

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.

In children, age 0–17 number of heart operations increased 1,5 times. The volume of surgery for cardiac rhythm disorders and conductivity increased from 22 to 72, i. e. by 3,3 times. The number of implanted pacemakers in these patients has not practically changed.

Postoperative mortality in surgery for arrhythmias is lower than the average for all cardiac surgery by an average of 80 %.

MAIN INDICATORS OF OBSTETRIC SERVICES IN SOLIGORSK AND SOLIGORSK DISTRICT

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The object of the work are some indicators of obstetric services of Soligorsk Central Regional Hospital from 2009 to 2016 and official statistical data of Ministry of Health of Republic of Belarus.

The aim of the work is to analyze main indicators of obstetric services of Soligorsk Central Regional Hospital in order to identify trends and to evaluate the efficiency of obstetric services in Soligorsk district.

For the period from 2009 to 2016 there has been a positive growth rate in Soligorsk district. The number of childbirth shows trend to grow as long as stillbirth rate remains low. High coverage by preventive examinations among the women allows to assess obstetric services in Soligorsk region with a positive score.

Keywords: growth rate, women of reproductive age, number of childbirths, preterm births, perinatal mortality, stillbirth rate, preventive examinations.

According to WHO, infant mortality in Belarus is at a low level – 4 per 1,000 births. This indicator shows the dynamics of decline. Despite the favorable situation, according to the Health Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2020, the stabilization of infant and maternal mortality indicators should become one of the main results of the work for the indicated period. In this regard, special attention should be given to gynecology and obstetrics.

The retrospective analysis of the main indicators of the obstetrics service of Soligorsk Central Regional Hospital for the period 2009–2016 was conducted.

According to the results of work, the following conclusions were made:

1. It was found that in 2016 the female population of Soligorsk district was 71162 people, which is 52,9 % of the total population of the region. Since 2009, there has been a trend towards a decrease in the number of women over 18 due to the decrease in elderly women. In 2016, the number of women of working age was 49,48 % (35215 people) of the total female population of Soligorsk district. Girls and girls under the age of 16 in 2016 accounted for 16,6 % (11,819 people) of the total female population of the district. In the structure of the female population over the age of 18, the share of women of childbearing age was 64,3 %. There has been a slight upward trend in the proportion of women of childbearing age.

2. It was shown an increase in the birth rate. Since 2011 there has been a steady trend towards an increase in the number of births in the Soligorsk district. It is shown that almost all births take place in a hospital (99,89 %). The index of premature births is kept within 4 % of the total number of births with small fluctuations throughout the study period. In 2016, no case of stillbirth was recorded in the Soligorsk Central Regional Hospital. Perinatal mortality for the period 2009–2016. decreased from 3,2 in 2009 to 1,1 in 2016. However, there is no stable trend towards a decrease in this indicator.

3. During the study period in the city of Soligorsk and Soligorsk district, the indicator of women covered by clinical examinations with cytological research ranged from 90,2 %. There is a high percentage of early registration (up to 12 weeks of pregnancy) of pregnant women, an average of 96,2 % over the study period. In 2016 this indicator was 97,0 %. A certain percentage of women are observed in private medical centers, considering the service there is better and more convenient.

An increase in the number of births and a high percentage of their admission in a hospital, a high level of coverage of preventive measures for women and early registration of pregnant women, positive population growth observed during the period under study allow the work of the delivery service of the Soligorsk Central Regional Hospital to be positively evaluated.