

NEMELANOCITNI KARCINOMI KOŽE: PROŠLOST I BUDUĆNOST U REPUBLICI SRBIJI

NON-MELANOMA SKIN CANCERS: PAST AND FUTURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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SAŽETAK

Uvod: Značajan porast učestalosti bazocelularnih i skvamocelularnih karcinoma kože u gotovo svim zemljama sveta ukazuje na to da ovi tumori postaju jedan od vodećih izazova savremene onkologije, što zahteva sveobuhvatno razmatranje i dublje razumevanje njihove etiologije, epidemiologije i mogućnosti prevencije. Ove maligne neoplazme kože, poznate i pod nazivom nemelanocitni karcinomi kože, predstavljaju značajan javnozdravstveni problem usled svoje visoke učestalosti i potencijala za lokalno razaranje tkiva.

Cilj: Cilj ovog rada jeste određivanje i analiza trenda incidencije nemelanocitnih karcinoma kože u Republici Srbiji u prošlosti, sa namerom da se proceni potreba za izradom sveobuhvatne strategije prevencije i ranog otkrivanja u budućnosti.

Metodologija: Podaci su preuzeti iz Registra za rak Republike Srbije, dok su informacije o demografskim promenama tokom analiziranog perioda dobijene od Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. Standardizovane stope incidencije izračunate su primenom direktne metode standardizacije, pri čemu je korišćena svetska standardna populacija. Trendovi incidencije analizirani su primenom regresione analize tačaka spajanja (joinpoint regression analysis), kojom je definisan godišnji procenat promene (annual percentage change - APC) u stopama incidencije nemelanocitnih karcinoma kože u Republici Srbiji.

Rezultati: Standardizovana stopa incidencije nemelanocitnih karcinoma kože pokazala je statistički značajan porast u Republici Srbiji tokom poslednjih decenija (APC: +2,32%; 95% CI: 1,60-3,10; p < 0,001). Povećanje incidencije bilo je izraženije kod žena (APC: +2,63%; 95% CI: 1,50-3,80; p < 0,001) u poređenju sa muškarcima (APC: +2,01%; 95% CI: 1,01-3,10; p < 0,001).

Zaključak: Zabeleženi porast stope incidencije nemelanocitnih karcinoma kože u Republici Srbiji jasno ukazuje na rastući značaj ovog javnozdravstvenog problema. Ovi nalazi nameću potrebu za hitnom i koordinisanom reakcijom nadležnih zdravstvenih institucija kroz formulisane i sprovođenje nacionalne strategije usmerene ka prevenciji, ranom otkrivanju i kontinuiranoj edukaciji stanovništva.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: A significant increase in the prevalence of basal cell and squamous cell skin carcinomas in nearly all countries worldwide indicates that these tumors have become one of the leading challenges in contemporary oncology. This growing burden necessitates comprehensive consideration and a deeper understanding of their etiology, epidemiology, and preventive potential. These malignant skin neoplasms, also known as non-melanocytic skin cancers, represent a major public health issue due to their high incidence and potential for local tissue destruction.

Objective: The objective of this study is to determine and analyze the incidence trend of non-melanocytic skin cancers in the Republic of Serbia in the past, with the aim of assessing the need for developing a comprehensive strategy for prevention and early detection in the future.

Methodology: Data were obtained from the Cancer Registry of the Republic of Serbia, while demographic data for the studied period were sourced from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. Age-standardized incidence rates were calculated using the direct standardization method, with the world standard population as a reference. Incidence trends were analyzed using joinpoint regression analysis, which determined the annual percentage change (APC) in incidence rates of non-melanocytic skin cancers in the Republic of Serbia.

Results: The age-standardized incidence rate of non-melanocytic skin cancers showed a statistically significant increase in the Republic of Serbia over recent decades (APC: +2.32%; 95% CI: 1.60-3.10; p < 0.001). The increase was more pronounced among females (APC: +2.63%; 95% CI: 1.50-3.80; p < 0.001) compared to males (APC: +2.01%; 95% CI: 1.01-3.10; p < 0.001).

Conclusion: The recorded increase in the incidence rate of non-melanocytic skin cancers in the Republic of Serbia clearly indicates the growing importance of this public health concern. These findings highlight the urgent need for a timely and coordinated response by the relevant health authorities, through the development and implementation of a national strategy focused on prevention, early detection, and continuous public education.

Keywords: non-melanocytic skin cancers, incidence trend, prevention, Serbia