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The attitude of women in Russia to the prevention of breast cancer and ovarian cancer: Results of a sociological survey.

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Abstract

Breast cancer and ovarian cancer are among the most common causes of death for women in Russia. It has been found that women with BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene mutations are at high risk of developing breast cancer and ovarian cancer, so it is relevant to determine the nature of BRCA genes in the human genome for the prevention of cancer. The article presents the results of a sociological survey of women of the Republic of Tatarstan (Russia) to determine the level of their awareness of the risks of cancer development, the demand for carrying out the genetic tests to identify the predisposition to the breast cancer and ovarian cancer, and the motives of acceptance or rejection of the existing methods of diagnosis and prevention of oncological diseases. The method of collecting the empirical data was the semi-formalized interviews. The analysis revealed the need and demand for targeted integrated measures aimed at promoting the healthy lifestyle, at informing about the methods of precaution, treatment, and prevention of oncological diseases.

Keywords

Breast cancer, Genetic analysis, Mutations of BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, Ovarian cancer, Self-preservation behavior, Sociological survey