

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 childbirths 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 71 162 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 % (35 215 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.