Abstracts

INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF CERVICAL CANCER IN UZBEKISTAN

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Introduction/Background According to world statistical data, there were more than 604 thousand new cervical cases registered and more than 341 thousand of death from cervical cancer. In Uzbekistan, cervical cancer remains the most common cancer type.

Methodology We collected cancer incidence and mortality data from official statistical report in Uzbekistan for the years 2005-2022.

Results The results of the study showed, that the cervical cancer incidence of Uzbek population increased over 2005-2022 almost by 2 times. Thus, the number of newly diagnosed patients with cervical cancer over the last 17 years has increased from 971 to 1,851 cases and incidence rate per 100,000 population - from 3.7 to 5.1. The most commonly diagnosed cancer for both sexes in the country is breast (17.2%), followed by stomach (7.9%) and cervical (7.1%) cancer.

Conclusion In conclusion, it can be noted, that cervical cancer incidence and mortality continues to increase in Uzbekistan. Cervical cancer ranks 3rd in the overall structure of cancer incidence and 2nd place among women. Moreover, over the past 17 years, the state of the oncological service improved significantly due to the improvement the quality of healthcare, medical equipment and implementation of guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of oncological patients.

Disclosures Nothing to disclose

LAPAROSCOPIC OR ROBOTIC VERSUS TOTAL ABDOMINAL RADICAL HYSTERECTOMY FOR EARLY-STAGE CERVICAL CANCER: A MULTICENTER, PROSPECTIVE, REAL-WORLD OBSERVATIONAL COHORT STUDY

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Introduction/Background With an effective of reducing tumor cells dissemination, non-touch isolation techniques are being emphasized during operation these days. Compared with total abdominal radical hysterectomy, whether improving the tumor-free strategy in the laparoscopic/robotic radical hysterectomy (minimally invasive surgery) benefits patients, is still unclear.

Methodology Patients with early-stage cervical cancer (stage IA1 with lymphovascular invasion, IA2, IB1, IB2 and IIA1) were prospectively enrolled in this study, and were divided...