

PREVALENCE OF SOCIAL RISK FACTORS AMONG LUNG TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN LUGANSK REGION

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Summary

During the last 3 years we have been creating database, containing the data about age, sex, clinical form of the disease, social status, risk factors for each revealed patient with tuberculosis. The analysis of clinical and social peculiarities among patients with pulmonary tuberculosis has been performed.

Prevalence of age groups among patients also differs in men and women. 20–29 years group was the most numerous among women vs. 40–49 years among men. High prevalence of young persons among TB patients is unfavourable from epidemiological, as well as from socio-economic point of view. Therefore the conclusion about more severe social disadaptation of women is evident. 54–63 % of patients belonged to low-income classes, 44,3–49,9 were unemployed, 9,2–14,2 % had been in correctional institutions less than 10 years ago, 14,6–19,9 % were alcoholics and drug users. In 2000–2002 only 21,2 %, 15,6 % and 12 % of patients didn't suffer from any TB risk factors, so the strong trend for this percentage decrease has been revealed. The percentage of destructive and bacterial forms among individuals with low level of income was about 10–15 % higher than in the general population. Thus the modern TB control strategy has to provide the priority of the intervention among risk groups.