9% of women; infection with *H. pylori* – 42.8% of men, 57.2% of women. The above data indicate that the respondents are aware of the "harmful behavior". A positive correlation between GC and heavy alcohol intake was stated. Alcohol irritates and erodes the gastric mucosa, leading to gastritis, a forerunner of GC. Studies have proved that frequent consumption of fruit and vegetables lowers risk of GC to 37%. Alcohol overuse and salty foods, as well as processed meats significantly increase the risk of noncardiac GC, while obesity is associated with a high risk of gastric cardiac cancer.

Conclusions. Notwithstanding considerable effort of the oncologists in prevention of gastric cancer all over the world, it remains one of the most frequently diagnosed and the third fatal disease.

Hrytsiuk M.I.

DYNAMICS OF THE INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY FROM CANCER OF THE LARYNX IN UKRAINE AND EUROPE

*Department of Social Medicine and Health Organization
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Introduction. The most common malignant tumor of the upper respiratory tract is cancer of the larynx. According to the National Cancer Registry of Ukraine, the proportion of laryngeal cancer is about 5.06-5.5% per 100 thousand of the population among all oncological diseases, and early stages (T1 and T2) are detected in 30-40% of patients with newly diagnosed laryngeal cancer. In the structure of oncological diseases of otolaryngological organs, laryngeal cancer occupies from 38 to 65%. More than 151,000 new cases of laryngeal cancer are registered every year in the world, and more than 70,000 people die from them laryngeal cancer is mainly caused by tobacco smoking and alcohol consumption, regardless of the type of drink. The various anatomical parts of the larynx affected should be noted while considering etiology.

The aim of the study. To analyze the dynamics of incidence and mortality from laryngeal cancer by sex and age in Ukraine and Europe region in the period 2013-2020.

Material and methods. Using statistical and medico-epidemiological methods, the analysis of the database of the National Cancer Registry of Ukraine for 2013-2020 and information on "Notification of a patient with a first-time diagnosis of cancer or other malignant neoplasm" (form № 090 / r).

Results. Laryngeal cancer is one of the most common malignant neoplasms in Europe, with about 52,000 new cases per year, 90% of them occurring in men. The incidence in men in southern and northern Europe is between 18 per 100,000 and 6 per 100,000, respectively. About half of all cases of morbidity occur in Asian countries. For women, the incidence rate does not exceed 1.5 per year per 100,000. The incidence of laryngeal cancer increases with age among the European men, with the majority of cases being diagnosed in persons aged 65 years or more (about 45% of all cases), and the incidence peaks in the 6th and 7th decades with about 50 new cases per 100,000 per