

RESEARCH OF INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE RATE OF DIGESTIVE DISEASES AMONG THE UKRAINIAN POPULATION

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Today in Ukraine gastrointestinal diseases occupy the third place in the structure of chronic morbidity of the Ukrainian population, fifth place - in the structure of causes of hospitalization and death, seventh and eighth - in the structure of the initial transfer to disability and temporary disability respectively. In addition, diseases of the digestive system are serious problem in Ukraine, as in most cases are chronic diseases.

Continuous and relapsing flow of disease is accompanied by a significant decrease in quality of life that determines diseases of the digestive system as important medical and social problem and makes it necessary to search for new directions of improving prevention and treatment of these diseases.

On the basis of the above mentioned, the aim of our study was a retrospective analysis of prevalence and morbidity rate of diseases of the digestive system of the population of different age groups in Ukraine.

The results of analysis of the dynamics of morbidity rate of diseases of the digestive system of the Ukrainian population show its decrease in all age groups. Thus, over the period reduction in the incidence rate ranged from -17.73% in the age group 0 to 6 years to 7 to 14 years -3.03%, with an average rate of decline in Ukraine 7.4%. However, it should be noted that infant morbidity has the highest compared with older age groups (table. 1).

Table 1

Dynamics of incidence rate of diseases of the digestive system in the population by age groups in Ukraine, 2009-2013 (per 100000 people of the corresponding age)

Age group		Year					2013/2009 (%)
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
0-6 years	incidence	5064.2	4937.9	4576.3	4324.7	4166.4	-17.73
	prevalence	7734.0	7404.5	7075.8	6733.8	6417.3	-17.02
7-14 years	incidence	5779.1	5710.6	5684.3	5641.1	5604.1	-3.03
	prevalence	18778.2	18515.3	18291.4	17981.7	17851.4	-4.94

15-17 years	incidence	5456.2	5248.9	5313.4	5325.3	5148.6	-5.64
	prevalence	21037.1	20935.1	20744.1	20603.6	20418.3	-2.94
above the age of 18, including:	incidence	4923.9	4864.9	4778.6	4674.7	4557.7	-7.44
	prevalence	36598.6	36625.1	37129.8	37571.6	37575.6	2.67
working-age	incidence	2673.6	2617.6	2567.1	2530.2	2468.0	-7.69
	prevalence	15677.8	15791.5	15822.6	15918.7	15852.0	1.11
persons older than working-age	incidence	2455.0	2444.6	2442.3	2371.0	2336.8	-4.81
	prevalence	26246.3	26678.6	26853.2	26985.6	27097.9	3.24

According to Table 1, during the analyzed period the prevalence rate of diseases of the digestive system among people of working age increased from 15677.8 cases per 100000 of corresponding population in 2009 to 15852.0 cases in 2013 (growth rate - 1.11%) and among population in older age groups – from 26246.3 to 27 097.9 cases respectively (growth rate - 3.24%) with a decrease of this index in children aged 0-6 years from 7734.0 6 to 417.3 cases (rate reduction - 17.02%).

The analysis shows that the prevalence rate of diseases of the digestive system gradual increases with the years - from 7734.0 cases per 100000 of corresponding population in the age group 0-6 years to 36598.6 in people aged 18 years and older.

Another concern is the fact that a significant number of patients with gastroenterological pathology is in the working-age group of the population, prevalence of which in 2013 totaled 15852 cases per 100000 of corresponding population.

Thus, the analysis of the dynamics of the incidence and prevalence rate of diseases of the digestive system among the age groups revealed diverse trends, including decrease in incidence in all age groups, which ranged from -17.73% in the age group 0-6 years to -3.03% in age group 7-14 years with an average rate of decrease in Ukraine by 7.4%. However, over the period observed increase in prevalence among HOTA those of working age and older age groups (1.11% and 24% respectively) while reducing the rate of children aged 0-6 years (-17.02%) .

However, during the analyzed period increase in prevalence rate of diseases of the digestive system among working age and older age groups (by 1.11% and 24% respectively) with decreasing rate of children aged 0-6 years (-17.02%) is observed.