

ANALYSIS OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN UKRAINE AND ALL OVER THE WORLD

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Bronchial asthma (BA) is one of the most common chronic diseases affecting people of all ages (5-8% of the population). The prevalence of asthma varies greatly between countries and regions: according to the European Community Respiratory Health Survey (ECRHS), the incidence rate in different populations ranges from 2% to 25.5%. This indicator depends on a number of factors, namely: the intensity of allergens, environmental pollution, changes in immune reactivity and genetic characteristics of man.

Statistic shows that in many countries there is a tendency to increase the incidence, disability and mortality of BA.

According to official data, today there are about 300 million patients with BA in the world, and according to forecasts by 2025 this number will increase to 400 million, BA is the cause of every 250th death in the world and 1% disability. Today, millions of people in the world suffer from this serious disease: about 250 thousand patients die from BA a year, including in the USA - 5 thousand, in the Great Britain - 1,5 thousand. In Europe for the last 20 years mortality from asthma has increased almost 3 times, the frequency of calls for emergency help also increased (for example, in the USA - in 1,2 times: from 58.8 per 10 thousand population in 1992 to 72.1 - in 2017). At the same time, 82% of asthma patients in Europe and 75% in the United States complain of insufficient disease control.

In recent years, Ukraine has maintained a stable trend in morbidity and mortality from BA. According to leading domestic pulmonologists, the prevalence of BA is now about 5%, ie 2.3 million patients. The mortality rate in Ukraine is 3 cases per 100 thousand population. This is largely due to ineffective pharmacotherapy of bronchial asthma.

Since 2014, Ukraine has been implementing a public health system aimed at preventing disease, increasing life expectancy and promoting good health. Unfortunately, today we see the underdiagnosis of a number of diseases, including asthma. The reasons for the underdiagnosis of asthma in children include a shortage of specialists, ignorance of the criteria and symptoms of the diagnosis by doctors, the negative attitude of relatives to the diagnosis, as well as the need for inpatient examination to establish the diagnosis.

Thus, given the high rates of morbidity and mortality. significant problems in the diagnosis and pharmaceutical provision of asthma in adults and children, it is fair to say that today BA in the world is associated with significant socio-economic burden and impact on the health economy, which determines the priority in preventing the development, diagnosis and treatment of BA.