

Statistical Data On Total Number Of Patients With Malignant Diseases And With Breast Cancer In The Period From 2017 To 2019 For The Municipality Of Negotino

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Abstract

Breast cancer is one of the most common malignancies in women today. Statistics show that 8 out of 9 women are struggling with this disease. According to the localization and the clinical picture, there are two types, lobar and ductal. The research was conducted mainly on the female population over the age of 45 in the city of Negotino. For the research, was used the method of retrospective study and data from the Periodic and Annual Reports for identified diseases from PHI Polyclinic Zana Negotino and the Reports for Malignant diseases submitted to the PHI CPH-Veles department of statistics. The main goal of this research is to raise the awareness on early detection and early diagnosis of breast cancer. In the municipality of Negotino in the period from 2017 to 2019 a total of 254 patients were treated for malignant diseases. 87 patients were treated in 2017, in 2018 85 patients and in 2019 82 patients. From 2017 to 2019 there were total of 57 patients treated for breast cancer, 18 patients were diagnosed in 18, 20 in 2018 and 19 in 2019. The total number of male patients treated for malignancies in 2017 is 37, 38 in 2018 and 37 in 2019. The total number of female patients treated for malignancies in 2017 is 50, 47 in 2018 and 45 in 2019. Breast cancer most often occurs in women aged from 45 to 65 years of age (33 women).

Key words – statistics, oncology, cancer, breast

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I. Introduction

Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that begins to "live" in the breast tissue. Depending on the localization, it can be ductal, which is in the outflow ducts of the breast that conduct milk, or it can be lobar, which is in the glandular epithelium itself, ie in the glands that produce milk.

In fact, the glands are made up of numerous lobes, in which there are ducts leading to the nipple of the breast. Such ducts during lactation have the role of delivering milk to the nipple of the breast, from where breastfeeding takes over.

According to this, depending on where the cancer is located, there are several types of carcinoma ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS), lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS), invasive ductal carcinoma, invasive lobular carcinoma, mixed types carcinoma.

Characteristic risk factors for the development and occurrence of breast cancer are endocrine factors early menarche, menopause, women who have never given birth, abortion, productive history, genetic factors, family history of benign breast diseases, family history of malignant diseases, environmental factors, physical agents - UV and ionizing radiation, chemical agents - direct and indirect agents that lead to the expression of mutated DNA and altering interactions with the environment, lifestyle - smoking, obesity, alcohol, use of contraceptives, consumption of foods rich in fat, excessive use of caffeine and other.

Breast cancer, in its early stages, is usually asymptomatic. In this case, if there is an appearance of an abnormality and a change in the appearance, structure, consistency and symmetry of the breast, it can all be noticed. The patient usually notices a painless lump in the chest area during the self-examination. If the changes are noticed immediately, the patient should consult a doctor as soon as possible, without delay that the change will go away on its own. However, as the process progresses and the tumor grows, noticeable symptoms will be noticed. Later, the symptoms and signs depend on the exact location and local growth of the tumor. The tumor spreads to local structures and tissues, and to the locations of the metastases.

There are: local, regional and systemic symptoms.

The most common local symptoms are: palpable painless lump (nodule), pain-sensitive lump, indentation of the skin above the tumor, nipple sagging, nipple secretion (which may be serous, nodular, milky, or bloody), and breast fixation basket, breast deformity, breast skin like "orange peel".

Regional symptoms are due to the spread of cancer to regional lymph nodes. They are most often from regional lymph nodes, so it is obtained: tumor in the armpit, painfully sensitive armpit, redness, swelling of the arm due to a tumor in the armpit.

Systemic symptoms are manifested due to distant metastases in the body and include: general weakness, malaise, nausea, vomiting, neurological outbursts, bone pain, shortness of breath, suffocation, jaundice, edema and the like.

Whether the symptoms are known or not, everyone should be careful and call a doctor if they notice: nodules, hard lumps in the breast, nodules, pain, swelling, swelling under the armpits.

Any change in the skin in contour, composition, temperature, redness, change in surface layers, are a sign of advanced stage of breast cancer.

Other signs include changes in the nipples (which may be indented or tense, with itching, burning, or pus and peeling), unusual nipple discharge (heavy or scanty, and may be caused by other disorders or of the cancer itself).

The treatment of breast cancer is complex and depends on the type and stage of the disease. Because it is a systemic disease, it uses four oncological modalities: surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormone therapy. Immunotherapy can be given, in order to strengthen the immunity itself and to enable the body to fight against malignant transformed cells.

Lately, the so-called conservation (sparing) operations of the breast, through which the breast is preserved as an organ, and satisfactory loco-regional control of the disease and better aesthetic and functional results are achieved. [1-8]

II. Material And Methods

In this research was used method of retrospective study, where were used materials and processed data from the medical documentation from Department of Statistics PHI CPH-Veles and PHI Polyclinic Zana Negotino.

The data were analyzed using an analytical method and presented in tables.

In the research were analyzed the total number of patients with malignant diseases annually, the number of total patients with breast cancer, as well as the number of patients by age in the period of three years from 2017 to 2019 for the municipality of Negotino.

III. Results And Discussions

The analysis of the data shows that in the municipality of Negotino in the period from 2017 to 2019 a total of 254 patients were treated for malignant diseases. 87 patients were treated in 2017, in 2018 85 patients and in 2019 82 patients. The same results are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Total number of treated patients of malignant diseases in a period 2017-2019

Year	2017	2018	2019	Total
Malignant diseases	87	85	82	254

Table 2. Total number of treated breast cancer patients for the period 2017-2019

Year	2017	2018	2019	Total
Breast cancer	18	20	19	57

From 2017 to 2019 there were total of 57 patients treated for breast cancer in Negotino. 18 patients were diagnosed in 18, 20 in 2018 and 19 in 2019. The same results are shown in table 2.

The total number of male patients treated for malignancies in 2017 is 37, 38 in 2018 and 37 in 2019. The total number of female patients treated for malignancies in 2017 is 50, 47 in 2018 and 45 in 2019. The same results are presented in table 3.

Table 3. Total number of treated malignant patients by gender

Gender	2017	2018	2019	Total
Male	37	38	37	112
Female	50	47	45	142

According to the data from these tables, it can be noticed that the percentage of breast cancer patients is higher than the total number of patients with all other malignant diseases, and that the number of patients in the female population is higher than the male population precisely because that breast cancer occurs predominantly in the female population.

Table 4. Number of breast cancer patients by age

Age	2017	2018	2019	Total
<45	4	4	4	12
46-65	10	11	12	33
>66	4	5	3	12

The table 4 shows that breast cancer most often occurs in women aged from 45 to 65 years of age (33 women). In 2017 there were 4 women younger than 45 diagnosed with breast cancer, 10 aged from 46 to 65 and 4 aged over 66. In 2018 there were 4 women aged below 45, 11 between 46 and 65 and 5 over 66. In 2019 there were 4 women aged below 45, 12 between 46 and 65 and 3 above 66.

IV. Conclusion

From the above, we can conclude that breast cancer is a systemic disease, with a variety of symptoms that need to be recognized in time, in order to be able to diagnose the disease and thus apply appropriate therapy. The disease requires long-term and complex treatment with the implementation of appropriate plans and programs. Prevention, early diagnosis and timely treatment are essential conditions for a good outcome, cure and survival by returning patients to a normal life. This is achieved through patient work in the field, many examinations and monitoring of the patient, and all this is in the field of preventive medical activity.

Women's health care throughout life must occupy one of the most important places in the health care of the population with special emphasis on the reproductive period. The measures to be taken in that regard are: health education, upbringing and regular breast examinations. Timely detection of certain abnormalities, infections or any other cause that may lead to deterioration of the patient's health with the appearance of premalignant and malignant lesions.

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