

возбудителю были выявлены у 18 женщин, что в относительном выражении равнялось 11%.

Два возбудителя в составе микст-инфекции было верифицировано у 50 женщин, что составило 30,3%. 3 инфекции выявлены у 44 (26,7%), 4 микст-инфекции – у 29 (17,5%), 5-ть – у 14 (8,5%) лиц женского пола. 6-ть микст инфекций было верифицировано у 11 женщин, что составляло 6,7%.

Как видно из полученных данных, частота выявления специфических IgG к возбудителям микст TORCH-инфекций у лиц женского пола была выше, чем у мужчин. Это картина является неблагоприятной, так как это является фактором риск развития опасных состояний во время беременности.

Выводы:

1. Микст TORCH-инфекции имеют тенденцию к возрастанию среди людей обоего пола.

2. Своевременное проведение анализов и лечения позволит не только улучшить профилактику микст TORCH-инфекций, но и снизить частоту рождения детей с различными пороками и уродствами, что имеет важное значение в современной медицине.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ALLERGIC DISEASES IN KHARKIV AND KHARKIV REGIONS FOR THE PERIOD 2016-2020

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Introduction. The presence of allergies in humans does not depend on gender and age. Allergies can occur at any age. According to the World Health Organization, allergies affect about 40 percent of the world's population, one in three people.

The aim of the work was to analyze statistical data on allergic diseases in Kharkiv and Kharkiv region for 2016-2020.

Research methods: statistical.

Results and discussion.

According to statistics, in 2016, 1,353 cases of allergic diseases were registered in Kharkiv and Kharkiv region. Of these, 366 cases of atopic dermatitis were registered. Among the adult population, 60 people fell ill, 19 cases among adolescents aged 15-18 and 287 children under the age of 14. Bronchial asthma was 288 cases. This is 209 cases among the adult population, 9 adolescents and 70 children. The proportion of allergic rhinitis in these studies was 699 reported cases. This is 520 cases among the adult population, 16 adolescents and 163 children.

Compared to 2015, the number of cases of atopic dermatitis decreased among the adult population and among children under 14 years of age. Compared to 2015, the number of cases of bronchial asthma among all groups of the represented population decreased. Compared to 2015, the number of cases of allergic rhinitis among all groups of the represented population decreased. In the first 3 months of 2017, 1,539 cases of allergic diseases were registered in Kharkiv and Kharkiv region.

Of these, 294 cases of atopic dermatitis were registered. Among the adult population, 40 people fell ill (in 2016, 60 cases during the same period), 19 cases among adolescents aged 15-18 (in 2016, 60 cases during the same period) and 235 children under the age of 14 (in 2016). - 287). Bronchial asthma was 313 cases. These are 233 cases among the adult population (209 cases in the same period in 2016), 3 adolescents (9 in 2016) and 77 children (70 in 2016). The proportion of allergic rhinitis in these studies was 932 reported cases. These are 646 cases among the adult population (520 cases for the same period in 2016), 21 adolescents (16 in 2016) and 265 children.

Compared to 2016, the number of cases of atopic dermatitis in all groups of the represented population decreased. Compared to 2016, the number of cases of bronchial asthma among adolescents decreased, and among adults and children increased.

Compared to 2016, the number of cases of allergic rhinitis among all population groups has increased. In 2018, 1577 cases of allergic diseases were registered in Kharkiv and Kharkiv region. Of these, 308 cases of atopic dermatitis were registered. Among the adult population, 101 people fell ill, 29 cases among adolescents aged 15-18 and 178 children under 14. Bronchial asthma was 458 cases. This is 185 cases among the adult population, 5 adolescents and 268 children. The proportion of allergic rhinitis in these studies was 645 reported cases. This is 645 cases among the adult population, 36 adolescents and 130 children (in 2016 - 163).

Compared to 2017, the number of cases of bronchial asthma among all groups of the population changed as follows: among adults the number of cases decreased by 48 cases, among adolescents aged 15-18 years the number of cases increased by 2, and among children the number of cases increased by 191.

Compared to 2017, the number of cases of allergic rhinitis among adults has not changed, among adolescents the number of cases has increased by 15, and among children has increased almost 2 times. The following conclusions can be drawn: compared to 2017, the number of cases of atopic dermatitis among the adult population increased by 41 cases, among adolescents aged 15-18 years increased by 10 cases, and among children under 14 years decreased by 220 cases.

In 2019, 1490 cases of allergic diseases were registered in Kharkiv and Kharkiv region. Of these, 353 cases of atopic dermatitis were registered. Among the adult population, 67 people fell ill, 23 cases among adolescents aged 15-18 and 263 children under the age of 14. Bronchial asthma was 331 cases. This is 246 cases among the adult population, 9 adolescents and 76 children. The proportion of allergic rhinitis in these studies was 806 reported cases. This is 563 cases among the adult population, 23 adolescents and 163 children.

Compared to 2018, the number of cases of atopic dermatitis among adults and adolescents decreased by 34 cases, and among children under 14 increased by 85 cases.

Compared to 2018, the number of cases of bronchial asthma among the adult population increased by 61 cases, among adolescents increased by 4 cases, and among children under 14 decreased by 192 cases.

Compared to 2018, the number of cases of allergic rhinitis among the adult population decreased by 82 cases, among adolescents decreased by 13 cases, and among children increased by 90 cases.

In 2020, 2772 cases of allergic diseases were registered in Kharkiv and Kharkiv region. Of these, 354 cases of atopic dermatitis were registered. Among the adult population, 73 people fell ill, 16 cases among adolescents aged 15-18 and 265 children under the age of 14. Bronchial asthma was 392 cases. This is 296 cases among the adult population, 14 adolescents and 82 children. The proportion of allergic rhinitis in these studies was 1013 reported cases. These are 568 cases among the adult population, 33 cases among adolescents and 412 children.

Compared to 2019, the number of cases of atopic dermatitis among the adult population increased by 6 cases among adolescents decreased by 7 cases, and among children under 14 almost did not change, increased by 2 cases.

Compared to 2019, the number of cases of bronchial asthma among the adult population increased by 50 cases, among adolescents increased by 5 cases, and among children under 14 increased by 6 cases.

Compared to 2019, the number of cases of allergic rhinitis among the adult population increased by 5 cases, among adolescents - by 10 cases, and among children - by 192 cases.

Conclusions. The registration of cases of seeking medical care does not reflect the prevalence of allergic diseases: on the one hand, it is obvious that doctors receive independent advice, mostly from people with serious illnesses. Moreover, the vast majority of patients, given the presence of allergists only in cities, turn to therapists, which due to certain features of domestic statistics also leads to ignoring the true frequency of AD. According to the literature, it is established that the prevalence of AD is 6-10 times higher than the officially registered one. The lack of detection of various forms of AD in Ukraine is very significant.

Analyzing the statistics of morbidity in Kharkiv and Kharkiv region for 2016 - 2020, we can draw the following conclusions: - the prevalence of hypertension in Ukraine is mainly determined by the results of statistical reports; - statistical reports are formed at the request of patients seeking medical care.

These data may not reflect the true prevalence of asthma. Knowledge of the real prevalence of blood pressure and the causes of their occurrence, age of patients, its development would allow to plan programs for early prevention and timely diagnosis of allergies and alleviate the condition of patients and their families.