



## CURRENT PROBLEMS OF ONCOLOGICAL DISEASES

### *Abstract:*

Currently, oncological diseases are observed all over the world. Early detection of the development of oncological diseases, the use of effective treatment methods constitute the essence of the fight against the disease. In the treatment of a patient diagnosed with cancer, it is important to take into account not only the use of medical measures, but also the psychology of the patient. This article presents the current problems and innovations in oncological diseases. Current data do not support absolute criteria for triage. However, it is urgently necessary to establish clear goals and approaches for the admission and treatment of oncological patients to the ICU. This requires further prospective studies to identify prognostic tools that will help in independent examination and decision-making in various medical conditions and to select patients for the ICU. Cancer should not be considered as an exclusion criterion, and priority should be given to ensuring the quality of life of oncological patients..

### *Keywords:*

HIV, HIV infection, AIDS, Antiretroviral therapy, Parenteral transmission, Oncological diseases.

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### INTRODUCTION:

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that attacks a person's immune system, weakening it and making the body very susceptible to infections and some malignant tumors. AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is the final stage of the disease. In recent decades, the assessment of quality of life (QOL) has become increasingly important, reflecting the transformation of the discussion of the health-disease process into a holistic view of the person. Quality of life is conceptualized in a calm manner, but there is a general trend towards subjective, multidimensional and bipolar characteristics. It is defined in the context of the culture and value system in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns. This concept is broad and can be complexly influenced by physical health, psychological state, level of independence, social relationships and environmental characteristics of the individual.

### LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY:

The history of the origin of HIV is unclear. There are several hypotheses. They have their basis, but all of them are considered only assumptions in the scientific community. One of the first hypotheses links the origin of the disease with monkeys. About twenty years ago, the scientist B. Corbett suggested that HIV could have entered the human body in the 1930s through a chimpanzee, through a bite or contact



with the blood and meat of this monkey. This hypothesis is expressed in the presence of a similar virus in the blood of chimpanzees, which causes a condition similar to AIDS. Another scientist, Professor R. Harry, believes that this disease is much older and believes that its history begins in 1900. Kaposi's sarcoma, discovered at the beginning of the 20th century, is considered proof of this hypothesis. This is evidence of the immunodeficiency virus. Many researchers point to Central Africa as the place of origin of AIDS. Another hypothesis is that HIV was present in certain regions, while others attribute its emergence to radiation exposure in certain parts of Africa.

### **DISCUSSION:**

How the virus is transmitted. Sexual contact. The main way to transmit AIDS is through unprotected sex with an infected person. Sharing injection needles. Using a syringe and needle that has been used on an infected person. Transmission from the womb to the child. An infected mother transmits the virus to her child during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding, if she is not careful and does not take medication. Transfusion of infected blood. Transmission of the virus through blood has been a major problem of the last century. Modern methods of blood testing have significantly reduced this risk.

The virus is not transmitted in the following cases:

- shaking hands;
- hugging;
- kissing (if there are no sores on the lips or mouth);
- skin contact;
- sharing towels, dishes.

Stages of HIV development:

1st stage (incubation stage). The period from the initial infection to the appearance of clinical signs of the disease. Duration: 2 weeks to 6-8 months. This is the stage when tests cannot detect the presence of the virus, but it is already transmitted to partners and recipients.

Stage 2 (primary or active stage): After infection, most people do not experience symptoms or have mild flu-like symptoms. It usually lasts up to 2 months.

Stage 3 (chronic stage): the virus multiplies, but most people remain asymptomatic. This lasts from 2 to 20 years, most often 6-7 years.

Stage 4 (AIDS): If treatment is not started, the infection can progress to the AIDS stage, which causes a serious impairment of the immune system, the risk of developing certain complications. It can last from 1 to 3 years. Then the infected person dies from opportunistic diseases. Because viral and bacterial cells affect the life-supporting organs of the body, such as the brain, respiratory, digestive, musculoskeletal systems.

### **Symptoms**

Early symptoms of HIV (2-4 weeks after infection):

Fever, Headache, Muscle and joint pain, Sore throat (pharyngitis), Lymphadenopathy (enlarged lymph nodes), Diarrhea, Spleen enlargement, Stomatitis, etc.

The symptoms of AIDS can be very serious, requiring medical intervention. If you suspect you have this disease, especially if you have risk factors such as unsafe sex or sharing injection needles, you should consult a doctor. Early detection and treatment of the disease significantly increases the chances of successfully controlling the virus.



## RESULTS.

It is based on antiretroviral therapy (ART). ART allows you to control the level of the virus in the body, slowing down the progression of the disease. In order for it to be effective, it is important to start treatment as early as possible.

There is a treatment method known as ART, which helps to control the virus, preventing the development of infection. However, at present, HIV cannot be completely cured, so people have no choice but to periodically undergo ART throughout their lives.

The main strategies for treating HIV include the following principles:

- Use of antiretroviral drugs. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is a combination of drugs that target different stages of the virus's life cycle. These include reverse transcriptase, integrase and protease inhibitors. Effective treatment requires careful adherence to the doctor's recommendations for taking the drugs.
- Regular medical check-ups. During the course of treatment, the patient should have regular medical examinations, including checking the level of viral load and the number of CD4 cells. This allows the doctor to assess the effectiveness of the treatment and make adjustments as needed.
- Treating and preventing complications. The doctor may recommend therapy to manage complications associated with HIV, such as opportunistic infections and tumors.
- Maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Important components of treatment are a healthy diet, physical activity, quitting smoking, and limiting excessive alcohol consumption. This helps to strengthen overall health and increase the body's ability to fight infection.
- Preventing transmission of the virus. People living with HIV are advised to take precautions to prevent spreading the virus to others, including using condoms and following advice on safe sex.

AIDS is a chronic condition, and treatment is aimed at maintaining the patient's health and improving the patient's lifestyle. Regular cooperation with medical professionals, adherence to prescribed treatment regimens, and a healthy lifestyle play an important role in successfully managing AIDS.

There are various strategies aimed at preventing the spread of the virus. Some of the main prevention methods: Taking precautions to prevent transmission of the virus, getting tested regularly, especially if there are predisposing behavioral factors. Information and medical knowledge. Now access to reliable information about HIV and AIDS is provided everywhere. Personal knowledge on this issue and information about the risk of infection, as well as methods of protection, helps to obtain information. Safe sex. Using a condom during every sexual act can significantly reduce the risk of HIV infection. Learning about safe sex, using protective equipment is an important part of prevention. Safe injection methods. It is important for those who inject drugs to use clean sterile needles and syringes. The method of needle sharing and taking precautions against various infectious diseases reduces the risk of transmitting this disease. Testing and counseling. Regular HIV testing helps to detect infection in the early stages, and to start treatment on time.

Safe sex counseling and condom use are also part of the strategy to prevent infection. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission. Pregnant women with HIV should receive special treatment to reduce the risk of transmitting the virus to their child during pregnancy and childbirth. Breastfeeding is strictly prohibited. Drug prophylaxis (PrEP). Pre-exposure prophylaxis is when people who are not infected with HIV take antiretroviral drugs to prevent infection. This may be recommended in some cases, for example, for people living with an infected partner. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP). After a possible exposure (for example, after accidental contact with infected material), a short course of antiretroviral drugs can be used to prevent possible infection.

**CONCLUSION:**

Oncology is a highly technological branch of medicine. The higher the logistics of organizing medical care, from diagnosis to rehabilitation, the higher the patient's chances of recovery. HIV infection is not transmitted through the bites of blood-sucking insects (mites, lice, mosquitoes). In order to prevent the transmission of HIV infection in a hospital setting, it is necessary to consider each patient seeking medical care as a person at risk of HIV infection. Treatments should be carried out with disposable syringes, needles, systems and other medical equipment, in compliance with the requirements of universal protective measures. Reusable medical equipment should be sterilized, and safety measures should be strictly observed in all types of medical care. Each medical worker of a treatment and prevention institution should be aware of the risk of HIV infection when providing care to patients, and follow the rules of disinfection and sterilization to prevent infection with the virus.

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