

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ



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Загальна редакція: професор Геруш І.В., професорка Годованець О.І., професор Безрук В.В.

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Chornenka Zh.A.

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL OF GASTRIC CANCER PREVENTION

Department of Social Medicine and Public Health

Bukovinian State Medical University

Introduction. The fight against malignant neoplasms is one of the most important problems of health care in Ukraine; its relevance is due to the constant growth of oncological morbidity in the population, the complexity of timely diagnosis and treatment, high cost, as well as rather high levels of disability and mortality of such patients. Stomach cancer, which remains one of the most common and deadly neoplasms in the world, occupies one of the leading places among oncological diseases.

The aim of the study was to develop and scientifically substantiate a model for improving the organization of the prevention of malignant neoplasms of the stomach.

Materials and methods. A study of performance indicators of oncology healthcare facilities and a survey of respondents was conducted: 180 respondents with stomach cancer and precancerous diseases of the stomach using medical-statistical, sociological methods and questionnaires.

Results. A functional and organizational model for improving the prevention of malignant neoplasms of the stomach has been scientifically substantiated and developed. The features of our proposed model were the following:

- previously existing components (main structural and technological elements of the system of prevention and medical care for cancer patients);
- previously existing components, but functionally changed (optimization of the PMD doctor's functions in relation to the information provision of the patient and his relatives);
- monitoring of risk factors for precancerous and cancerous diseases of the stomach, control, and accounting of the implementation of the recommendations of specialist doctors and rehabilitation specialists);
- as well as innovative elements (algorithm for early diagnosis and prevention of negative consequences of gastric cancer at the level of PMD, reminders for PMD doctors regarding monitoring of risk factors and predictors of malignancy of precancerous diseases of the stomach, allocation of a group of dynamic monitoring due to the increased risk of transformation of precancerous diseases of the stomach into oncological), the interaction between which gave the system a qualitatively new focus on preventing the occurrence and progression of the development of malignant neoplasms of the stomach.

Conclusion. The proposed functional-organizational model will lead to a positive medical and social effect for improving the organization of gastric cancer prevention in the main areas: systemic, comprehensive, and preventive orientation.

Domanchuk T.I.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SCREENING IN THE DETECTION OF GASTRIC ONCODISEASES

Department of Social Medicine and Public Health

Bukovinian State Medical University

Introduction. Screening is a mass examination of people who do not consider themselves sick to detect diseases at the earliest possible stage or other conditions (risk factors for future diseases). The concept of screening in health care was formulated at the beginning of the last century. Gradually, the concept of screening became effective for the prevention of various diseases, especially oncological ones.

WHO in its monograph (1968) for the first time defined the main criteria of screening programs: the disease targeted by the screening program must be an important social and medical problem; the pathogenesis of the disease should be well researched, risk factors and specific markers of the disease should be determined; there should be a sensitive and specific diagnostic test to detect the latent and early stages of the disease; intervention at an early stage of the disease