



PROGRAM & ABSTRACT BOOK

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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF CHANGES IN THE INCIDENCE OF SYPHILIS, UKRAINE, 2010-2019

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Background: According to the WHO, approximately 10.6 million occur annually new cases of syphilis. Disease remains an urgent public health problem due to impact on pregnancy, perinatal infection and mortality. An important component of syphilis surveillance is the assessment and monitoring of the incidence trend, prevalence at different points in time, in certain population groups in order to effectively implement control and prevention programs. The purpose of the work is to analyze the dynamics of the incidence of syphilis in the population of Ukraine.

Methods: Epidemiological analysis of syphilis for 2010-2019 in Ukraine was carried out. The source of the data is reporting and statistical documentation on infectious and parasitic diseases (reporting form N1), diseases that are transmitted mainly by diseased means (reporting form N9).

Results: During 2010–2019, 39751 case syphilis disease were recorded in Ukraine. Overall, in 2019 the number of case syphilis per 100,000 population was 5.4, 65.36% lower than the 15.69 per 100,000 calculated in 2010. Among all cases of syphilis, 0.79% is children 0-17 years old. The indicator per 100,000 population is 0.24, which is 76.5% less than in 2010. In 2019, 11.11% were registered in the age group from 0-1 years, 5-9 years - 27.78%, 15-17 years - 61.11%. In 2019, the number of syphilis cases per 100,000 population in the regions of Ukraine ranged from 1.12 to 12.95. During 2010–2019, 28 case of congenital syphilis was registered.

Conclusion: Over a period of 10 years, a tendency to decrease the incidence of syphilis was revealed. Simultaneous registration of cases of congenital syphilis requires improvement of comprehensive approaches to the fight and prevention of this disease, as well as screening of future mothers.

CURRENT TRENDS OF STIS PREVENTION DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

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Background: To study and analyze the directions of development of preventive care for STDs.

Methods: Statistical analysis of the official data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine regarding medical and preventive care STIs in Ukraine for 2009-2019, bibliosemantic, systemic approach and analysis.

Results: During 2000-2019, a tendency to decrease the incidence of STIs was revealed (syphilis 15.5 times, gonorrhea 6.8 times). Correlation analysis using the Pearson's coefficient (r ; $p < 0.05$) proved the presence of a strong direct correlation between the incidence of STIs and the supply of dermatovenereological beds ($r = 0.973$), average number of days of operation of such bed ($r = 0.860$); a moderate direct correlation between the incidence of late syphilis and the availability of such beds ($r = 0.617$), the average number of days of operation of a dermatovenereological bed ($r = 0.561$); moderate inverse correlation between the average length of stay of a patient on a dermatovenereological bed and the incidence of late syphilis ($r = -0.307$).

During preventive examination, only 70% of cases of syphilis (2019), 46.6% of gonorrhea, 47.3% of chlamydial infections are detected.

Conclusion: The above indicates the insufficient STI early diagnosis, as well as the insufficient quality of their treatment. The obtained results prove the temporary need to preserve dermatovenereological beds, and simultaneous strengthening of preventive work regarding STIs, starting with early diagnosis at the primary level and public health activities.

In order to strengthen the preventive component, it is advisable to provide in the work plans of public health institutions for the introduction of epidemiological surveillance for STIs in the scope of the third generation.

The impact of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine with destruction of the medical and pharmaceutical infrastructure, migration and depopulation processes on STI incidence in Ukraine requires a detailed study.