

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF MORBIDITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE LAST 20 YEARS

Научный руководитель – Оразалина Айнаш Сапаровна

Мусабеков Мухтар Бауыржанулы

Student (bachelor)

Государственный медицинский университет города Семей, Семипалатинск, Казахстан

E-mail: m.mukhtar99@mail.ru

Keywords: Statistical analysis, classes of the disease, respiratory system, population morbidity.

Resume: Nowadays, the health of the population of Kazakhstan and the whole world in general is one of the significant issues. The article demonstrates the results of statistical analysis of the morbidity of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan over the past 20 years

Relevance: A healthy population of the each country is one of the priorities and goals of every state. However, not all countries have a favorable standard of living due to a number of different diseases. The morbidity of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the most actual medical and social issues at this time.

Aim: Conduct a statistical analysis of the morbidity of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan over the past 20 years.

Materials and research methods: The indicators of official statistics of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 1999, 2005, 2009, 2015 and 2019 are analyzed.

Study design: retrospective analysis.

Research results: In 2019 the total number of registered diseases was 104133.8 per 100,000 population. This is 1.3 times more than in 1999 (81202.2 cases per 100,000 population), almost 1,1 times more than in 2005 (100163,2 cases per 100,000 population). However, it should be noted that in 2009 the total number of morbidity in the population by disease class was 105873.4, and this is more than in 2019, while in 2015 this number reached 98923.7 per 100,000 population[1-5].

Among the general morbidity of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan by classes of diseases registered in treatment and prevention organizations, it is worth to mention diseases of the respiratory system. Respiratory system disease is serious problem both in the world and in the Republic of Kazakhstan too. In 2019, the number of cases was 28076.4 per 100,000 people. The peak incidence was recorded in 2009 (30011.2 cases per 100,000 population), which is 1,3 times more than in 1999 (22636.7 cases per 100,000 population). Since 2009, the incidence rate of the respiratory system began to decline, but it still prevailed among the total incidence [1,3,5].

Congenital anomalies (developmental defects), deformations and chromosomal disorders have the lowest rate among all classes of diseases. In 2019, this indicator had 950.7 cases per 100,000 people, which is 2,4 times more than in 1999 (394.3 cases per 100,000 people), almost 2 times more than in 2005 (498.5 cases per 100,000 people), and 1,6 times more than in 2009 (585.9 cases per 100,000 people), and also more than in 2015 (710,8 cases per 100,000 people) [1-5].

The level of childhood morbidity has significantly increased in the period from 1999 to 2009. The number of sick children from 0 to 14 years old in 2009 reached to 103643.1 (per 100,000 population), which is 1,5 times more than in 1999 (68717,7 cases per 100,000 population) [1-3]. In the period from 2015 to 2019, the general level of sick children from 0 to 14 years old significantly decreased compared to the period from 2005 to 2009 (in 2015 and 2019 this indicator was 87168.7 and 87177.8, respectively). In addition, in 2019, among the entire urban population in the city of Pavlodar, the largest number of sick children from 0 to 14 years old was registered (174632.7 cases per 100,000 people), while the lowest number of cases was registered in the city of Atyrau 3635.7 cases per 100,000 population [4,5].

The positive dynamics of morbidity among all diseases is observed in the period from 1999 to 2005 in adults and adolescents as well. In 1999 this indicator was 38282.2 and 68717.7, respectively, and in 2005, 43488.8 and 67621.0 per 100,000 people [1,2].

Adolescents aged 18 were also *группы* to diseases of different classes, but at the same time, negative growth dynamics were noticed, starting from 2009 to 2015. In 2009 this indicator was 43435.7 per 100,000 people, while in 2015 it was 37092.5 per 100,000 people [1,2]. However, in 2019 the overall incidence of adolescents aged 18 years in the Republic of Kazakhstan had an indicator of 40007.2 per 100,000 people of the corresponding population [5]. Of all cities, Mangystau had the largest number of sick adolescents at the age of 18 in 2009 (66,216.3 cases per 100,000 people), and in 2015, Almaty prevailed in this indicator with a total of 55383.0 cases of diseases per 100,000 people and already in 2019, Mangystau again showed an increase in this indicator (60008.3 cases per 100,000 people) [3-5].

Conclusion: The incidence rate of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan is growing every year. The indicators of diseases of the respiratory and circulatory system have especially increased among children. The growth in the incidence rate in the Republic of Kazakhstan has increased due to the increase in the quality of laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. The statistical results showed the relevance of this problem and requires further action.

List of used literature:

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