TUBERCULOSIS PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS OF EASTERN UKRAINE: TREND ANALYSIS

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Aim: To study the dynamics of pulmonary tuberculosis prevalence (TBP) in children and adolescents of the Eastern region of Ukraine.

Materials and methods: The analysis of TBP rates in children and adolescents in Lugansk region during 2005-2011 was conducted according to Lugansk Regional TB Dispensary data.

Results: TBP remained high during the period of observation: the lowest rates of TB were detected in 2009-12.5 per 100000 children, highest - in 2006-16.3. TBP in adolescents was highest in 2009-50.8, lowest - in 2011-24.4, average - 42.4 per 100000 adolescents, which is 1.3 times higher than national average rate (31.4 per 100000 adolescents). Pulmonary TBP rate in children was highest in 2011-14.3, lowest - in 2005-9.7, average - 11.7 per 100000 children. Highest pulmonary TBP rate among adolescents was in 2006-50.5, lowest - in 2011-21.4 per 100000 adolescents. In the structure of disease morbidity major form was TB of intrathoracic lymph nodes (TBILN) with rates 35.0 and 66.7 per 100000 children as highest and lowest for the 7 years. In the structure of pulmonary TBP in adolescents infiltrative TB (ITB) was revealed more often with highest rate in 2011-71.4, lowest - in 2006-55.8 per 100000 adolescents. TB was detected during preventive examination in 72.1% of children and 65.2% of adolescents.

Conclusions:

1. TBP among children and adolescents in Lugansk region remains high.
2. TBVGLU prevails in the structure of pulmonary TB in children, in adolescents - ITB.
3. Quality of preventive examinations needs to be improved with introduction more sensitive tuberculin test.