

Dynamics of the incidence of the relapses in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis

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Conflict of interest: none

BACKGROUND. Among countries of Europe in Ukraine the incidence and mortality rate from tuberculosis (TB), including the incidence of the relapses in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis (RPT), remain high. Absence of the national program of fight from TB, lack of financing of anti-TB measures, unsatisfactory statistical information confirm the necessity of study of situation from relapses in patients with RPT and development of measures on their warning.

OBJECTIVE. To estimate the features of dynamics of the incidence of RPT in the last few years and consisting of epidemic situation of TB in a country.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. An analysis of official statistical reports of anti-TB establishments of administrative territories of Ukraine, information of SI “Center of Public Health of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine” and SI “Center of Medical Statistics of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine” in the last few years.

ОРИГІНАЛЬНЕ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. By the features of dynamics of the incidence of RPT in the last few years in a country are high the incidence in patients with RPT with sputum positive smears with comparison in the incidence in patients with RPT with sputum negative smears; decline of index on 46,0 %; high part of RPT with sputum positive smears among patients with TB sputum positive smears (the TB new cases + relapses); diminishing of amount of cases of TB which the diagnosis of multidrug-resistant TB is confirmed, from them growth of percent of patients with extended resistant of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The signs of epidemic situation are: decline of the TB incidence of lights (the new cases + relapses); high percent of patients sputum positive smears; high TB incidence among children by age 15-17; diminishing of the TB mortality rate and his prevalence; absence of changes of index prevalence of TB among children by age 0-17 and 0-14.

CONCLUSIONS. The analysis of statistical data testifies to the presence of failings in an exposure and treatment of patients with the relapses of TB, on the necessity of introduction of complex anti-TB measures for warning of relapses within the framework of the national program of fight from TB.

KEY WORDS: tuberculosis, pulmonary, relapses, incidence, mortality, antituberculosis measures.