

# RESEARCH INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY IN THE WORLD AND IN UKRAINE

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**Introduction.** In modern medicine, the social aspects of managing patients with epilepsy and their quality of life are very important. Epilepsy is a chronic brain disorder that manifests itself in people all over the world. For this disease, typical attacks are manifested in the form of short-term uncontrolled trial in any part of the body (partial convulsions) or throughout the body (generalized convulsions). According to WHO, in many countries of the world there is no proper information on the epidemiology of the disease, which in turn contributes to the improvement of the disadvantages of organizing medical and pharmaceutical assistance. Thus, more than 75% of the 40 million people with epilepsy in the world do not receive adequate treatment.

The **aim** of our work is to analyze the rates of morbidity and prevalence of epilepsy patients in the world and in Ukraine.

**Research methods.** The research used historical, retrospective and system-analytical methods.

The main **research material.** According to the results of the analysis of the data of scientific literature it was established that in 2017 the epidemiological indicators of the prevalence of epilepsy in the world amounted to 49.4-58 persons per 100 thousand population. It should be noted that high prevalence rates were observed in individuals over the age of 60 years and in children under the age of 16 years. Indicators of sexually transmitted diseases were distributed as follows: males 50.7 patients per 100 thousand population, women 46.2 patients. Thus, men are more prone to the development of this disease.

In 2017, the incidence of epilepsy in developing countries (Brazil, Argentina, Turkey, Mexico, etc.) was 68.7 patients per 100 thousand population, which in turn

exceeded the indicators of developed countries (US, Japan , Germany, etc.), where 43.4 patients per 100 thousand population were registered.

In the United States, according to the CDC (The Centres for Disease Control and Prevention), 181,000 cases of epilepsy are diagnosed annually. The incidence is higher in patients younger than 3 years of age and older than 65 years. African-Americans and socially disadvantaged people are more susceptible to the disease.

The prevalence of epilepsy in most European countries ranges from 80 to 230 cases per 100,000 population.

According to the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, regions with high rates of registered cases in 2017 belonged to Kyiv, where 5776 to 6091 patients per year were registered, 5562 – 6809 were in Kiev and 4741-5345 were Zaporizhzhya, respectively. Dnipropetrovsk, Lviv and Odesa regions were included in the group with average indicators – from 4566 to 5706 cases. The last 19 regions form regions with a relatively low level. According to most epidemiological studies conducted in our country and abroad, today there is an increase in the proportion of epilepsy in the overall structure of diseases of the nervous system from 0.5% to 1.2%.

In Ukraine, according to recent data, there are as many as 100,000 people with epilepsy, but this figure is likely to be underestimated, taking into account the world average world prevalence rate. Due to the provision of assistance to patients with epilepsy by neurologists and psychiatrists and, accordingly, due to double coding and registration of clinical and expert epidemiology, the statistical data, in our opinion, are fundamentally incorrect and require new regulation.

**Conclusions.** Thus, the analysis of statistical reporting, which characterizes the incidence and prevalence of epilepsy in Ukraine, has established that the epidemiology of epilepsy has recently been insufficiently studied and requires constant systemic control.