A COMPARISON OF TUBERCULOSIS EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INDICATORS IN SRI LANKA AND GRODNO REGION OF BELARUS TO CREATE A HAPPY COMMUNITY TO END TUBERCULOSIS

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Introduction. The problem of tuberculosis control is relevant for many countries of the world.

Aim of the study. Purpose: to compare the epidemic situation with tuberculosis in Sri Lanka and Belarus (using the example of the Grodno region).

Materials and methods. Material and methods. Data on morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis in the Grodno region of Belarus are analyzed according to the annual reports of the Grodno regional clinical center "Phthisiology". The analysis of these indicators in Sri Lanka is based on the annual report of the National Program for the Control of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases (NPTCCD)[1]. Both countries are using strategies of active case finding, contact tracing and regular treatment monitoring. Sri Lanka has seen a gradual decline in tuberculosis incidence over the past decade, while Belarus (including the Grodno region) has seen a convincing decline in tuberculosis incidence due to new diagnostic and treatment methods.

Results and discussion. The incidence and mortality from tuberculosis (TB) in the Grodno region have decreased dramatically – from 170 new cases and 44.8 deaths per 100,000 population in 1960 to 14 new cases and 0.6 deaths per 100 thousand people in 2021. This decrease occurred due to the fight against tuberculosis during the USSR, as well as systematic and consistent work in recent decades in the Republic of Belarus. Over the decade (2010-2021), the epidemiological situation with tuberculosis in the Grodno region has improved significantly. The mortality rate has decreased by more than 4 times over seven years: 6.0 per 100,000 population (2014) and 0.6 (2021). The incidence of active tuberculosis has decreased from 44.8 per 100,000 population (2010) to 14.0 (2021). The proportion of MDR-TB among newly diagnosed cases decreased from 50.3% in 2010 to 36.9% in 2020. 75% of the new cases (2020) were men. More than 80% were people of working age. Belarus has shown higher success due to improved healthcare infrastructure, targeted interventions, and quality medicines.

TB continues to be a public health problem in Sri Lanka and the estimated incidence in 2021, is 64/ 100,000 population. In 2021, 6537 incident cases (new and relapse cases; 29.7/100 000 population) were notified to the National Programme and there is a gap of around 4000 cases between the number notified and the number

estimated for the country. Nearly 72% of total TB cases are pulmonary TB while 79.6% of PTB are bacteriologically confirmed. There are 10 (MDR) TB patients reported in the country in 2021 and the number of people with TB/HIV co- infection is 48. The highest number (21.6%) of new TB cases was in 55-64 years age group. The lowest number was in 0-14 years age group (2.6%). Out of 6249 new cases 56.4% were in the economically productive age group of 15-54 years. The TB incidence rate in Sri Lanka (2021) was 29.1 / 100,000 population. Tuberculosis death rate of Sri Lanka fell gradually from 6.8 cases per 100,000 people (2002) to 3.5 / 100,000 people (2021).

Conclusion. Policies that consider healthcare infrastructure, strain type, and demographics are expected to yield better results than a "one-size-fits-all" strategy. Maintaining control of tuberculosis requires ongoing commitment and flexibility. Developing tailored strategies for different settings and studying the success of Grodno may help control tuberculosis in Sri Lanka.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

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CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF WHOOPING COUGH

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Introduction. In recent years, in the Republic of Belarus (RB), whooping cough has again become relevant due to the increased incidence of the disease both in unvaccinated children and in children who have undergone a full course of vaccination. Today, despite the possibility of specific prophylaxis for the population of the Republic of Belarus, unfortunately, whooping cough remains an urgent problem in pediatric infectology[1].

Aim of the study. To present the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of children diagnosed with whooping cough that were hospitalized at the Grodno Regional Infectious Diseases Clinical Hospital in 2023.

Materials and methods. A retrospective analysis of 59 medical records of patients aged 0 to 18 years hospitalized at the State Medical Clinical Hospital from January to December 2023, who were discharged after recovery, was performed.