

: 618.146-006.6:615.849.114]-036.87

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25% , , (- - . ., . ., 2000; Martinez-Monge R. et al, 1994). 240 915

36,2%
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- 8,7%.

(..... ., 2001;, 2002).

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65%	15	80%,
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.., 2008).		II -
48-63%,	III - 35-44%,	III - 12-31,5% (
.., 2000;	..,	.., 2001;
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: ITD-1109-11.3-10849.

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(, 2002, 2006, 2007), (, 2011).

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68
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71 (88,8%) 23 (28,8),
78 (97,5%) 21 (26,3%)

56 (70,0%)

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18-25%

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6 (7,5%)
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– 24 (30,0%),

– 11 (13,8%)

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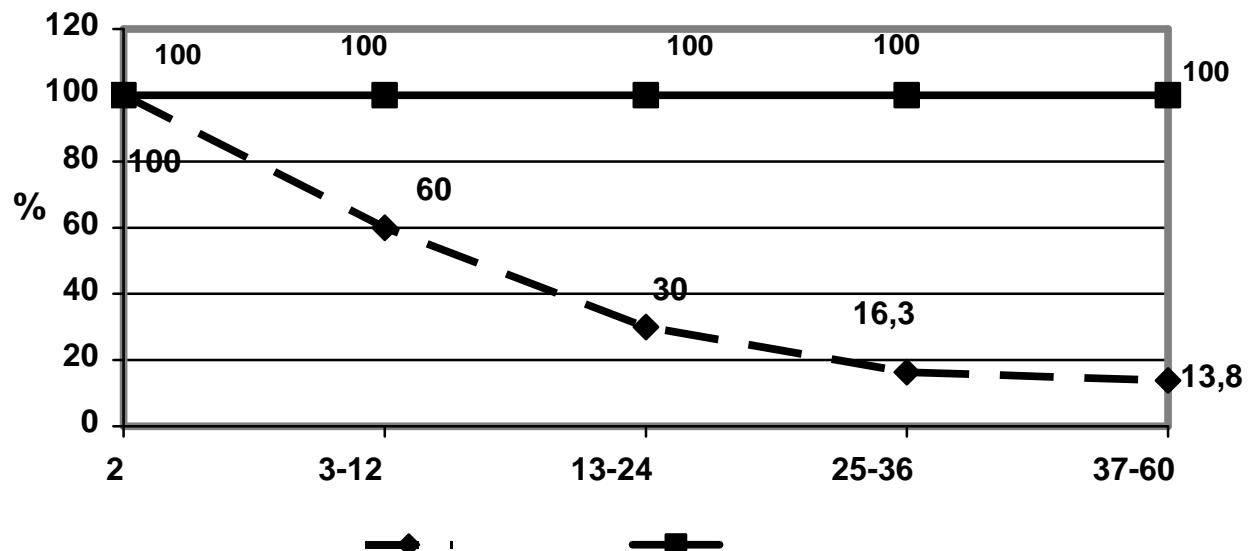
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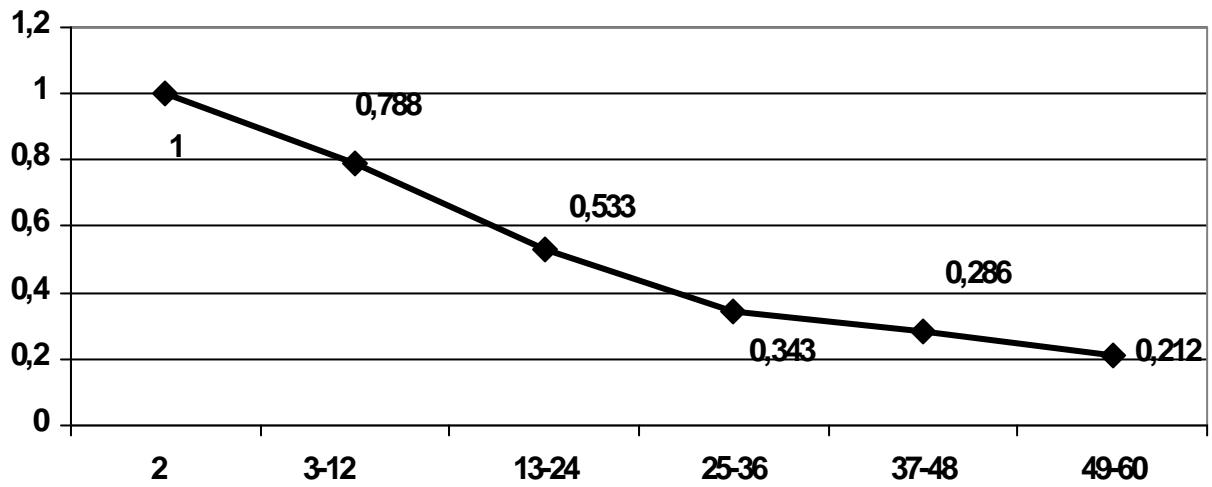
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13-24	63	21	0,677	0,533
25-36	42	15	0,643	0,343
37-48	27	10	0,629	0,286
47-60	17	2	0,882	0,212

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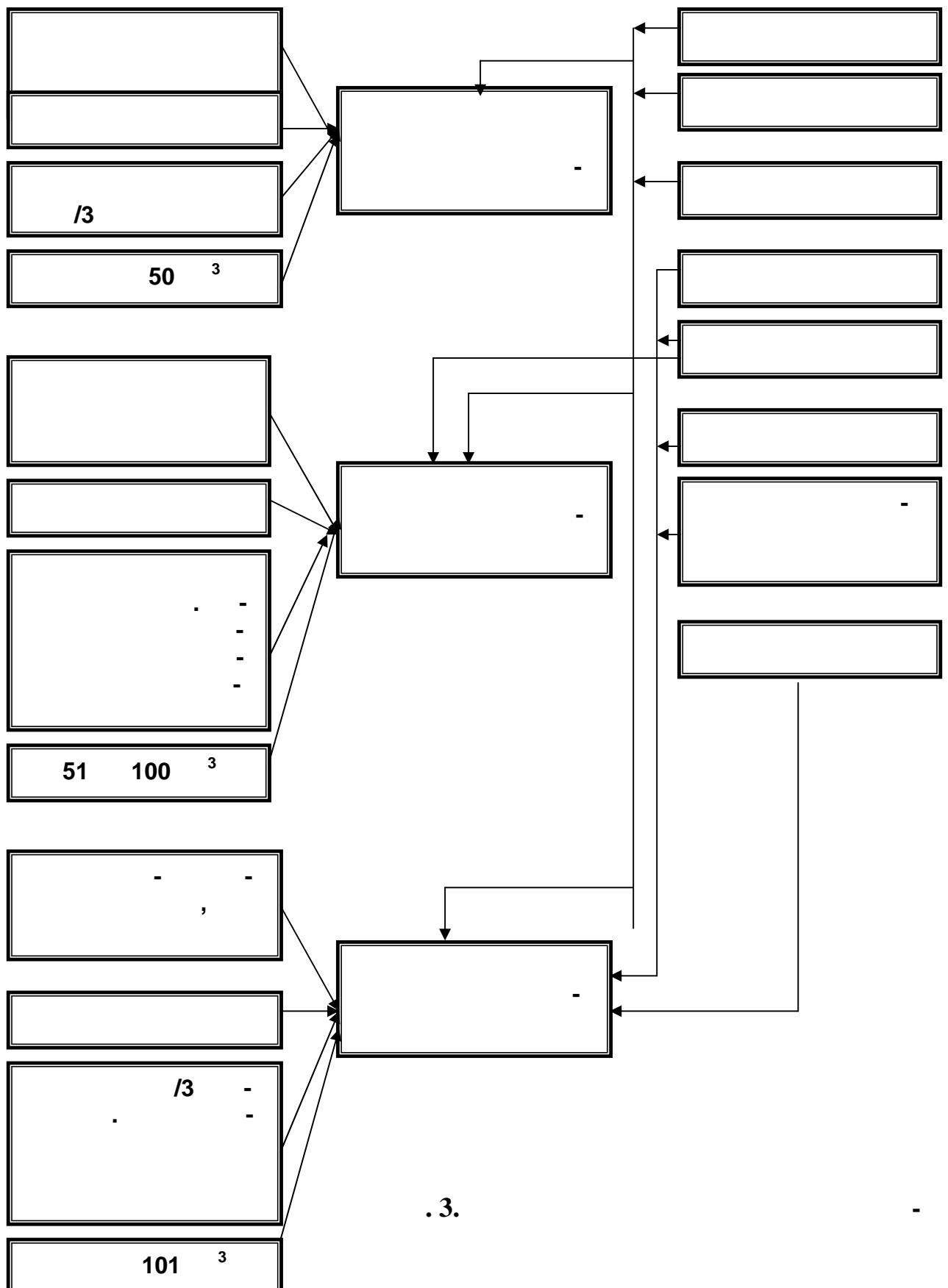
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RESUME

Thesis of Mansurova G.B. of a scientific degree competition of the candidate of medical sciences on a speciality 14.00.19 – Beam diagnostics and radiation therapy, subject «Factors influencing the recurrence of cervical cancer after combined radiation therapy»

Key words: cervical cancer, recurrence, concomitant radiotherapy, brachytherapy.

Subjects of research: 160 patients with cervical cancer.

Purpose of work: Identify the factors influencing the recurrence of cervical cancer after combined radiation therapy, the development of an algorithm based on their prediction of the patients.

Methods of research: ultrasound, radiological, morphological, statistical analysis of research results, as well as performed, magnetic resonance imaging, computer tomography.

The results and their novelty: In the course of the study identified the main prognostic criteria of relapse in patients in the state after the combined radiotherapy. From the standpoint of evidence-based medicine are calculated chances and risks of recurrence and identified causal relationship between prognostic criteria and the risk of recurrence in patients with cervical cancer. Based on these results the algorithm prediction of recurrence in patients with cervical cancer after combined radiation therapy, allowing time to correct the treatment and take preventive measures

Practical value. Based on the results of the study developed algorithm allows the prediction of recurrence practitioner without conducting additional research to make timely correction treatment to take measures for the prevention of relapse, which leads to a decrease in the frequency of relapses and improved health outcomes and quality of life in patients with cervical cancer.

This work is of great importance for the organization of dispensary observation of patients with recurrent cervical cancer.

Degree of embed and economic effectivity: Results of the study introduced in medical diagnostic work the Department of Radiology and Radiotherapy of the Republican scientific center in the departments of Radiology Oncology Center, Namangan, Andijan and Khorezm oncology clinics.

Field of application: Beam diagnostics, radiation therapy, oncology