

PREVENTION OF GASTRITIS AND STOMACH CANCER AMONG THE POPULATION

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Abstract

Maintaining the health of the population through measures aimed at timely detection and treatment of gastritis and stomach cancer in the population by introducing the method of gastroenterology examination and FGDS examination in rural family polyclinics. It is important to treat detected gastritis and refer stomach tumors to special oncologists.

Keywords. Gastritis, stomach tumors, gastroenterologist, FGDS, malignancy of stomach polyps, oncology.

Introduction

Relevance of the topic.

According to statistics, stomach cancer occurs in 40% of cases. Stomach tumor differs from other tumor diseases in terms of mortality rate. Timely detection and treatment of stomach cancer is very important. Cases of cancer metastases are observed in cases where it is not detected in time and treatment measures are not taken.

Stomach tumors are common among people aged 50-60. According to the current statistics, malignancy of gastric polyps is recorded in 30-50% of cases, transformation of stomach ulcer into cancer in 7-10% of cases.

The purpose of the study.

Nowadays, the number of people suffering from stomach ulcers and tumors is significant. Such situations occur as a result of improper nutrition, heredity, and the functioning of the stomach in hyper or hypo functions. Gastritis, which is not treated in time, leads to stomach cancer. Treatment of stomach cancer leads to some serious complications. In most cases, gastric cancer is treated surgically and, in addition, methods such as chemotherapy and radiation therapy are used.

The goal of our research is to reduce the percentage of stomach cancer by timely detection of gastritis through in-depth medical examination of the population. Through this, another progressive step in protecting the health of the population will be taken.



Used methods and materials

Prevention of the above-mentioned diseases among the population is to use gastroenterology examinations and FGDS examination in every village family polyclinic, to communicate more with the population by reducing the documents kept by patronage nurses, and to encourage them to undergo a medical examination once a month. It is to protect the health of the population by providing correct information about the complications that may occur if the medical examination is not performed on time, and by referring the tumors detected during the examination to the oncology centers of the region (Republic).

Summary

According to our research, there is a problem related to improving the quality of medical examination among the population, introduction of gastroenterology examination and its quality improvement in rural family polyclinics, more communication of patronage nurses with the population and the digestive system. by recommending people to visit a gastroenterologist, the number of gastritis and stomach tumors among the population will decrease.

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