

test. If the increase in urine osmolality desmopressin test was less than 50%, the diagnosis could be complete NDI.

Primary polydipsia was ruled out because the patient had nocturnal polyuria, no psychiatric history, and failed to increase urine osmolality into the expected 300–800 mOsm/kg range during water deprivation.

Conclusions. This case report underscores the atypical presentation of complete CDI in a middle-aged female, manifested with underlying concomitant diseases. The combination of water deprivation and desmopressin testing provided definitive diagnostic clarity, allowing for targeted management with desmopressin and resulting in a favorable clinical response.

LITERATURE

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THE LANDSCAPE OF STABLE DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION IN THE MALDIVES

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Relevance. Disability affects approximately 9% of the Maldivian population aged five years and above, representing a significant public health challenge. Understanding stable disability within the biopsychosocial framework is essential for developing effective policies and interventions. With ageing populations and increasing chronic conditions globally, robust rehabilitation systems are critical for promoting health, participation, and dignity.

Target. This analysis examines the concepts of stable disability (handicap) and rehabilitation through the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) framework, exploring the continuum from disease to impairment, disability, and social disadvantage, while assessing the current landscape of disability services in the Maldives.

Research methods. The paper synthesizes epidemiological data from the Maldives National Bureau of Statistics (2019 HIES survey and 2022 statistics), examines disability organization reports, and analyzes WHO frameworks and legal documents including the Disability Act (2010) [1, 2].

Results and their discussion. Disability arises from multifactorial determinants including medical, biological, social, and environmental factors. Prevalence increases significantly with age—from 4% among children (5-17 years) to 59% among those aged 75+ years. Geographic disparities exist, with atolls showing higher prevalence for

seeing (3.2%), walking (3.6%), and remembering difficulties (2.4%) compared to Malé. Women demonstrate higher disability prevalence (7.8%) than men (6.1%) nationally.

Civil society organizations—including Care Society, Maldives Association of Persons with Disabilities, -play crucial roles in advocacy and service delivery, complementing governmental efforts. The Disability Act (2010) provides legal protection, while Aasandha health insurance and monthly disability allowances (MVR 2000) offer financial support. However, challenges persist: weak enforcement of disability legislation, centralized services in Malé creating access barriers for atoll populations, stigma, infrastructure gaps, and 24% unmet needs, particularly for sensory/cognitive disabilities and low-income groups.

Conclusions. Strengthening community-based rehabilitation, integrating disability services within universal health coverage, addressing geographic and socioeconomic disparities in service access, and promoting anti-stigma initiatives remain priorities for inclusive disability systems. Civil society organizations require continued support to complement governmental services, particularly in atolls. As populations age, robust disability and rehabilitation systems become increasingly essential for promoting health, participation, and dignity for all persons.

LITERATURE

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USING OF HYALURONIC ACID TO TREAT VAGINAL PROLAPSE

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Relevance. Vaginal prolapse refers to a condition characterized by the descent of pelvic anatomical structures, into or beyond the confines of the vaginal canal resulting from the deterioration of the supportive tissues of the pelvic floor.

Vaginal hyaluronic acid (HA) filler constitutes a minimally invasive procedure primarily focused on enhancing functional outcomes such as sexual function and efficiency of pelvic musculature where as aesthetic considerations are viewed as secondary.