

## **VIII. SUMMARY**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The large intestine is the final segment of the digestive tract, located between the small intestine and the rectum. Colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer (after prostate cancer and lung cancer) among men. Taking into consideration pathomorphological structure, it is adenocarcinoma in 90% of cases. Colorectal cancer can occur in any part of the large intestine, with the rectum being the most common location.

### **AIM OF THE STUDY**

1. Evaluation of the number of patients undergoing surgery for colorectal cancer in the years 2004-2008 and 2014-2018.
2. Assessment of the age and gender of patients hospitalized due to colorectal cancer, as well as selected subjective and objective symptoms, in the years 2004-2008 and 2014-2018.
3. Evaluation of complications in the course of colorectal cancer in hospitalized patients in the years 2004-2008 and 2014-2018.
4. Assessment of the applied method of treating colorectal cancer in the years 2004-2008 and 2014-2018.
5. Evaluation of early postoperative complications after colorectal cancer resection in the years 2004-2008 and 2014-2018.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The study involved a retrospective analysis of the medical histories of patients treated for colorectal cancer between 2004-2008 and 2014-2018. The years 2004-2008 were considered as Period I, while the years 2014-2018 were designated as Period II. During Period I, 252 patients were hospitalized with colorectal cancer, whereas during Period II, 319 patients were hospitalized with a diagnosis of colorectal cancer. The analysis also included selected subjective and objective symptoms, complications in the course of colorectal cancer, early postoperative complications in patients hospitalized due to colorectal cancer in Periods I and II, as well as treatment methods used in patients with colorectal cancer in Periods I and II.

In the statistical analysis to assess the relationships of qualitative characteristics,  $\chi^2$  Pearson's independence tests were employed. Changes in the frequency of occurrences over time were evaluated using the  $\chi^2$  test for linear trend. Comparisons of quantitative characteristics between subgroups were conducted using non-parametric Mann-Whitney tests.

Statistical hypotheses were verified assuming a type I error rate at  $\alpha=0.05$ . The calculations were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics software, version 26.0.