

ASSESSMENT OF THE INCIDENCE OF DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AMONG CHILDREN

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Abstract

One of the notable trends in the incidence of diseases of the child population of the South Kazakhstan region of the Republic of Kazakhstan over the past years is the trend towards an increase in the incidence of diseases of the genitourinary system.

Keywords:

Trends, diseases, trend, system.

Introduction

A similar analysis of the overall incidence of diseases of the genitourinary system among children in the South Kazakhstan region showed (Table 1) that in 2006 in the Otrar and Saryagash regions this indicator was higher than the average for the region and amounted to 1015.6 and 2166.1, respectively. 100,000 population. At the same time, in Sairam, Suzak and Shardara districts, the studied indicator was more than 2 times lower than the regional average.

It was found that in 2007, compared to 2006, in the region as a whole, the overall incidence of diseases of the genitourinary system in children increased by 29.3%. At the same time, the greatest increase in the studied indicator was noted in Aryssky (by 27.0%), Kazygurt (by 2 times), Makhtaaralsky (by 61.1%), Ordabasy (by 4.5 times), Otrar (by 3 times), Suzak (by 85.7%), Tolebi (by 44.7%), Tyulkuba (by 49.7%) and Shardara (by 21.0%) districts. At the same time, there was a decrease in this indicator in the cities of Kentau (by 21.7%) and Turkestan (by 23.6%). In the rest of the region's administrative-territorial entities, the overall

incidence of diseases of the genitourinary system has either changed little or remained at the same level.

As further studies in 2008 with Eyes since 2007, the overall incidence of the population of South Kazakhstan region increased by 17.6%. At the same time, the largest increase was noted in Arys (2.5 times), Kazygurt (32.3%), Saryagash (33.3%), Tolebi (31.2%), Tyulkubass (30.1%) regions and cities of Kentau (37.9%), Turkestan (56.7%) and Shymkent (29.3%). In Makhtaaralskiy, Otrarskiy, Suzakskiy and Shardaralskiy districts there was a decrease in the studied indicator (by 24.9%, 30.9%, 17.6% and 32.5%, respectively). In other administrative-territorial entities, it either slightly decreased or increased. However, these changes were statistically insignificant.

Table 1 - Dynamics of the general morbidity of the child population with diseases of the genitourinary system in the South Kazakhstan region (per 100,000 people)

District names	2006 year	2007 year		2008 r.	
	per 100,000 population	per 100,000 population	Growth rate to 2006	per 100,000 population	Growth rate to 2007
Aryssky	508,8	646,4	127,0	1773,1	274,3
Baydybeksky	531,4	466,6	87,8	493,7	105,8
Kazygurt	475,6	990,9	208,3	1310,8	132,3
Makhtaaralsky	525,5	846,7	161,1	635,5	75,1
Ordabasinsky	525,3	2512,7	478,3	2709,2	107,8
Otrar	1015,6	3423,4	337,1	2228,3	65,1
Сайрамский	256,7	236,2	92,0	278,4	117,9
Saryagash	2166,1	1933,1	89,2	2576,6	133,3
Suzak	233,3	433,3	185,7	356,9	82,4
Tolebi	353,2	511,1	144,7	670,7	131,2
Tyulkubassky	375,2	561,7	149,7	730,8	130,1
Shardarinsky	312,7	378,5	121,0	255,5	67,5
Kentau	658,9	515,7	78,3	711,1	137,9

г. Туркестан	389,6	297,8	76,4	466,8	156,7
Шымкент	653,3	685,7	105,0	886,9	129,3
Total by region	673,1	870,4	129,3	1023,3	117,6

The study of the dynamics of the primary morbidity of the child population with diseases of the genitourinary system in the South Kazakhstan region (Table 2) showed that this indicator in 2006 in Aryssky (395.5 per 100,000 population), Otrar (512.3) districts and in Shymkent (413.6) was higher than the regional average. At the same time, the studied indicator was 2 times higher than the average republican value - in Kazygurt and Tolebi districts; 3 times - in Sarygash, Shardara districts and in the city of Kentau; 4 times - in the Suzak region.

Table 2 - Dynamics of the primary morbidity of the child population with diseases of the genitourinary system in the South Kazakhstan region (per 100,000 people)

District names	2006 year	2007 year		2008 r.	
	per 100,000 population	per 100,000 population	Growth rate to 2006	per 100,000 population	Growth rate to 2007
Aryssky	395,5	490,8	124,1	1511,8	308,0
Baydybeksky	252,2	243,3	96,5	233,3	95,9
Kazygurt	156,7	483,7	308,7	755,1	156,1
Makhtaaralsky	230,8	262,2	113,6	231,9	88,4
Ordabasinsky	208,6	434,5	208,3	943,2	217,1
Otrar	512,3	501,6	97,9	693,4	138,2
Сайрамский	210,1	176,4	84,0	215,8	122,3
Sarygash	101,1	65,9	65,2	120,5	182,9
Suzak	72,9	85,5	117,3	46,7	54,6
Tolebi	182,7	156,6	85,7	309,9	197,9
Tyulkubassky	213,4	245,7	115,1	609,7	248,1
Shardarinsky	122,9	246,9	200,9	125,3	50,7
Kentau	123,3	182,1	147,7	296,6	162,9

г. Туркестан	275,5	160,1	58,1	155,6	97,2
Шымкент	413,6	473,3	114,4	613,3	129,6
Total by region	356,8	355,2	99,6	536,7	151,1

It was further found that in 2007 the primary incidence of diseases of the genitourinary system among children in the Aryss, Kazygurt, Ordabasy, Otrar regions and in the city of Shymkent was higher than the regional indicator, and amounted to 490.8, 483.7, 434.5, 501, respectively. 6 and 473.2 per 100,000 population.

In 2007, compared to 2006, in the region as a whole, the primary incidence of diseases of the genitourinary system in children decreased insignificantly (by 0.4%). At the same time, a decrease in the studied indicator was noted in 6 administrative-territorial formations of the region, and its largest decrease was observed in the Sarygash (by 34.8%) region and in the city of Turkestan (by 41.9%). At the same time, an increase in this indicator was noted by 2 times in Ordabasy and Shardara regions and 3 times - in Kazygurt. In other administrative-territorial entities of the region, the primary incidence of diseases of the genitourinary system among children was slightly higher or lower than the regional average, or remained at the same level.

It was established that in 2008 in Aryss, Kazygurt, Ordabasy, Otrar, Tyulkubas districts and in the city of Shymkent, the primary incidence of diseases of the genitourinary system among children was higher than the regional average and amounted to 1511.8, 755.1, 943.2, 693, respectively. , 4, 609.7 and 613.3 per 100,000 population. At the same time, in Baidybek, Makhtaaral, Sairam districts, the studied indicator was, on the contrary, more than 2 times; in Saryagash, Shardara districts and in the city of Turkestan - 4 times; in Suzak - 11 times lower than the regional average.

Further research showed that in South Kazakhstan in 2008, compared with the previous year, the primary incidence of diseases of the genitourinary system in the region increased by 51.1%. At the same time, its greatest increase was noted in Aryssky (3 times), Kazygurt (by 56.1%), Ordabasy (2 times), Otrar (38.2%), Sairam (22.3%), Saryagash (by 82.9%), Tolebiysky (97.9%), Tyulkubassky (2 times) regions and in the cities of Kentau (62.9%), Shymkent (29.6%). At the same

time, the largest decrease in the studied indicator was observed in Suzak and Shardara regions, respectively by 45.4% and 49.3%.

The study of the dynamics of the frequency of dynamic observation of patients with diseases of the genitourinary system among the child population (Table 3) showed that in 2006 in Makhtaaral, Otrar, Saryagash, Suzak districts and in Kentau, this indicator was higher than the regional value and amounted to 199, respectively. 8, 482.2, 222.8 and 316.5 per 100,000 population. At the same time, in Kazygurt, Ordabasy and Sairam districts, the frequency of dynamic observation of patients with diseases of the genitourinary system among children was more than 2 times lower than the regional average.

Table 3 - Dynamics of the frequency of dynamic observation of patients with diseases of the genitourinary system among the child population of the South Kazakhstan region (per 100,000 people)

District names	2006 year	2007 year		2008 r.	
	per 100,000 population	per 100,000 population	Growth rate to 2006	per 100,000 population	Growth rate to 2007
Aryssky	125,5	213,4	170,0	211,7	99,2
Baydybeksky	123,3	95,6	77,5	55,6	58,2
Kazygurt	66,8	66,7	99,9	89,2	133,7
Makhtaaralsky	199,8	162,7	81,4	192,1	118,1
Ordabasinsky	80,8	109,8	135,9	101,8	92,7
Otrar	482,2	480,1	99,6	533,4	111,1
Сайрамский	60,6	65,5	108,1	63,5	96,9
Saryagash	222,8	192,2	86,3	225,3	117,2
Suzak	191,1	166,3	87,0	147,7	88,8
Tolebi	141,4	128,9	91,2	128,6	99,8
Tyulkubassky	154,7	111,2	71,9	116,6	104,9
Shardarinsky	125,6	146,6	116,7	145,8	99,5
Kentau	316,5	286,7	90,6	323,4	112,8

г. Туркестан	136,1	101,1	74,3	164,8	163,0
Шымкент	151,8	142,7	94,0	119,9	84,0
Total by region	163,9	149,5	91,2	155,8	104,2

It was further revealed that in 2007 the frequency of dynamic follow-up of patients with diseases of the genitourinary system was higher than the regional indicator in Aryssk (213.4), Makhtaaral (162.7), Otrar (480.1), Saryagash (192.2), Suzak (166.3) districts and in the city of Kentau (286.7 per 100,000 population).

In 2007, in comparison with 2006 in the region as a whole, the frequency of dynamic observation of patients with diseases of the genitourinary system among children decreased by 8.8%. At the same time, a decrease in the studied indicator was noted in 11 administrative-territorial formations of the region, and its largest decrease was revealed in Baidybek (by 22.5%), Makhtaaral (by 18.6%), Saryagash (13.7%), Tyulkubassky (by 28.1%) districts and in the city of Turkestan (by 25.7%). And, conversely, an increase in this indicator was observed in the Kazygurt (by 33.7%) region and in the city of Turkestan (by 63.0%).

It was further noted that in 2008 the frequency of dynamic follow-up of patients with diseases of the genitourinary system among children of the South Kazakhstan region in the Aryss, Makhtaaral, Otrar, Saryagash regions and in the city of Kentau was higher than the regional value, and amounted to 211.7, 192, respectively. 1,533.4, 225.3 and 323.4 per 100,000 population. At the same time, in the Baidybek and Sairam districts, the studied indicator was 2 or more times lower than the regional average.

It was found that in 2008 compared with the previous year of comparison, in general, the frequency of dynamic observation of patients with diseases of the genitourinary system among children in the region increased by 4.2%. At the same time, the greatest increase was found in the Kazygurt (by 33.7%) region and in the city of Turkestan (by 63.0%). At the same time, in 7 districts of the region, a decrease in the studied indicator was found: in Baidybeksky (by 41.8%), Suzak (by 11.2%) and districts and in the city of Shymkent (by 16.0%). It should be noted that in the rest of the administrative-territorial formations of the South Kazakhstan region, the frequency of dynamic observation of patients with diseases of the

genitourinary system among children was slightly higher or lower than the regional average or remained at the same level.

Thus, in the South Kazakhstan region among the child population there is an increase, both in the total (by 52.0%) and primary (by 50.4%) incidence of diseases of the genitourinary system. Moreover, in different districts of the region, there are different levels of urological morbidity in children, which require the provision of specialized services with appropriate personnel and, first of all, with doctors in all administrative-territorial entities of the region.

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