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ESTABLISHING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VARIOUS METASTATIC LUNG LESIONS WITH GENDER AND AGE

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Abstract
This article discusses the prevalence of metastatic lung lesions among women and men of different ages and the factors that may contribute to the detection of such results.

Introduction

The frequency of metastasis of malignant tumors to the lungs, according to the literature, varies from 1.6 to 55.4%, depending on the localization and histological structure of the primary tumor. [1,3,8,11] Lung cancer is the most common cancer and is the leading cause of cancer death worldwide, with 2.1 million new cases in 2018. [2,3,5,7,8] The lung is also one of the most common sites of metastatic malignant disease, often with a poor prognosis. [4,5,6,9,13] Unfortunately, only one-third of patients may meet the criteria for lobectomy or sublobar resection, due to severe medical comorbidities or poor cardiopulmonary function, which preclude surgical intervention or the presence of advanced-stage cancer at the time of diagnosis. It is noteworthy that only 17% of patients have stage I disease.[5,6,11,12]

Research Objectives

To identify the relationship between different metastatic lung lesions and gender and age.

Materials and Methods

The study material consisted of the results of immunohistochemical analysis of 212 lung biopsies taken from 98 men and 114 women aged 20 to 75 years.

Research Results

According to the results of immunohistochemistry calculations of lung biopsy specimens, it was determined that 12.24% (12 out of 98) of men aged 30 to 40, 10.2% (10 out of 98) of men aged 40 to 50, 54.08% (53 out of 98) of men aged 60 to 70, and 23.46% (1 out of 9) of men over 70 had no primary lung lesion identified. The number of conducted IHC analyses in women predominates (114 out of 212). Among them, with a diagnosed condition, 18.42% (21 out of 114) were aged 20

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to 30, 63.15% (6 out of 114) were aged 50 to 60, and 18.42% (21 out of 114) were over 60. Among metastatic lesions, 33.01% (70 out of 212) of patients had a primary focus of thyroid gland tumors. It is noteworthy that of the above results, the number of women with identified lung metastases from thyroid gland tumors is 65.71% (46 out of 70) compared to men 34.28% (24 out of 70). Out of 36 women, with the thyroid gland as the primary focus, 78.26% (36 out of 46) were aged 50 to 55 and 21.73% (10 out of 46) were over 60. In men, this age indicator is higher in people over 60. The study also identified 10.37% (22 out of 212) of metastases from non-Hodgkin's lymphoma only in men, a gender ratio of 15.56% (33 out of 212) for metastasis from squamous cell carcinoma, 2:1 for men and women respectively. Also, only in women were metastatic lesions from malignant lymphoma identified at 6.13% (13 out of 212), gastric adenocarcinoma at 5.18% (11 out of 212), invasive ductal carcinoma of the breast at 5.66% (12 out of 212), these indicators characterize the relationship of the peculiarities of the female body, such as various hormonal disorders. It should also be noted that many tumors were detected at the age corresponding to the onset of menopause (50-60 years). In isolated cases, metastases of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma were found only in men at 4.71% (10 out of 212) and undifferentiated carcinoma at 4.24% (9 out of 212). In men, factors contributing to the progression of tumors of the aforementioned types may be harmful habits, lifestyle, and age, as the frequency of tumor detection in the age range of 50 to 60 is the highest.

Name of the disease	ICD	Female			Male			
		20-30 years old	50-60 years old	Above 60 years old	30-40 years old	40-50 years old	60-70 years old	Above 70 years old
Malignant neoplasm of the thyroid gland	C73	-	36	10	-	-	11	13
Malignant neoplasms of unspecified areas of the skin	C44.9	-	11	-	-	10	12	-
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma of unspecified type	C85.9	-	-	-	12	-	-	10
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	C76	-	13	-	-	-	11	-
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	C85.9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undifferentiated carcinoma	C80.0	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Lymphoepithelioid lymphoma	C84.4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm of the pancreas	C25.3	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Malignant neoplasm of the breast	C50	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm of the stomach	C16	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
The total number:		21	72	21	12	10	53	23

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the above data, we can conclude that the occurrence of tumors of various natures is associated with age and gender, which can already be considered risk factors. But it is also necessary to consider such important parameters as geographical features of residence, living conditions, lifestyle, harmful habits, social, and psychological factors. Thus, various studies on

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several parameters can establish certain relationships of factors with the onset and progression of tumors, thereby undertaking methods of early prevention and effective treatment of these diseases.

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