

## Cancer of the Stomach: The Dynamics of Morbidity, Mortality and the State of Cancer Care in the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania in 1993-2012

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Stomach cancer (RJ) remains an urgent health problem.

**Purpose of the study:** Analysis of the state of oncological care for breast cancer and ways of improvement in the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania (RNO-Alania).

**Materials and methods:** Forms No. 7, 35, 5 (Table C51), Table 2 PH, the history of diseases of the deceased.

**Results:** For 20 years on treatment there were 2499 patients with RZ in the Republican Oncology Dispensary. Men - 1404 (56.2%) and women - 1095 (34.8%). The average age of patients was 65.1 (65.4 m, 66.2 w.).

The standardized indicator (world standard) of the incidence, in general, was 12.1 (m. - 17.8 and w-8.5) per 100 000 population. The incidence of men is 2.1 times greater than that of women. The averaged five-year figures for both sexes in 1993-1997. - 14.5; 1998-2002 - 12.2; 2003-2007 - 11.4; 2008-2012 - 10.4. The indicator of the last 5-year period compared with the first decreased by 1.4 times. In men, these indicators: 21.0, 17.5, 17.1 and 15.5 respectively. Decrease in 1,4 times. In women: 10.3, 8.7, 7.8 and 7.1 decrease by 1.5 times. The overall rate of decline is 37.5 (m. - 33.5 and w.41.7). The average annual rate of decline is 1.9 (m - 1.7 and w. - 2.2).

Died 2204 patients from RZ. M. - 1210 (54.9%) and w. - 994 (45.1%). The average age of the deceased is 66.7 (66.2 m, 66.8 w.). The standardized mortality rate in general is 8.1 (m - 10.9 and w. - 5.7) per 100 000 population. Mortality y is 1.9 times greater than that of women. The averaged five-year figures for both sexes in 1993-1997. - 8.7; 1998-2002 - 8.1; 2003-2007 - 7.6; 2008-2012 6.9. The last 5-year indicator in comparison with the first decreased by 1.2 times. In men, these indicators: 13.8, 11.6, 11.4 and 10.3 respectively. Decrease in 1,3 times. In women: 6,8, 5,8, 5,2 and 4,7 decrease in 1,4 times. The rate of decrease is 28.8 (m - 26.4 and w - 31.8). The average annual rate of decline is 1.8 (m - 1.9 and w. - 2.0).

Active detection of RJ on average 1.1%. Morphological verification of the diagnosis 72,4%. Detection of RJ in the I-II stage was 20.8% on average, III - 36.0% and IV stage - 43.2%. The prevalence of RD is 38.6 per 100 000 population on average. Survival of patients 5 years or more on average 42.5%. In the last 5 years compared with the first increased 1.2 times. On average, only 28.2% of patients received special treatment. Surgical 77.4% and combined 22.1%. In the last 5 years, 56.6% of surgical treatment was received, which is 1.5 times lower compared to the first (86.8%), and combined, respectively 43.3 and 13.2, increased 3.3 times. Mortality in the 1st year is on the average 50.6%. The indicator of the last 5-year period compared with the first decreased by 1.2 times.

**Conclusion:** Incidence of RJ for the observed period decreased. The active detection and detection of RY I-II stages are low, the percentage of neglect is high. Mortality remains high. Survival is 5 years and lower. It is necessary to increase the literacy of the population, carry out endoscopic screening programs of the population at risk for RJ and precancerous gastroduodenal diseases, and their timely treatment.