

especially in Gomel and Brest region. It was connected with so called “iodine blow” on the background of iodine deficiency in environment.

The aim of this work was to study the levels of incidence of thyroid cancer in the town of Pinsk and Pinsk district and compare them with levels in Brest region and Belarus.

Comparative evaluation of statistical data of the incidence of thyroid cancer in the population of Pinsk and Pinsk district, Brest region and the Republic of Belarus in the period 2009–2016 has been done.

During analyzing period, we can see tendency for growth of the incidence of thyroid cancer in the population of Pinsk and Pinsk district (236 per 100 thousand in 2009 and 390 per 100 thousand in 2016). The difference between 2009 and 2016 years was not significant.

22 cases of TC were registered during 2012–2016 years. in children of Pinsk and Pinsk district. We didn't reveal significant difference in the incidence of TC in children during this period (0,13 per thousand in 2012 and 2013; 0,2 per thousand in 2014; 0,03 per thousand in 2015 and 0,1 per thousand in 2016).

We revealed steady significant growth of TC morbidity during 2009–2016 years in Brest region (244 per 100 thousand in 2009 and 399 per 100 thousand in 2016).

The incidence of TC in the population of Pinsk and Pinsk district was significantly lower, than in Brest region in 2006 ($p < 0,05$), in, in 2014 and 2016 ($p < 0,01$) and in 2013 ($p < 0,001$). The incidence of TC in the population of Pinsk and Pinsk district in 2010–2011 was significantly higher ($p < 0,05$).

During analyzing period the incidence of TC in the population of Pinsk and Pinsk was significantly lower than in Republic of Belarus in 2009 ($p < 0,05$ in 2010; $p < 0,01$ in 2010, 2012 and 2014; $p < 0,001$ in 2013 and 2016).

Almost the same situation was noticed with morbidity during 2009-2016 years in Brest region in comparison with Republic of Belarus.

DYNAMICS OF BACTERIAL AND VIRAL INFECTIONS OF RESPIRATORY TRACT IN SLUTSK REGION

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In this paper the results of health status monitoring of the population of Slutsk and Slutsk district for the period 2011–2015 on the main incidence of morbidity of respiratory tract infections are represented. The comparative analysis of the morbidity of bacterial and viral respiratory tract infections has been implemented, the structure of nosologies, the age composition of the diseased and the annual dynamics of the incidence of respiratory infections in the district has been examined.

Keywords: respiratory tract, morbidity of infection, contagiousity, epidemic situation, vaccination, dynamics.

The present stage of epidemiology and infectology is characterized by the recognition that infectious diseases occupy leading positions in human pathology. Respiratory infections take the first place in the structure of infectious pathology and appear the most common and uncontrolled diseases causing significant damage to the health of population and the economies of countries around the world.

The aim of this work is to monitor the health status of residents of Slutsk and Slutsk district with the study of the dynamics of the incidence of bacterial and viral respiratory tract infections.

To realize this aim, the annual bulletins of Slutsk Zonal Hygiene and Epidemiology Center were analysed on the main incidence of morbidity and health of the inhabitants of Slutsk district, data of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus.

The study found out that in Slutsk district for the period of 2011–2015 the greatest contribution in the structure of the morbidity of bacterial infections of the airways is made by tuberculosis (70,89 %) and scarlet fever (27,48 %).

The analysis of long-term dynamics of active tuberculosis morbidity of the population of Minsk region and Slutsk district demonstrates a moderate downward trend, however, there is a tendency to increase the proportion of patients with multidrug-resistant (MDR), which in 2015 was recorded at the level of 22,22 % of newly diagnosed patients with active tuberculosis. The major part of the sick accounts for the asocial layers of the population (2015 – 48,52 %) and the age from 45 to 64 years. Among patients, 66,67 % with bacilli (BK +). In 2015 6 cases of death from tuberculosis infection (MDR 80 %) were registered. The peak of morbidity was registered in 2011.

The highest morbidity of scarlet fever in the last 5 years was recorded in 2012. It was found out that the incidence of scarlet fever in the urban population (2015 – 7,91 cases per 100,000 population) is higher than the level of the incidence of the rural population (5,97 cases per 100,000 population). In the age structure of the diseased, children of 3–8 years old predominate (86,36 %).

There is a stable epidemic situation for meningococcal infection: the last time cases of meningococcal disease were registered in 2013 – 8,11 % of all bacterial infections of the respiratory tract (3 cases, or 3,22 per 100,000 population). In the region, cases of infectious mononucleosis are also recorded: In 2015 15 cases were registered, or 16,14 cases per 100 thousand people, this is 1,31 times higher than the regional indicator. There were no cases of diphtheria, pertussis, paracottus, and there are also no so-called "managed" viral infections: measles, mumps and rubella.

Since the end of 2010 a high morbidity of chicken pox is marked. The morbidity rate is cyclical and is determined by ups and downs. For the analyzed period, the peak incidence occurred in 2013 (703 cases, or 754,32 per 100,000 of the population), while the morbidity of urban population was by 4,85 times higher than the incidence of rural population. The bulk of the cases falls on the group of children from 0 to 17 years (99,24 %).

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) occupies a major share in the structure of viral airborne infections. During the analyzed period, there are slight fluctuations in the incidence of ARI. In 2015, the incidence of this group of infections was by 1,1 times higher than the regional morbidity rate. In the structure of the affected 62,59 % falls on children under 17 years. The morbidity of all ARIs among the population is by 1,12 times higher than the incidence of the population's population due to the adult contingent. The morbidity of urban children is by 1,21 higher than the morbidity of rural children. These figures indicate a high degree of contagiousness of these diseases and the lack of effectiveness of preventive measures.

Medical science has developed powerful tools to combat infectious diseases; every year, medical practice enriches new effective methods of prevention and treatment. However, despite the improvement of preventive and curative methods and the appearance in the arsenal of doctors of new highly effective drugs, respiratory infections continue to be a major problem in modern medicine.

CARDIAC SURGERY INTERVENTIONS BY HEART RHYTHM AND CONDUCTANCE DISTURBANCES IN THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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The Analysis of statistical data of National statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus and Sector methodology and medical statistics of the Ministry of health of Belarus on the state of health and the health of the population of the Republic of Belarus of violation of rhythm and conductivity showed that from 2005–2015 the number of operations increased in 3,5 times, including almost 3 times increase of the number of implanted pacemakers.

Keywords: heart rhythm disturbance, conduction disorder of the heart, implantation of pacemakers.

Rapid or irregular heartbeat is called arrhythmia. There are many different types of arrhythmias from usually harmless atrial extrasystoles to life-threatening paroxysms of rapid ventricular tachycardia. Arrhythmia is routinely encountered in medical practice. Cardiac arrhythmias are frequent and significant complications of various diseases and, in turn, can cause severe complications, which often determine the prognosis for work and life of patients.

To assess the amount of cardiac surgery interventions for arrhythmias and conductance disturbances in the organizations of the Ministry of health of the Republic of Belarus it was analyzed statistical data of National statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus and Sector methodology and medical statistics of the Ministry of health of Belarus on the state of public health and the health of the population of the Republic of Belarus for the period from 2005 to 2015.

In the organizations of the Ministry of health of Belarus from 2005 to 2015, the number of cardiac interventions has increased from 3,6 thousand to 17,1 thousand, i.e. 4,7 times. The number of operations by violations of heart rhythm and conductivity increased from 1,3 thousand to 4,5 thousand, i. e. 3,5, including almost 3 times increase in the number of implanted pacemakers.