



RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE INCIDENCE OF THYROID CANCER (ACCORDING TO THE RSSMPCE CLINICAL REGISTER NAMED AFTER ACADEMICIAN YO. KH. TORAKULOV)

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Background and Aims: analysis of thyroid cancer incidence rates (by regions, age, gender, histological type of thyroid cancer and laboratory data) based on the data of RSSMPCE named after Academician Yo.Kh. Turakulov in 2010-2016.

Key words: *thyroid gland, diagnosis, epidemiology, oncology.*

Methods: Outpatient cards of 435 patients from the archive of the RSSMPCE clinic named after academician Y.Kh. Turakulov were selected for 2010-2016. The year of birth, gender and diagnosis of all patients were determined and uploaded to the EXELL database to create statistical data. 104 patients from 435 were from Tashkent city, 62 from Tashkent region, 13 from Syrdarya, 20 from Namangan, 17 from Fergana, 11 from Andijan, 26 from Jizzakh, 37 from Kashkadarya, 21 from Surkhandarya, 33 from Samarkand, 29 from Bukhara, 12 from Navoi, 34 from Khorezm and 16 from the Republic of Karakalpakstan. A total of 435 cancer registries met quality control criteria and were included in the pooled data.

Results: In 2016, the number of patients diagnosed with thyroid cancer was 53, which was 12.1% of all patients in 2010-2016. The incidence rate was 4.6/100,000. The age-standardized incidence rate was 4.6/100,000 and 10.4/100,000, and the cumulative rate (0-74 years) was 1.00%. The incidence rate of thyroid cancer showed gender differences, with a ratio of 2:8/100,000 in men and women. The incidence in Tashkent city was 104 (23.8%), which was the highest among the regions. New cases of thyroid cancer were diagnosed more frequently in the urban, northern, southern, and oasis regions of the republic. The incidence rate in the northern regions was 4.6/100,000 (1.9/100,000 in men, 3.7/100,000 in women), in the southern regions 4.2/100,000 (1.8/100,000 in men, 3.8/100,000 in women), and in oasis regions 3.8/100,000 (1.5/100,000 in men, 2.6/100,000 in women). In all regions, the incidence rate in women was higher than in men.

Conclusion: In recent years, as a result of the effectiveness of diagnostic and dispensary measures in the Republic, the number of cases of thyroid cancer has increased. The incidence of thyroid cancer varies depending on the patient's age, sex, and region. Due to the high population density, the incidence rate was



higher in Tashkent and its surrounding districts. This indicates the need to identify relevant risk factors and develop measures to eliminate them in order not to harm the growing population. The implementation of targeted prevention and treatment programs remains a very important task in order to prevent the rapid growth and spread of thyroid cancer.