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ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

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> 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.

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- 3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

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- 3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).
- 4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).
- 5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.
- 6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრამების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით tiff ფორმატში. მიკროფოტო-სურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შეღებვის ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სუ-რათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.
- 7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.
- 8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფჩხილებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.
- 9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.
- 10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.
- 11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.
- 12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

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Обследовано 229 пациентов с первичным остеоартритом в сочетании с внешнесекреторной недостаточностью поджелудочной железы при заболеваниях желудочно-кишечного тракта без обострения. Изучены параметры калликреин-кининовой системы и их влияние на течение первичного остеоартрита и коморбидных нозологий желудочно-кишечного тракта.

Выявлено статистически значимое влияние активации калликреин-кининовой системы на течение изучаемых

заболеваний в условиях коморбидности. Результаты исследования доказали достоверное влияние активации калликреин-кининовой системы на течение первичного остеоартрита в условиях коморбидности с нозологиями пищеварительной системы с внешнесекреторной недостаточностью поджелудочной железы и на углубление функциональной недостаточности поджелудочной железы фекальной α-эластазой.

რეზიუმე

პირველადი ოსტეოარტთრიტის და ეგზოკრინული პანკრეასული უკმარისობის კომორბიდობის პათოგენეზური თავისებურებები

ი.გალაბიცკაია, ლ.ბაბინეცი, ი.კოცაბა

ტერნოპოლის ი.გორბაჩევსკის სახ. ეროვნული სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტი, უკრაინა

კვლევის მიზანს წარმოადგენდა კალიკრეინ-კინინური სისტემის აქტივაციის პათოგენეზური ეფექტების განსაზღვრა პირველადი ოსტეოართრიტის პირობებში გასტროენტეროლოგიურ დაავადებებთან კომორბიდობის დროს პანკრეასის გარესეკრეციული უკმარისობის თანხლებით.

გამოკვლეულია 229 პაციენტი პირველადი ოსტეოართრიტით და პანკრეასის გარესეკრეციული უკმარისობით საჭმლის მომნელებელი სისტემის დაავადებების დროს გამწვავების გარეშე.

შესწავლილია კალიკრეინ-კინინური სისტემის პარამეტრები და მათი გავლენა პირველადი ოსტეოართრიტის და საჭმლის მომნელებელი ტრაქტის კომორპიდული ნოზოლოგიების მიმდინარეობაზე.

გამოვლენილია კალიკრეინ-კინინური სისტემის აქტივაციის სტატისტიკურად მნიშვნელოვანი გავლენა შესასწავლი დაავადებების მიმდინარეობაზე კომორბიდობის პირობებში.

კვლევის შედეგებით დამტკიცებულია კალიკრეინკინინური სისტემის აქტივაციის სარწმუნო გავლენა პირველადი ოსტეოართრიტის მიმდინარეობაზე კომორბიდობის პირობებში საჭმლის მომნელებელი სისტემის ნოზოლოგიებთან, პანკრეასის გარესეკრეციული უკმარისობის თანხლებით და პანკრეასის ფეკალური α-ელასტაზას ფუნქციური უკმარისობის გაღრმავებაზე.

PECULIARITIES OF MORTALITY DUE TO NEOPLASMS IN UKRAINE: WHAT ARE THE THREATS OF COVID- 19 PANDEMIC?

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The WHO Global Report on Cancer emphasizes that in 2020, one in five people over the world was (or is now) diagnosed with cancer [9]. In the WHO European Region, 4.6 million people diagnosed with cancer each year (i.e. they diagnosed for the first time). 12.9 million Europeans (including 114,000 children and adolescents) live with the disease. Almost half of cancer patients (47%) die; there is a big difference in mortality rates between countries. Today, the risk of developing cancer in Northern Europe is three times higher than in Central Asia, but the probability of being cured in residents of northern European countries is by 2.5 times higher. Usually the reason for these differences is the different availability of quality and effective services for the diagnosis and treatment of tumors. In addition,

the use of vaccines that have shown to be effective in preventing liver and uterine cancer, i.e. against hepatitis B and human papilloma virus (HPV) remains low in various parts of Europe [10]. In Ukraine, according to the State Statistics Service, 12.6% of all deaths were due to neoplasms in 2020. Two of the national indices of performing the task "Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases" Objective 3 of Sustainable Development SDGs 2030 related to neoplasms. (Number of deaths in women from the cervix malignant neoplasms aged 30-59 years, per 100,000 women of the appropriate age and the number of deaths in women from the breast malignant neoplasms aged 30-59 years, per 100,000 women of the relevant age) [3]. The CO-VID-19 pandemic and quarantine, which has been lasted more

than a year, have exacerbated the diagnosis and treatment of patients by restricting access to health care facilities, forcing the postponement of planned (and sometimes urgent) interventions, and significantly reducing preventive measures. For example, the mentioned localization of the cervix malignant neoplasm, which is an example of a disease due to which death can avoided with timely treatment, detection and adequate treatment, in Ukraine in 2020 in almost every third case (30.5%) was detected at an abandoned stage [7]. It known that the risk of death in the case of COVID-19 in a person with a tumor is higher than in a healthy person. Awareness of the epidemiological situation regarding neoplasms in the country, understanding of the challenges to public health in general and the oncology service in particular, determined by the pandemic, is necessary to improve the fight against cancer.

Results and discussions. In 2020, 77,880 people died of neoplasms in Ukraine (2019 - 78,223 people), more than half of whom died from the main six pathologies: malignant neoplasm: trachea, bronchi and lungs of trachea, bronchus and lung; breast; stomach; colon, rectum and anus and pancreas). In 2019, 138,509 cases of malignant neoplasms were registered in Ukraine (CDR is 388.2 per 100 thousand people) [4].

Mortality of Ukrainian men is higher than that of women; the difference is particularly noticeable in the position of lung cancer, which may be due to the higher prevalence of smoking in the male population, especially the elderly, and a higher risk of airborne carcinogens in occupational activities (Table 1).

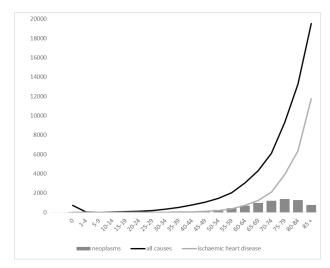
Naturally, the probability of dying from a neoplasm increases with age, and one would expect the age-related mortality profile for five-year age groups (at least in the second half of life) to be similar to the line illustrating population extinction. In Ukraine, there is a natural rapid and flowing increase in the overall all-cause mortality rate (CDR), a similar pattern has a change with the age of mortality from ischaemic heart disease, which causes most cardio-vascular deaths. However, the mortality profile from tumors does not repeat it, but has the form of a "wave", the peak of which occurs at the age of 75-79 years, later its level decreases (Fig. 1).

In our opinion, this phenomenon can explained not by the decrease in the significance of oncological pathology – it is unlikely that Ukrainians over the age of 80 receive a certain immunity to death from this pathology. We do not rule out the possibility that people who are destined to live to this age have relatively better health and/or access to effective medical care. However, it is likely that there is a routine practice of determining the cause of death of an elderly person with cardiovascular disease (most often - coronary heart disease). It seems that older Ukrainians suffer only from cardiovascular diseases, and with age they almost stop suffering from something else and dying from other causes. Indeed, in Ukraine at the age of 75-79, diseases of the circulatory system account for 85.5% of deaths, and neoplasms – only 12.3%; in the group 85+ - 80.3% and 2.45%, respectively.

Table 1. Mortality due Neoplasms, age-standardized death rate per 100 000, Ukraine, 2019

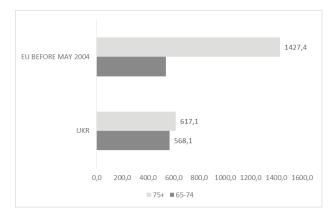
	Neoplasms,	Malignant neoplasm				
	including	eotal	digestive system	respiratory and thoracic organs	lymphoid and haematopoietic tissue	
Both sexes	153.0	151.4	50.2	27.2	8.7	
Male	222.3	220.5	76.2	57.3	11.4	
Female	111.4	109.9	34.0	7.8	6.9	

The source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Fig. 1. Mortality due All causes, Neoplasms and Ishaemic heart disease, all age, both sexes, CDR per 100 000, Ukraine, 2019



Source: European Health Information Gateway Fig. 2. Mortality due Neoplasms, all age, both sexes, SDR per 100 000, Ukraine, 2019

1.3

0.9

0.9

	SDR age-standardized death	Ratio is etalon:		
	rate per 100 000	Sweden	EU before May 2004	
Deutschland DEU	156.8	1.1	1.0	
EU before May 2004	156.8	1.1	1.0	
Georgia GEO	139.0	1.0	0.9	
Moldova MDA*	167.1	1.2	1.1	

Table. 2. Mortality due Neoplasms, in selected European countries, all age, both sexes, SDR per 100 000, 2015

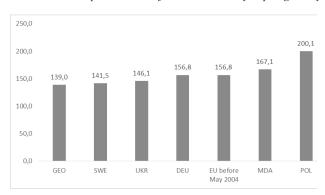
notes: Data of 2016 for Moldova

200.1

141.5

146.1

Source: European Health Information Gateway https://gateway.euro.who.int/ru/indicators/hfamdb 699-sdr-neoplasms-per-100-000/



Poland POL

Sweden SWE

Ukraine UKR

Source: European Health Information Gateway https://gate-way.euro.who.int/ru/indicators/hfamdb_699-sdr-neoplasms-per-100-000/

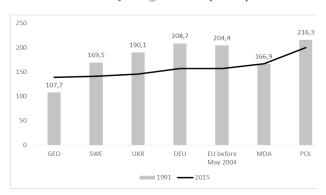
Fig. 3. Mortality due Neoplasms in selected countries of Europe, SDR (all age, both sexes), Neoplasms, per 100 000, 2015

This is confirmed by the comparison of age-standardized death rates (SDRs) in Ukraine and EU countries by May 2004 – if for Europeans from EU countries by May 2004 the transition to the age group over 75 is accompanied by a doubling compared to the previous group of 65-74, in Ukraine the figure increases by only 8.6% (Fig. 2).

If we compare the situation in the selected countries of the WHO European Region as of 2015, we can see that the mortality due to tumors for the whole population did not differ much (table 2, fig. 3). If we take Sweden as a standard, the country with one of the highest Human Development Index (HDI), the mortality rate due to cancer (age-standardized death rate per 100,000 (SDR) in Ukraine is almost no different. to the "old" EU member states. Until 2004 the figures are even slightly lower (as in Georgia).

During 1991-2015, SDR decreased in most of the studied countries (except for Georgia), and remained almost at the same level in Moldova. Analyzing the mortality rates in the dynamics, it is clear that at the time of the collapse in the Soviet Union (1991) the differences were more significant. For example, the difference between the lowest (Georgia) and the highest (Poland) was about 30%, while in 1991 the difference between the same countries reached 50% (Fig. 4).

The assessment of the increasing mortality phenomenon due to tumors is quite ambiguous. The increase in mortality



1.4

1.0

1.0

Source: European Health Information Gateway https://gateway.euro.who.int/ru/indicators/hfamdb_699-sdr-neoplasmsper-100-000

Note: Ranking by the index value in 2015

Fig. 4. Dynamics of mortality due Neoplasms in selected countries of Europe, all age, both sexes, SDR per 100 000, 1991, 2015

may indicate a real increase in the importance of oncological pathology and an increase in the incidence of certain cancers, for example, due to increasing environmental pollution or the long-term consequences of emergencies such as accidents at nuclear power plants. At the same time, this phenomenon can be an illustration of improved detection of tumors and better identification of the cause of death, as well as evidence of increasing life expectancy in the country.

However, despite some similarities in the values of mortality rates due to neoplasms, for the entire population in Ukraine and developed European countries, there are significant differences, which revealed by the analysis of mortality by age.

If we consider premature mortality (i.e. mortality in a long period, covering the period from birth to 65 years), the differences compared to EU countries (until May 2004) and Georgia for both Ukrainian men and women as of 2015 is not very significant. At the same time, for the main cause of death in Ukraine - diseases of the circulatory system - the figures are much higher than those for the EU, especially for men. At the time of the former Soviet republics' independence in 1991, the gap in premature mortality from Georgian male neoplasms was more significant (almost twice as low as in the EU and in Ukraine). There was a smaller difference for Georgian women (Fig. 5).

	Total		30-44			75+			
	1991	2015	-/+,%	1991	2015	-/+,%	1991	2015	-/+,%
DEU	208.7	156.8	24.9	38.49	19.95	48.2	1725.16	1389.2	19.5
EU before May 2004	204.4	156.8	23.3	56.79	21.52	62.1	1627.74	1427.43	12.3
GEO	107.7	139.0	-29.1	40.77	33.49	17.9	427.97	796.35	-86.1
MDA	166.92	167.1	-0.1	58.93	37.09	37.1	615.12	789.7	-28.4
POL	216.3	200.1	7.5	49.18	24.89	49.4	1163.6	1526.3	-31.2
SWE	169.5	141.5	16.5	28.1	16.37	41.7	1428.0	1496.8	-4.8

Table. 3. Mortality due Neoplasms, in selected European countries and age groups, SDR per 100 000, both sexes, 2015

Source: European Health Information Gateway

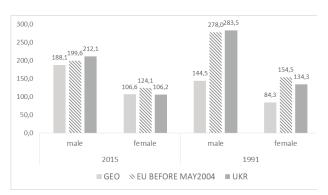
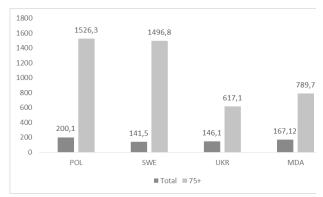


Fig. 5. Mortality due Neoplasms, SDR (0-64), per 100 000, both sexes, Ukraine, Georgia, EU before May 2004, 1991, 2015

If we focus on the age groups 30-44 and the oldest citizens (75+), it is obvious that the differences are significant in terms of both the indices value and the vectors of their changes since independence of the former Soviet republics (table 3). Thus, in Ukraine the indices in the group of average working age increased, in contrast to the decrease in the age group over 75 years.

In Ukraine, there is still a significant mortality rate at a relatively young age (30-44 years), which has not decreased compared to 1991, but even increased (Fig. 6), while in Poland, a neighboring country of the former socialist camp, managed to reduce SDR twice. In Sweden, the already relatively low rate in the 1990s fell to a level by 2.3 times lower than the similar one in Ukraine.



Source: European Health Information Gateway Fig. 7. SDR (75+), Neoplasms, per 100 000, both sexes, Ukraine, Poland, Sweden, Moldova, 2015

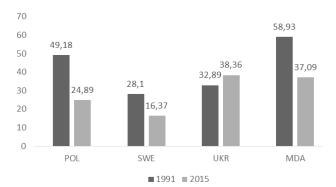


Fig. 6. SDR (30-44), Neoplasms, per 100 000, Ukraine, Poland, Sweden, Moldova, 1991, 2015

In Sweden, the difference between mortality rates in the population over 75 years and the total population is more than by ten times, in Poland -by more than seven and a half (Fig. 7). In Ukraine (and Moldova as well) this difference is much smaller – by 4.2 times.

Another difference between mortality and neoplasms in Ukraine is the high mortality rates from the causes that can avoided – avoidable (preventable) mortality. Such a cause of death as cervical cancer, malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri, can prevented because of both vaccination and early detection and adequate treatment. In the two former Soviet republics, premature deaths due to cervical cancer increased, while in the EU by May 2004 there was a decrease of more than a third. Poland, with a very high rate in 1991, showed a more significant decrease – almost half (Sweden, with the lowest rate in 1991) – by 26.3%. At the same time, the prevalence of premature mortality of Ukrainian women compared to the EU countries until May 2004, which was observed in 1991, has increased significantly in recent years, and as of 2017 has more than quadrupled (table 5).

Many cancers can prevented by avoiding common risk factors (such as tobacco smoke). In addition, a significant proportion of cancers can be cured using surgery, radiation therapy or chemotherapy, especially if the disease detected at an early stage.

The WHO experts consider it promising: to raise public awareness about the various symptoms of cancer and to help people seek help when such symptoms occur; investing in strengthening and equipping medical services; training of health care workers in the implementation of accurate and timely diagnosis; and providing people living with cancer with access to

in selected countries of Europe, seek (v vi) per 100 000, jemaies, 1551, 2015						
	1991	2017	-/+ p compared to 1991			
GEO	Н	5.5	-27.9			
POL	8.1	4.2	48.1			
UKR	5.0	6.1	-22.0			
SWE	1.9	1.4	26.3			
EU BEFORE MAY2004	2.3	1.5	34.8			

Table. 5. Mortality due Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri, in selected countries of Europe, SDR (0-64) per 100 000, females, 1991, 2015

Source: European Health Information Gateway

safe and effective treatment, including pain relief, without undue financial and staffing pressures [4].

In the WHO European Region, there is a growing trend towards more active use of screening programs for cancer and other non-communicable diseases and for medical examinations. The purpose of such screening is to identify in a seemingly healthy population of individuals at higher risk of disease or pathological condition to offer earlier intervention or treatment and, thus, reduce the incidence and/or mortality from this disease/pathological condition. However, in many cases there is no clear evidence base to support screening efficacy. Policymakers, health workers and society are often unaware of the potential harm of screening, the high cost of screening, the burden on the health system, and the need for an effective quality assurance program [10]. In addition, the intensity of screening in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic has decreased worldwide.

In his Statement on World Cancer Day on 4 February 2021 in Copenhagen, the WHO Regional Director for Europe Dr Hans Henri P. Kluge emphasized the catastrophic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for cancer care. He said, "Providing ongoing cancer care in the fight against COVID-19 has become an incredibly difficult task for the countries of the WHO European Region." According to the WHO, in the early stages of the pandemic, disruptions in the provision of non-communicable disease services occurred in 122 of the world's 163 countries, and in a third of the European region countries, such disruptions affected cancer care in whole or in part. Lack of funding for palliative care and cancer prevention and control measures, and very often countries devote most of their health resources to treatment, to the detriment of prevention and early detection The COVID-19 pandemic has affected what called "deadly interdependence".

Restrictions on movement and a huge burden on health systems due to the need to combat COVID-19 have led to disruptions in cancer care, significant delays in diagnosis and treatment, which affect the chances of recovery and survival. All countries, without exception, have faced shortages of drugs to treat cancer, and many countries, even well resourced, have seen a significant decline in the diagnosis of new cases. The high cost of medicines and the treatment itself creates problems even for high-income countries, and a certain shortage of oncology specialists, which observed before the pandemic, only complicates the situation. Particular difficulties arise in low- and middleincome countries, which have fewer opportunities to access effective diagnostic services such as imaging, laboratory testing, and pathology studies, each of which plays an important role in cancer detection and treatment planning [4]. Ukraine is taking certain steps to solve the existing problems. Thus, according to the National Health Service of Ukraine, in 2020, examination services for early detection of cancer free of charge more than 192 thousand patients received. The Medical Guarantees Program for 2021 provides a new package free treatment and support of patients with hematological and oncohematological diseases [11]. However, the epidemiological situation with regard to neoplasms shows signs of deterioration. In Ukraine, in 2020, 343 more deaths from neoplasms were registered compared to 2019, despite the fact that the population decreased by 323.38 thousand people. Because of cancer of a single localization - digestive organs - in 2020, 26,575 Ukrainians died (for comparison - 21,284 deaths due to COVID-19). Ukrainian oncologists noted that in 2020 the proportion of cancers detected in the early stages was lower than before the pandemic. The ratio of morbidity and mortality is an indicator of the cancer care efficacy, reflecting the availability and quality of diagnosis, timeliness of disease detection, the organization of the actual treatment process and resources (specialists, equipment, and medicines). If in 2019, for every 100 new cases of cancer, 44 cancer deaths were registered in the country; then in 2020, when the main health forces were dedicated to the fight against COVID-19, this ratio was 1: 2! In 2020, every fifth malignant neoplasm in Ukraine detected at an abandoned (IV) stage, which will later naturally reflected in mortality statistics [8].

The phenomenon of decreasing significance of neoplasms as a cause of death in the oldest age groups revealed. In our opinion, this is due to the lower availability of both diagnostics and specialized care for the elderly. In addition, some are aware of their belonging to the risk group; do not seek medical services for fear of infection. As the pandemic progresses, the impact of these factors may increase and further reduce the likelihood of determining the cause of death in old age.

Fear of visiting medical facilities due to the possibility of infection with COVID-19, quarantine restriction of mobility along with declining incomes due to the economic crisis, create in modern Ukraine the preconditions for "delay" in the detection and treatment of cancer. All this over time can significantly increase the burden of tumors and increase the share of mortality.

Thus, there are significant differences in the country compared to the "old" EU members (until May 2004): both in the value of indices and the share in the structure, and in the directions of their changes since Ukraine's independence. Despite some similarities in the magnitude of mortality rates due to neoplasms for the whole population, significant differentiation observed in the middle working age and in older age groups. Since 1991, the rate in the group of 30-44 years has increased, as opposed to a decrease in the age group over 75 years. In the older age groups there is an absolute predominance in the structure of diseases of the circulatory system (over 80%), while tumors at the age of 75-79 account for 12.3%, and at the age of 80+ – only 2.45%.

Ukraine characterized by high levels of avoidable mortality. Thus, mortality from cervical cancer increased in the range up to 65 years (in the EU by 2004 there was a decrease of more than a third). The prevalence of premature mortality of Ukrainer

nian women compared to EU countries before 2004, which was observed in 1991, increased significantly, and in 2017 reached more than by four times.

The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the epidemiological situation of neoplasms in the country (reduced detection of new cases, reduction in the proportion of tumors detected at an early stage, reduction in the incidence/mortality ratio, etc.). If the existing risks ignored, there is a high probability of an increase in the mortality rate due to neoplasms in the coming years.

Conclusion. An understanding of the challenges to public health in general and the oncology service in particular, as determined by the COVID-19 pandemic, is essential to the organization of adequate measures to improve the fight against cancer in the country. This applies, in particular, to minimize disruptions in the provision of cancer care, rapid response to quarantine restrictions and the establishment of work in the new environment, state control over the provision of necessary medicines and equipment. A separate important task is to raise the level of awareness of health workers (especially at the level of general practice) on early diagnosis of cancer, and health literacy of the all population.

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SUMMARY

PECULIARITIES OF MORTALITY DUE TO NEO-PLASMS IN UKRAINE: WHAT ARE THE THREATS OF COVID- 19 PANDEMIC?

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The purpose of the study is to identify the features of the mortality regime from neoplasms in Ukraine, to make comparisons with selected countries in the WHO European Region, to identify challenges to public health and cancer services in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and to hypothesize possible changes in mortality.

The materials for the analysis were the data of official national statistics on mortality (State Statistics Service of Ukraine), data of the National Cancer Registry of Ukraine, and the European Health Information Gateway in the position "Neoplasms" ICD-10 codes: C00-D48. The method of standardization and comparative analysis was used.

Comparative analysis in dynamics with individual countries (including with the states of the former socialist camp and the EU countries) revealed differences in mortality as a result of neoplasms in Ukraine, both in terms of the value of indices and their share in the structure, and in the direction of their changes since Ukraine gained independence. The most significant differentiation is observed in the average working age and in older age groups. In Ukraine the age-standardized death rate aged 30-44 is by 1.8 times higher, and at the age of over 75 years - is more than twice (by 2.3 times) lower than in the EU members before May 2004. Moreover, the indices in the group of 30-44 years have increased since 1991, in contrast to the decrease at the age of over 75 years.

A feature of Ukraine is a small share in the structure of mortality among older people (12.3% of deaths at the age of 75-79 and 2.45% at the age of 85+, while diseases of the circulatory system account for more than 80% of deaths). Ukraine is also characterized by high mortality rates, which can be prevented: avoidable mortality. Thus, the mortality rate of Ukrainian women from cervical cancer increased before reaching 65 years of age (while in the EU-15 it decreased by more than a third), and the difference in indices in 2017 increased and reached more than four times.

The deterioration of the epidemiological situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic was manifested by a decrease in the detection rate of new cases of the disease; a decrease in the proportion of neoplasms detected at an early stage; changes in the incidence/mortality ratio, etc.). A probable increase in the mortality rate as a result of neoplasms and their share in the structure of mortality in the coming years, while ignoring the existing risks, is predicted.

Awareness of the deterministic challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic for public health in general and the oncological service in particular is necessary to organize adequate measures to improve the fight against cancer (minimize interruptions in the provision of cancer care, establish work in new conditions, state control over the provision of medicines and equipment, increase the awareness and skills of health care providers in the early diagnosis of cancer; and the health literacy of the population).

Keywords: neoplasms, mortality, premature mortality, Ukraine, COVID-19.

РЕЗЮМЕ

ОСОБЕННОСТИ СМЕРТНОСТИ ОТ НОВООБРАЗОВАНИЙ В УКРАИНЕ: ЧЕМ УГРОЖАЕТ ПАНДЕМИЯ COVID-19?

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Цель исследования — выявить особенности режима смертности от новообразований в Украине, осуществить сравнение с избранными странами Европейского региона ВОЗ, определить вызовы для общественного здоровья и онкологической службы в связи с пандемией COVID-19 и представить гипотезы о возможных изменениях ситуации со смертностью.

Материалом для анализа явились данные официальной национальной статистики о смертности Государственной службы статистики Украины, данные Национального Канцер-реестра Украины и Европейской базы данных European Health Information Gateway в позиции «Новообразования» (коды МКБ-10, С00-D48). Использованы методы стандартизации и компаративного анализа.

Компаративный анализ в динамике с отдельными странами, в т.ч. с государствами бывшего социалистического лагеря и странами ЕС, выявил отличия в смертности в результате новообразований в Украине как по величине показателей и доли в структуре, так и по направлению их изменений с момента обретения Украиной независимости. Наиболее значительная дифференциация наблюдается в среднем трудоактивном возрасте и в старших возрастных группах. В Украине стандартизованный коэффициент смертности в возрасте 30-44 г. составил в 1,8 раза выше, а в возрасте 75+ – более чем вдвое ниже, чем в странах-членах ЕС до мая 2004 г. С 1991 г. показатели в возрастной группе 30-44 г. увеличились в противовес снижению в возрасте старше 75 лет. Особенностью является малая доля в структуре смертности

лиц старшего возраста (12,3% смертей в возрасте 75-79 лет и 2,45% в возрасте 85+, тогда как на болезни системы кровообращения приходится более 80% смертей). Для Украины также характерны высокие уровни смертности, которую можно предотвратить. Так, увеличилась смертность украинских женщин от рака шейки матки до достижения 65 лет, тогда как в ЕС снизилась больше чем на треть; разница в показателях по состоянию на 2017 г. увеличилась в четыре раза.

Ухудшение эпидемиологической ситуации, вызванное пандемией COVID-19, проявилось в снижении показателей выявления новых случаев заболевания; уменьшении доли новообразований, выявленных на ранней стадии; изменении соотношения заболеваемости и смертности. Прогнозируется вероятное повышение уровня смертности в результате новообразований и их доли в структуре смертности в ближайшие годы в разе игнорирования имеющихся рисков. Осознание вызовов пандемии COVID-19 для общественного здоровья в целом и онкологической службы в частности необходимо для организации адекватных мер по совершенствованию противораковой борьбы. Это касается, прежде всего, минимизации перебоев в предоставлении онкологической помощи, организации работы в новых условиях, действенного государственного контроля обеспечения медикаментами и оборудованием, а также повышения осведомленности и навыков медицинских работников по ранней диагностике рака и медицинской грамотности населения.

რეზიუმე

ახალწარმონაქმნების მიზეზით სიკვდილობის თავისებურებები უკრაინაში: რა საფრთხეს ქმნის COVID-19-ის პანდემია?

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კვლევის მიზანს წარმოადგენდა ახალწარმონაქმნების მიზეზით სიკვდილობის თავისებურებების გამოვლენა უკრაინაში, შედარება ევროპის ქვეყნების მონაცემებთან, გამოწვევების განსაზღვრა საზოგადოებრივი ჯანდაცვისა და ონკოლოგიური სამსახურისათვის COVID-19-ის პანდემიასთან დაკავშირებით და პიპოთეზების შემუშავება სიკვდილობასთან დაკავშირებული სიტუაციის შესაძლო ცვლილებებთან მიმართებით.

ანალიზის მასალას წარმოადგენდა ეროვნული კანცერ-რეესტრის და ევროპის მონაცემთა ბაზის European Health Information Gateway მონაცემები პოზიციაში "ახალწარმონაქმნები". გამოყენებულია სტანდარტიზაციისა და კომპარატიული ანალიზის მეთოდები.

ეპიდემიოლოგიური სიტუაციის გაუარესება, პირობადებული COVID-19-ის პანდემიით, გამოიხატა დაავადების ახალი შემთხვევების გამოვლენის მაჩვენებლების შემცირებით, ადრეულ სტადიაზე გამოვლენილი ახალწარმონაქმნების წილის შემცირებით, ავაღობისა და სიკვდილობის თანაფარდობის ცვლილებებით. ავტორები პროგნოზირებენ ახალწარ-მოანქმნების მიზეზით სიკვდილობის დონის ზრდის ალბათობას და მათი წილის მატებას სიკვდილობის სტრუქტურაში უახლოესი წლების განმავლობაში. საზოგადოებრივი ჯანდაცვისათვის (ზოგადად) და ონკოლოგიური სამსახურისათვის (კერძოდ) COVID-19-ის პანდემიით პირობადებული გამოწვევების გაცნობიერება აუცილებელია სიმსივნისსაწინააღმდეგო

ბრძოლის ადეკვატური ღონისძიებების ორგანიზებისათვის. აღნიშნული ეხება, უპირველესად, ონკოლოგიური დახმარების მიწოდების შეფერხების მინიმიზებას, მუშაობის ორგანიზებას ახალ პირობებში, მედიკამენტებით და აპარატურით უზრუნველყოფის ქმედით სახელმწიფო კონტროლს, ასევე, კიბოს ადრეული დიგნოსტიკის თვალსაზრისით მედიცინის მუშაკების გაცნობიერებულობის და მოსახელობის სამედიცინო განსწავლულობის ამაღლებას.

PREDICTIVE POTENTIAL OF BLOOD AND ASCITIC FLUID LABORATORY PARAMETERS FOR SPONTANEOUS BACTERIAL PERITONITIS IN PATIENTS WITH CIRRHOSIS

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Patients with spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) usually have serious complications associated with deteriorating synthetic and excretory function of the liver cells, and require hospitalization and regular monitoring of biochemical parameters in blood and ascites. Of particular importance is the monitoring of polymorphonuclear cell counts (PMNC) in ascites, peripheral blood leukocyte counts (Le), inflammatory markers, bilirubin, proteins, albumin, transaminases, degradation products, electrolytes, and coagulation status [1,2].

Aims - to determine the average values of laboratory parameters in blood and ascites in patients with SBP, to determine whether there is a difference in the average values between patients with SBP and non-SBP as well as their predictive power for the diagnosis of SBP.

Material and methods. The study was designed as a prospective-analytical-observational and was conducted at the University Clinic for Gastroenterohepatology in Skopje for a period of one year. The study population included hospitalized patients with established liver cirrhosis, regardless of etiology; 70 patients, divided into two groups, 35 patients with SBP and 35 non-SBP, with similar demographic characteristics as the SBP group with sterile ascites, in which all variables were examined as in the study group.

The selection of patients who were included in the study was conducted according to pre-determined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Inclusion criteria: patients with cirrhosis of the liver regardless of etiology, age>18–70 years. Exclusion criteria: age<18 years, acute liver failure, recent abdominal surgery (<3 months), infectious pleural effusion, peritoneal carcinomatosis, haemorrhagic ascites (of any origin), hepatocellular carcinoma, immunocompromised patients and those receiving antibiotics for at least 2 weeks prior to enrollment, patients taking nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID), oral contraceptives and anticoagulants.

All diagnostic test specimens were immediately referred to the Central Clinical Laboratory. Five ml of a total of 10 ml of ascites were used for automatic counting of PMNC, and 5 ml for biochemical analysis of ascites (total sweat-WP). At the same time, for the needs of biochemical blood tests, a venipuncture of 10 ml of blood was performed. Leukocytes (Le) and platelets © *GMN*

(Tr) were determined using the Sysmex Kx N 21 automatic cell counter-model (IFCC method). Total (TB), direct (DB) and indirect bilirubin (IB) in serum were determined by the photometric color test for quantitative determination in serum and plasma, total proteins (TP), albumin, globulins in serum were determined by the photometric color- serum/plasma and ascites quantitative assay; serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) were determined by the serum AST kinetic assay, gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) - test for quantitative determination of GGT in serum and plasma, alkaline phosphatase in serum (AF), urea and creatinine in serum: photometric determination in serum/plasma with automated analyzer Architect 4100 and original reagents of the company Abott Laboratories Diagnostics. Electrolytes (sodium-Na, potassium-K and calcium-Ca) in serum were determined with Architect 4100 and original reagents from Abott Laboratories Diagnostics. Coagulation status: prothrombin time (PT) and venous blood international normalized ratio (INR) with Na citrate as an anticoagulant with Clot 2000-turbidometric automatic analyzer.

The protocol and informed consent were submitted for consideration and approved by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine at the Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje. The collected data was processed using the statistical program SPSS 20 and Statistica for Windows, version 10.

Results and discussion. The examined groups were homogeneous in terms of age (SBP $60.9\pm10.2~vs$ non- SBP 57.5 ± 11.7 , p>0.05 (t-test = 1.305448, p=0.196140) and sex (77.1% of males and 22.9% of females), and in more than half (54.3%) alcohol was registered as an etiological factor for liver cirrhosis.

Our analysis did not register a statistically significant difference between the average values of Le $(12.2\pm16.6\times10^9/L \ vs7.5\pm2.3\times10^9/L, \ p>0.05)$, Tr $(10.0\pm87.9\times10^9/L \ vs134.5\pm73.3\times10^9/L, \ p>0.05)$, Na $(133.5\pm7.9 \ mmol/L \ vs134.7\pm6, \ 0 \ mmol/L, \ p>0.05)$, K $(4.5\pm0.8 \ mmol/L \ vs4.5\pm0.6 \ mmol/L, \ p>0.05)$, Ca $(2.0\pm0.2 \ mmol/L \ vs2.1\pm0.2 \ mmol/L, \ p>0.05)$, globulins $(39.3\pm8.1.0 \ vs37.4\pm11.3, \ p>0.05)$, TB $(52.6\pm89.2 \ mlmol/L, \ p>0.05)$, B $(29.9\pm27.8 \ \mu mol/L \ vs2.8\pm26.1 \ \mu mol/L, \ p>0.05)$, AST $(117.6\pm71.3 \ U/L \ vs.96.8\pm100.1 \ U/l, \ p>0.05)$,