

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN CHILDREN OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Relevance. Infectious morbidity in children remains of great relevance until now. Infectious pathology takes a leading place in the structure of childhood diseases, accounting for about 75-80% of all cases of diseases. In the structure of mortality in children, infectious causes are detected in 80% of cases. Over the past 5 years, the number of children under 1 year old who died from generalized forms of infections, including viral etiology (62%), has increased 2.5 times, most of which are not recognized during life [1].

Purpose of the study: To study the epidemiological situation of morbidity and mortality in children of the first year of life from infectious diseases in the Republic of Kazakhstan over the past 20 years.

Materials and methods. Analyzed the data of official statistics of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 20 years (1998, 2003, 2008, 2013 and 2018). Study design: retrospective epidemiological analysis.

A sample of data for a retrospective epidemiological analysis of morbidity and mortality from infectious diseases in children of the first year of life was carried out from the statistical collection "Health of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the activities of health organizations" of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Results and discussion. In 2018 the incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases was 21.8 cases per 1000 children in the first year of life. This is 4.6 times less than in 1998 (101.1 cases per 1000 children of the first year of life), almost 2.5 times less than in 2003 and 2008 (53.6 and 57.8 cases per 1000 children of the first year life, respectively), and 1.8 times less than in 2013 (39.7 cases per 1000 children in the first year of life) [2-6].

From the general incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases, intestinal infections should be noted. Today, acute intestinal infections are a serious problem, especially among the child population. According to medical statistics, acute intestinal infections in the Republic of Kazakhstan rank second among the most frequent diseases, and in summer they increase several times [6]. In 2018, the incidence rate was 10.6 cases per 1000 children in the first year of life. Compared to previous years, the incidence of intestinal infections has decreased by 7 times [2-6].

The incidence rate of acute upper respiratory tract infections has significantly decreased, which in 2018 amounted to 350.7 cases per 100 children in the first year of life (in 1998 and 2003 this indicator was 870.4 and 866.0, respectively, in 2008, 799.8 cases and 2013 548.9 cases per 1000 children in the first year of life) [2-6].

Currently, the most serious problem in the pathology of young children is infection of the lower respiratory tract, especially pneumonia [7]. In 2018, 25.5 cases were registered per 1000 children in the first year of life. This is 1.7 times lower than in 1998 (43.2 cases per 1000 children in the first year of life). This indicator is marked by a positive trend in decline, since in 2008 and 2013 the number of cases was 1.8 times more than in 2018 (45.8 and 44.5 cases per 1000 children in the first year of life, respectively) [2-6].

The mortality rate of children in the first year of life is one of the main indicators of public health [8]. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, there is a positive trend in the reduction of infant mortality rates. According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2018, the mortality rate of children under 5 years old was 10.11 cases per 1000 births [6]. The mortality rate from infectious and parasitic diseases in children of the first year of life was 3.66 cases (per 10,000 live births). This figure is 6.6 times less than in 1998 (24.2 cases per 10,000 live births). Of all infectious and parasitic diseases in 2018, the mortality rate from intestinal infections was 0.1 cases per 10,000 live births, which is 141 times less than in 1998 (14.1 cases per 10,000 live births), 33 times less than in 2003 (3.3 cases per 10,000 live births), 23 times less than in 2008 (2.3 cases per 10,000 live births) and 4.1 times less than in 2013 (0.41 cases per 10,000 live births) [2-6].

Conclusion. The epidemiological situation of infectious diseases in children of the first year of life in the Republic of Kazakhstan has stabilized. The incidence rates of infectious and parasitic diseases in children of the first year of life decreased by 4.6 times. Also, the incidence rates of acute intestinal infections have dropped by 7 times. Mortality rates from infectious and parasitic diseases have decreased by 6.6 times. To further support and improve the epidemiological situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is necessary to keep such course.

List of used literature.

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