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HEALTH STATUS OF THE POPULATION OVER THE WORKING AGE IN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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Belarus has an ageing population: since 1980, the population over 60 has reached 19.4%. The aim of this work is to assess the health status of the population older than the working age of Belarus and the city of Minsk according to medical statistics.

Analyzing the accumulated morbidity, each pensioner of the regions has about 2 diseases, Minsk pensioners – 3–4. The main class of chronic diseases of the population over the working age is the IX class of ICD-10 "diseases of the circulatory system" (BSC): in Minsk the prevalence is almost 99%, in the regions – 57% (in Belarus as a whole – 68, 6%).

The incidence of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is decreasing (1,5% per year in Belarus as a whole and 3% in Minsk), cerebrovascular diseases (CVD) are decreasing by 1,5% per year, in Minsk the growth is 3% per year. Coronary heart disease (CHD) in Minsk affects 54,4% of people of retirement age, lower incidence in the regions – 25,4%.

Diseases of the endocrine system are mainly thyroid diseases (BSD) and diabetes mellitus (DM). Diabetes mellitus affects 9,1% of pensioners in Minsk and 7,1% in Belarus as a whole. Mortality and lethality are almost the same in all regions [2].

Diseases of the eye and its accessory apparatus are not fatal, but a big problem for the elderly: the prevalence of pensioners in Belarus is 15,5%, in Minsk – 31,3%. The main nosological forms of eye diseases are cataract (34.5% in structure) and glaucoma (21.2% in structure), which lead to vision loss.

Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue – the number 3 problem of patients of retirement age: the incidence in the regions – 17%, in Minsk – 32%, of which about 40% – arthrosis. With low mortality, this class of diseases dramatically reduces the quality of human life.

Injuries, poisoning and some other consequences of external causes in Minsk are a much bigger problem than in the regions.

On average, in recent years, almost healthy pensioners-less than 5%; those with chronic diseases: in Minsk-77,9%, in the regions of the Republic-71,5%. Pensioners suffering from chronic diseases (group D III): disability in Minsk-28,1%, in the regions-15,3%.

The highest mortality rate is observed at the age over 85 years – annual losses at this age averaged 23,4% of men and 19,2% of women in 2013-2018 [1]. Age-related mortality dynamics is shown in the figure 1.

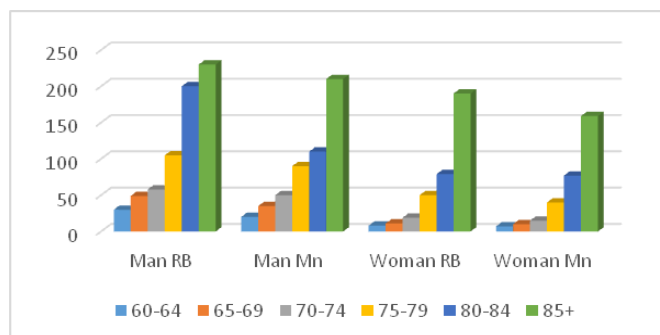


Fig. 1. – Age-related mortality from all causes of men and women aged 60+ in Belarus (Belarus) and Minsk (Minsk), average for 2013–2018, number of people per 1000

Every year, on average, 54% of the population of retirement age in Minsk and 43,9% in the regions used inpatient treatment in 2013-2018 among the hospitalized adults, there were 40,1 and 41%, respectively. The

hospital mortality rate in Minsk hospitals was 3,23% for male pensioners, 2,37% for women, and 3,11% and 2,26% for regions, respectively. The rate of hospitalization of adults of working age on average for 2013-2018 was 24,2% in Minsk, 28,5% in the regions.

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POPULATION FREQUENCIES OF MINOR CONGENITAL DEFORMITIES

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Congenital lung defects in the population occur with a frequency of 5 to 18,7% of all malformations according to various sources, in the postnatal period, this pathology can cause the development of severe respiratory and heart failure. As a result of a violation of the stages of embryogenesis, congenital malformations of the lungs are represented by a wide variety of forms and have a wide range of clinical manifestations. So, some variants of congenital lung diseases can have an asymptomatic course or manifest only in adulthood, others require urgent surgical treatment in the first hours of a newborn's life.

The aim of the study was to assess the population frequencies of congenital malformations of the lungs in the city of Minsk for the period from 2013–2016.

The object of the study was the statistical documentation on children (fetuses) with congenital malformations of the lungs for the period 2013–2016 in the city of Minsk according to the Belarusian Register of Congenital Malformations.

To conduct our own research, we studied the medical records of 91 couples who were diagnosed with congenital lung disease during pregnancy. The studies were conducted on the basis of the Republican Scientific and Practical Center "Mother and Child". During the study, the medical documentation of the fetus and newborns, in which this pathology was diagnosed in the prenatal period, was analyzed.

When analyzing the population frequencies of congenital lung defects in the city of Minsk, it was found that the maximum incidence rate of congenital lung defects for the declared period in the city of Minsk was recorded in 2013 and amounted to 12,65%.

The lowest population frequency of congenital lung defects was recorded in 2016 and amounted to 5,02%. On average for the period 2013-2016 the population frequency of this defect in the city of Minsk was 8,77%.

Thus, when analyzing the population frequencies of congenital lung defects in the city of Minsk for 2013-2016 it was found that among live births, stillbirths and fetuses aborted according to genetic indications, congenital lung defects accounted for an average of 22,75% cases with an average population frequency of 8,77%.

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