

## SOCIO-HYGIENIC FEATURES OF BREAST CANCER IN THE SOUTH OF THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST

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In recent decades, the world has seen a significant increase in women's cancer, among which breast cancer (BC) is the main one [1, 2]. In Russia, the incidence of breast cancer is also rising irresistibly upward [3]. A number of authors note the impact of social shocks, leading to stress on the occurrence of BC. Patients with oncological diseases in 39.3% experienced the influence of chronic psycho-emotional stress. In some cases, deterioration of living conditions, including hygiene, is also capable of causing stress, leading to a pathology in a person. [4, 5].

Such stressful conditions among the population were marked in the period of socio-political and financial-economic crises, when the established traditions and way of life collapsed. In the Russian Federation such periods were observed in 1991 (the collapse of the USSR), in 1998 (default), from 2008 to 2009 (the economic crisis) and in the period from 2014 to 2016. (economic crisis and sanctions).

The first period was characterized by social collapse: by the closure of most enterprises, the destruction of collective agriculture, unrestrained price increases, hyperinflation, and, as a result, by the catastrophic impoverishment of people and unemployment, that did not occur in the USSR. During this period, there was also an unprecedented increase in crime, a massive violation of human rights, separatism, nationalism and inter-ethnic strife. All these led to a catastrophic decline in the quality and standard of living, including the deterioration of hygiene standards, a sharp change in the diet — a decrease in the quality of food, derivation of surrogates, substitutes, previously absent in food in the USSR. Subsequent two economic crises were also characterized by a decline in the standard of living in all spheres of the life of a citizen of Russia, which also led to a deep psycho-emotional stress. Only the last crisis did not lead to social stress even in decline of general standard of living in population.

We investigated the interrelationship between these phenomena in the Russian Far East, in view of the significant difference from the central regions of Russia in terms of socio-economic and sanitary-hygienic living conditions.

We used data of the State Statistical Service and hospital register's statistic data and the cancer registry of the Primorsky Regional Oncological dispensary.

As a result, it was found out, that socio-economic crises had a significant effect on the development of breast tumors. The incidence corresponds to the trend in this time interval. Mortality has a pronounced dependence, in particular in the post-crisis period in the Far East RF.

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