ONCOPATHOLOGY IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA IN THE FAR NORTH AND OTHER REGIONS OF WORLD

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INTRODUCTION

According to Lin CK, Hung HY, Christiani DC, Forastiere F, Lin RT. (2017) the pooled risk of lung cancer mortality for residents living nearby PICs was 1.03-fold higher than people living in non-PIC areas (95% CI = 0.98–1.09), with a low heterogeneity among studies (I^2 = 25.3%). Such effect was stronger by a factor of 12.6% for the year of follow-up started 1 year earlier (p-value = 0.034) [6]. Their and other researches meta-analysis gathering current evidence suggests only a slightly higher risk of lung cancer mortality among residents living nearby PICs, albeit such association didn't receive statistically significance [9, 14. Reasons for higher risks of early residential exposure to PICs might be attributable to the lack of or less stringent air pollution regulations. But the objective research Osakwe KA, Cooper K, Stewart D, Wainwright CL, Klein S. (2017) is to collate, synthesize and present the available evidence on the policies and guidance statements for remote healthcare practitioners on managing medical emergencies in the offshore oil and gas industry [12].

Results of Whitworth KW, Marshall AK, Symanski E. (2017) are suggestive of an association between maternal residential proximity to UGD-activity and preterm birth and fetal death. Quantifying chemical and non-chemical stressors among residents near UGD should be prioritized [16].

In the opinion of Cox RS, Irwin P, Scannell L, Ungar M, Bennett TD. (2017) although relatively few studies have specifically focused on children and youth in this context, the majority of this research uncovers a range of negative health impacts that are directly and indirectly related to the development and ongoing operations of natural resource production, particularly oil and gas, coal, and nuclear energy [1]. Psychosocial and cultural effects, however, remain largely unexamined and provide a rich avenue for further research [10].

Purpose of our the study was identify data on the incidence of diseases associated with environmental factors in the oil and gas industry.

METHODS

To obtain the data, we used the analysis of scientific data from different regions of the world.

RESULTS

Oil and gas development emits known hematological carcinogens, such as benzene, and increasingly occurs in residential areas [3, 7]. At present, there is growing interest in research examining the relationship between occupational stress and mental health. Mason KL, Retzer KD, Hill R, Lincoln JM. (2017) observed during 2003-2013, fatality rates for oil and gas extraction workers decreased for all causes of death except those associated with fall events, which increased 2% annually during 2003-2013 [8, 13]. Sixty-three fatal falls were identified, accounting for 15% of all fatal events.

It was showed in the oil and gas industry and demonstrates that diagnoses of a digestive and traumatic nature are the most frequent [4, 5]. A holistic approach to health (as opposed to a predominant focus on fitness to work) bears more attention to female.

CONCLUSION

Due to development of oil and gas industry a larger population has the potential for exposure to known hematologic carcinogens, further study is clearly needed to substantiate both our positive and negative findings. Future studies should incorporate information on oil and gas development activities and production levels, as well as levels of specific pollutants of interest (e.g. benzene) near homes, schools, and day care centers; provide age-specific residential histories; compare cases to controls without cancer; and address other potential confounders, and environmental stressors [2, 11]. The use of rigorous methodologies to assess environmental, social and health impacts of specific interventions is crucial to disentangle the various components of environmental questions and to inform public opinion [15]. It was exercise highlights the knowledge gaps that need filling and taking into due consideration before future transnational and cross-border monitoring and management plans and activities can be addressed in in the oil and gas industry.

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