

THE PROBLEM OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE SUMY REGION NOWADAYS

Oleshenko G.P., Hnatenko I.A.

Research advisor: Duzhiy I. D. Professor, MD, Honored Doctor of Ukraine

Sumy state University, Medical institute

Department of General Surgery, Radiation Medicine and Phthisiology

Introduction: The struggle against tuberculosis in Ukraine has continued since the moment of independence, this problem is appropriate today. So in 1995, when the epidemic of tuberculosis was registered, 21459 patients were first diagnosed with a disease incidence of 41.7 per 100 thousand population, and in 2017, 27121 patients were diagnosed with tuberculosis and the incidence increased to 63.9 per 100 thousand population. In 1995, in Ukraine, the death rate from tuberculosis was 14.3 per 100 thousand population, and in 2017, the death rate decreased to 8.2 per 100 thousand population. The incidence of TB/HIV remains a valid driving force in the development of the TB epidemic in Ukraine. 5646 TB / HIV cases (new cases and relapse) were registered, an intensive rate of 100,000 population was 13.3%. The specialty of tuberculosis in recent years is the development of resistant TB, in particular, 6757 cases in 2017. Also, the number of cases of almost incurable tuberculosis with an increased resistance to anti-TB drugs, their share is about 15.5% of the total number of patients with MRTB in 2017.

Aim: Show the necessity to further research of tuberculosis in Ukraine

Materials and methods: The patients were found in the general medicine network in the current year, compared with the previous years.

Results: In Sumy region, in 2017, 769 patients with tuberculosis were found, which is 69.8 per 100 people. In the first half of 2018, 320 patients were diagnosed, in the same period last year – 317 people. In addition, over the past six months, 9 children and 2 adolescents were ill; in the same period in 2017, 8 children and 1 adolescent were diseased.

Conclusions: The problem of tuberculosis continues to be very acute and requires considerable attention both from health organizers and from general network physicians, including phthisiologists.

E-mail for correspondence: i.gnatenko@med.sumdu.edu.ua