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**EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CHILDHOOD
INCIDENCE RATES OF THE PERVOMAISKY DISTRICT
OF MINSK SOME INFECTIONS DISEASES**

Children's infections are a group of infectious diseases, which are registered in the vast majority in a childhood, are transmitted from the patient to the healthy child and are capable to get epidemic distribution (that is, have a flare or mass character).

The aim of the present study was to carry out the analysis of a case rate by some infectious pathologies recorded among the children's population of the Pervomaisky district of Minsk.

In the observation period from 2008 to 2014 the analysis of indicators showed that there are statistically significant differences in some years and for the end of the period studied in the comparison with the beginning for a SARS, poliomyelitis, herpes infection, salmonellosis, and scarlet fever. In case rate indicators by an angina and a trichinosis of statistically significant differences were not found. Analysis of long-term dynamics in the period 2008–2014 is not allowed to reveal the obvious trends in the incidence of salmonella, trichinosis and angina. In the dynamics of the morbidity of a SARS two tendencies become perceptible: since 2008–2011 increase of a incidence rates, since 2011–2014 depression of a incidence rates. The unstable tendency in dynamics of a incidence rates was noted by a poliomyelitis ($R_2 = 0,6758$); herpes infection ($R_2 = 0,5194$); scarlatina ($R_2 = 0,4676$). Analysis of the structure of infectious morbidity of the child population of the Pervomaisky district of Minsk has showed that both at the beginning and at the end of the observation period the 1st rank place is taken by SARS (56.00%), the 2nd place other infectious diseases (38.00%), the 3rd place flu (3.50%), the 4th – pneumonia (0.64%), the 5th place – angina (0.23%).

The carried-out epidemiological analysis showed that in the long-term dynamics of child morbidity of the Pervomaisky district of Minsk for the period 2008–2014 some infectious diseases taped various tendencies. It will allow to develop further the correct strategy of holding preventive and anti-epidemic actions.