

## Colorectal Cancer (Colon): Morbidity, Mortality and Survival of Patients in the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania in 1993-2012

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In Russia, as in many countries of the world, there is an increase in the incidence of colorectal cancer.

**Purpose of the study:** A retrospective analysis of the state of oncological care for patients with colon cancer and ways to improve it in the Republic.

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

**Results:** For 20 years in the Republican Oncology Dispensary (ROD) for treatment there were 1,821 patients with ROC at the age of 30 to 85 years. The average age is 67 years. In the structure of all tumors, ROC was 4.9%. Localization: the right half - 37.7%, the transverse colon - 6.2%, the left half - 56.1%.

The standardized indicator (world standard) of RBC morbidity for the entire follow-up period averaged 8.6 (m. -9.6, w. -8.0) per 100 000 population. The averaged 10-year indicator (2003-2012) - 9.5 compared to 7.6 (1993-2002) increased by 1.25 times (m. -10.7 and w. 8.4 increased in 1.3 times, w. - 8.8 and 7.2 grew in 1.2 times). This figure for men is 1.2 times more than for women. The increase in morbidity in both sexes is 37.0 (m - 37.1, w. - 37.5). The average annual growth rate is 2.0 (m -2.4, w. -1.9).

1185 patients died from ROC. M. - 526 (44.4%), w. - 659 (55.6%). The average age is 67.6 years (m - 67.2, w. - 67.7). The standardized indicator averaged 5.7 (m.-6.2, w. -5.3) per 100 000 population. The averaged last 10-year indicator, 6.5 compared to 5.8, was the first to grow by 1.12 times (m -7.1 and w. - 5.3 increased 1.3-fold, w.-5.6 and 4,8 grew in 1.16 times). The figure for men is 1.16 times higher than for women. The increase in mortality in both sexes is 12.1 (m. - 33.9, w.- 20.8 m). The average annual growth rate is 1.2 (m. -1.6, w. -1.1).

Active detectability of ROC is 0.7% on average. Morphological verification of the diagnosis 79.4%. Detection of ROC in the I-II stage was 41.4%, III - 29.2% and IV - 29.4%. In the 1 st ten-year period, the indicator of the I-II stage was 18.1%, the second - 38.5% increased 2.1 times. Stage III - 40.0% and 37.1%, stage IV - 41.7% and 29.8% decrease in 1.3 and 1.4 times, respectively. The prevalence of ROC is on the average 56.2 per 100 000 population. The lethality for the 1st year is on the average 32.3 (in the first 10-year period - 36.2, the second - 28.4, 1.3 times less). The proportion of patients who completed special treatment averaged 53.0%. Surgical 56.0%, combined - 44.0%. Survival of 5 years or more on average - 45.5% (in the first 10 years, 41.7, the second - 47.7, 1.4 times more). Out of 263 cases of deaths from ROC from 2007-2011, Up to a year 45,7% lived, 1-3 years - 26,4%, 3-5 years - 5,9%, 5 years and more - 22,0%.

**Conclusion:** The incidence and mortality of ROC in the republic are growing. The indicator of active detection of patients is extremely low. The neglect is high. Survival is 5 years and lower. Endoscopic screening of the population at risk for ROC is necessary, increasing oncologic alertness and activating anticancer advocacy.