

P047 - Clinical and epidemiological features of skin melanoma and the improvement of its early diagnostics based on optical and digital dermoscopy

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Background: The early diagnosis of melanoma is one of the most difficult problem in clinical oncology. Melanoma is one of the most malignant human cancers with a propensity for early hematogenous metastasis. The incidence of melanoma in the world doubles every 10-20 years. The search for new modern methods of diagnosis that would be fair, efficient and accessible , has led to the development of the method of dermoscopy .

Aim: to select the main clinical and epidemiologic features of primary melanoma of the skin in the Republic of Belarus, and to improve its early diagnosis based on optical and digital dermoscopy.

Methods: This research work is performed in the framework of an international project under the supervision of the EU under the title: "Improvement of the health service by means of IT technology in dermal and lungs cancer diagnostics" Our study was conducted from 2012 to 2014.

Materials and methods. All the patients were examined using Optical Dermatoscope - DermLite 3 with digital camera Nikon and the diagnostic system of digital skin research and digital epiluminiscent microscopy DermDOC . Statistical processing was performed using the software Statistics 10.0.

Results: In the period from 2012 to 2014 in the Vitebsk State Oncology Center were identified, by optical and digital dermoscopy, and treated 288 people with first -ever diagnosis of skin melanoma.

Melanoma is much more common in women than in men . The ratio of diagnosed skin melanoma in men to that of women is 1: 1.55 (113men and 175 women , respectively). Analyzing the data for the period from 2012 to 2014, we can see that the bulk of the patients are stage I and II disease - 30 and 47 % , respectively . The share of patients with stage III disease accounts for about 10 % , 5% are patients with stage IV disease. The stage is not set at 7% of patients . In our study, we paid attention on the prevalence of melanoma in the city and countryside. Over the past 3 years, several melanoma often hurt urban residents - 54-55 % , against 45-46 % of the inhabitants of the village .

Conclusions: Thus, the results of this study indicate an unfavorable epidemiological situation of melanoma of the skin. It noted the rapid increase in the incidence of this pathology in all age groups of both the urban and rural population. A positive aspect to be noted improvement in the quality of diagnosis of melanoma of the skin, namely, the identification of tumors in the early stages, which is achieved by the introduction of optical and digital dermoscopy, which became available in our Vitebsk State Oncology Center thanks to international project under the supervision of the EU under the title: "Improvement of the health service by means of IT technology in dermal and lungs cancer diagnostics"

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