

Abstract Study of adolescent health, which is a labor reserve of the state, has great medical-social importance. The analysis of morbidity rate in adolescents of 15-17 years of the city of Blagoveshchensk in dynamics for 10 years (2006-2015) is present. The tendency for the growth in disease prevalence and incidence is shown (45.8% and 82.1 percent). Leading place is ranked over 10 years and remains in classes of respiratory diseases, infectious and parasitic diseases. There is a significant increase of diseases of the nervous system, respiratory system, digestive system, genitourinary system, injury and poisoning in the total and primary morbidity of adolescents. The obtained data determined the incidence, the rankings, structure that can be used in Pediatrics and related disciplines.

Key words: adolescents, morbidity, growth rate.

The children's health, which is health and social resource and the potential of the society contributes to the development of national welfare. Diseases that occur in adolescence can last and evolve into a chronic condition, seriously affecting adolescent health, their families and society as a whole.

Objective. To study the dynamics of morbidity among the adolescents in Blagoveshchensk for 10 years (2006-2015).

The materials and methods. Studied General and primary morbidity of adolescents in 2006-2015 years, the average rates of growth, its structure. Used reporting statistical form Rosstat No. 12 ("Data on number of diseases registered at patients, living in area of maintenance of medical establishment"). Used Statistica 6.0.

The results and discussion. 2006-2015 in the dynamics of General morbidity of adolescents marked its growth by 27.5% in 2006-2010 (average growth rate in Russia 17,2%) and 14.3% in 2010-2015 for 10 years (2006-2015) in General, the growth rate reached 45.8% (in Russia for 9 years is 44.7%).

In the city of Blagoveshchensk growth of primary morbidity over the time period 2006-2010 equal to 45.5% and 2010-2015 24.2 per cent, within 10 years - 82,1%, which exceeds the level of Russia in 2 times ($p < 0.05$). The average primary morbidity rate in Russia in 2006-2010 only increased by 19.17% in 9 years – 46%.

It should be noted that the overall and primary morbidity of adolescents in the city of Blagoveshchensk in 2010 was lower than average in the far Eastern region.

The incidence of classes in individual years were very volatile. In the class of diseases of the endocrine system, disorders of nutrition and metabolic disorders in 2006, the overall incidence was 79.8 (per 1,000 children) in 2010 fell to 54.6 (per 1,000 children). In 2015, the incidence increases more than 4 times - to RUR 89.4 (per 1,000 children) due to the increasing rates of obesity for 10 years. There is a high rate of growth is 7.2 times initially revealed pathology ($p < 0.05$).

Not stable was the indicator of General morbidity of the blood and blood-forming organs - in 2006 to 13.8 (per 1,000 children) in 2010 decreased to 9.0 (per 1,000 children) in 2015 increased to 15.5 (per 1,000 children), exceeding the level of 2006 by 12 %, and over 10 years of increasing primary incidence 3.6 times ($p < 0.05$).

The average level of circulatory diseases in 2006 was equal to 54,9 (per 1,000 children) in 2010 increases to 120.4 points (per 1000 children) and in 2015 is reduced to 95.7% (per 1000 children), giving high growth rates for 10 years, so the total (74%) and primary (77%) of incidence.

Of stable annual incidence of the most pronounced growth in both the General and primary classrooms observed in diseases of the nervous system (respectively by 86% and 3.1%), eye diseases (3% and 17%), ear disease (38% and 2.1%), respiratory diseases (2 times and in 2, 1 times), diseases of the digestive system (54% and 2.3%), diseases of the genitourinary system (by 67.9% and 2.2%), diseases of the skin and subcutaneous fat (of 15.55% and 19.6%), injuries, poisoning, accidents (75% and 2.2%).

In General, increased over the ten year period (2006-2015) in adolescents among 5 classes, which constitute a significant share in the total incidence observed high growth rates of nervous system diseases, eye diseases, diseases of digestive organs, diseases of the respiratory system (, diseases of the genitourinary system.

In primary disease, the highest growth rate over the 10 years observed in 4 classes: diseases nervous system, diseases of the respiratory system, digestive system, urinary system.

Reduction in incidence over the period under review, related to classes of infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.

Overall, during the observed period, the trend slowing down or stabilization of disease prevalence and incidence in adolescents of the city are observed.

Moreover, for the past 10 years there has been a steady increase in total morbidity in 8 classes (neo-

plasms, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the eye and adnexa, diseases of the ear and mastoid process, diseases of respiratory organs diseases of digestive organs, diseases of the genitourinary system, injury and poisoning).

In the dynamics of primary disease marked not stable indicators in 9 categories: neoplasms, diseases of blood and blood-forming organs and disorders of immune mechanism, endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders, diseases of the eye and adnexa, diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of digestive organs, diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue congenital malformations, diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

It should be noted that growth of primary morbidity among adolescents in the classes of diseases of the nervous system, blood circulatory system and digestive system, indicates the unused reserves of primary prevention outpatient care, family and educational institutions.

The analysis of morbidity rate in adolescents has allowed to define in traffic year on its leading rank place.

So, 2006-2015 I ranked place was occupied by diseases of the respiratory system which accounted for 31.5 to 44% of the diseases; rank II place - diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, the proportion of which is of 20.0-9.9% of all morbidity. Diseases of the genitourinary system rank III take place, but share in common their incidence is much lower - 7,6%-8,7%.

Diseases of the endocrine system with 4-th place in 2006 moved to 5th place in 2015, losing to diseases of the eye and adnexa. Diseases of the digestive system, which occupies in the structure of morbidity in 2006. 5 place 10 years moved to 6th place.

At the same time, diseases of the nervous system with 6-th place in 2006 become to 5th place in 2015, on the 7th place in 2006 - diseases of the eye, in 2015 - diseases of the endocrine system, and is a disease of the circulatory system, whose share is 4.1 %.

In the far East region ranking places in 2010 took 6 classes: diseases of respiratory (34.3 percent), diseases of the digestive system (17.2 per cent), injury and poisoning (10.8 per cent), diseases of the eye and adnexa (7,0%), diseases of the musculoskeletal system (6%), diseases of the genitourinary system (5.2 percent), the amount of the contribution in the total morbidity amounted to 80.5%.

In the city of Blagoveshchensk in 2010 ranked the leading places were: diseases of the respiratory system (39,4%), diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (15,7%), eye disease (7,6%), diseases of the genitourinary system (7.0 percent), diseases of the circulatory system (5.8 percent), diseases of the nervous system (4.8%), amount of contribution in the total incidence rate was 80.3%.

At the same time, starting in 2010, there was a feature of the structure of diseases in adolescents of the city of Blagoveshchensk in comparison with indicators of the far Eastern region and in Russia as a whole, where the leading ranks had classes respiratory diseases (48,2%), injuries and poisonings (11.4 per cent), diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (6,3%), diseases of the digestive system (5.2 percent), genitourinary disorders (4,5%), diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (4,5%).

Conclusion: Characteristics of morbidity rate in adolescents 15-17 years, the dynamics of its separate classes of ICD-10 allows to measure trends in health status and plan of medical care for children's population of the city of Blagoveshchensk.

Literature

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DYNAMICS OF MORBIDITY OF CHILDREN POPULATION OF THE CITY OF BLAGOVESHCHENSK FOR 10 YEARS

Babtseva A.F., Romantsova E. B., Prikhodko O.B.

Amur State Medical Academy, Blagoveshchensk, Russia

Abstract The study of child morbidity in the region includes some of the organizational, preventive and rehabilitation challenges. The analysis of dynamics of morbidity of children of 0-14 years for 10 years (in 2006, 2010, 2015), determined the rate of growth and structure. Adverse trend in disease prevalence and incidence with high growth rates (46% and 45.5%) was identified.

In General morbidity among classes, which occupy a leading rank place and large growth in 10 years, are diseases of the nervous system, genitourinary system, respiratory system, certain conditions of the perinatal period. In primary incidence high growth rates were observed in classes of the nervous system diseases, in-