

## HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF THE INCIDENCE OF SKIN DISEASES IN THE POPULATION OF ECOLOGICALLY UNSUCCESSFUL REGION

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**Keywords:** skin diseases, incidence, prevalence, mortality, disability, lethality.

### **Introduction.**

The state of public health is formed in a complex influence of various environmental factors throughout life. Skin diseases are among the diseases are largely deterministic ecological trouble areas. Dermatological pathology, including allergic nature associated with exposure to various environmental factors are diagnosed according to the WHO in the moment 2/3 of people [1]. Sustainable growth trend indicated in the dynamics of the spread of disease and disability caused by them.

**Objective:** to assess the sanitary quality of health of the Donetsk region, suffering from skin diseases and to identify priority nosology caused ecological trouble territory.

**Materials and methods.** Research carried out on the basis of the Donetsk Regional Statistical Office of the medical monitoring health status of the Donetsk region for 1995 – 2013 years [2]. The total number of population, which is under surveillance, was about 7 million people. SEM determined for intensive indicators. The reliability of the results was evaluated by Student's criterion of reliability [3]. Processing of raw material is made by applying standard formulas in the program Exel. The statistical and mathematical processing of research results conducted with the help of the program «MedStat».

**Results and discussion.** Analysis of disease of the population of different age groups Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue allowed to establish a number of significant differences. Primary cases of dermatological pathology

frequently detected in adult (6 % in total disease), and less frequently in adolescents (5,3 %) and children (4,9 %). While the prevalence of this disease nosological class decreased with age: adults hurt in 2,2 % of cases, young people – 3,5% of the children – 4,3%. The trend in the dynamics of a reduction as a primary disease, and the prevalence (1,1 times) was outlined during the observation period of dermatological pathology of the adult population. Conversely, the number of cases in children have increased - the primary pathology in 1,1 times, the prevalence – 1,2 times. Skin diseases were recorded among women 1,4 times more average pathology was  $18727,7 \pm 193,9 \text{ ‰}$  at the general population disease area of  $15950,2 \pm 278,92 \text{ ‰}$ . Levels of contamination of the adult population of the area of dermatological diseases by 30,0 % generated by skin infections, 14,9 % – contact dermatitis and 2,7 % – atopic dermatitis. In the structure of disease in children to share the same nosology accounted 32,6 %, 14,4 % and 8,3 %, respectively. The frequency of dermatological pathology accumulated in each of the age groups is similar – one in four diagnosed are skin infections, every sixth-seventh patient establish contact dermatitis. The value of the environmental risk of dermatological pathology in 1,7 – 1,8 times increased in adult residents of industrial cities in the region and 1,2 – 1,3 times among children and adolescents, in comparison with similar groups in rural areas. This set features the nosological structure of primary and cumulative incidence of skin diseases persist. Diseases of this class do not contribute significantly to the mortality of the regional population. With an overall mortality  $1688,9 \pm 17,1 \%$

dermatological diseases are fatal to  $1,6 \pm 0,1$  ‰ population. However, the social importance of dermatological diseases is determined by the fact that for  $0,89 \pm 0,03$  ‰ children before 16 years these diseases lead to the formation of disability in 16,9 % of cases – for primary. Among the working-age population of the area of skin disease recorded in  $3,57 \pm 0,08$  cases per 100 workers. At the same time, the duration of the disability up to 48 days, an average of 13,4 days per case. This pathology contributes quite significantly to the economic costs of medical examinations of the population ( $5,5 \pm 0,1$  ‰). And logging levels of chronic diseases in children ( $13,7 \pm 0,5$  ‰) of 1,3 times higher than in the adolescent population and 3,4 times – in adults. Keep dermatologic patients in the hospital is necessary because the average duration of treatment ( $14,2 \pm 0,8$  days). Moreover, the use of specialized dermatological beds is 19,3 days in hospitals for adults and 24,7 days – for children.

5.

#### **Literary sources.**

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## **ГІГІЄНИЧНА ОЦІНКА ЗАХВОРЮВАНOSTІ НА ХВОРОБИ ШКІРИ НАСЕЛЕННЯ ЕКОЛОГІЧНО НЕБЛАГОПОЛУЧНИХ РЕГІОНІВ**

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У статті надано аналіз багаторічної захворюваності на хвороби шкіри та їх поширеності серед населення Донецької області, як одного з найбільш екологічно неблагополучних регіонів. Визначено вікові і статеві групи, які найбільшою мірою схильні на дерматологічні захворювання. Встановлено найпоширеніші нозологічні форми. Оцінено смертність, інвалідність і показники госпіталізованої захворюваності хворих на дану патологію.

However, mortality pathology recorded at 0,3%.

#### **Conclusions.**

1. The adult population prevails in the structure of primary morbidity of diseases of the skin (1,2 times), and the accumulated dermatological pathology – of cases of children (2,2 times). Women suffer more often than men by 1,4 times.
2. Among the different nosological forms dermatological diseases, the highest incidence rates are typical for skin infections (30,0 – 32,6 %) and contact dermatitis (14,4 – 14,9 %).
3. Environmental determinants of diseases of the skin, the risk of which increases by 1,2 – 1,8 times the minimum stay technogenic contaminated territories, has been proven.
4. Medical and social importance of diseases of the skin is determined by the duration of temporary disability of patients (19,3 – 24,7 days).

## **ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКАЯ ОЦЕНКА ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТИ БОЛЕЗНЯМИ КОЖИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИ НЕБЛАГОПОЛУЧНОГО РЕГИОНА**

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В статье представлен анализ многолетней заболеваемости и распространенности болезней кожи среди населения Донецкой области, как одного из наиболее экологически неблагоприятных регионов. Определены возрастные и половые группы, в наибольшей степени подверженные дерматологическим заболеваниям. Установлены самые распространенные нозологические формы. Оценены смертность, инвалидность и показатели госпитализированной заболеваемости больных данной патологией.