

health is a priority in state planning. In the long term, however, continued investment will be required to achieve the goal of universal health coverage.

ANALYSIS OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS IN MOROCCO

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Introduction. The healthcare industry in Morocco is constantly evolving. Despite the problems in financing the healthcare industry, providing the population with medical and pharmaceutical care is the main priority of the state. The events of 2019, namely the coronavirus pandemic, have made their own adjustments to the organization of the process of providing pharmaceutical care. For this reason, the analysis of the epidemiological indicators of the population of Morocco becomes relevant.

Aim of the research is to analyze the indicators of population growth; deaths from the most common diseases in Morocco.

Materials and methods. The research used materials from open databases of statistical information (WHO, Statistics, Moroccan Innovation and Health). Methods - information generalization, analytical.

Results and discussion. Statistics on population growth in Morocco from 2010 to 2020 showed that growth increased on average over the study period by 1.7% over the previous year. The largest growth was noted in the period from 2012 to 2013 - 1.43%, and the smallest in 2018-2019 - 1.2%, respectively. At the same time, in 2019, the dynamics of population growth is declining, this may be caused by the cause of the pandemic and partial quarantine restrictions.

It is also worth noting that "the crude birth rate, which indicates the number of births occurring during the year, per 1000 people of the population" in 2019 was 18.5 per 1000 inhabitants. It should be noted that the highest coefficient was in 2010-2011 - 21, 21, respectively.

An analysis of the mortality rate of the Moroccan population aged 15 to 60 showed that in 2019 the female mortality rate was 60.94 per 1000 adult women, while the male mortality rate was 71.06 per 1000 adult men. On average, in 2019, there were about 7.06 deaths per 1000 inhabitants, both female and male.

At the same time, the average life expectancy in 2019 was 76.68 years, which is 2.68 times higher than in 2009.

Conclusions. Epidemiological parameters in Morocco remain unstable, which requires additional research.