

Epidemiology of Malignant Neoplasms of the Oropharyngeal Zone in the Territory of Bukhara Region

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ABSTRACT

Purpose - to study the epidemiology of malignant neoplasms of the oral cavity and pharynx in the territory of the Bukhara region. The analysis of the structure of the incidence of malignant neoplasms of the oral cavity and pharynx, the dynamics of detection, mortality rates of the adult population in the Bukhara region for the period from 2016 to 2022 was carried out. In the period 2016-2022 an increase in the incidence of 8.8% was noted, from 2019 to 2022 the growth rate is 71.8%. In the period 2016-2022 mortality increased by 0.7%. A high rate of growth in the incidence of malignant neoplasms of the oral cavity and pharynx was revealed in the Bukhara region. The incidence of the male population significantly exceeds the incidence of the female population, in 2020 by more than 3 times, in 2021 and 2022. - more than 2 times. A large percentage of diseases detected at stage IV was revealed, as well as a high mortality rate from cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx.

The Bukhara region is polluted with formaldehyde, nitrogen dioxide, carbon disulfide, phenol, benzpyrene and other harmful substances, which is caused by emissions from energy and vehicles. The summing effect of technogenic factors today directly affects people's health, demography, especially in large cities that have ceased to be a place for favorable living for people [6]. The Bukhara region belongs to the territories of "risk" in the Republic of Uzbekistan (the indicators exceed the average for the republic) in terms of the general incidence of malignant neoplasms (MN) of the entire population [2].

Analysis of dynamic changes in cancer incidence rates of the entire population of Bukhara for 2016-2022. revealed an increase in the number of diseases in the following localizations: urinary system (the average growth rate of the indicator was 50.1%), male genital organs (15.3%), thyroid gland (8.3%), gastrointestinal tract (6.8%), skin (1.0%), female genital organs (1.0%).

The number of malignant tumors of the head and neck is also steadily increasing, reaching 20-25% of all malignant tumors in most regions of Uzbekistan. In particular, tumors of the organs of the oropharyngeal region account for 5.2% of all tumors [4]. According to the National Institute for Cancer Research, the overall incidence of oral and pharyngeal cancer is 10.6; mortality - 2.8 per 100,000 population. At the same time, the annual incidence rate for men (16.8 per 100,000) significantly exceeds that for women (6.1 per 100,000 population). The mortality rate for men (4.4 per 100,000 population per year) is also higher than for women (1.6 per 100,000). When analyzing the lifetime risk of developing cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, it was found that for men it is 1.5%, and for women - 0.7%.

Among the residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, cancer of the oral mucosa develops 5-7 times more often in men than in women. Usually people aged 60-70 get sick more often. The

incidence increases after age 40 and decreases after age 70. However, oral cancer can occur in young people and even children (the disease has been described in 4-year-old children). A large number of patients come with an advanced form of the disease. About 70-74% of patients have III-IV stage of the disease. One-year mortality is 42.3-44.7%. The number of deceased patients per 100 newly diagnosed patients remains at the level of 75.2-79.1. Only 49.3-57.6% of the applied patients are accepted for special treatment. The level of morphological verification of the diagnosis in newly diagnosed patients was 92.1-94.5%.

Malignant neoplasms of the tongue in the structure of oncological morbidity are up to 1.5%. The standardized rates for the male and female population are 2.3 and 0.4, respectively, per 100,000 population. The maximum incidence rate is observed in men in the age group of 60-69 years (10.5), and in women - at 70 years and older (2.2) [5].

Materials and methods. The object of the study was the population of the Bukhara region. The analysis was carried out based on the materials of the annual reports of the statistical department of the Bukhara District Clinical Oncological Dispensary, data from the State Report "On the state of the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population in the city of Bukhara in 2021" were used. To characterize the health indicators of the population, absolute values, intensive (per 100,000 population) and extensive indicators (morbidity structure) were used.

Results and discussion. In the general structure of the incidence of the population of the Bukhara region of MN in 2022, cancer of the oropharyngeal zone is 2.06%, of which cancer of the lips - 0.35%, tongue - 0.47%, major salivary glands 0.22%, others unspecified parts of the oral cavity - 0.52%, oropharynx - 0.33%, nasopharynx - 0.1%, laryngopharynx - 0.07%.

A retrospective analysis of the incidence rates of the adult population in the city of Bukhara and the Bukhara region with malignant neoplasms of the oral cavity and pharynx over a 7-year period from 2016 to 2022 showed an increase in the incidence of 8.8%, with a slight growth rate of the indicator in the period from 2016 to 2018 (from 13.34 to 13.62 cases per 100,000 population) by 2%, in 2019 there is a sharp decrease in the incidence (from 13.62 to 8.45 cases per 100,000 population) niya), the rate of decline is 38%. In the period from 2019 to 2022, the incidence rate of the studied localization has a pronounced growth trend (from 8.45 to 14.52 cases per 100,000 population), the growth rate is 71.8%.

In the structure of oncological morbidity among the male population among all MNs of the oral cavity and pharynx, the largest share for the study period is cancer of unspecified parts of the oral cavity (37.7% of all MNs of the oral cavity and pharynx in 2020; 39.8% in 2021 and 33.3% in 2022), tongue cancer ranks second (28.7% in 2020; 27.3% in 2021; 28.7% in 2022). Significant in the structure of MN of the oral cavity and pharynx in the male population is such localization as the oropharynx (19% in 2020; 21.6% in 2021 and 22.8% in 2022) and ranks third.

Among the female population, the first place is occupied by MNs of the tongue (43.3% of all MNs of the oral cavity and pharynx in 2020; 31.8% in 2021; 29.1% in 2022), the second place in 2021 and 2022 occupies the localization of unspecified parts of the oral cavity (26.8 and 27.8% of all malignancies of the oral cavity, respectively) and the third place of malignancies of the large salivary glands (18.2% in 2021, 25% in 2022). It should be noted that for all localizations of MNs of the oral cavity and pharynx, the incidence of the male population significantly exceeds the incidence of the female population, in 2020 more than 3 times, in 2021 and 2022. more than 2 times (Table 1).

Table 1. Morbidity structure of Malignant neoplasms of the oral cavity and pharynx population of Bukhara region for the period from 2020 to 2022 per 100 thousand population

Localization	2020 г.		2021 г.		2022 г.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Language	2,57	1,17	2,45	1,01	3,07	1,11
Major salivary glands	1	0,58	0,56	0,58	0,94	0,95
Oropharynx	1,7	0,42	1,94	0,42	2,44	0,48
Nasopharynx	0,31	0	0,44	0,32	0,69	0,21
Other unspecified parts of the oral cavity	3,39	0,53	3,57	0,85	3,57	1,06

One of the main indicators that determine the prognosis for the development of cancer is the degree of prevalence of the tumor process at the time of diagnosis (Table 2).

In the general structure of mortality from malignant neoplasms of the population of Bukhara region in 2022, cancer of the oral cavity is 1.33%, pharynx - 0.6%, lips - 0.13%, and occupies 17.19 and 24 places, respectively, among the causes of death from all oncological diseases.

Table 2. Dynamics of MN detection in the oral cavity and pharynx in the population of Bukhara region depending on the stage of the disease, %

Year	I-II stage	III stage	IV stage
2019	28,14	32,34	40,12
2020	32,31	28,21	38,97
2021	23,62	20,1	55,78

Analyzing the dynamics of mortality rates from cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx over the study period, it was found that mortality from cancer increased by 0.7%, from 4.39 to 4.42 per 100,000 population.

Conclusion. Tumors of the head and neck constitute a rare group of clinically and biologically diverse neoplastic diseases. The high rate of growth in the incidence of cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx indicates a tense oncological and environmental situation in the Bukhara region. Among residents of the Bukhara region, cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx develops 2-3 times more often in men than in women. The high mortality rate is due to the late treatment of patients in specialized clinics, a large percentage of detection of diseases at stage IV, an insufficient level of knowledge in this field of medicine and oncological alertness of doctors, including dentists.

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