ASPECTS OF GRANTING OF TUBERCULOSIS CARE IN KHARKIV REGION

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Introduction. Currently, the indicators of morbidity of tuberculosis around the world remains high. Tuberculosis specialists notes the following main reasons for the deterioration of the epidemiological situation: lower living standards, increase stress, reduced immunity, deteriorating state of the environment.

Aim. Analyz the providing of TB care to residents of Kharkiv region.

Materials and methods. Analysis of statistical reporting forms of service tuberculosis of region.

Results and discussion. Manageres of many medical establishments at all levels are responsible to the problem of tuberculosis and they developed and adopted the Local protocols of care and routes of patient. Collaboration of medical institutions of general network under designed protocols contributed to increased detection of infectious forms of tuberculosis in outpatient.

Indicator of detection of micobateria by sputum smear in microscopy result in medical laboratories increased from 1.4% to 2.3%. However, the indicator targets not achieved. In 2012-2013 to improve the early detection of tuberculosis were purchased 9 mobile digital X-ray and X-ray equipment updated in all central district hospitals in the Kharkiv region. It should be noted that in 2015 the observed increase in morbidity of 3.3% or 42 people more compared to last year.

In the laboratory of the Regional Tuberculosis Dispensary №1 functioning equipment for molecular genetic diagnosis of tuberculosis (GeneXpert) and for fast determine the sensitivity to antimycobacterial drugs (MTB DRplus). According to the registry, 7% of registered patients first diagnosed of tuberculosis will not chekced out by this assay. All health care establishments in 100% provided with necessary drugs to treat and diagnosis TB, that was received of state budget and the Global Fund. However, the effectiveness of treatment is at not sufficient level. Monitoring visits to health care institutions of the region with the support of USAID «Strengthening TB Control in Ukraine" are doing in order to monitor the implementation of TB care program. Only 40.6% of patients receiving outpatient treatment with social support.

Conclusions. Despite the progress achieved in combating tuberculosis, does still exist number of important problem in region. Requires giving attention to the targeted selection of contingents to the survey, primarily bacteriological. Number of cases of the combined pathology - TB / HIV infection increasing, and tuberculosis remains one of the main causes of mortality of patients with HIV.