

CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS OF EPIDEMIC OF HEPATITIS C IN UZBEKISTAN AND UKRAINE

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Introduction. The urgency of the problem of chronic viral hepatitis is related to their high level of social, medical and economic significance. Viral hepatitis is a global one, as the scale of the spread of the globe; it far exceeds all known infectious diseases. That hepatitis C is the main cause of the formation of the whole group of chronic liver diseases - chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma.

Aim. To study epidemiological situation with hepatitis C in Uzbekistan and Ukraine.

According to WHO, in the world are infected with HCV about 3 % of the world population of these, more than 170 million. Patients with chronic hepatitis Can the number of infected people reaches 500 million. Man. According to experts, the number of people infected with the virus around the world is growing every year. Regional features that has epidemiology of hepatitis C is obviously related to the standard of living and quality of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance. In the 21st century, this pathology is one of the leading competing with HIV and tuberculosis. Disease, Hepatitis C is dangerous in that it has a long incubation period. Most infected people the disease is in a latent form.

Hepatitis C is everywhere, but not evenly spread. It was found that hepatitis C is an urgent public health issue and the Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Officially hepatitis C in Uzbekistan has started to register in 1998. In the next 10 years, the frequency of chronic viral hepatitis C increased by 4 times. But in 2010 compared with 2009, the incidence of viral hepatitis decreased by 18,6 % due to the improvement of material and technical basis of virological laboratories, as well as modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of patients. In 2012, it issued an order of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to improve the fight against viral hepatitis in the country. Based on the available data, approximately 50 - 60 % of cases of hepatitis C in the country caused, by the infection in hospitals. The proportion of injecting drug users is not high. For example, according to the epidemiological surveillance carried out in 2011, prevalence among injecting drug users, hepatitis C was 20,9 % (28,5 % in 2010), although formal studies on the prevalence of drug use among the general population assessment in the Republic of Uzbekistan was conducted. To date official statistics on the incidence of hepatitis C in Uzbekistan could not be found in the public domain. With high probability data either were not published by the government or medical experts.

According to the WHO - in Ukraine up to 8% of the population is living with hepatitis C virus. Ukraine ranks first in Europe in terms of the spread of hepatitis C. However, the majority of Ukrainian patients do not know about the disease, due to the long latency period of the onset of the disease and with minor symptoms, masquerading as other diseases associated with a slight malaise and depression.

For the first time in Ukraine officially register the incidence of hepatitis C started in 1994. By the year 2010, and to date the disease was observed growth of which increased during this period by almost 7 times. Please note that the official registration data is likely incomplete, because it is impossible to consider the cases of acute viral hepatitis, which occur without jaundice (acute hepatitis C, the proportion of such patients is about 80 %).

The official registration of hepatitis C, mainly icteric form of acute infectious process, conducted in Ukraine since 2003. Most often, hepatitis C can be detected during random clinical research. 80 % of patients exhibit this virus already at a chronic stage, 15 % of them may develop cirrhosis, and at 7,10 % - liver cancer. Due to the late diagnosis of hepatitis C virus and are called "tender" killer".

The disease is aggravated by the fact that the HIV / AIDS epidemic in Ukraine continues. According to statistics, about 30 % of those infected with HIV are also infected with hepatitis C. In Ukraine, among the social groups, leading place injecting drug users and sex-workers. In these groups favorable conditions for the transfer of mixed infections parenteral and sexual transmission routes. Considerable percentage allocated and the transmission of infection through blood transfusions and surgical interventions. Among the age groups, about 75 % of cases of hepatitis C are young people of working age 15-29. In Ukraine there are government programs for which medication is helping children's t adult population, but this is not enough, as it covers only 17 % of the population.

No serious control measures such as vaccination against hepatitis C, optionally also in most cases asymptomatic course of the disease leads to the annual growth of the number of infected people in the world.

The improvement of the epidemiological situation on the incidence of hepatitis C is an important factor to obtain objective information. This can be achieved thanks to the timely detection of various forms of the infection process, the implementation of state programs of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of patients with acute and chronic hepatitis forms. The important factor is to improve the quality of care.

Conclusions. In connection with the problems of globalization, the growth of the disease worldwide each year on July 28, is World Hepatitis Day. The main purpose of this event is to draw attention to the problems of awareness about the incidence of viral hepatitis with an appeal to the public, policy makers and health professionals to act without delay to prevent HIV infections and deaths from hepatitis.