

SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION FOR THE WORLD HEALTH DAY 2022

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Venue of the conference - Bogomolets National Medical University, Kyiv, Ukraine

The date of the conference has been postponed from April 5, 2022 to the fall of 2022 due to the martial law in the country.

WHO OFFICIAL INFORMATION

7 April is World Health Day

It is celebrated annually and each year draws attention to a specific health topic of concern to people all over the world.

The date of 7 April marks the anniversary of the founding of WHO in 1948.

World Health Day 2022 7 April 2022 Our planet, our health

In the midst of a pandemic, a polluted planet, increasing diseases like cancer, asthma, heart disease, on World Health Day 2022, WHO will focus global attention on urgent actions needed to keep humans and the planet healthy and foster a movement to create societies focused on well-being.

WHO estimates that more than 13 million deaths around the world each year are due to avoidable environmental causes. This includes the climate crisis which is the single biggest health threat facing humanity. The climate crisis is also a health crisis.

Our political, social and commercial decisions are driving the climate and health crisis. Over 90% of people breathe unhealthy air resulting from burning of fossil fuels. A heating world is seeing mosquitos spread diseases farther and faster than ever before.

Extreme weather events, land degradation and water scarcity are displacing people and affecting their health. Pollution and plastics are found at the bottom of our deepest oceans, the highest mountains, and have made their way into our food chain. Systems that produce highly processed, unhealthy foods and beverages are driving a wave of obesity, increasing cancer and heart disease while generating a third of global greenhouse gas emissions.

While the COVID-19 pandemic showed us the healing power of science, it also highlighted the inequities in our world. The pandemic has revealed weaknesses in all areas of society and underlined the urgency of creating sustainable well-being societies committed to achieving equitable health now and for future generations without breaching ecological limits. The present design of the economy leads to inequitable distribution of income, wealth and power, with too many people still living in poverty and instability. A well-being economy has human well-being, equity and ecological sustainability as its goals. These goals are translated into long-term investments, well-being budgets, social protection and legal and fiscal strategies. Breaking these cycles of destruction for the planet and human health requires legislative action, corporate reform and individuals to be supported and incentivized to make healthy choices.

Source: <https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-health-day>

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OBSTETRIC CARE TRENDS FOR WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH AND POSTPARTUM PERIOD

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Introduction: Maternal and child health care is a priority of health care systems. In recent decades, the world has made significant progress maintaining and improving maternal health. Despite this progress, maternal deaths globally remain unacceptably high and were about 295,000 in 2017. It is known that most maternal deaths are preventable by timely and high-quality medical care. Therefore, the quality of obstetric care is extremely important.

The aim: Analysis of medical care indicators for women in childbirth and postpartum period in 2014–2019.

Materials and methods: The study methodology was based on the use of information and analytical, as well as medical and statistical methods. The data of the Center for Health Statistics of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine for 2014–2019 on resource provision and results of medical care for women in childbirth and postpartum period were analysed.

Results: The analysis of statistical data on the obstetrics and gynaecology service resources showed that during the five-year period the absolute number of obstetricians decreased by 7.8%, the coverage of the population with obstetricians reduced by 5.3%. The number of maternity hospitals reduced by 4.1% and the number of maternity beds decreased by 13.6%, which was in line with demographic trends and optimization processes in the health care system. From 2014 to 2019, the number of births in the country decreased by 34%. At the same time, the share of complicated births slightly increased (31.6% to 36.2%).

The evaluation of the medical care provision to women giving birth revealed decreased frequency of certain complications, which is an evidence of good management of pregnancy and childbirth. Thus, during five years postpartum haemorrhage decreased by 11.6%, late toxicosis reduced by 24.0%, complicated birth due to urinary tract infection decreased by 5.9%.

At the same time, an increased frequency of other complications in childbirth and postpartum period was found. In particular, the frequency of bleeding at delivery increased by 8.7%, the frequency of labour complications increased by 14.4% due to the circulatory diseases, and by 20.7% due to anaemia. Labour abnormalities increased by 7.3%, perineal ruptures 3-fold, uterine ruptures 4-fold, birth sepsis 2.5-fold and venous complications by 15.9%. Negative tendencies of increasing frequency of childbirth and the postpartum complications require an in-depth study of causes, impact factors and ways of their prevention.

The study of surgical management in obstetric care revealed an increase in the frequency of caesarean sections over a five-year period by 35.8%, vacuum extraction by 49.4%, and a decrease in the prevalence of forceps deliveries by 40.1%.

Conclusions: The analysis of medical care indicators for women in childbirth and postpartum period in 2014–2019 disclosed some positive trends while maintaining a number of negative tendencies associated with reduced obstetric service resources. The current situation requires an in-depth study of causes of the trends identified to justify preventive measures.

KEY WORDS: maternal health, obstetric care, resources, childbirth and postpartum complications.