

# THE DECEASED FROM ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS OUT OF HOSPITAL: INDEX MONITORING AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTINGENT

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## *Summary*

Monitoring of active tuberculosis home mortality index by official statistics (1978–2008) we determined the considerable rise of a middle Ukrainian index starting from 1995 year, peak value was in 2000–2008 years with substantial differences throughout the regions. The study of 309 patients data, died from active tuberculosis at home, revealed the unfavourable social structure (the considerable percentage of able to work unemployed people), the considerable percentage of those who died early after diagnosis, the prevalence of extensive, neglected and progressive forms of tuberculosis with large number of complications, concomitant diseases (including the newly detected patients), low rate of autopsy (one third), simultaneous presence of several risk factors (mainly social), contributed to death, and frequent refusal from treatment. It was demonstrated that the greater part of these patients comprised socially neglected people, which do not refer to healthcare facilities even when active tuberculosis symptoms were present. The only possible strategy of revelation of cases and providing treatment in this contingent is an implementation of active revealing tactics of tuberculosis, introduction of the social support and remuneration tactics for healthcare workers, providing service to socially neglected people with tuberculosis. The improvement of care in groups with high risk of tuberculosis should be considered as an option to reduce the home mortality index, limiting the reservoir of tuberculosis infection and prevention of new tuberculosis cases.