

AGE AND METASTATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MAMMARY CANCER

Olimova Aziza Zokirovna, Sanoyev Baxtiyor Abdurasulovich

Assistant of Bukhara state medical institute

Annotation

The aim of this study is to study the metastatic features of mammary cancer. The analysis of metastatic features of mammary cancer was carried out on the basis of the official accounting and reporting documentation of the Bukhara Regional Oncological Dispensary and together with the Bukhara Pathologic anatomical Bureau for 2013-2018 years. During the study period, 485 patients were diagnosed with mammary cancer.

Keywords: cancer, metastasis, mammary gland, tumor.

Relevance Mammary cancer (MC), despite all the measures to combat it, is a serious medical and social problem. The steady increase in mammary cancer incidence and mortality among women over the past decades makes the study of this disease one of the most urgent in clinical oncology. Of the 10 million new cases of malignant tumors of various organs detected in the world, 10% -12% are in the mammary gland.

If we evaluate only the female population, the proportion of mammary cancer increases to 22%. At the same time, the most dangerous is its rejuvenation. For women under 30, this indicator is growing and reaches 28.5 per 100 thousand of the female population. Over the past ten years, the increase in the incidence of mammary cancer in Russia was 32.5%. Until the 1980s. there was an increase in morbidity and mortality in both economically developed and developing countries [1].

Mammary cancer refers to a latent, slowly developing disease and is a long-term step-by-step process, which is preceded by a stage of tumor changes in cells and tissues with their own morphological specifics. There is no doubt that the immune reactivity of the organism is inhibited during tumor growth. [2].

It is well known that one of the fundamental properties of malignant tumors is the ability to metastasize and invade [3].

Today, the percentage of detection of advanced forms of mammary cancer is quite high, about 45% of patients go to medical institutions with stages III-IV of the disease. These figures also do not tend to decrease for a long time [1].

High mortality from mammary cancer is largely due to early metastasis and insufficient effectiveness of the methods of therapy used [4].

Purpose of the research. The aim of this study is to study the metastatic features of mammary cancer.

Materials and methods. The analysis of metastatic features of mammary cancer was carried out on the basis of the official accounting and reporting documentation of the Bukhara Regional Oncological Dispensary and together with the Bukhara Pathological Bureau for 2013-2018. During the research period, 485 patients were diagnosed with mammary cancer.

When assessing the prevalence of the process, it turned out that 42.7% of cases had mammary cancer metastases in the lymph nodes. The distribution of patients by age turned out that 48.7% of patients were at the age of 46-60 years (Fig. 1).

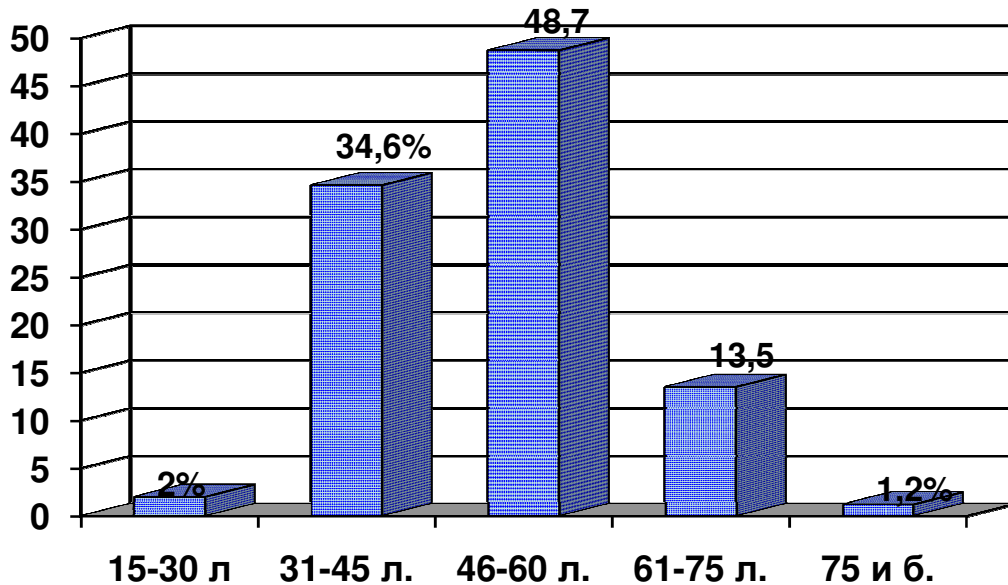


Fig. 1. Distribution of mammary cancer metastasis by age.

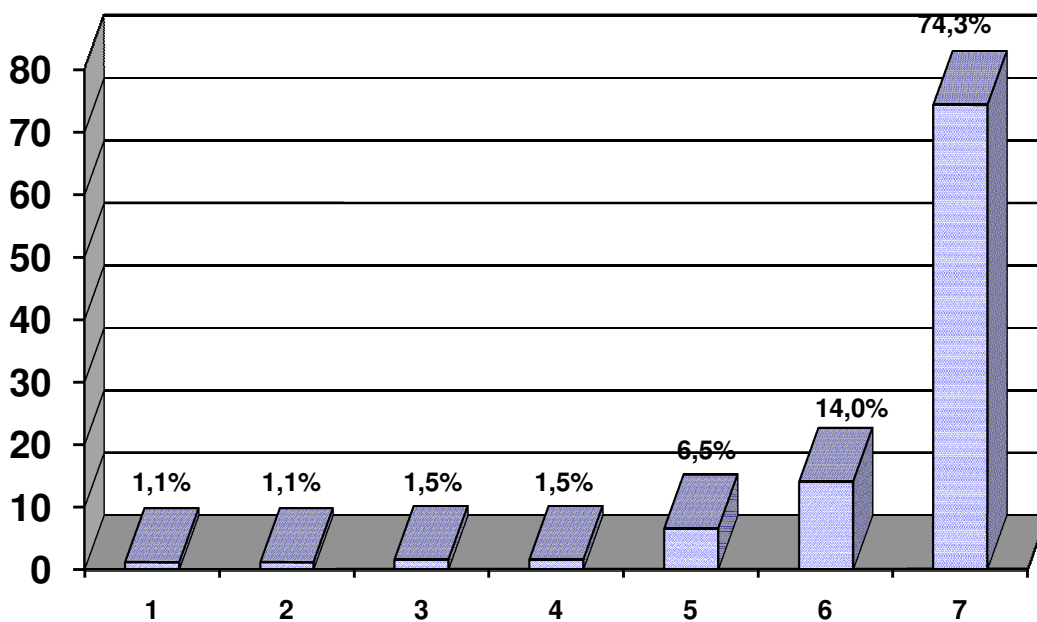


Figure: 2. Metastatic features of mammary cancer depending on histological variants.

(Note 1- nipple cancer (Paget), 2- fibrous cancer, 3- medullary cancer, 4- adenocarcinoma, 5-lobular cancer, 6- intraductal cancer, 7- infiltrative cancer)

Metastases of morphological variants of mammary tumors deserve some attention. The most common metastatic lesion in infiltrating mammary cancer (Figure 2).

Results. When studying the metastatic features of mammary cancer, the following results were determined: depending on age, from 15 to 30 years, the intraductal form of mammary cancer predominates (1%). At the age of 31-45 years, the highest rate is associated with infiltrative mammary cancer (27.1%). With increasing age (46-60 years and more), it was revealed that infiltrative mammary cancer remains at a high level, in addition, there is also an increase in other types of mammary cancer (table 1.).

№	Histological variants of mammary cancer	Patient age				
		15-30 age	31-45 age	46-60 age	61-75 age	75 years and more
1.	Infiltrativemammarycancer.	0,5%	27,1%	34,6%	11%	5,5%
2.	Lobular mammary cancer	0,5%	2%	3,5%	0,5%	-
3.	Intraductalmammarycancer	1%	0,5%	7,3%	1%	-
4.	Medullarymammarycancer	-	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%	-
5.	Nipple cancer (Paget)	-	-	0,5%	0,5%	-
6.	Adenocarcinoma	-	-	1,5%	-	-
7.	Fibrouscancer (skirr)	-	-	1%	-	-

Thus, the results of studying mammary cancer, depending on age and metastatic features, revealed that mammary cancer is more common at the age of 46-60 years. Among histological variants, the highest rate is occupied by infiltrative mammary cancer.

Conclusions. There is no doubt that the earliest possible detection of mammary cancer significantly increases the likelihood of a favorable outcome.

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