

RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE IN MINSK REGION (2012–2017)

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The paper provides a retrospective analysis of the incidence of tuberculosis in the population of the Minsk region; analyzes the structure of tuberculosis incidence by clinical forms and the dynamics of tuberculosis incidence among the "mandatory" and "threatening" contingents for the period from 2012 to 2017.

Keywords: tuberculosis, incidence, tuberculosis of the respiratory system, extrapulmonary form of tuberculosis.

As a result of retrospective analysis of the structure of tuberculosis incidence in the population of the Republic, it was noted that the highest values of morbidity rates among all regions were registered in the Minsk region. During the five years of observation, there was a marked tendency to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in the population of Minsk region, both among the urban and rural population.

The analysis of the incidence of respiratory tuberculosis and extrapulmonary forms of tuberculosis in the Minsk region was carried out. There was a decrease in the incidence of respiratory tuberculosis in the population of the Minsk region, while the analysis of the incidence of extrapulmonary forms did not reveal a marked change in the incidence towards growth or decline.

The analysis of the incidence of TOD with BC+ of the population of the Minsk region also showed a marked decrease in the incidence from 25,7 per 100 thousand population in 2012 to 18,3 per 100 thousand population in 2017.

The analysis of the long-term dynamics (2012–2017) of the incidence of HIV-associated tuberculosis in the population of the Minsk region did not reveal a marked change in the dynamics of the incidence.

When analyzing the structure of tuberculosis incidence (by clinical forms) of the population of the Minsk region, it was revealed that the greatest contribution to the morbidity of the population is made by disseminated tuberculosis (29,7% in 2012 and 35,8% in 2017). In the second rank in the structure of tuberculosis incidence - infiltrative tuberculosis (27,5% in 2012, and 24,5% in 2017). In third place – focal tuberculosis (in 2012 – 18%, in 2017 – 20,1%).

Less common forms of tuberculosis like tuberculosis of the bones, fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis of peripheral lymph nodes occupy about 3–4,5% in both 2012 and 2017.

The work also analyzed the dynamics of the incidence of mandatory and threatening contingent.

The analysis of the morbidity of the threatening contingent of the Minsk region showed a decrease in morbidity, while the morbidity among the mandatory contingent increased.

To prevent the spread of various clinical forms of tuberculosis in society, it is necessary to implement all measures of infection control in each case, starting from timely detection, effective treatment and a complex of sanitary and anti-epidemic and preventive measures in the foci of tuberculosis infection, including in anti-tuberculosis institutions. As a result, conditions will be created to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis and the mortality rate of patients from this disease, which will contribute to the preservation of the labor potential of the Republic and ensure the social well-being of the population.

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