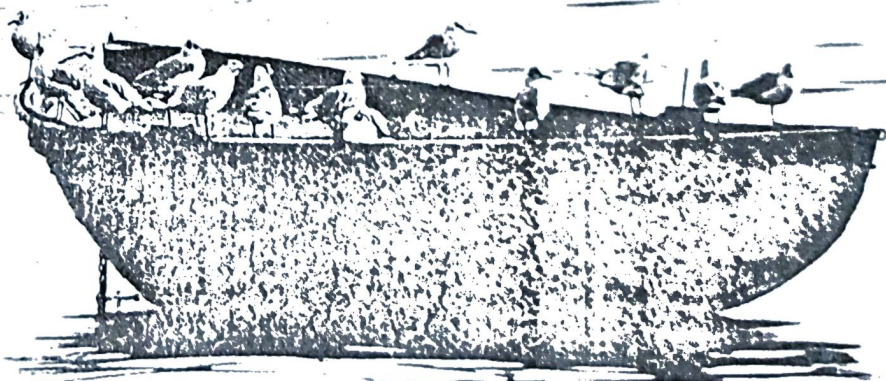


МАКЕДОНСКО ЛЕКАРСКО ДРУШТВО
MACEDONIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
ЗДРУЖЕНИЕ НА ЛЕКАРИТЕ ПО ОПШТА МЕДИЦИНА /
СЕМЕЈНА МЕДИЦИНА НА РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА
ASSOCIATION OF GP / FM DOCTORS OF REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

III КОНГРЕС НА ЛЕКАРИТЕ ПО ОПШТА МЕДИЦИНА / СЕМЕЈНА МЕДИЦИНА
НА РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА СО МЕГУНАРОДНО УЧЕСТВО
III CONGRESS OF GP / FM DOCTORS OF REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

ЗБОРНИК НА АПСТРАКТИ BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



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LUNG CANCER IN THE SKOPJE REGION

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Goal: Report of the five year analysis of patients treated in the hospital of the Skopje region with malignant neoplasms of the bronchus and lungs.

Material and operation method: Individual reports for hospital treated persons (Form No 3-21-61A) with clinical diagnosis (C34.0 – C34.9) according to MKB – 10 Revision.

With the statistical operation method of the data base, it has been processed 9140 reports of the hospital patients from 2004 to 2008.

Results: In the period from 2004 to 2008 in the hospital of the Skopje region, from the total number of the treated patients, 2,02% had clinical diagnosis lung cancer.

In relation to the gender structure, 82.9% were men and 17.1% women.

The most frequent age structure are the patients between 50 and 59 years with 39,5%.

Treated patients at the age of 60 – 69 years are represented with 33,3%.

The five-year analysis shows that 85,1% are patients with clinical diagnosis of lung cancer at the age of 50 – 79 years.

According to MKB 10 Revision the localization are according to code C34.9 represented with 73,9%, and with the code C34.1 or the malignant upper lobe lung is represented with 11,8%

Conclusion: In 2008, the number of patients with clinical diagnosis: malignant bronchus and lung were increased for three times compared to 2004.

The male patients, almost 5 times more frequently get ill with malignant tumors of the bronchus and lungs compared to female patients.

The most common localizations were diagnosed in patients with the following clinical diagnoses: malignant upper lobe lung, then the malignant main bronchus, malignant lower and middle lobe.

Key words: cancer, main bronchus, lung, hospitalized patients