

THE PREVALENCE OF BREAST CANCER IN SLOVAKIA

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Background: Breast cancer is one of the most serious diseases in terms of epidemiological indicators on the whole world. In the last fifty years the incidence of disease has increased continuously. Currently such disease threatens every tenth woman and in this way it also endangers the lives of thousands. One of the reasons of high mortality is late diagnosis of the disease. Prevention is the most essential. Mammography screening for breast cancer presents the most effective method. By systematic mammography screening it is possible to reduce mortality up to 30%, mainly in the age group 50-69.

Material and methods: In the work we focused on the statistics of mammography screening in the Slovak republic. The analysis compares mammography, examinations provided and estimation of the required number of preventive mammography examinations.

Results: The largest number of mammography examinations is provided in Bratislava (23.95%), Košice (16.41%) and the region of Banská Bystrica (14.57%), the least in the region of Trnava (5.63%). Women from the age 40 are invited to a regular preventive mammogram every two years. This group becomes greater from year to year (by 1.78%). Evaluating the calculations according to individual regions it may be concluded that the number of conducted examinations are below the claimed number of preventive - the required examinations.

Conclusion: Improving the availability of mammography screening in SR depends not only on increasing the state of medical instrumentation techniques, but also on the organization of work, education, information about the claims for preventive examinations and limitation of the performance by health insurance organizations.

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