International Journal of
Health Systems and Medical Sciences

ISSN: 2833-7433
Volume 2 | No 6 | Jun -2023

Analysis of the Results of the Introduction of the Screening Method for Skin Neoplasms among Residents of the Almalyk District of the Tashkent Region

Kiryakov D. A. [1], **Ayubova N. M.** [2], **Nurmatova I. B.** [3], **Azizov B. S.** [4], **Ganiev A. A.** [5]

[1] Tashkent State Dental Institute, Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent Regional Branch of the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology

Abstract: Skin neoplasms are not only an urgent interdisciplinary problem of clinical and preventive medicine, but also a socially significant problem. The urgency of the problem is due not only to the absolute increase in the number of patients with various forms of skin tumors, but also to the emergence of new hardware techniques that allow you to quickly (and in most cases effectively) remove the neoplasm.

Keywords: neoplasms, ionizing radiation, climatic factors, dynamics of the incidence.

Most skin neoplasms to some extent go beyond narrow clinical specialties and are at the junction of two or more disciplines [2].

In connection with the global trend towards the growth of MNC, it is relevant to analyze the dynamics of the incidence of MNC, on the basis of which one can get an idea of the probable causal factors that caused this trend, identify risk groups for the development of MNC, and rationally organize anticancer control [3].

According to experts from the World Health Organization, the causes of skin cancer in 80% of cases are environmental factors. The etiology of skin cancer is still not fully understood. Particular attention is paid to the effects of solar radiation, phenotypic features, ionizing radiation, climatic factors, and geographic location [4].

Long-term, repetitive ultraviolet radiation (UVR) is one of the leading risk factors for skin cancer [3,5,6,7,8,9,10]. Most often, non-melanoma skin cancers develop in areas of the body that are normally exposed to the sun. The harmful effects of the harmful effects of ultraviolet solar radiation on human skin arise due to various mechanisms that contribute to carcinogenesis: changes in proteins, lipids, inflammation induction, immunosuppression, DNA damage, etc. [7, 9, 11]. A high risk of skin cancer is associated with the impact on the population of annual total solar radiation and annual absorbed short-wave radiation [3, 10]. Among the individual parts of the UV spectrum, in terms of increasing risk, the greatest value belongs to the γ -c spectrum with a wavelength of 280-320 nm. The growth of anthropogenic environmental pollution observed in the last 30 years, caused by the development of industry and road transport, has a damaging effect on the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. Its depletion leads to an increase in solar UV radiation, especially its γ- spectrum reaching the earth's surface, which can also contribute to an increase in the incidence of skin melanoma (SM) [3, 12].

The occurrence of skin cancer can be triggered by the influence of various chemicals that have a carcinogenic effect on it: tar, lubricants, arsenic, tobacco smoke particles. Radioactive and thermal factors acting on the skin can lead to the appearance of cancer. So, skin cancer can develop at the site of a burn or as a complication of radiation dermatitis. Frequent traumatization of scars or moles can cause their malignant transformation with the onset of skin cancer.

Predisposing to the appearance of skin cancer may be hereditary characteristics of the body, which causes family cases of the disease. In addition, some skin diseases have the ability to undergo malignant transformation into skin cancer over time. Such diseases are classified as precancerous conditions. These include: erythroplasia Keyra, Bowen's disease, xeroderma pigmentosum, leukoplakia, senile keratoma, cutaneous horn, Dubreuil's melanosis, melanoma pigmented nevi (complex pigmented nevus, blue nevus , giant nevus , nevus Ota) and chronic inflammatory skin lesions (trophic ulcers, tuberculosis, syphilis, SLE, etc.) [13].

Currently, Dermatology notes an upward trend in incidence with an average annual increase of 4.4%.

Most often, skin cancer develops in older people, regardless of gender. The most susceptible to the occurrence of the disease are fair-skinned people, people living in conditions of increased insolation (hot countries, highlands) and staying outdoors for a long time.

To minimize the risks of skin cancer, it is necessary to continue developing the concept of early detection of cancer. Late detection of MC is due not only to late treatment of patients, but also to the lack of alertness among primary care physicians, their lack of competence in the field of oncopathology, the low efficiency of preventive examinations, and the lack of a system for conducting screening programs [15]. In order to detect precancerous diseases and skin cancer in the early stages, medical workers and medical specialists must necessarily conduct an examination of the skin when providing medical care to the population in accordance with requirements of normative-legislative acts.

Analyzing the current state of the problem, taking into account the experience of foreign colleagues, we have developed a memo for medical workers in primary health care and a questionnaire for questioning the population. With their help, patronage nurses during rounds and general practitioners during routine and preventive examinations can identify various skin neoplasms among patients, whom they will then refer to specialized specialists. Thus, the detection rate of skin cancers will increase and the oncological alertness among medical personnel will increase.

With the assistance of the Main Department of Health of the Tashkent region, in the second half of 2022, this questionnaire and a memo were distributed among the medical personnel of the Almalyk district, as mainly industrial. An introductory session was held for employees in order to clarify possible issues and procedures for medical personnel. The population of the Almalyk region in 2022 was 127,738 people, of which 61,056 people were in the age group over 30 years old. The number of doctors is 234 employees in 1 multidisciplinary central polyclinic and 4 family polyclinics. 190 leaflets and 2200 questionnaires were introduced. An analysis was made of the detectability of skin neoplasms in 2021 and 2022, as well as in the first and second halves of 2022, on the basis of the Tashkent regional branch of the Republican Specialized Research Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology. From the Almalyk district in 2021, the detection rate of skin tumors was 371 people, and in 2022, neoplasms were detected for the first time in 420 people, of which 92 with skin tumors. the second half of the year - 61. The results of the analysis are shown in the table:

Diagnosis	2021	2022
Papilloma	50	78
soft tissue lipoma	19	52
soft tissue fibroma	22	27
Skin atheroma	10	5
Pigmented nevus	20	41
Dermoid cyst	eleven	35
Soft tissue fibrolipoma	15	25
Skin cancer	37	45

In all cases, a pathomorphological study of biopsy and surgical material was performed, all diagnoses were confirmed.

The results of these studies indicate the effectiveness of the developed system for the early detection of skin lesions among the population. Also, we will carry out a similar implementation of this system in the Kibray district of the Tashkent region and - as a predominantly agricultural one. Upon successful confirmation of the effectiveness of this methodology, it will be recommended for implementation at the national level.

Early detection of skin neoplasms will facilitate the process of healing patients, will reduce the frequency of complications and relapses after treatment, as well as improve the quality of life of patients and minimize disability among them.

List of used literature.

1. Neoplasms of the skin. Questions of epidemiology, classification, diagnostics . Khismatullina Z.R. JOURNAL " Creative Surgery and Oncology " 2010
2. Dubensky V.V., Dubensky Vl.V. Skin neoplasms in the practice of a dermatovenereologist // Bulletin of dermatology and venereology. - 2008. - No. 6.-S. 22-40.
3. Kurdina M.I. Malignant neoplasms of the skin - the incidence of medical examination of the population // Bulletin of dermatology and venereology. 1998. - No. 3. - S. _ 28-30.
4. Global disease burden from solar ultraviolet radiation. Fact sheet N° 305. archived , 11 December 2009. URL: http://www.who.int/uv/resources/archives/fs305/en/ (accessed: 11/15/2018).
5. Bray F., Ferlay J., Soerjomataram I., Siegel RL, Torre LA, Jemal A. Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBO-CAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. C. A. Cancer J Clin . 2018 Sep 12. DOI: 10.3322/caac.21492. URL: https://www.ncbi. nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30207593 (accessed: 11/15/2018) .
6. Brian Owens Melanoma Nature. 2014. Vol. 515, p. 109 URL: https://www.nature.com/articles/515S109a (accessed: 11/08/2018).
7. Latipov, I. I., & Lapasov, O. A. (2022). Histopathology of basal cell cancer. European journal of modern medicine and practice, 2(10), 108-119.
8. Latipov, I. I., & Lapasov, O. A. (2022). Improvement of Methods for Early Diagnosis of Basalcellskincancer. International journal of health systems and medical sciences, 1(4), 74-80.
9. Bakhtiyorovich, K. B., & Ikromovich, L. I. (2022). Psychosocial impact on a healthy lifestyle of patients with vitiligo among the population of Uzbekistan. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 12(7), 197-204.
10. Abdurahimovna N. N. Electroencephalography in the Diagnosis of Symptomatic Epilepsy in Patients with Infantial Cerebral Palsy //international journal of health systems and medical sciences. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 5. – C. 176-179.
11. Nabiyeva N. A. Diagnosis of children diagnosed with symptomatic epilepsy and cerebral palsy //european journal of modern medicine and practice. – 2022. – T. 2. – №. 6. – C. 67-71.
12. Ikromovich, L. I., & Bakhtiyorovich, K. B. (2022). Vitiligo: Modern views on etiology, pathogenesis and therapy methods. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(8), 318-327.
13. Latipov, I., & Kholov, B. (2022). Studying the effectiveness and safety of the influence of medium doses of uva-1 radiation on the clinical manifestations of psoriasis. Academic research in modern science, 1(11), 56-63.
14. Kholov, B., & Latipov, I. (2022). Vitiligo's treatment algorithm. Models and methods in modern science, 1(11), 23-29.

15. Latipov, I. I. (2022). Effectiveness of 311 nm uvb phototherapy in the treatment of vitiligo. European journal of modern medicine and practice, 2(8), 8-12.
16. Hikmatovna B. Z., Zhalilovna H. D. Modern principles of management of patients with lower back pain //Biology and Integrative Medicine. – 2020. – №. 2. – С. 42.
17. Latipov, I. I. (2022). To assess the impact of vitiligo patients quality of life using the dermatological quality of life index (dlqi) questionnaire in combination therapy. European journal of modern medicine and practice, 2(6), 41-47.
18. Sh, V. A., Saipova, N. S., & Azizov, B. S. (2021). Clinical case of papulonecrotic tuberculosis of the skin. Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal, 2(11), 48-55.
19. Латипов, И. И., Махмудов, Ф. А., Озодов, Ж. Х., & Бахшиллоева, Р. Э. (2020). Assessment of the clinical efficiency of the utilization of platelet rich plasma in the therapy of vitiligo. Новый день в медицине, (1), 238-241.
20. Ushakova I.V., Dvornichenko V.V., Chanturiya N.G., Zubrinsky K.G. Status, problems and prospects for the development of oncological care for the population of the Irkutsk region // Siberian Medical Journal (Irkutsk). 2011. No. 6. S. 206-210.