



Comparative Analysis Of Survival Indicators Of Patients With Malignant Tumor , Who Received Disability Allowance In Andijan Region

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ABSTRACT

In this scientific article, the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology of the Andijan Regional Department conducted a comparative analysis of the survival rate of 1825 patients with primary disability in 2017 and those who for some reason did not form. The results of the analysis showed that disability benefits had a positive effect on patients who developed disabilities at 12, 12-24 months and 24-36 months of age and, as a result, led to improved survival rates. All results are statistically processed on a standard basis.

KEYWORDS

Primary disability, survival, rehabilitation, malignant tumors.

INTRODUCTION

Malignant neoplasms (MN) are an epidemic for many countries in the 21st century [5,9] and are one of the most relevant branches of modern medicine [6]. This disease is one of the leading

causes of morbidity, disability and death among the population of developed countries. The high cost of social security and treatment, prevention, and rehabilitation measures, in

many cases, leads to economic losses due to irreversible disability [4,5,8].

Increasing incidence of malignant tumors is a negative trend in the dynamics of public health in the country. Every year about 25,000 primary neoplasms are detected in the country. Almost half of the primary diagnosed patients in the country (43.3%) are in the late stages (III-IV), while the share of patients with stage IV is 15.7%. According to statistics from the Andijan regional branch, in 2018, 34.4% of patients died within a year of the initial diagnosis. The priority of social policy towards people with disabilities is the prevention and rehabilitation of people with disabilities, [1-6]. Analysis of disability statistics plays an important role in doing this [6-7].

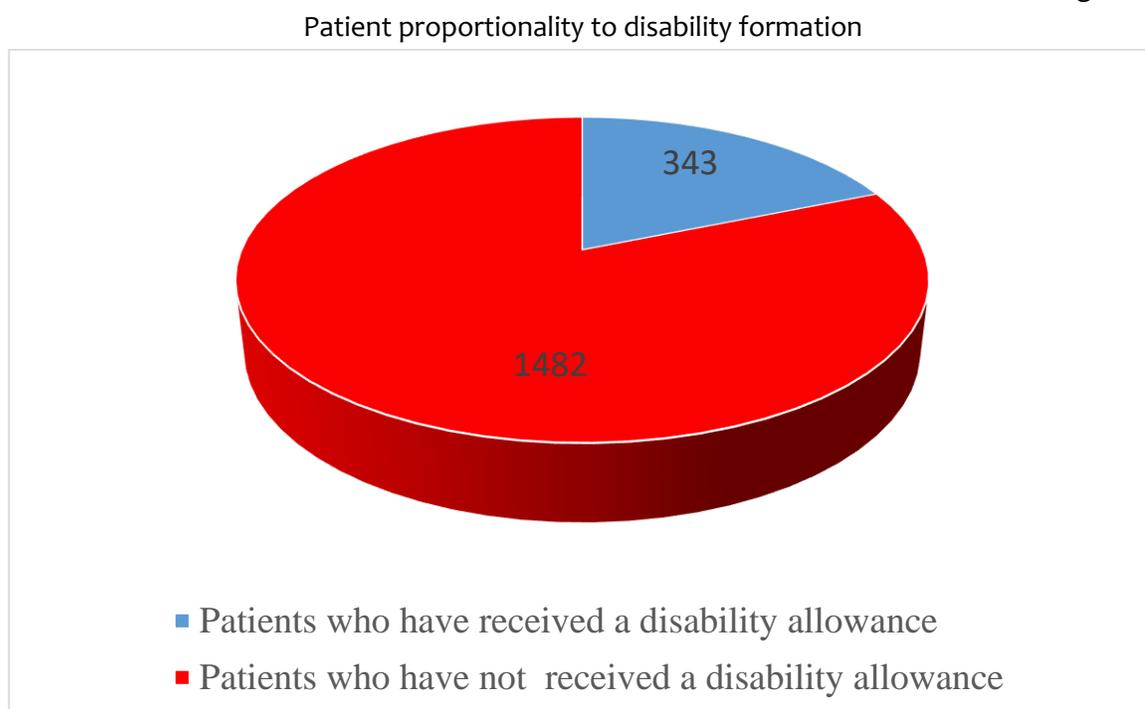
MATERIALS AND METHODS

The basic data used in the study were prepared on the basis of the Republican Specialized Scientific-Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology, as well as the U-007 form of the statistical department of the Andijan regional branch of the center and reports of medical and labor expert commissions Andijan region.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A total of 1,825 primarily identified patients in 2017 were studied in Andijan region for the planned analysis. Of these patients, 343 (18.8%) formed disability groups, while 1,482 (81.2%) did not have disability benefits for specific reasons (Figure 1).

Figure 1.



In 343 patients with disabilities, the stages of the disease were described as follows: conditionally early stages, the number of patients with stage I and II was 215 (62.7%), and with stage III and IV were 128 (37.3%) (Table 1).

Table 1

The survival rate in patients with disability

Survival	up to 12 months	12-24 months	24-36 months	More than 36 months	Total n (%)
Stages	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	кўп n (%)	
I-II	31 (9,2%)	67 (19,9%)	115 (34,1%)	2 (0,6%)	215 (62,7)
III-IV	38 (11,3)	34 (10,1)	56 (16,6)	-	128 (37,3)

Survival rates among patients with early stages (I-II) were analyzed in an expanded manner. According to the results, the survival rates up to 12 months was 31 patients (9.2%), the survival rate from 12 to 24 months was 67 patients (19.9%), the survival rate from 24 to 36 months was 115 patients (34.1%) and the survival rate was 36 patients over 0 months (0.6%). recorded.

In a study of patients with late stages, the results were as follows: survival up to 12

months in 38 patients (11.3%), survival in 12-24 months in 34 patients (10.1%), and survival in 24-36 months in 56 patients (16.6%). noted that survival greater than 36 months was not detected in this group of patients.

In this reporting year, the number of patients who did not develop a disability for certain reasons was 1,482. These patients were also analyzed in two groups: 851 (57.4%) patients with conditionally early stages and 631 (42.6%) patients diagnosed with late stages (Table 2).

Table 2

Survival rate in non-disabled patients

Survival	up to 12 months	12-24 months	24-36 months	More than 36 months	Total n (%)
Stages	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	кўп n (%)	
I-II	174 (12,9)	226 (16,8)	317 (23,5)	6 (0,44)	851 (57,4)
III-IV	384 (28,5)	99 (7,3)	145 (10,8)	3 (0,22)	631 (42,6)

Among patients registered at an early stage, the survival rates were as follows: 174 patients (12.9%) under 12 months, 226 patients (16.8%) under 12-24 months, 317 patients (23.5%) over 24-36 months, and over 36 months. survival was recorded in 6 patients (0.44%).

According to the results of the analysis of patients with late stages, the survival rates up

to 12 months - 384 (28.5%) patients, the survival rate from 12 to 24 months - 99 people (7.3%), from 24 to 36 months - 145 people (10.8%) and survival of more than 36 months - 3 (0.22%) patients.

In 2017, the general status of primary enrolled patients as of January 2020 was studied, i.e., an

analysis of living or dead patients on the list was conducted during this period. Patients were divided into two groups: 1) patients with

disabilities; 2) Patients with disabilities (Table 3).

Table 3

Status of patients with and without disabilities

Groups	Dead		Alive		Dead		Alive		Dead		Alive	
	Alive		Alive		Dead		Dead		Total		Total	
Stages	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
I,II	127	37.0	343	23.14	33	9.62	311	20.99	215	62.68	851	57.42
III, IV	53	15.45	151	10.19	44	12.83	331	22.33	128	37.32	631	42.58
Total	180	52.48	494	33.33	77	22.45	642	43.32	343	100.0	1482	100.0

In the reporting year, the total number of patients in group 1 was 343, of whom 180 were alive at the time (52.48% - stages I and II - 37.0%, stages III and IV - 15.45%), and the total number of patients in group 2 was 1482, 494 patients (33.33% - stages I and II - 23.14%, stages III and IV - 10.19%) were found to be alive.

Table 4

Analysis of patient status correlation indicators OR

Patients Status	Odds ratio		
	OR	P value	CI
Alive	0.6352	P < 0.0001	0.51 - 0.7814
Dead	1.9297	P < 0.0001	1.4820-2.5126

The following results were obtained in the analysis using OR statistics: OR = 0.6352, P < 0.0001, confidence interval CI 95% 0.51 - 0.7814 when living status was determined within a specified period between patients with and without disability. In dead patients, however, OR = 1.9297, P < 0.0001, confidence interval CI 95% 1.4820-2.5126.

The analysis of the number of deaths of patients is as follows: among patients of group 1, 77 patients who died within the specified period (22.45% - stages I and II - 20.99%, stages III and IV - 12.83%), in group 2 and 642 (43.32% - stages I and II - 20.99%, stages III and IV - 22.33%) were found to be alive.

Table 5

Analysis of patient status correlation indicators RR

Patients Status	Relative risk		
	RR	P value	CI
Alive	0.7264	P < 0.0001	0.6310-0.8362
Dead	1.6487	P < 0.0001	1.3338-2.0379

The following results were obtained in the analysis of comparative indicators using relative risk RR statistics: $RR = 0.7264$, $P < 0.0001$, confidence interval CI 95% 0.6310-0.8362 when the living status was determined within a specified period between patients with and without disability. In comparative analysis of mortality in patients who died, $RR = 1.6487$, $P < 0.0001$, confidence interval CI 95% 1.3338-2.0379.

CONCLUSION

In patients with and without early-stage (I-II) disability, the survival rate up to 12 months was 9.2% and 12.9%, 19.9% and 23.5% for 12-24 months, 34.1% and 16.8% for 24-36 months, respectively. This has shown that patients with disability benefits have significantly higher survival rates for certain reasons (financial incentives, rehabilitation measures).

In patients with and without late-stage (III-IV) disability, the survival rate up to 12 months was 11.3% and 28.5%, respectively, between 12-24 months, 10.1% and 7.3%, and between 24 and 36 months, 16.6% and 10.8%, respectively. It was also found that the survival rate was higher in patients with disability benefits in this patient category.

There was also a significant difference in the status of patients (alive or dead) according to the status of the prescribed period. The difference in stages noted in patients with and without disability was almost the same: early stages 62.67% and 57.42%, late stages 37.32% and 42.58%, respectively. In group 1 patients, the survival rate at the prescribed time was 52.48%, and in group 2 it was 33.33%.

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