

Incidence And Mortality From Bladder Cancer In The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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Purpose: Analysis of main statistical indicators of bladder cancer in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020.

Methods: The main statistical indicators of bladder cancer in the country in 2020 (report № 7-SSV «Information of malignant tumors»).

Results: In the structure of oncological diseases in the Republic of Uzbekistan, BC (bladder cancer) ranks ninth among men. The study and analysis of the number of cases of BC showed that in 2020, 480 cases (1,4%) of BC cases were detected in the Republic, during this period the number of first diagnosed cases of oncological diseases was 21976. From 2016 to 2020, 1128 patients died of malignant tumors of the bladder in the Republic, the mortality rate was 0,9 in 2016 and 0,9 in 2020 per 100 000 population. The number of death cases from BS toll was 276 in 2016 and 290 in 2020.

Conclusion: Based on the above, it can be concluded that the incidence of bladder cancer in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 1.4, and the mortality rate is 0.9 per 100,000 population. Bladder cancer ranks 18th in the overall structure of oncological morbidity and 17th in mortality. By the end of the year, more than 2000 bladder cancer patients had been registered. The 5-year survival rate was 35,2%. In bladder cancer, the percentage of the late stages of the disease was 36,9%.

Introduction. According to new data, 573,278 people worldwide were diagnosed with bladder cancer in 2020, affecting the inclusion of bladder cancer in the world's list of most diagnosed diseases, ranking it 10th. According to new data, 440,864 new cases of bladder cancer were reported in men worldwide, accounting for 4.4 percent of total new cases [1].

Bladder cancer causes about 170,000 deaths worldwide each year. For more than 40 years, the systematic treatment of muscular invasive and advanced bladder cancer consisted mainly of chemotherapy [2].

Today, while non-infectious diseases (NICS) constitute the root cause of most global diseases, malignant tumors (XOS) are one of the leading causes of death and are the only significant impediment to increasing life expectancy worldwide in the 21st century. In 2018, bladder cancer (QS) was a serious health system problem, ranking ninth among oncological diseases in men [3,5].

One of the main causes of high mortality with QS is the detection of this disease in the late stages. This is explained by the fact that the quality of diagnostics is not satisfactory, low oncological caution among general practitioners working in the primary zvenos of the health system, in addition to the low medical culture of patients and, as a result, late referral to specialized clinics, as a result of which such patients are unable to provide timely and necessary medical care [4].

Thus, a short analysis of the literature from various sources showed that the incidence and mortality rates of QS are growing all over the world, which indicates the relevance of the problem of dealing with this pathology [1,6].

Goal. 2020 in the Republic of Uzbekistan conducting an analysis of bladder cancer incidence, mortality, late detection and five-year survival rates.

Material and methods. The control-accounting document form "information on diseases of malignant tumors" adopted by the Ministry of Health sacking of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is prepared on the basis of all statistics on QS provided by the branches of the Republican specialized oncology and radiology scientific practical medical centers, is the object of our research.

Results. Research has shown that the growing number of cases of QS in Uzbekistan is an urgent problem.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, 480 cases of QS were first identified in 2020, with a morbidity rate of 1.4 per 100,000 population. In 2020, cancer ranks 18th in bladder cancer. The highest number of cases were

reported in Tashkent (95), Fergana (67) and Andijan (51), and the lowest in Syrdarya (5), Jizzakh (9) and Nawai (11) (Figure 1).

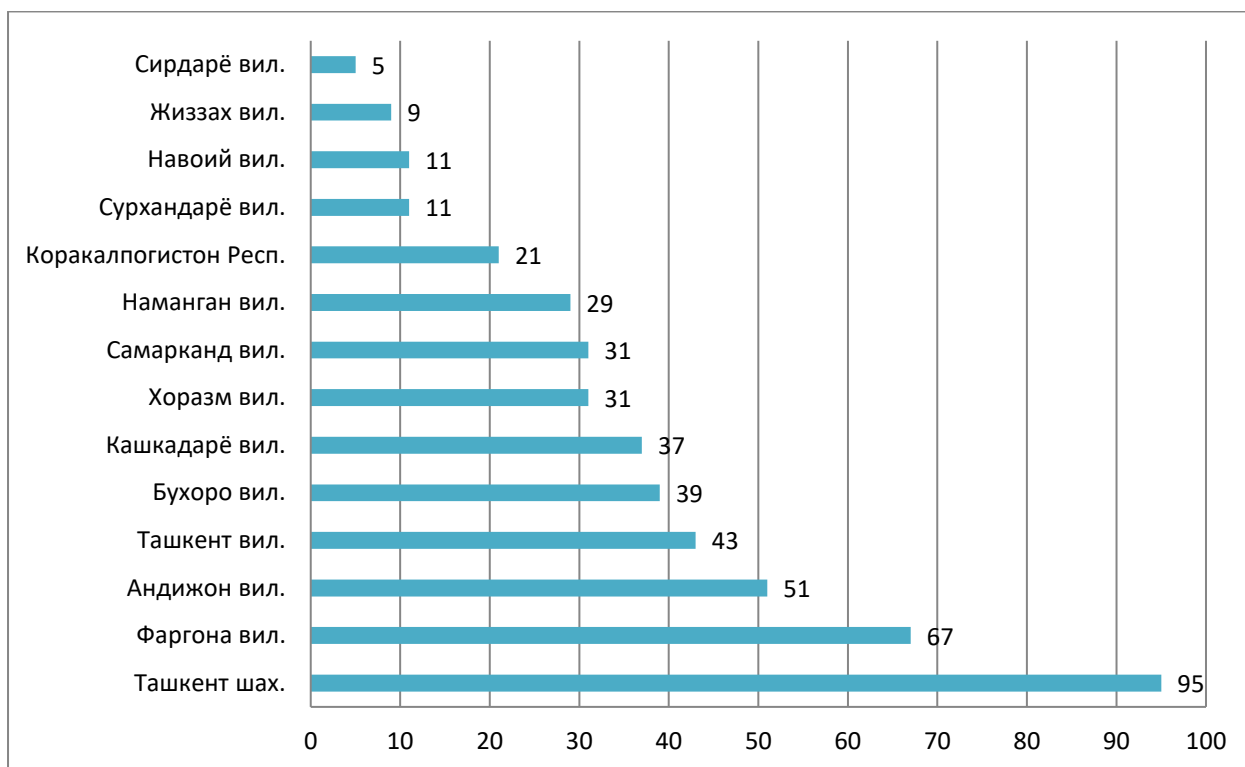


Figure 1. The absolute number of people diagnosed with primary bladder cancer in 2020 according to the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the end of the year, Uzbekistan registered 2,361 patients with bladder cancer, with a morbidity rate of 7.0 per 100,000 population. The most severe incidence of QS is in Tashkent City (21.9), Bukhara region (10.6), Tashkent region (8.1), Fergana region (7.5), Namangan region (6.0), Khorezm region (5.9), Andijan region (5.6), Kashkadarya region (5.0), and the least incidence is in Jizzakh region (0.9), Republic of Karakalpakstan (3.4), Sirdarya region (3.9), Navoi region (4.3), taken under control in surkhandarya region (4.3) and Samarkand region (4.8) (Figure 2).

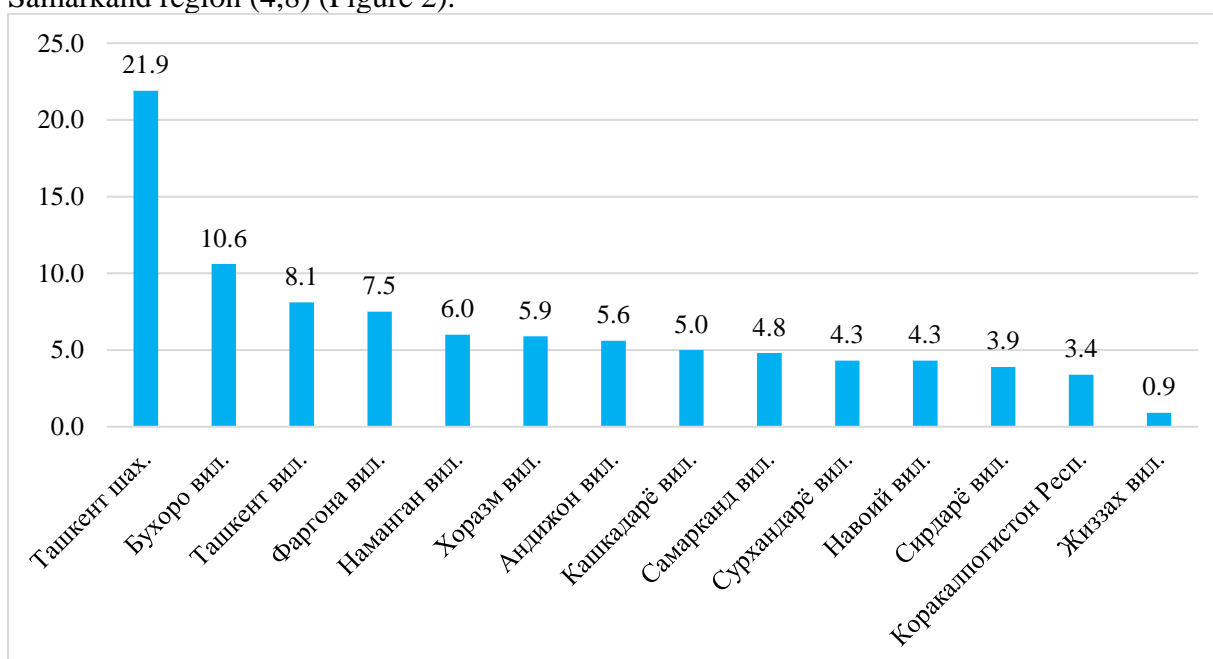


Figure 2. The rate of morbidity in the Republic of Uzbekistan per 100,000 inhabitants per region in 2020.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the 5-year survival rate of qovuq saroto was 35.2 percent. The highest percentage was recorded in Tashkent region (47.3 %), Bukhara region (44.3 %), Namangan region (41.4%), Tashkent City (38.1 %) and Khorezm regions (33.3%), while the lowest percentage was recorded in Surkhandarya region (18.4%), Republic of Karakalpakstan (21.5%), Sirdarya region (24.2%), Navoi region (25.6 28.7%) were recorded (figure 3).

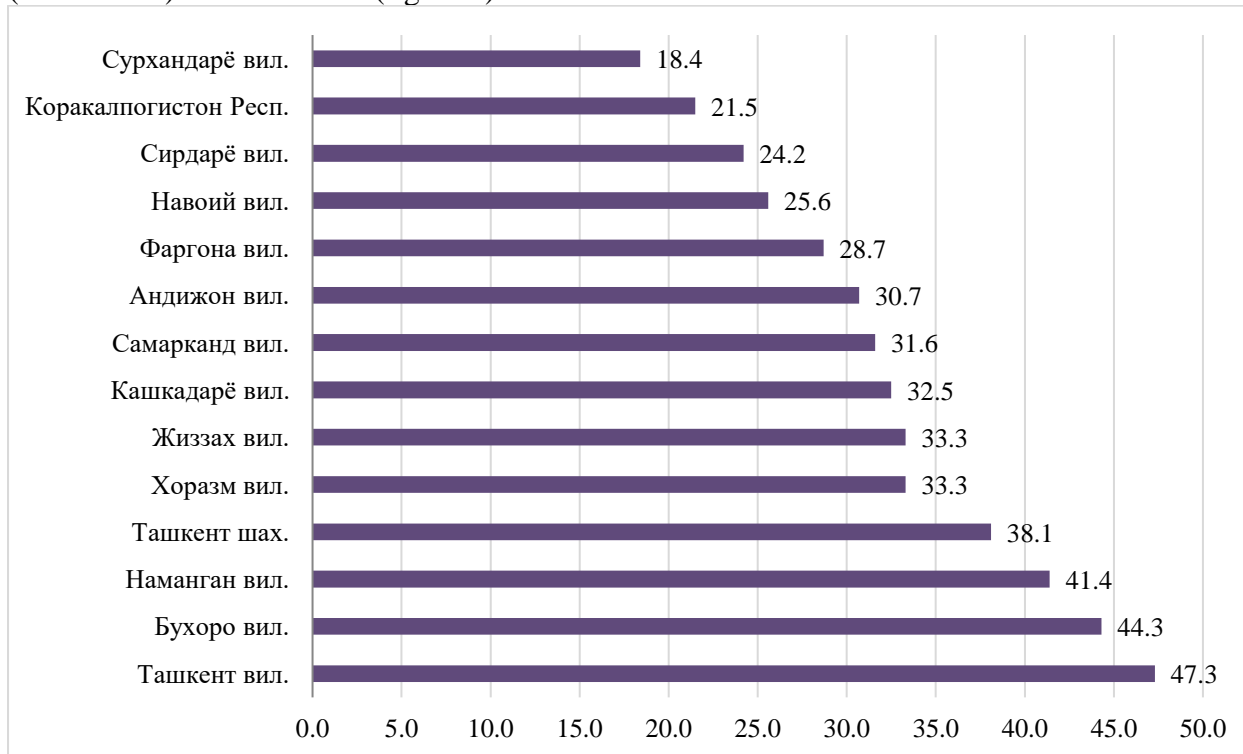


Figure 3. In 2020, 5 cases of breast cancer were reported in hududlar.

In 2020, the Republic of Uzbekistan reported 290 deaths from bladder cancer, with a mortality rate of 0.9 per 100,000 population. In the overall structure of death, bladder cancer ranks 17th. The highest number of deaths from bladder cancer were reported in Tashkent City (52), Namangan region (44), Samarkand region (37), Tashkent region (34) and Kashkadarya region (27). The least deaths from bladder cancer were recorded in Syrdarya (2), Navoi (3), Karakalpakstan Republic (5), Jizzakh Region (6) and Khorezm regions (10) (Figure 4).

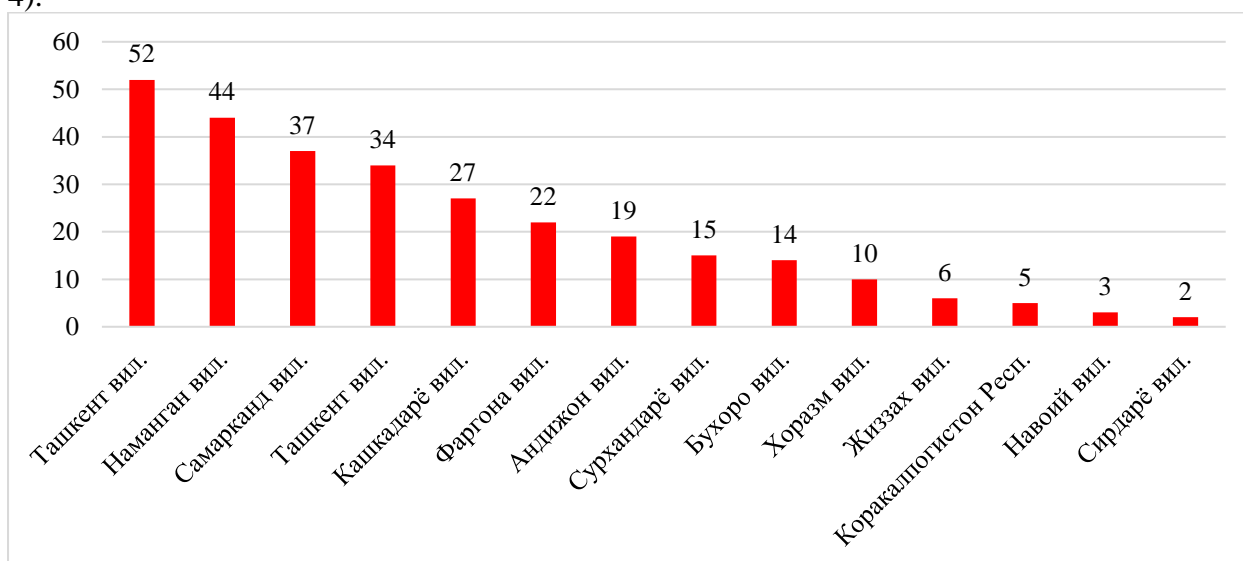


Figure 4. According to the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number of deaths from bladder cancer in 2020.

Tumor prevalence is the most important aspect in the prognosis of oncological diseases. The incidence of bladder cancer detection (phase III and IV) was also found to be high enough in 2020: during the period when the Republican Average was 36.9%, the highest was recorded in the Khorezm region (38.8%), Navoi region (45.5%), Republic of Karakalpakstan (47.6%), Kashkadarya region (48.6%), Jizzakh region (55.5%), Namangan region (58.6%), Syrdarya regions (60%).

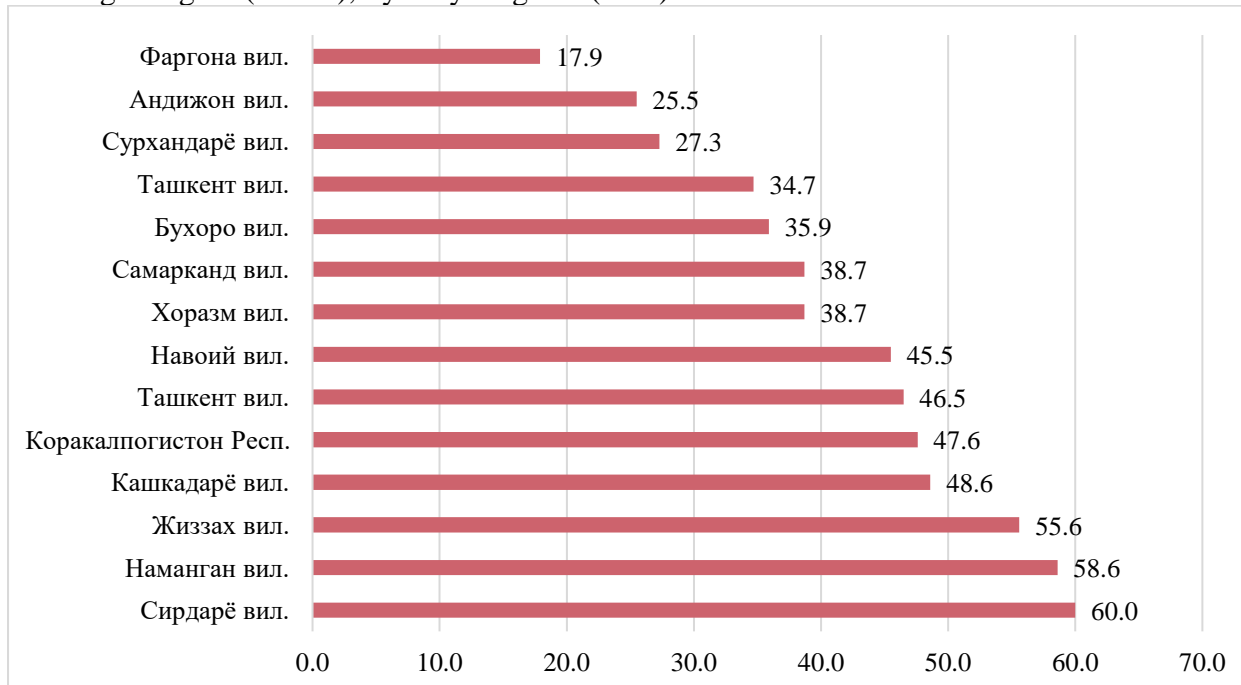


Figure 5. The proportion of bladder cancer in the late stages (%) in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020.

Conclusion. From the above, it can be concluded that the incidence of bladder cancer in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 1.4, and the mortality rate is 0.9 per 100,000 population. In the overall structure of oncological disease, bladder cancer is ranked 18th and mortality is 17th. More than 2,000 bladder cancer patients were registered at the end of the year. The 5-year survival rate was 35.2 percent, while the detection in the late stages was 36.9 percent.

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