

SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL INSTITUTE



TOPICAL ISSUES

OF THEORETICAL AND CLINICAL MEDICINE

ABSTRACT BOOK

International Scientific and Practical Conference
of Students, Postgraduates and Young Scientists

(Sumy, October 17-19, 2018)

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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VIRUS HYPATITIS B IN DROP: DYNAMICS OF REPLACEMENT IN UKRAINE

Gorbachevsky A.O.

Research advisor: Dr. med. sciences, Professor M.D. Chemych

Department of Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine

Introduction: In Ukraine, viral hepatitis B (HBV) has a dominant role in the structure of infectious pathology due to its negative impact on the health of the population. The number of diseases for this pathology is 5-6 times higher than the official statistics: there are 5 to 6 anicteric registered in the first form of HBV, and the number of carriers of the virus in Ukraine exceeds 1 million people.

Aim: Study the dynamics of HBV incidence in Ukraine.

Materials and methods: The statistical data of the Sumy region infection hospital named after Z. Krasovitsky and the Ministry of Health of Ukraine for 2009-2017 are used. Common methods of statistical and epidemiological analysis are used.

Results: In Ukraine, there was an increase in the number of patients with acute HBV in the adult population by 2011 (2009-451, 2010-344, 2011-2201) cases, followed by decrease (2012-1829, 2013-1730, 2014-1615, 2015-1756, 2016-1381, 2017-1348) cases. In the ranking of the number of patients with chronic HBV among the regions – the highest recorded in Donetsk (2011-465, 2012-400, 2013-365) cases and Kiev (2015-165, 2016-146, 2017-91) cases. The smallest was in Chernivtsi region (2010-9 persons) and Ivano-Frankivsk regions (2017-11 cases). The number of registered patients with HBV in the Sumy region ranged from 21 to 50 persons with a peak in 2015 (2009-22, 2010-21, 2011-42, 2012-29, 2013-37, 2014-44, 2015-50, 2016-51, 2017-23) cases. In Ukraine, the largest number of cases was registered in 2015 and 2013 (1810 cases), with fluctuations ranging from 708 cases (in 2010) to 1506 cases (2017). The highest number of cases was registered in Nikolaev (2015-178 cases), Kharkiv (2017-135 cases), the least – in Cherkassy and Chernivtsi (in 2010-2 cases), Chernihiv region (2017-15 cases). In Sumy region, the largest number of chronic HBV diagnoses was detected in 2011 (127 cases), with variations ranging from 61 to 97 cases.

Conclusions: In Sumy Region, Ukraine, there is a possibility of decreasing the incidence of acute HCV and chronic HBV. This may be possible by changing several factors such as: inaccessibility of diagnostics for the population, the lack of proper registration of diseases, treatment of patients with medical assistance in the late stages of the disease.

E-mail for correspondence: d.goldoc@gmail.com