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THE INCIDENCE OF THYROID CANCER IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN BY RACE AND AGE GROUPS

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Introduction:

Uzbekistan has a rather high incidence of thyroid cancer in Central Asia and ranks in the middle. In recent years, a thyroid cancer has been diagnosed at a younger age than most other types of cancer. And women are three times more likely to get thyroid cancer than men. Timely diagnostic measures will help to diagnose thyroid cancer in the early stages.

Purpose of the study:

To compare the prevalence and age groups of thyroid cancer by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period from 2010 to 2015y.

Material and methods:

A thyroid cancer data for the the period 2010–2015y. Were obtained from the statistical registry of the RSSPMCE named after academician Ya.Kh. Turakulov and the program of epidemiological studies and the results of epidemiological surveillance. 364 patients with a thyroid cancer were examined. A thyroid cancer has been divided into: papillary, follicular and mixed carcinoma (papillary-follicular carcinoma). The data were analyzed by sex, age groups and histological type. Racial differences by sex, age, and histological types were assessed using a standardized frequency ratio and its 95% confidence interval.

Results:

In the period 2010–2015 364 cases of a thyroid cancer were diagnosed in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The overall incidence rate for papillary thyroid cancer was much higher than for follicular and mixed carcinoma (31.0 per 100,000 versus 6.0 per 100,000). Women were diagnosed with thyroid cancer 5.7 times more than men (263:47). The median age group for men was 51.7 years (27-82) and for women it was 52.8 years (16-87). By racial groups, the following data were obtained: Tashkent city and adjacent areas (Tashkent, Tashkent region, Syrdarya) 45.3% - 165 patients; valley (Fergana, Andijan, Namangan) 9.6% - 35 patients; 11.2% - 41 patients in mountainous regions (Jizzakh, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya); oasis

(Bukhara, Navai) 9.0% - 33 patients and plains (Khorezm, Republic of Karakalpakstan) 25.0% - 91 patients.

Conclusion:

On the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a thyroid cancer often occurred in the period 2010-2015. in women, and the average age category was 52.8 years. It turned out that the disease is spreading more in Tashkent and surrounding areas, also in the southwestern part of Uzbekistan. This information will contribute to the implementation of timely prevention and medical examination in the country.
