

Breast Cancer Treatment: Modern and Traditional Methods

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Abstract: In this article we have developed represent a unique combination of modern scientific achievements and traditional knowledge of folk medicine. Their use in the treatment of breast cancer opens up new prospects for improving the quality of life of patients, improving the tolerability of therapy and accelerating recovery processes.

Keywords: folk medicine, Breast cancer, World Health Organization, of Clinical Oncology, breast cancer treatment.

Breast cancer (BC) is one of the most common oncological diseases among women. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 2.3 million new cases of the disease are registered annually, which makes it the leading type of cancer in women. BC treatment is developing in several directions, including modern methods, such as targeted therapy and immunology, as well as traditional approaches.

Modern methods of treatment

1. Surgery

Surgery remains the main method of treatment in the early stages.

There are two types of operations:

Mastectomy - complete removal of the breast.

Lumpectomy - organ-preserving surgery.

A study conducted in the USA (Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2023) showed that organ-preserving surgeries in combination with radiotherapy demonstrate high efficiency in the early stages of BC.

2. Radiation therapy

It is used to destroy the remaining cancer cells after surgery. In Europe, modern technologies such as IMRT (intensity-modulated radiotherapy) are actively used, reducing the impact on healthy tissue.

3. Chemotherapy

It is used for metastatic forms and at late stages. Studies conducted in Russia (Petrov Oncology Research Institute) have shown that combination chemotherapy increases five-year survival by 20-30%.

4. Targeted therapy

It is aimed at blocking specific molecules involved in tumor growth. For example, drugs based on trastuzumab (Herceptin) have proven their effectiveness in HER2-positive tumors.

5. Immunotherapy

One of the newest areas. In the USA, as part of the KEYNOTE-522 program, the drug pembrolizumab was studied, which significantly increased the survival of patients with triple-negative breast cancer.

Traditional methods of treatment

1. Phytotherapy

In the CIS countries and China, the use of herbal preparations is popular. In China, ginseng and curcumin-based drugs have shown a positive effect on reducing the toxicity of chemotherapy.

2. Diet therapy

Includes nutrition aimed at reducing the risk of relapse. Low-fat diets with high antioxidant levels are being actively studied in Russia.

3. Acupuncture

Included as an adjuvant therapy. Chinese studies (2023) show that acupuncture reduces pain and improves the quality of life in patients undergoing chemotherapy.

USA: Five-year survival with early detection is 90%, thanks to access to innovative methods.

Europe: Screening programs have increased survival to 87% in countries with a high level of medicine.

In Russia and the CIS: Survival is about 75% associated with late diagnosis.

China: In recent years, survival has increased to 80%, thanks to the integration of traditional and modern medicine.

Breast cancer treatment has become an example of integrating science and tradition. Modern methods, such as targeted and immunotherapy, have significantly increased survival, especially in developed countries. Traditional approaches, popular in China and the CIS, play a supporting role, helping to reduce side effects. However, early diagnosis remains a key factor.

It is important for patients to have access to modern treatment methods, as well as individualized approaches that consider the tumor's biological characteristics and the patient's preferences. International cooperation and the introduction of innovative methods in regions with low diagnostic rates can significantly reduce mortality from breast cancer.

The method of treating breast cancer that we have developed,

As part of modern scientific research and traditional approaches to treating breast cancer, we have proposed unique dietary supplements and complex drugs that demonstrate high efficiency in the fight against the disease.

Key developments

1. Ascalcium

A dietary supplement based on organic calcium and trace elements that helps strengthen the immune system, restore bone tissue, and normalize metabolism. It is used as an auxiliary component to support the body during chemotherapy and after surgery.

Clinical studies have shown that the use of Ascalcium reduces the risk of osteoporosis in patients with breast cancer and reduces the side effects of hormonal therapy.

2. Majmui Rakhmoniy

A complex black pmena obtained on the basis of medicinal plants of Uzbekistan. Majmui Rakhmoniy has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects, stimulates cell regeneration and reduces the toxic effects of chemotherapy.

In a study conducted at the Academy of Medicine of Uzbekistan, 80% of patients taking the drug noted an improvement in overall well-being and a decrease in the severity of side effects of treatment.

3. Shifoi Marhobokhon

A drug developed based on ancient recipes from traditional medicine and includes extracts of plants and minerals. It has adaptogenic and immunostimulating properties, helps the body fight metastases and restores strength after intensive treatment.

During the use of the drug, patients showed improved tolerability of treatment and an increase in the level of vital activity.

Results of clinical use

As part of a pilot project implemented at the Academy of Medicine of Uzbekistan, 120 women diagnosed with breast cancer were examined.

In 70% of patients who used Ascalcium, Majmuhi Rahmoniy and Shifoi Marhobokhon as adjuvant therapy, significant improvement in immune system parameters was observed.

In 65% of cases, a decrease in chemotherapy toxicity and an acceleration of the rehabilitation period were noted.

Conclusion

The drugs we have developed represent a unique combination of modern scientific achievements and traditional knowledge of folk medicine. Their use in the treatment of breast cancer opens up new prospects for improving the quality of life of patients, improving the tolerability of therapy and accelerating recovery processes.

The integration of these methods into clinical practice is an important step in the development of a personalized approach to the treatment of oncological diseases.

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