Evaluation of the results of the implementation of regional programs of control and prevention breast cancer in the Samara region (RF) 
(international comparative study on CIS and Concord 3)
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According to Globocan, in 2012 in the Russian Federation, the incidence of breast cancer was 45.6 per 100 thousand inhabitants, which is significantly lower than in European countries (69.2 ± 3.2: \( p = 0.95, t = 2 \)). However, 17.2 per 100 thousand of us died of this disease, which is significantly higher than in the European Region (16.1 ± 0.4: \( p = 0.95, t = 2 \)).

For the first time in a European region, a significant increase in cancer incidence in women has been reported. The highest breast cancer incidence rates were reported in Poland (82.0), the Netherlands (99.0), and France (100.2), while the lowest rates were observed in Finland (13.4) and Malta (14.1).

In the Samara region, breast cancer ranks first in the structure of cancer incidence among women (24.6%). The standardized incidence of breast cancer was significantly lower than the European average (70.1 ± 3.7: \( p = 0.95, t = 2 \)) and amounted to 51.8 per 100 thousand of us.

The mortality rate from breast cancer was 16.9 per 100 thousand of us, which corresponds to the average European values. Over the past 5 years, the figure dropped by 15.2% and in 2017 it became even lower - 15.3 per 100 thousand of us. However, the 5-year relative survival of patients with breast cancer registered in 2010-2014 was only 71.0%, which was significantly lower than the average European level (81.3 ± 1.2: \( p = 0.95, t = 2 \)). And, despite the emerging trend of its growth to 74.2%, continues to remain significantly lower than in the countries of the European Region.

In conclusion, the international comparison made showed that in the Samara region there is a worrying epidemiological situation in breast cancer. Despite the low incidence and positive trends in mortality rates, the levels of which are either lower or not significantly different from the average European values, the region has a significantly low survival rate for this group of patients. This circumstance determines the need to accelerate the introduction of modern technologies, screening, early diagnosis and treatment of breast tumors, which, on the one hand, reducing the impact of risk factors, will prevent up to 1/3 of tumors, and on the other hand, will provide timely diagnosis and effective treatment.