GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

ISSN 1512-0112 No 3 (288) Mapt 2019

ТБИЛИСИ - NEW YORK



ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

No 3 (288) 2019

Published in cooperation with and under the patronage of the Tbilisi State Medical University

Издается в сотрудничестве и под патронажем Тбилисского государственного медицинского университета

გამოიცემა თბილისის სახელმწიფო სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტთან თანამშრომლობითა და მისი პატრონაჟით

> ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ТБИЛИСИ - НЬЮ-ЙОРК

GMN: Georgian Medical News is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board and The International Academy of Sciences, Education, Industry and Arts (U.S.A.) since 1994. **GMN** carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

GMN is indexed in MEDLINE, SCOPUS, PubMed and VINITI Russian Academy of Sciences. The full text content is available through EBSCO databases.

GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией и Международной академией наук, образования, искусств и естествознания (IASEIA) США с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения.

Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНИТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

GMN: Georgian Medical News – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

ჟურნალი ინდექსირებულია MEDLINE-ის საერთაშორისო სისტემაში, ასახულია SCOPUS-ის, PubMed-ის და ВИНИТИ РАН-ის მონაცემთა ბაზებში. სტატიების სრული ტექსტი ხელმისაწვდომია EBSCO-ს მონაცემთა ბაზებიდან.

МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ НОВОСТИ ГРУЗИИ

Ежемесячный совместный грузино-американский научный электронно-печатный журнал Агентства медицинской информации Ассоциации деловой прессы Грузии, Академии медицинских наук Грузии, Международной академии наук, индустрии, образования и искусств США.

Издается с 1994 г., распространяется в СНГ, ЕС и США

НАУЧНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР

Лаури Манагадзе

ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР

Нино Микаберидзе

ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ ГЛАВНОГО РЕДАКТОРА

Николай Пирцхалаишвили

НАУЧНО-РЕДАКЦИОННЫЙ СОВЕТ

Зураб Вадачкориа - председатель Научно-редакционного совета

Михаил Бахмутский (США), Александр Геннинг (Германия), Амиран Гамкрелидзе (Грузия), Алекс Герасимов (Грузия), Константин Кипиани (Грузия), Георгий Камкамидзе (Грузия), Паата Куртанидзе (Грузия), Вахтанг Масхулия (Грузия), Тамара Микаберидзе (Грузия), Тенгиз Ризнис (США), Реваз Сепиашвили (Грузия), Дэвид Элуа (США)

НАУЧНО-РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ

Лаури Манагадзе - председатель Научно-редакционной коллегии

Архимандрит Адам - Вахтанг Ахаладзе, Амиран Антадзе, Нелли Антелава, Тенгиз Асатиани, Гия Берадзе, Рима Бериашвили, Лео Бокерия, Отар Герзмава, Елене Гиоргадзе, Лиана Гогиашвили, Нодар Гогебашвили, Николай Гонгадзе, Лия Дваладзе, Манана Жвания, Ирина Квачадзе, Нана Квирквелия, Зураб Кеванишвили, Гурам Кикнадзе, Палико Кинтраиа, Теймураз Лежава, Нодар Ломидзе, Джанлуиджи Мелотти, Марина Мамаладзе, Караман Пагава, Мамука Пирцхалаишвили, Анна Рехвиашвили, Мака Сологашвили, Рамаз Хецуриани, Рудольф Хохенфеллнер, Кахабер Челидзе, Тинатин Чиковани, Арчил Чхотуа, Рамаз Шенгелия

Website: www.geomednews.org

The International Academy of Sciences, Education, Industry & Arts. P.O.Box 390177, Mountain View, CA, 94039-0177, USA. Tel/Fax: (650) 967-4733

Версия: печатная. Цена: свободная.

Условия подписки: подписка принимается на 6 и 12 месяцев.

По вопросам подписки обращаться по тел.: 293 66 78.

Контактный адрес: Грузия, 0177, Тбилиси, ул. Асатиани 7, ІІІ этаж, комната 313

тел.: 995(32) 254 24 91, 995(32) 222 54 18, 995(32) 253 70 58

Fax: +995(32) 253 70 58, e-mail: ninomikaber@hotmail.com; nikopir@dgmholding.com

По вопросам размещения рекламы обращаться по тел.: 5(99) 97 95 93

© 2001. Ассоциация деловой прессы Грузии

© 2001. The International Academy of Sciences, Education, Industry & Arts (USA)

GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

Monthly Georgia-US joint scientific journal published both in electronic and paper formats of the Agency of Medical Information of the Georgian Association of Business Press; Georgian Academy of Medical Sciences; International Academy of Sciences, Education, Industry and Arts (USA).

Published since 1994. Distributed in NIS, EU and USA.

SCIENTIFIC EDITOR

Lauri Managadze

EDITOR IN CHIEF

Nino Mikaberidze

DEPUTY CHIEF EDITOR

Nicholas Pirtskhalaishvili

SCIENTIFIC EDITORIAL COUNCIL

Zurab Vadachkoria - Head of Editorial council

Michael Bakhmutsky (USA), Alexander Gënning (Germany), Amiran Gamkrelidze (Georgia), Alex Gerasimov (Georgia), (David Elua (USA), Konstantin Kipiani (Georgia), Giorgi Kamkamidze (Georgia), Paata Kurtanidze (Georgia), Vakhtang Maskhulia (Georgia), Tamara Mikaberidze (Georgia), Tengiz Riznis (USA), Revaz Sepiashvili (Georgia)

SCIENTIFIC EDITORIAL BOARD Lauri Managadze - Head of Editorial board

Archimandrite Adam - Vakhtang Akhaladze, Amiran Antadze, Nelly Antelava,
Tengiz Asatiani, Gia Beradze, Rima Beriashvili, Leo Bokeria, Kakhaber Chelidze,
Tinatin Chikovani, Archil Chkhotua, Lia Dvaladze, Otar Gerzmava, Elene Giorgadze,
Liana Gogiashvili, Nodar Gogebashvili, Nicholas Gongadze, Rudolf Hohenfellner,
Zurab Kevanishvili, Ramaz Khetsuriani, Guram Kiknadze, Paliko Kintraia,
Irina Kvachadze, Nana Kvirkvelia, Teymuraz Lezhava, Nodar Lomidze, Matina Mamaladze,
Gianluigi Melotti, Kharaman Pagava, Mamuka Pirtskhalaishvili, Anna Rekhviashvili,
Maka Sologhashvili, Ramaz Shengelia, Manana Zhvania

CONTACT ADDRESS IN TBILISI

GMN Editorial Board Phone: 995 (32) 254-24-91 7 Asatiani Street, 3th Floor 995 (32) 222-54-18 Tbilisi, Georgia 0177 995 (32) 253-70-58 Fax: 995 (32) 253-70-58

CONTACT ADDRESS IN NEW YORK

Phone: +1 (917) 327-7732

NINITEX INTERNATIONAL, INC. 3 PINE DRIVE SOUTH ROSLYN, NY 11576 U.S.A.

WEBSITE

www.geomednews.org

შემუშავებულია მათი კლინიკურ-ლაბორატორიული გამოკვლევების ალგორითმი, რომელიც ეფუძნება ინფორმაციულ ლაბორატორიულ მარკერებს მუხლის სახსრების ბაქტერიული ართრიტების დროს: ჩხირბირთ-ვიანი ნეიტროფილების რაოდენობა, ერითროციტების დალექვის სიჩქარე, გლიკოპროტეინები, ჰაპტოგლობინი (ანთებითი პროცესის ხარისხის მაჩვენებლები), ქონ-

დროიტინსულფატები (დაზიანებული სახსრების ხრტილოვანი და ძვლოვანი ქსოვილების დესტრუქციის მარკერები), ცირკულირებადი იმუნური კომპლექსები (ტოქსიკურ-ინფექციურ ანთებით პროცესზე იმუნური სისტემის რეაქციულობის მარკერები), ციტოზი, ნეიტროფილები და სინოვიოციტები (სახსრის პუნქტატის მდგომარეობის და ანთებითი პროცესის მარკერები).

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT OF OVARIAN CANCER BASED ON THE CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE SOUTHERN REGION OF UKRAINE

Rybin A., Varabina A., Broshkov M.

Odessa National Medical University, Ukraine

Clinical epidemiology is the medical discipline that studies the patterns of the occurrence and spread of any diseases, makes prediction of them in each specific patient based on the study of the clinical course of the disease in similar cases. Clinical epidemiology of cancer is rapidly developing, at the regional and national level, etiological studies are conducted with potential clinical and public health programs that allow early cancer detection and prevention strategies to be developed, as well as assess their effectiveness [8,11,12].

The efforts of clinical epidemiology specialists focus on exploring the absolute risk of the development of cancer, from the discovery of risk markers to developing and evaluating analysis, with the aim of introducing forward-looking (advanced) markers into clinical practice. Risk markers may include genetic characteristics, environmental factors, molecular biomarkers, medical imaging results (results of medical visualization) or any other clinical and instrumental or clinical laboratory research. However, in the field of oncogynecology, there is still a lack of fundamental clinical and epidemiological studies [7,10].

The victims of ovarian cancer die every year around the world. One of the first cases of ovarian cancer that is described in the history of medicine is the history of the disease of Mary Tudor, Queen of the United Kingdom, who lived only 42 years. According to IARC experts, about 225,000 cases are reported annually and nearly 150,000 women die of this disease. According to epidemiological monitoring, the highest prevalence rates in the ovarian cancer (10-12 cases per 100,000 population) are typical of Western Europe and North America (Fig. 1), while the lowest are China and the countries of Africa and Latin America (less than 3 cases per 100,000 population).vSuch essential differences are due mainly to the lack of effective diagnosis and limited availability of specialized care [1,5,7].

According to mortality rates, Ovarian cancer ahead of cervical or uterine cancer, came in fifth out of the causes of death from tumors in women. The mortality of ovarian cancer patients in the first year after the diagnosis is 35% [5]. According to domestic and foreign authors, the overall five-year survival rate of ovarian cancer patients does not exceed 35-40% [8]. (These) Data are due to asymptomatic ovarian cancer at early onset leading to late diagnosis of the disease when it is impossible to do the radical surgery.

It should also be noted that in recent years in developed countries there has been a tendency towards a decrease in mortality

from Ovarian cancer (from an average of 6.2 to 5.9 cases per 100,000 population). The best results are presented in Scandinavian countries, Great Britain, Germany and the Netherlands, where prescription of oral contraceptives is preferred and is considered as one of the potentially protective factors [6].

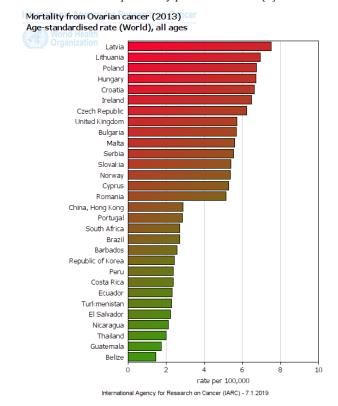


Fig. 1. Mortality from Ovarian cancer in the world, age-standardised rate

In Ukraine, from 2001 to 2016, the one-year survival rate of ovarian cancer patients decreased from 36.2 to 26.3%. However, only 20.4% of ovarian cancer cases were diagnosed on cancer screening in 2016 in Ukraine. It confirms the data of domestic and foreign authors about the lack of effectiveness of screening programs for the detection of ovarian cancer [1,3,9]. According to the latest published national cancer-registry it was 25.7% of

one-year survival in 2017. The corresponding figure was only 19.3% in Odessa region [2,4].

The aim of the study was to evaluate the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of ovarian cancer patients on the example of the southern region of Ukraine.

Material and methods. The research was carried out at the clinical bases of the Department of surgery №4 with oncology course of Odessa National Medical University. There were analysed the standardized indicators of morbidity and mortality for 2007-2016. In addition, there were analysed the survival of 350 patients in stage III-IV ovarian cancer from 2011 to 2015. We assessed the overall one- and three-year survival (OS - overall survival); one-and three-year disease free survival (DFS - disease free survival); FFTF - freedom from treatment failure; EFS - event free survival.

All patients were examined using generally accepted clinical and laboratory methods according to the standards of diagnosis and treatment of cancer patients, approved by orders of Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 140 dated July 27, 1998 and No. 554 dated September 17, 2007. The stage of the tumor process was determined according to the International Classification of TNM of 6th Edition (2009). Patients have agreed to use individual clinical data (evidence) for scientific purposes.

There were created the lifetime curves and values of a surrogate variable by the Kaplan-Mayer method. Statistical analysis of the data was carried out using the Statistica 10.0 (Dell Stat-Soft Inc., USA).

Results and their discussion. It was established that during the analyzed period (2007-2016) there was a gradual decrease in mortality from ovarian cancer against the background of more stable indicators of morbidity, which also showed a tendency to decrease (Figs. 2, 3).

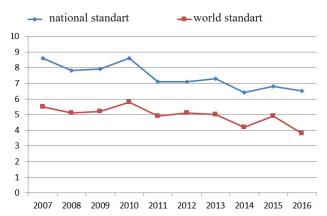


Fig. 2. Dynamics of mortality from ovarian cancer in Odessa region (NKR, 2007-2016)

Therefore, if in 2007 the standardized mortality rate was 5.5 cases per 100,000 population, then in 2016 - 3.8 cases.

The standard mortality rate in the population is calculated according to the age structure of the «standard population». As the population standard, a world population standard can be selected, which allows to compare the level of morbidity with other countries of the world. As a world standard, the structure of the population is used, which is based on the analysis of the age structure of the population in 24 countries in 1960 by the well-known Japanese explorer Segi M. and later modified in 1966 by the group Doll R. et al. The Ukrainian population standard calculation was based on the age structure of the population of Ukraine during the 2000

census. As can be seen from the graph below, the differences between the two standards are quite pronounced, which is explained by the application of various weighted age ratios in both models.

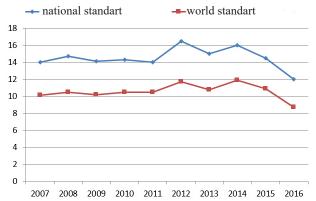


Fig. 3. Morbidity dynamics of OC in Odessa region (NKR, 2007-2016)

As shown in pic. 3 graph, there was a short increase of the incidence of OC in 2012 (according to the national standard, up to 16.5 cases per 100 thousand population). This circumstance does not correspond to the dynamics of mortality and, most likely, is explained by the measures of the regional program, which is aimed at optimizing cancer screening.

In the clinical examination of patients with severe forms of OC, several criteria, such as: patients' complaints, general, obstetric and gynecological anamnesis, state of sexual, menstrual and reproductive functions, genealogical history, questionnaires with a detailed anamnesis investigation, were studied according to the stages of ovarian tumor pathogenesis.

The average age of the examined patients was 53.8±1.9 years, with a range of 48-69 years. Menstrual cycle was maintained only in 16.3% of patients, the rest was in menopause. Stage IV (TxNxM1) was determined in 7.7% of patients, stage IIIA (T3aN0M0) - 13.4%, IIIB (T3bN0M0) - 15.7%, and 63.1% - IIIC (T3cN0M0). Most often serodic adenocarcinoma (87.7%) was diagnosed, rarely sero-papillary adenocarcinoma (12.3%). The vast majority of patients had a poorly-differentiated tumor grade (G1 - 7.1%, G2 - 52.3%, G3 - 40.6%). Metastasis in the large omentum was found in 53.6% of patients, peritoneum carcinomatosis - 23.2%, pleural cavity - 23.2%. There were no metastases in the liver of the examined patients.

As can be seen from the table below, the average age of patients was the same and was (55.3 ± 0.9) years in patients with retrospective group and (53.8 ± 1.9) years - prospective group, which is not differ significantly among themselves. Among the examined patients with OC, mainly with the IIIc stage, respectively 122 (64.6%) and 221 (63.1%) in retro- and prospective groups. Most patients had menopause - 150 (79.4%) and 293 (83.7%) in retro- and prospective groups, respectively.

Grade of the removed tumors was different - well-, poorly-and undifferentiated tumors, but in both groups poorly-differentiated tumors were prevalent - 61.4 and 52.3% in patients with retrospective and prospective groups, respectively. The vast majority of patients in both of the studied groups had metastasis in the large omentum diagnosed: 141 (74.6%) and 81 (53.6%) patients with OC of the retrospective and prospective groups, respectively.

Regarding the received treatment, 50 patients (Group I) received standard first line adjuvant platinum chemotherapy with-

© GMN

			U 1	
Indicator	I group (n=50)	II group (n=300)		
		1st subgroup (n=77)	2nd subgroup (n=98)	3d subgroup (n=125)
OS, mo.	28,3±1,4	25,2±0,8	33,1±1,4	36,8±1,9*
DFS, mo.	14,1±0,4	12,8±0,4	17,2±1,6	29,8±1,4*
FFTF, mo.	14,4±0,3	12,7±0,2	17,0±1,6	29,7±1,5*
EFS, mo.	14,5±0,3	12,4±0,3	16,8±0,9	29,5±1,1*
PFS, mo.	13,9±0,3	11,6±0,2	16,9±0,8	28,9±0,4
notes * Differences with other clinical enough and statistically significant (n<0.05)				

Table. Patients survival in different clinical groups

note: * - Differences with other clinical groups are statistically significant (p<0.05)

out the use of protective therapy (cisplatin 75 mg / m2 intravenously with hydration and forced diuresis every 3 weeks), and the rest of patients (group II) were given differentiated treatment depending on the predicted sensitivity of ovarian cancer to chemotherapy with platinum drugs. The last group was divided into 3 subgroups depending on the predicted effect of platinum:

1 subgroup (n=77) - patients with supposed platinum refractoriness, which treatment was started with chemotherapy of the second line (paclitaxel 175 mg/m² intravenously every 3 weeks with standard premedication with corticosteroids, antihistamines and H2-histamine receptor blockers: 12 mg of dexamethasone inside or intramuscularly for 12 and 6 hours, 150 mg of ranitidine and 50 mg of dimedrol intramusclarly for 30-60 minutes prior to administration, using special infusion systems not containing polyvinyl chloride. In case of impossibility to purchase paclitaxel patients were treated by HemA scheme (doxorubicin 50 mg/m² intravenous infusion on day 1, gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² intravenous infusion of 1, 8 day 21-day cycle palliative chemotherapy);

2 subgroups (n=98) - patients with supposed platinum resistance, which sanogenetic disorders and dysregulation pathology (nitric oxide donators, detoxicants, drugs that reduce the level of uric acid in the blood, hyperthermic chemophorfusion HIPEC) was corrected during the standard adjuvant chemotherapy of the first line of platinum preparations;

Subgroup 3 (n=125) - patients with suspected sensitivity to platinum preparations treated with platinum drugs in accordance with standards (cisplatin 50 mg/m2 intravenously dropped with hydration and forced diuresis every 3 weeks).

Further analysis showed that the application of a differentiated approach shows an increase in survival rates (Table).

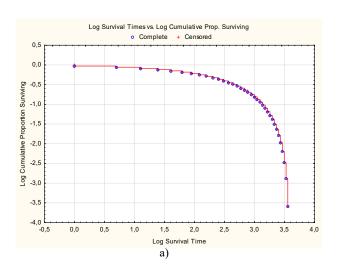
As can be seen from the above data, the introduction of pathoge-

netically-based schemes of complex medical therapy, considering the level of platinum resistance, can significantly lengthen the lifetime of patients with ovarian cancer. In particular, overall survival in the 2nd subgroup of Group II increased to 33.1 ± 1.4 months, and in the 3rd subgroup - to 36.8 ± 1.9 months. This corresponds to ranges of 5.0-71.1 months and 3.0-73.3 months respectively.

As can be seen from picture 4 below, the most critical reduction in the number of survived patients starts 2 years after the start of treatment according to the modified scheme (a) and already in a year - when using standard treatment regimens that do not correct existing rejection of redox homeostasis and nitreric mechanisms of autoregulation.

The best results were obtained in platinum-sensitive patients - almost all of them survived up tp 3 years after the intervention and the course of PCT. A shorter survival period for platinum-resistant patients is obviously associated with more profound violations of cell cycle regulation in these patients. On this side, it is important to evaluate the quality of life of patients with OC - after all, we are interested not only in extending the life span but also in maximizing possible physical and social adaptation.

As for the results obtained in the 2nd subgroup, where HIPEC technology was used, they indicate a tendency to increase the life expectancy of patients with OC. Thus, the overall survival rate was on average 33.1±1.4 months, DFS was 17.2±1.6 months, and FFTF was 17.0±1.6 months. Accordingly, EFS was 16.8±0.9 months, and PFS was 16.9±0.8 months. Therefore, the use of HIPEC has significantly improved the treatment outcomes. At the same time, there were no significant differences in the survival of patients with OC depending on the HIPEC method (intraoperative application or therapy at the postoperative stage) (p>0.05).



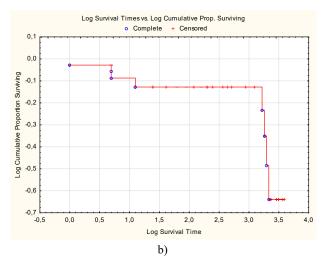


Fig. 4. Survival of patients with ovarian cancer after treatment (a - modified treatment scheme, b - traditional treatment)

Conclusions.

- 1. The dynamics of the standardized indicators of morbidity and mortality from the OC indicates probable depopulation and the effectiveness of the measures used in the region in the primary and secondary prevention of oncopathology
- 2. The overall survival of patients with severe forms of OC does not exceed 30 months (28.3 ± 1.4 months).

REFERENCES

- 1. National Cancer Register http://unci.org.ua/spetsialistam/nacionalnij-kancer-reyestr/
- 2. Patent for utility model 107273 UA; MIIK G 1 N 33/48 (2006.01) Prediction method of platinum resistance in patients with ovarian cancer / Rybin A.I. $N_{\rm M}$ u201512539; app. 18.12.2015; publ. 25.05.2016. bul. 10
- 3. Stepurko T., Semygina T., Barska Y., Zahozha B., Harchenko N.. Health index of Ukraine–2018: Results of nationwide research. Kyiv, 2018. 197 p.
- 4. Au KK, Josahkian JA, Francis JA, Squire JA, Koti M. Current state of biomarkers in ovarian cancer prognosis. Future Oncol. 2015;11(23):3187-95.

- 5. Doll, R., Payne, P., Waterhouse, J.A.H. eds (2016). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. XI. Union Internationale Centre le Cancer, Geneva
- 6. Hoppenot C, Eckert MA, Tienda SM, Lengyel E. Who are the long-term survivors of high grade serous ovarian cancer? Gynecol Oncol. 2018 Jan;148(1):204-212.
- 7. IARC. http://www-dep.iarc.fr/WHOdb/WHOdb.htm
- 8. La Vecchia C. Ovarian cancer: epidemiology and risk factors. Eur J Cancer Prev. 2017 Jan;26(1):55-62.
- 9. Rybin A. I. Dynamics of survival in patients with ovarian cancer of III-IV degree / A. I. Rybin, V. S. Svitsitsky // Вісник Вінницького націон. мед. ун-ту. 2017. Т. 21, № 1 (ч. 2). С. 294—297
- 10. Segi, M. (1960) Cancer Mortality for Selected Sites in 24 Countries (1950–2007). Department of Public Health, Tohoku University of Medicine, Sendai, Japan.
- 11. Temkin SM, Miller EA, Samimi G, Berg CD, Pinsky P, Minasian L. Outcomes from ovarian cancer screening in the PLCO trial: Histologic heterogeneity impacts detection, overdiagnosis and survival. Eur J Cancer. 2017 Dec;87:182-188. 12. Webb PM, Jordan SJ. Epidemiology of epithelial ovarian cancer. Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol. 2017 May;41:3-14.

SUMMARY

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT OF OVARIAN CANCER BASED ON THE CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE SOUTHERN REGION OF UKRAINE

Rybin A., Varabina A., Broshkov M.

Odessa National Medical University, Ukraine

The aim of the study was to evaluate the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of the contingent of patients with RH on the example of the southern region of Ukraine. The research was carried out at the clinical bases of the Department of surgery № 4 with oncology course of the Odessa National Medical University. The standardized indicators of morbidity and mortality for 2007-2016 are analyzed. In addition, an analysis of the survival of 350 patients with stage III-IV in the period 2011-2015 was evaluated. The total one-and threeyear survival (TS - total survival); disease free one-and threeyear survival (DFS) - disease free survival; FFTF - freedom from treatment failure; event free survival (EFS) - event free survival were estimated. All patients were examined using conventional clinical and laboratory methods according to the standards of diagnosis and treatment of cancer patients, approved by orders of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 140 dated 27.07.1998 and No. 554 dated 17.09.2007. The stage of the tumor process was determined according to the International Classification of TNM 6-th edition (2009). Patients have agreed to use individual clinical data for scientific purposes. The lifetime curves and the values of the surrogate variable were created by the Kaplan-Meyer method. Statistical analysis of the data was performed using the Statistica 10.0 (Dell StatSoft Inc., USA) package;

It was established that during the analyzed period (2007-2016) in Odessa oblast there was a gradual decrease in mortality from RV from 5.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2007 to 3.8 in 2016. Dynamics of standardized indicators of morbidity and mortality from the RN shows a probable depopulation and on the effectiveness of the measures used in the region in the primary and secondary prevention of oncopathology. The overall survival of patients with severe forms of URN does not exceed 30 months (28.3±1.4 months). The use of HIPEC technology can increase the overall survival rate to 33.1±1.4 months, DFS to 17.2±1.6 months, FFTF to 17.0±1.6 months, EFS to 16.8±0,9 months, and PFS - up to 16,9±0,8 months.

Keywords: ovarian cancer, survival, epidemiology, HIPEC, southern region of Ukraine.

РЕЗЮМЕ

ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЯ И ТАКТИКА ВЕДЕНИЯ РАКА ЯИЧНИКОВ, ОСНОВАННАЯ НА КЛИНИЧЕСКОМ ОПЫТЕ ЮЖНОУКРАИНСКОГО РЕГИОНА

Рыбин А.И., Варабина А.О., Брошков М.М.

Одесский национальный медицинский университет, Украина

Цель исследования - оценка клинико-эпидемиологических характеристик контингента больных раком яичника на примере южного региона Украины.

Исследование выполнено на клинических базах кафедры хирургии №4 с курсом онкологи Одесского национального медицинского университета. Проанализированы стандар-

© *GMN* 35

тизированные показатели заболеваемости и смертности за 2007-2016 гг.

Проведен анализ выживаемости 350 больных раком яичника (РЯ) III-IV стадии в течение 2011-2015 гг. Оценивали общую одно- и трехлетнюю выживаемость (ОЅ - overall survival), безрецидивную одно- и трехлетнюю выживаемость (DFЅ - disease free survival), выживаемость, свободную от неудач лечения (FFTF - freedom from treatment failure), бессобытийную выживаемость (EFЅ - event free survival). Все пациентки обследованы с использованием общепринятых клинических и лабораторных методов по стандартам диагностики и лечения онкологических больных. Стадию опухолевого процесса определяли по Международной классификации TNM 6-го издания (2009 г.). Получено информированное согласие от больных на использование индивидуальных клинических данных для научных целей. Кривые продолжительности жизни и значений

суррогатной переменной создавались методом Каплана-Майера. Статистичний анализ данных проведен с использованием пакета Statistica 10.0 (Dell StatSoft Inc., CIIIA).

Установлено, что в течение рассматриваемого периода (2007-2016 гг.) в Одесской области происходило постепенное уменьшение смертности от РЯ с 5,5 случаев на 100000 населения в 2007 г. до 3,8 - в 2016 г. Динамика стандартизованных показателей заболеваемости и смертности от РЯ свидетельствует о вероятной депопуляции и эффективности применяемых в регионе мероприятий по первичной и вторичной профилактике онкозаболеваний. Общая выживаемость пациентов с тяжелыми формами РЯ не превышает 30 месяцев (28,3±1,4 месяцев). Применение технологии НІРЕС позволяет увеличить показатель общей выживаемости до 33,1±1,4 месяцев, DFS - до 17,2±1,6 месяцев, FFTF - до 17,0±1,6 месяцев, EFS - до 16,8±0 9 месяцев, a PFS - до 16,9±0,8 месяцев.

რეზიუმე

საკვერცხეების კიბოს კლინიკური ეპიდემიოლოგია და მართვის ტაქტიკა: სამხრეთ უკრაინის რეგიონის გამოცდილება

ა. რიბინი, ა. გარაბინა, მ. ბროშკოვი

ოდესის ეროვნული სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტი, უკრაინა

კვლევის მიზანს წარმოადგენდა საკვერცხის კიბოს მქონე პაციენტთა კონტინგენტის კლინიკურ-ეპიდემიოლოგიური მახასიათებლების შეფასება სამხრეთ უკრაინის რეგიონის მაგალითზე.

კვლევა ჩატარდა ოდესის ეროვნული სამეიდიცინო უნივერსიტეტის ქირურგიის №4 (ონკოლოგიის კურსით) ¯ კათედრის ბაზებზე. გაანალიზებულია 2007-2016 წწ. ავადობის და სიკვდილობის სტანდარტიზებული მაჩვენებლები. ჩატარდა საკვერცხის კიპოს III-IV სტადიის მქონე 350 ავადმყოფის გადარჩენის მაჩვენებლების ანალიზი 2011-2015 წწ. შეფასდა საერთო ერთ- და სამწლიანი გადარჩენა, ურეციდივო ერთ- და სამწლიანი გადარჩენა (DFSdisease free survival), წარუმატებლობისაგან თავისუფალი გაღარჩენა (FFTF-freedom from treatment failure), მოვლენათაგარეშე გადარჩენა (EFS-event free survival). ყველა პაციენტი გამო-კვლეული იყო ზოგადად მიღებული კლინიკური და ლაბორატორიული მეთოდების გამოყენებით ონკოლოგიურ პაციენტთა დიაგნოსტიკისა და მკურნალობის სტანდარტების დაცვით. სიმსივნური პროცესის სტადია დადგინდა საერთაშორისო კლასიფიკაციის TNM მე-6 გამოცემის (2009 წ.) მიხედვით. პაციენტებისაგან მიღებული

იყო ინფორმირებული თანხმობა მათი ინდივიდური კლინიკური მონაცემების სამეცნიერო მიზნით გამოყენების შესახებ. სიცოცხლის ხანგრძლივობის და
სუროგატული ცვლადების მნიშვნელობათა მრუდეები გებული იყო კაპლან-მაიერის მეთოდით. მონაცემების სტატისტიკური ანა-ლიზი ჩატარდა Statistica
10.0 (Dell StatSoft Inc., აშშ) პაკეტის გამოყენებით.

დადგენილია, რომ განხილული პერიოდის განმავლობაში ოდესის ოლქში აღინიშნა საკვერცხეების კიბოთი სიკვდილობის თანდათანობითი კლება 100000 მოსახლეზე 5,5-დან 2007 წელს 3,8-მდე 2016 წელს. საკვერცხეების კიბოთი ავადობის და სიკვდილობის სტანდარტიზებული მაჩვენებლები მიუთითებს სავარაუდო დეპოპულაციის და რეგიონში ონკოდაავადებების პირველადი და მეორადი პროფილაქტიკისათვის გამოყენებულ ღონისძიებათა ეფექტურობის შესახებ. საკვერც ხეების კიბოს მძიმე ფორმებით დაავადებულთა საერთო გადარჩენა არ აღემატება 30 (28,3±1,4) თვეს. HIPEC ტექნოლოგიის გამოყენება იძლევა საერთო გადარჩენის მაჩვენებლის 33,1±1,4 თვემდე გაზრდის საშუალებას, DFS-ის - 17,2±1,6 თვემდე, FFTF -ის - 17,0±1,6 თვემდე, EFS -ის - 16,8±0 9 თვემდე, PFS -ის კი -16,9±0,8 თვემდე.