

A Comparative Analysis of Disability Indicators and the State of Medical and Social Rehabilitation of Disabled People as a Result of Malignant Neoplasms of Childhood in Tashkent

Umirov Sh. N

Tashkent City Expert Commission of Medical and Social Expertise of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Gofur -Akhunov M. A.

Center for the Development of Qualifications of Medical Workers of the Ministry of Health
of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Yigitaliyev A. B

Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health

Relevance of the problem.

All over the world there is a trend of increasing morbidity and mortality from malignant neoplasms, including among children [1, 2, 3, 4]. According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (GLOBOCAN, 2020), more than 19 million cases of malignant neoplasms have been registered worldwide [5], of which more than 200,000 occur in children under 18 years of age.

of Uzbekistan in 2021, for the first time in life, diagnosed malignant neoplasms among children aged 0 to 18 years were registered about - 873 patients (2020-824), the incidence rate was -7.4 (in 2020-7.2) per 10,000 children population. In the structure of cancer incidence among children, the leading positions are occupied by: leukemia and lymphoma (32.9%), tumors of the brain and spinal cord (19.6%), bones and joints (7.7%), kidney (6.1%), connective and soft tissues (5.6%), eyes (4.7%), which in total amounts to 76.5% of all with Newly diagnosed malignant neoplasms (MN) in children [6].

The share of malignancies with a morphologically confirmed diagnosis in children aged 0 to 18 years in 2021 was 80.7% (in 2020 - 83.6%) (a relatively low figure due to the large number of brain tumors and leukemia). The distribution of patients by stage of the tumor process in 2021 was - stage I, stage II - 38.4% (in 2020 - 38%), stage III - 18.9% (2020 - 17.4%) and stage IV - 3.2% (in 2020 - 5.5%). The high proportion of patients with an unknown stage of the disease (39.5%) is due to the fact that the most common malignancies were hemoblastosis and brain tumors (52.5%)

In 2021, 4,631 children were under dispensary observation in oncological institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The mortality rate from malignancies per 100,000 children in 2021 was 2.9 (2020-2.6) people. The one-year mortality rate among children under 18 years of age was 4.0% (in 2020 - 4.1%). The main causes of mortality in children from MN are pathologies of the brain and spinal cord (19.9%), bones and joints (13.2%), lymphoma (10.0%), liver (8.8%), hemoblastosis (7.9%), kidneys (7.3%), connective and soft tissues (6.2%), oral cavity and pharynx (2.6%), which in total amounted to almost 76.0%.

Determination of the disability group for childhood malignancy is carried out taking into account the nosological forms and stages of the disease. The progression of the tumor process is characterized by recurrence and metastasis of the tumor, as well as an unfavorable outcome and deterioration in the general condition of patients. In addition to the underlying disease, complications that arise after specialized treatment and due to the underlying disease are important.

Unlike adults, the definition of disability group in childhood is characterized by the fact that in children the disability group is not determined by group.

The definition of a disability group comes down to defining all patients with MN as a single disability since childhood. In this case, the disability group from childhood is determined for children from 1 to 17 years of age, and after 18 years of age, re-examination is carried out at the VTEK (in the group of the adult population).

Disabilities up to 2 years are defined for children who have not completed courses of complex and combined treatment, as well as those who have completed specialized treatment under the age of 16. For other age groups, disability is determined depending on the nosological forms of malignant neoplasms.

Material and research methods.

The material of our research was the annual report of oncological incidence among the children's population in the districts of Tashkent according to the SSV form No. 7 of the medical history, outpatient cards and documents of the VTEK on childhood disability of the city of Tashkent. The main document in determining and re-examining disability from cancer of the child population was Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 62 dated February 8, 2022 “On approval of regulatory legal acts on the organizational structure and organization of activities of the medical and social examination service.” On the basis of this Resolution, a commission of medical and social examination in the field of “Pediatrics” was organized in the regions of our Republic.

This commission includes a medical and social examination of childhood cancer. We have studied the documentation of this commission.

According to data from 01/01/2023 for the city of Tashkent. 7890 children receive (have) a disability group since childhood. In Tashkent, 365 patients with malignant neoplasms were under dispensary observation, of which 269 (73.7%) had disability groups since childhood. (Table No. 1) .

Table No. 1. Distribution of sick disabled people depending on gender and age.

Sex	Age groups		Total
	0-14	15-17	
Boys	168	44	162
Girls	42	15	107
	210	59	269

In 2021, the number of patients diagnosed with malignant neoplasms for the first time in their lives was 106 children. At the same time, 1.2% of patients were diagnosed with stage I , in 2.7% - stage II, in 10.8% - stage III, and in 3.2% - stage IV of the tumor process.

Currently, 365 children with cancer are registered at the dispensary in Tashkent. Of these, 284 (77.8%) were in the age group under 14 years old and 81 (22.2%) were aged 15-17 years. Among patients with cancer who have a disability group, 162 (60.2%) were males than females. The definition of disability largely depended on the histological structure, the extent of the tumor, the stage of the tumor process and the general condition of the patient. The analysis showed that the nosological form of the tumor out of 269 patients was malignant hemoblastosis in 118 (43.8%) , pathologies of the brain and spinal cord in 35 (13.0%), and pathologies of the oral cavity in 26 (9.6%) and nasopharynx, in 17 (6.3%) - pathologies of the skeletal system, in 6

(2.2%) - malignant tumors of soft tissues, in 4 (15%) - testicular seminoma , in 8 (2.9%) - tumor Wilms , 3 (1.1%) had retinoblastoma of the eye, 1 (0.3%) had an adrenal tumor, 1 (0.3%) had a thyroid tumor, 4 (1.5%) had malignant X- histocytosis , 1 (0.3%) - tumor of the small intestine, 3 (1.1%) - rectal cancer, 3 (1.1%) - pancreatic tumor, 1 (0.3%) - tumor of the major duodenal papilla, 1 (0.3 %)) - thymoma , 1 (0.3%) - Kaposi's sarcoma, 2 (0.6%) - malignant tumors of the neglected space, 4 (1.5%) - ovarian tumors, 1 (0.3%) - tumor of an unknown primary focus and 28 (10.4%) - benign tumors of various locations. (Table 2).

Table No. 2. Main nosological forms of disabled children depending on age

Nosological forms	Age groups		Number of disabled children
	0-14	15-17	
Hemablastoses	89	29	118
A brain tumor	28	7	35
Tumors of bones and soft tissues	18	5	23
Malignant tumors of the head and cabbage soup	20	6	26
Kidney tumors	6	2	8
Other localizations	46	13	59

The duration of disability depended on the severity of the oncological pathology, the degree of progression of the tumor process, as well as the fatal outcome of the disease.

Thus, the analysis of indicators of disability in children with cancer in Tashkent, those registered amounted to -73.7%. Among those disabled since childhood, 43.8% were malignant hemoblastoses, 13% - tumors of the brain and spinal cord, pathologies of the oral cavity and nasopharynx - 9.6 %, bones and soft tissues - 8.5%, less often of other localizations. A high level of disability was registered in the age group from 4 to 9 years.

Conclusion.

The data provided on the analysis of the disability group of children due to malignant neoplasms show that in the city of Tashkent, among the registered patients, 73.7% have a disability group since childhood. There were disabilities in most cases - 77.8% among patients aged up to 14 years, less often 15-17 years (22.2%). The definition of disability periods ranged from 1 year to 10 years. The highest rates were recorded in the group of patients with malignant tumors of the brain and spinal cord, hematological malignancies and tumors of bones and soft tissues.

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