

## **RISK FACTORS FOR TUBERCULOSIS: PREVALENCE AMONG PATIENTS WITH NEW CASES**

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### *Summary*

The leading feature of modern tuberculosis epidemic is an occurrence of the disease in patients from high risk groups. The analysis of risk factors prevalence among tuberculosis patients has been performed.

Age distribution in men and women was significantly different. The groups 20–29 years in women and 40–49 years in men were dominating. During 2000–2006 there was a trend for decreasing of risk factors free patients prevalence.

Low income and unemployment were the strongest social risk factor. The most frequent medical risk factors were HIV infection, diabetes mellitus and antracosilicosis.

Thus during 2006 year (as in previous years) the majority of new tuberculosis cases were influenced by risk factors. Main mechanism of tuberculosis was associated with endogenous reactivation of infection on the background of risk factors. In general the unfavorable trend of affecting the most active social groups of population is still preserved. The trends for risk factor combinations and severe disease prevalence in patients from groups of risk remain also stable.