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AGE-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS OF BREAST CANCER IN THE BUKHARA REGION

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Summary. The aim of this study is to study the metastatic features of breast cancer. The analysis of metastatic features of breast cancer was carried out on the basis of the official accounting and reporting documentation of the Bukhara Regional Oncology Center for 2013-2018. During the study period, 485 patients were diagnosed with breast cancer.

Key words: *metastasis, age, cancer, mammary gland.*

ВОЗРАСТНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАКА МОЛОЧНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ В БУХАРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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Резюме. *Целью настоящего исследования является изучение метастатической особенности РМЖ. Анализ метастатических особенностей РМЖ проводили на основании официальной учетно- отчетной документации Бухарского областного онкологического диспансера за 2013-2018 гг. За исследуемый период 485 больным был поставлен диагноз РМЖ.*

Ключевые слова*: метастаз, возраст, рак, молочная железа.*

Relevance. Breast cancer (BC), despite all the measures to combat it, is a serious medical and social problem. The steady increase in the incidence of breast cancer and mortality among women over the past decades makes the study of this disease one of the most relevant 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 breast cancer increases to 22%. At the same time, its rejuvenation seems to be the most dangerous. For women under 30, this figure is growing and reaches 28.5 per 100,000

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female population. Over the past ten years, the increase in breast cancer incidence rates in Russia amounted to 32.5%. Until the 1980s there was an increase in morbidity and mortality in both economically developed and developing countries [1].

Breast cancer refers to a latent, slowly developing disease and is a long-term step-by-step process preceded by a stage of tumor changes in cells and tissues with its own morphological specifics. There is no doubt that the immune reactivity of the body is suppressed 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].

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

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

The aim of this study is to study the metastatic features of breast cancer. The analysis of metastatic features of breast cancer was carried out on the basis of the official accounting and reporting documentation of the Bukhara Regional Oncology Center for 2003-2008. During the study period, 485 patients were diagnosed with breast cancer.

When assessing the prevalence of the process, it turned out that 42.7% of cases were found with breast cancer metastases in the lymph nodes. The distribution of patients by age turned out to be that 48.7% of patients were aged 46-60 years (Figure 1.).

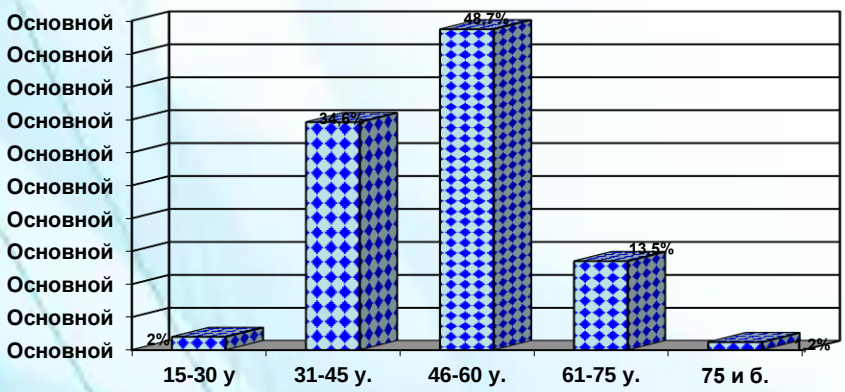

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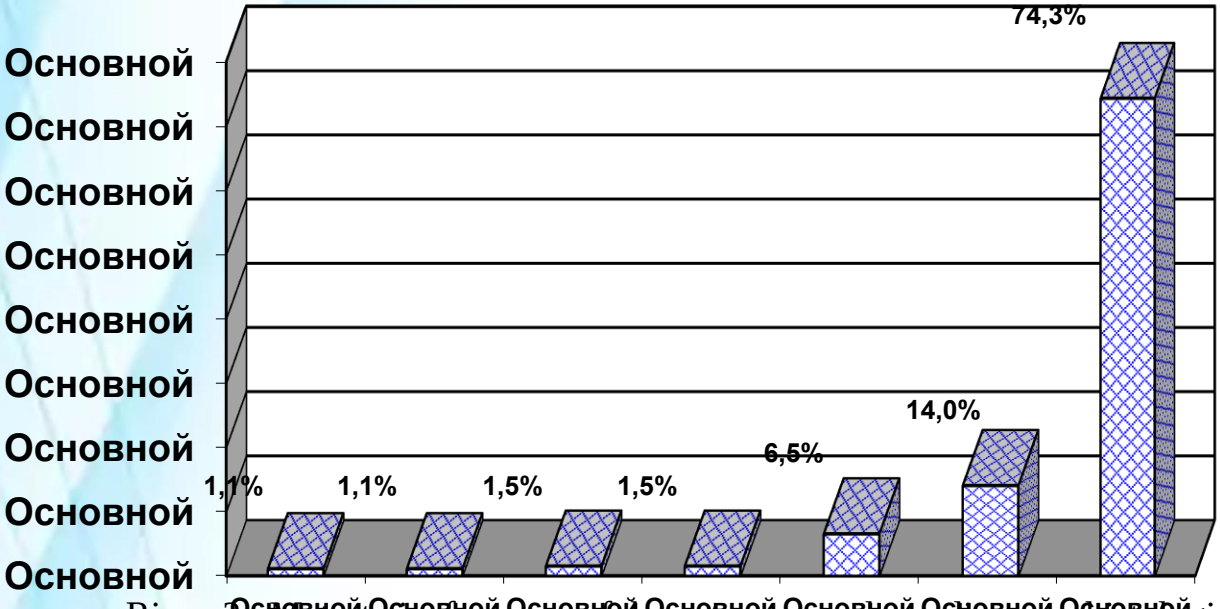
Fig.1. Distribution of breast cancer metastasis by age.

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



Rice. 2. Metastatic features of breast cancer depending on histological variants.

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

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

№	Histological variants st cancer	Age of patients				
		15-30 age	31-45 age	46-60 age	61-75 age	75 age
1.	Infiltrative breast	0,5%	27,1%	34,6%	11%	5,5%

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2.	Lobular breast cancer	0,5%	2%	3,5%	0,5%	-
3.	Intraductal breast	1%	0,5%	7,3%	1%	-
4.	Medullary breast	-	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%	-
5.	Cancer of the nipple	-	-	0,5%	0,5%	-
6.	Adenocarcinoma	-	-	1,5%	-	-
7.	Fibrous cancer (skirr)	-	-	1%	-	-

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

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

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