

M. Aliev, N. Porada

*Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,
Minsk, Republic of Belarus
maximaliev.cn@gmail.com*

The issues of the formation of the basic indicators of public health, the prevailing tendencies in the incidence as the most important component of the integrated public health assessment, the impact of various factors on the level and the nature of morbidity were considered in the study.

Keywords: health, morbidity, environmental factors, tendency, mortality, non-infectious chronic pathology.

Morbidity plays an important role in characterizing public health, since the level of health and mortality depends on it. Health was traditionally defined as the absence of disease and external defects. According to the current definition adopted by WHO, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is understood as something opposite, different from illness, that is, the concept of "health" is still defined through the concept of "ill health" and depends on the prevalence of certain diseases, developmental defects, accidents, and mortality.

The incidence is the most important component of a comprehensive public health assessment. In the broadest sense of the word, morbidity should be understood as the distribution of diseases among the population or its individual groups. The level of morbidity varies under the influence of many factors: shifts in demographic processes, occupational and industrial conditions, advances in medical science and health care, changes in the influence of environmental factors, general and sanitary and hygiene culture. Since most of the factors mentioned above underwent significant changes last decade, this could not but affect the level and nature of the incidence. The formation of the basic indicators of health of the population of Belarus in the 90s. was characterized by negative tendencies: the increase in morbidity and mortality. First of all, the growth of non-infectious chronic pathology (cardiovascular, oncological, etc.) and a high level of injuries should be noted. [2]

Today, cardiovascular diseases not only determine the public mortality in the country and are the main cause of disability, but also play a significant role in reducing the average life expectancy. The relevance of this problem is also caused by the high prevalence of this pathology and the leading role of diseases of the circulatory system in the reasons of the days away from work of the population of the republic. The importance of pathology is determined by its consequences, which account for more than 40 % of disability. The ongoing increase in morbidity, diseases that attack people of a younger age make cardiovascular diseases the most important medical and social health problem. The second place among the causes of death of the population of the republic for many years was occupied by oncological pathology and significantly influenced the average life expectancy and the size of irreplaceable losses. Malignant neoplasms cause death in 13,1 % of the total deaths of the population, second only to mortality from diseases of the circulatory system. In addition, malignant neoplasms take the second place in the structure of the primary disability of the Belarusian population, total 21,2 % and conceding again only to disability from diseases of the circulatory system. One of the most important current medical and social problems is traumatism. The concern is not just the growth of injuries in Belarus (especially in recent years), but the fact that there is an increase in fatal injuries, connected with disability or with temporary disability. Neuromuscular diseases (diseases of civilization) are also becoming very important today.

The reasons that led to such an unfavorable situation are multifaceted and ambiguous; they are both objective and subjective. The greying of the country's population, the deterioration of the ecological and socio-economic situation, psycho-emotional overload and the consequences of stress, the increased consumption of alcohol and narcotic drugs are among them. [1]

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Healthcare of the Republic of Belarus: past, present and future / Zharko V. I, Malakhova I. V, Novik I. I., Sacek M. M. – Minsk: Minsktippiroekt, 2012. – P. 320.
2. Kalinina, T. V, Malakhova, I. V. Medico-social characteristics of factors affecting the formation of public health / Issues of organization and informatization of public health. – 2010. – No. 2. – P. 4–9.