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Mortality of Republic Sakha (Yakutia) population from malignant neoplasms in the beginning of the third millennium and its socio-economic impact

A retrospective analysis of the 12, 2 thousand deaths due to malignant neoplasms of Yakutia population for the period 2001-2010 is represented. The share of MN is 14, 8% (in Russia -13, 8%) of all deaths in the republic and in significance they are in the third place after cardiovascular pathology. In the dynamics mortality tends to decrease. Republic loses 20, 2 thousand person-years of life, including 8, 4 thousand - of working age.

Keywords: neoplasms, mortality, prognosis, effects.

Introduction

Increase of efficiency of the specialized oncological help is possible only in the presence of the scientific and reasonable program in which are considered the territorial, economic and climatic characteristic of the region. The organization of the oncological help in Yakutia, in the largest region the Russian Federation occupying more than 1\5 parts of its territory, certainly is connected with certain difficulties. According to City committee of statistics of the Republic of Sakha the last two decades (1991-2010) are characterized by existence for Yakutia of negative tendencies in dynamics of demographic situations. In connection with outflow of the population, mainly young, able-bodied age, the age structure of the population which was accompanied by increase in specific weight of senior citizens significantly changed.

The purpose of the study. To study the dynamics, population, the time pattern of mortality from cancer in the population of Yakutia and get their socio-economic damage.

Materials and methods: To the analysis data of official statistics for 2001-2011 are subjected. For this period in the republic 12,2 thousand cases of death from malignant new growths are registered. Statistical processing of a material is carried out with use of a package of the applied Statistics programs.

Results and discussion. Malignant new growths in the republic are one of the main reasons for death of the population. 14,8% fall to their share (in the Russian Federation-13,8%) from all cases of death in the republic, and on the importance take the third place after cardiovascular pathology and death from traumas and accidents. In 2010 in Yakutia the number of the dead from malignant new growths reached 1157 people that made 96,1% of level 2001, at average annual rate of decrease-0,40%. Among the dead of the man made 53,7%, and female-46,3 of %. The ratio of number of men and women corresponded - 1,2:1,0. In structure of mortality of the man's population of the Republic of Sakha from all causes of death, from malignant new growths fall to the share of the dead of 10,7 % (in the Russian Federation-14,7%). Today, 39,6 % fall to the share of tumors of gastrointestinal localization at the man's population, female population of-39,9%. Similar indicators across Russia made in 2010: 35,6%-at men and 36,7% - at women. The second place on frequency is taken by malignant new growths of respiratory organs (male-29,1% and female-13,4 %). The third place at men is taken by new growths of uric tracts (3,8%), at female bodies of genitals (11,6%). From 2001-2010 at men of loudspeaker of mortality as a whole it is characterized as tending to decrease, at women in age group of 0-29 years the essential gain, first of all at the expense of the raised indicators of mortality from malignant new growths of the central nervous system is observed, lymphatic and the haematogenic tissues and reproductive organs.

Thus, in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) malignant new growths are the third cause of death



on the importance after diseases of cardiovascular system and death from traumas and accidents which cause to society huge social and economic damage.

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