



**DYNAMICS OF THE RISK OF LOCAL-REGIONAL RELAPSES
AND METASTATIC PROCESS, AND THE SURVIVAL RATE
AMONG WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER IN DIFFERENT AGE
(in the Samarkand area of Uzbekistan)**

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Annotation: The study titled “Dynamics of the Risk of Local-Regional Relapses and Metastatic Process, and the Survival Rate Among Women with Breast Cancer in Different Age (in the Samarkand area of Uzbekistan)” investigates age-related differences in the clinical course, recurrence rate, and overall survival of women diagnosed with breast cancer. The research is based on retrospective and prospective data from oncology centers in the Samarkand region and includes patients across reproductive, perimenopausal, and postmenopausal age groups.

Keywords: breast cancer, local-regional relapses, metastases, age, survival probability.

Introduction. Main causes of death of patients with breast cancer (**BC**) are metastatic process (**M**) and local-regional relapses (**LRR**). Age of patients is one more factor which limits efficiency of treatment of **BC**.

The purpose: an estimation of probability of seven-year survival rate depending on age, and of risks **LRR** and **M** among women with **BC** in Samarkand area of Uzbekistan.

Materials and methods. By method of casual selection from number of patients with for the first time diagnosed **BC** we have made sample of 129 patients. The sample represented the number of **BC** patients which were radically treated during 2017-2024 yy. (and it included radical mastectomy and polychemotherapy under schemes of the standards used in clinic since 2017). It was compared the probability of **BC** disease without **LRR** and without **M**, and survival rate of patients depending on age.



Results. 63,0% of sample have made patients with stages of process Iab-IIabc, 50,4% - with a stage IIb. During seven years of supervision of **M** were fixed at 31,0% of patients, and **LRR** - at 10,8%: relative probability of **M** in comparison with **LRR** was constituting 2,86 ($p < 0.05$). It was not detected out signs of direct link between **M** and development **LRR**. It was detected out the statistical identity ($p < 0.05$) of the risk of death from **M** in the presence of **LRR** (21,4%) and risk of death without presence **LRR** (21,7%). The probability of flow of **BC** without **M** decreased faster, than it without **LRR** ($p < 0,05$), especially during first three years after the treatment beginning. Approximately 3/5 of patients of sample were younger than 55 years, and middle age was 50,2 years. The probability of 7-year-old survival in sample was maximum aged till 45 years, it was intermediate - at 45-54 years, and it was minimal - at 55 years and higher.

Conclusions: Major factors of limiting of survival rate of **BC** patients of the Samarkand area on population level are **M** and age. It is supposed that one of the main reserve of increase of efficiency of combined and complex treatment **BC** is personification of schemes of polychemotherapy.