Vladimir BARANCHUKOV¹, Elena KOROBOVA¹, Sergey ROMANOV², and Irina KURNOSOVA³



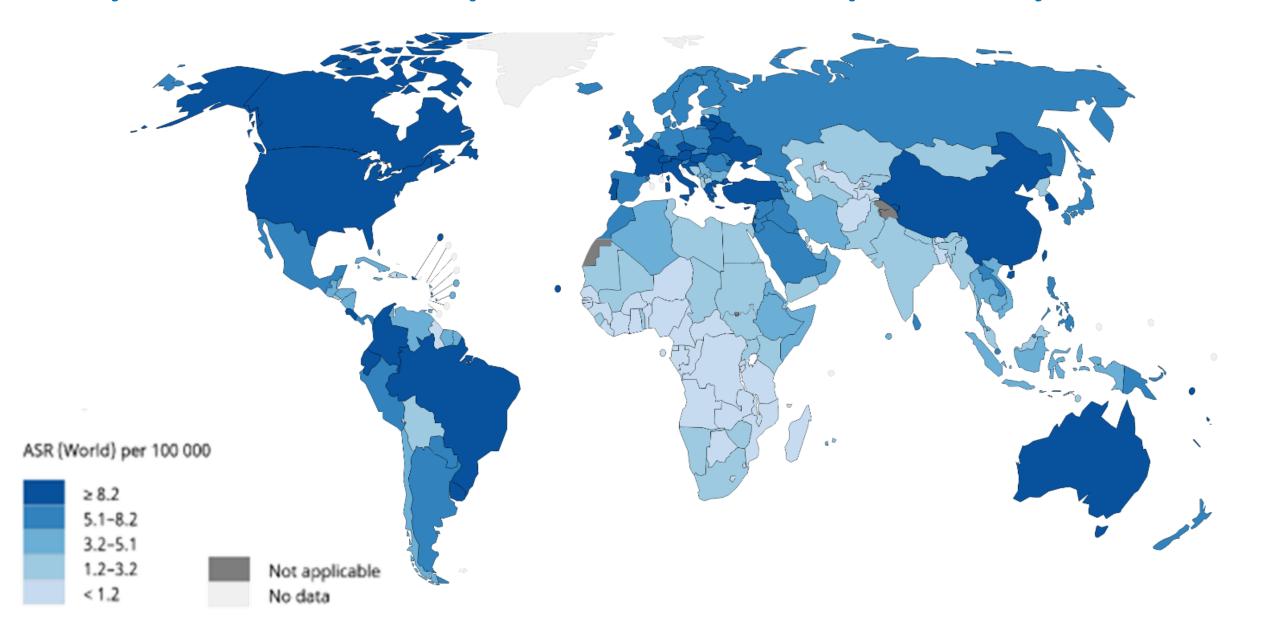
¹ Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of RAS, Moscow, Russia ²Unitary Enterprise "Geoinformation systems", Minsk, Belarus State Autonomous Healthcare Institution Bryansk Clinical and Diagnostic Center, Bryansk, Russia

Comparison of the Spatial Distribution of Thyroid Cancer Morbidity and Geochemical Factors in Areas of the Bryansk Region (Russia)

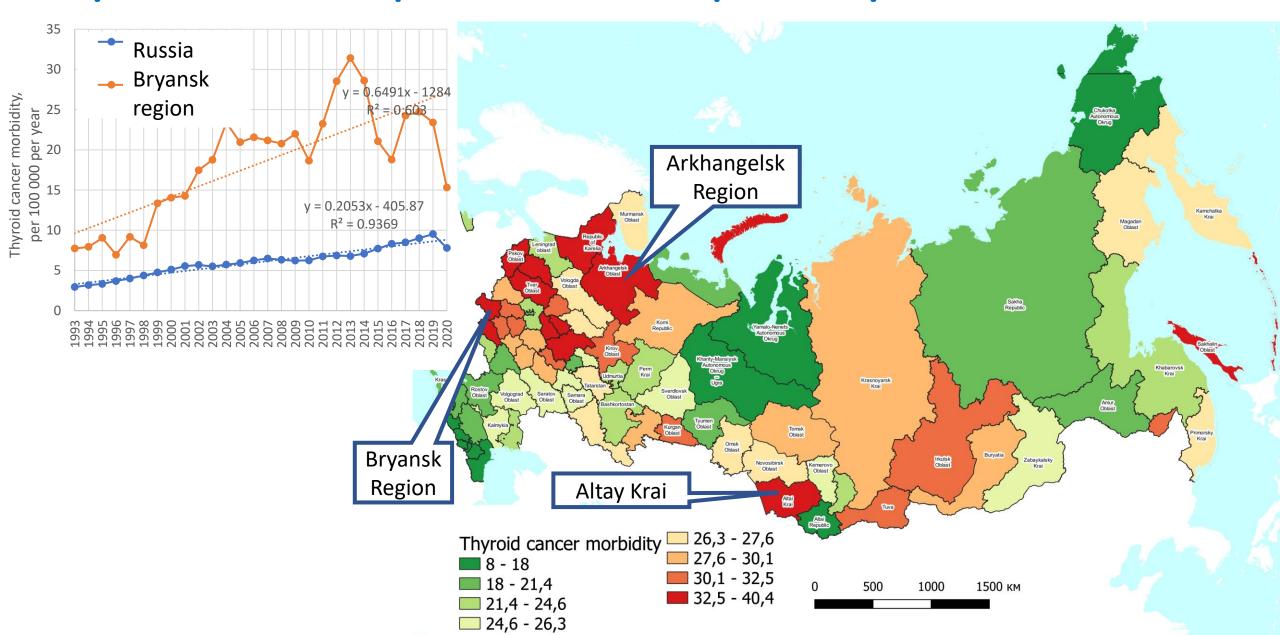


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Thyroid cancer spatial and temporal dynamics



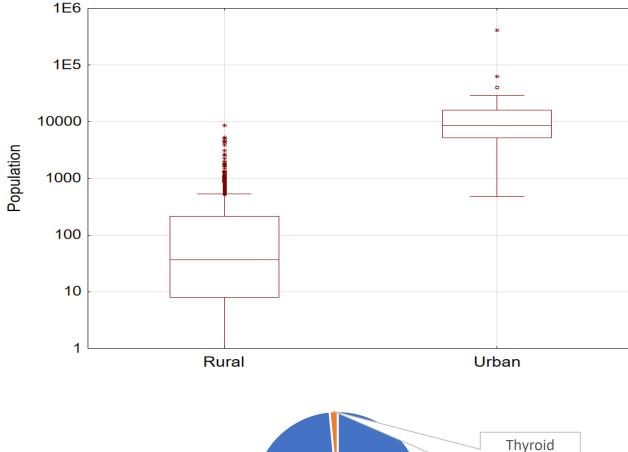
Thyroid cancer spatial and temporal dynamics in Russia

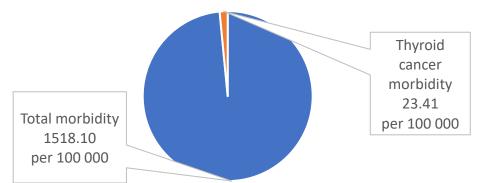


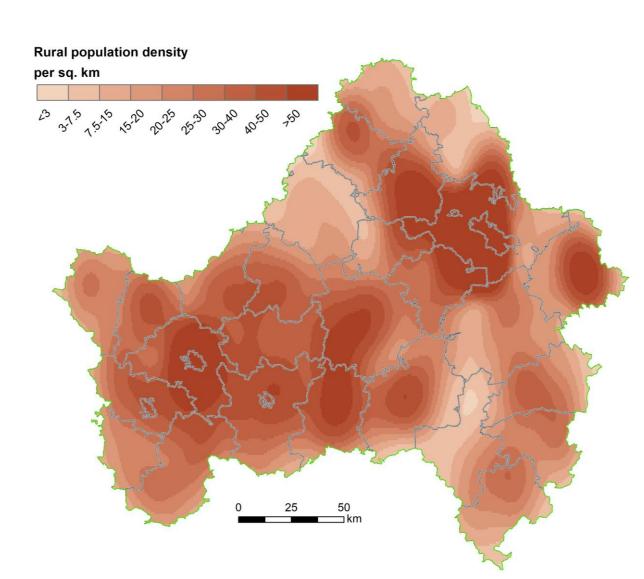
The goal

The assessment of the relationship between the spatial differentiation of the cancers in rural settlements accounting of natural and anthropogenic environmental parameters that could provoke endemic diseases

Complexity of the Medical Data Normalization





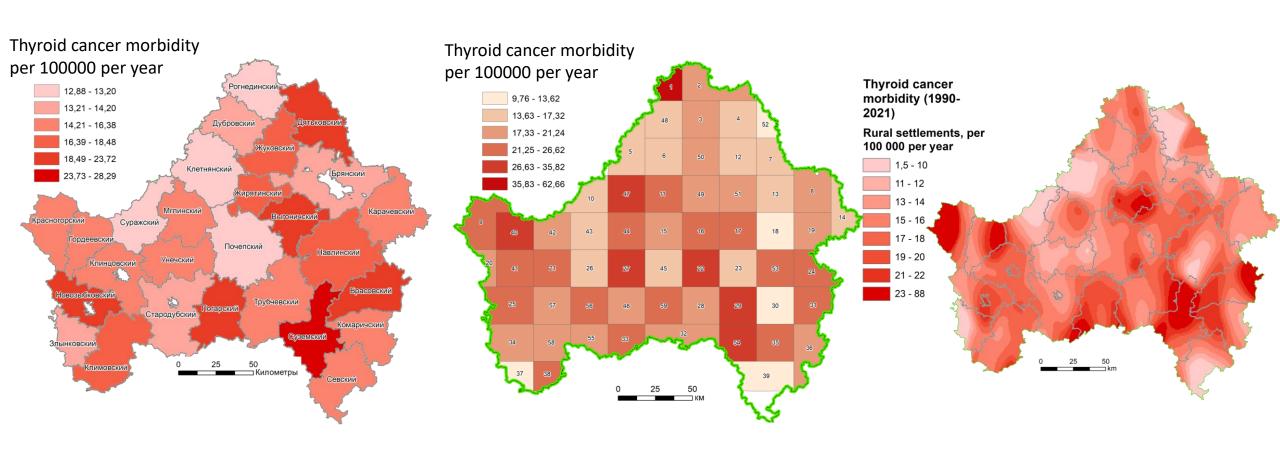


Spatial differentiation of thyroid cancer morbidity in rural settlements

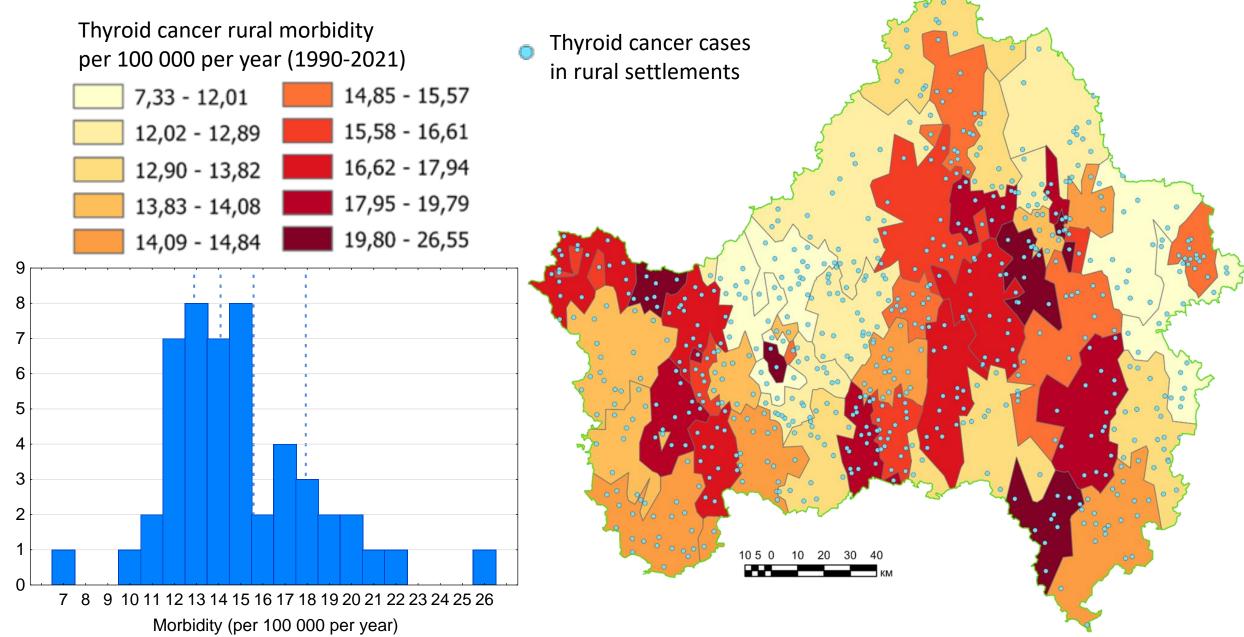
Administrative districts

Regular fishnet

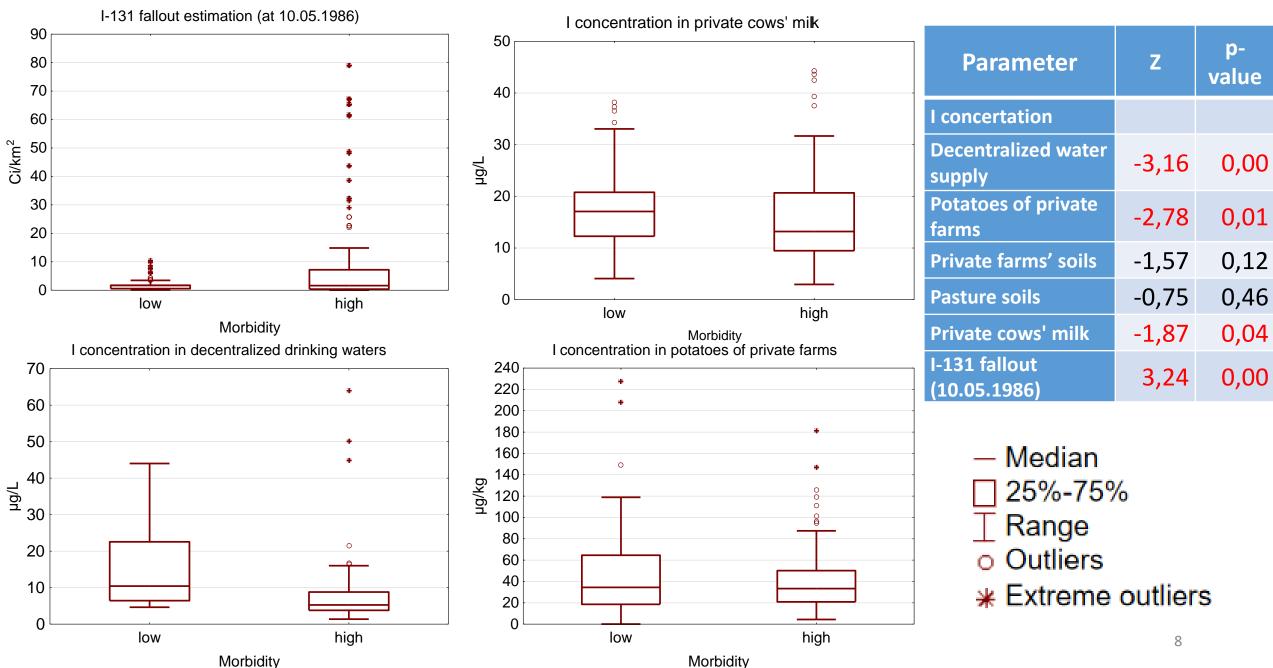
Kernel density estimation



Region redistricting by morbidity density



Comparative analysis of geochemical factors in low- and high- morbidity areas



The results

- The presence of a positive connection between **anthropogenic contamination** of the territory of the Bryansk region with ¹³¹I and the spatial differentiation of thyroid cancer in rural settlements was shown.
- In addition, a **possible significant contribution** of natural factors was found: iodine deficiency in food (potatoes, milk) and natural waters to the spatial differentiation of the distribution of thyroid cancer.
- The preliminary results obtained can be used for a larger scale verification.

