

**CLINICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH USING
IN THE PRACTICE OF HOSPITAL PHARMACIST
ABOUT BREAST CANCER IN LEBANON**

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Cancer is a group of diseases that cause cells in the body to change and grow out of control. Breast cancer begins in the breast tissue that is made up of glands for milk production, called lobules, and the ducts that connect the lobules to the nipple. Breast cancer typically is detected either during a screening examination, before symptoms have developed, or after symptoms have developed, when a woman feels a lump. About 5% Lebanese women will develop invasive breast cancer over the course of her lifetime. In 2016, an estimated 10000 new cases of invasive breast cancer are expected to be diagnosed in women in the Lebanon.

The aim of our research - to study the spectrum of breast cancers at an international level, and then compared with those in Lebanon. Taking into account the openness of the Lebanese doctors' point of view, they are determined to provide a proper diagnosis, modern medical and surgical treatment and care, as well as psychological and financial support.

Materials and methods. To clarify the issues of awareness, we interviewed 37 patients with breast cancer aged 42-64 years using a specially designed questionnaire. In addition to the standard, it included questions about the knowledge of the disease, its symptoms and the ability to self-diagnose.

Results and discussion. In general, there are two important aspects of breast cancer prevention: early detection and risk reduction. Screening can detect early non-invasive cancers and allow treatment before they become invasive, or identify invasive cancers at an early stage of treatment. But screening does not prevent cancer. We found that only 27% of the respondents knew the initial symptomatology of breast cancer and only 4 of them could conduct self-diagnosis (palpation).

Conclusions. Awareness of the population is an important aspect of the successful treatment of breast cancer. Early diagnosis allows for much better results. And the prevention of breast cancer really should be understood as a risk reduction. Including a reduction in the number of neglected forms of the disease. Based on the results of the study, appropriate recommendations for training in self-diagnosis of breast cancer have been prepared.