

# CAUSES OF GROWING MORTALITY IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS BEFORE AND DURING THE EPIDEMIC IN UKRAINE, AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR ITS REDUCTION

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## Abstract

The aims of the survey was to study the causes of mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis in Ukraine before and during the epidemic and to justify measures, aimed at its reduction.

*Material and methods.* The official statistical reports on the activities of medical and preventive institutions in the field of tuberculosis control for 1985–2013 years, data from analytical and statistical reference books on tuberculosis in Ukraine for 1985–2014 years, official publications of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (<http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>), official reports of the State Institution “National Institute of Phthisiology and Pulmonology named after F.G. Yanovsky National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine” for 2001–2014 years were analyzed.

*Results.* The main reasons for the increase of pulmonary tuberculosis mortality were medical (late detection, delayed or erroneous diagnosis, lack of anti-tuberculosis drugs, ineffective treatment, limitations in tuberculosis prevention, personnel policy, organization and control of tuberculosis) and socio-economic (social-economic crisis in the country, a decrease in the living and educational level of the population).

For reduction of pulmonary tuberculosis mortality in terms of rank effectiveness, importance and priority it is essential to introduce scientifically-determined medical measures (rational treatment of patients, timely detection, early etiological and topical diagnosis of tuberculosis, comprehensive preventive measures, systemic anti-crisis structural reforms and tuberculosis control at all levels of medical care, availability of medical personnel) and social-economic, and organizational measures (improving the standard of living and education of the population, overcoming the consequences of the socio-economic crisis).

The higher effectiveness of treatment, active detection of patients and the coverage with chemoprevention and, as a result, the reduction of the incidence of tuberculosis, and 4,55 fold reduction of mortality can be achieved by implementation of medical and socioeconomic measures.

*Conclusions.* The healthcare providers, general practitioners and phthisiologists should consider these causes of mortality. They have to be guided in their activities by all the measures, listed in current article, taking into account their rank effectiveness.

**Key words:** tuberculosis, epidemiology, morbidity, mortality, causes of death, organizational events, Ukraine.

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