the surgeon that is known to determine the duration of the operation, and it can differ significantly among doctors-beginners and experts. Running a successful UA laparoscopic occlusion requires basic knowledge of angiology and manual skills of proper occlusion and blood vessels clipping, so operations of this kind are the prerogative of institutions with qualified specialists in this sphere.

The postoperative period was uneventful; therefore all women were discharged after sutures removal in satisfactory condition five days later.

The study of early and late results of UF endosurgical treatment showed a decrease in the volume of menstrual blood loss, severe pain syndrome in the abdomen and in the lumbar area among patients of both groups.

Menstrual blood loss reduction and therapeutic effectiveness against menometrorrhagias were observed among 91.8% of women after LM and 93.7% - after LUAO. The relief of UF symptoms and a satisfactory feeling after the intervention were noticed among all patients within 9 months' observation.

The frequency of UF recurrence after LM and its combination with LUAO was 4.7% and 3.0% respectively during the observation period.

CONCLUSIONS

The prospects of using laparoscopic occlusion of ascending UA branches as a step prior to myomectomy, aimed at reducing intraoperative blood loss and being an effective alternative to hysterectomy for symptomatic UF treatment are obvious. Performed technically proper, this manipulation is safe, allows better visualization, minimizes the negative thermal effect on the myometrium, thereby increases the probability of well-fixed uterine scar formation, which is important for patients with infertility and those being interested in women's reproductive function implementation. The above-discussed technique reduces the duration of the operation, diminishes the possibility of intraoperative and postoperative complications, therefore leads to hospital stay reduction, decreases medical support (including anesthetic) and the rehabilitation period.

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HEALTHCARE, MEDICAL SCIENCE AND EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

L.F. Timofeev

PRIMARY MORBIDITY OF THE REPUBLIC SAKHA (YAKUTIA) IN 2013-2014

ABSTRACT

The paper reports the analysis of the primary morbidity of the population of the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) in 2013-14 on the basis of Russian Ministry of Health statistical reports. High levels of primary morbidity in 2013-2014 were observed in such class of diseases as diseases of the nervous system, the eye and adnexa, respiratory and digestive system, skin and subcutaneous tissue; diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs, musculoskeletal system and connective tissue of the urogenital system were above average level. It also turns out that from the 113 species of the considered pathologies high and higher than average incidence rates in the country are found in 69 species, low and below average levels – in 19.

Keywords: primary morbidity, the incidence of diseases by classes, an incidence of certain types of pathologies.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the disease is one of the criteria of public health, and morbidity data are the basis for planning in health care. On the basis of these data, it is planned volume of necessary medical assistance to the population, number of beds, staff and other resources for health. Incidence – is the prevalence of disease in the population or its individual groups is determined by identifying and recording the number of cases of the disease when treatment in medical institutions (or dispensary and preventive examinations) during the year. Primary morbidity registered in establishing the diagnosis, the patient for the first time in my life.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We analyzed the primary morbidity of the population of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in 2013-14 on the basis of statistical reports of the Russian Federation Ministry of Health [1].

For the analysis of morbidity data used percentile (centile) method, according to which the subjects of the federation with the performance to the 10 th percentile is the territory with a low level of an indicator, from 10 to 25 th percentile – a level lower than the average, from 75 to 90 th – over and above the average 90th percentile – high level. Obviously, the indicators lie in the range from 25 to 75 th percentile (or the other - 25 and 75 quartiles (Q25-Q75) distribution),

the territory belonged to the group with average values.

Data were subjected to analysis of primary disease:

1) presented on 18 classes of diseases (no statistics on certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, external causes of morbidity and mortality, and factors influencing health status and contact with health services);

2) 113 nosology forms of diseases, except for the following types of pathologies disease classes: tumors; mental and behavioral disorders; pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period; symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified; injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes.

At the same time the number of diseases for classes according to the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health, X-th revision (ICD-X) as follows (Table 1)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

By classes of diseases. Hereinafter, the results will be presented only the data that are different from the average – morbidity levels high and low, above and below the average.

In the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the level of primary morbidity was high in 2013 (110,701.4 per 100 000 population against 79941.1 in Russia, or 1.4 times higher), and above the average in 2014 (109,694.1; 78615.7 and 1.4 respectively).

The high level of the primary disease in 2013, and in 2014 it was observed in this class of diseases as diseases of the nervous system, the eye and adnexa, respiratory and digestive system, skin and subcutaneous tissue; above average – disease of the blood and blood-forming organs, musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, genitourinary system (Table 2). The incidence of endocrine diseases was high in 2013, and higher than the average – in 2014. Diseases of the circulatory system were above the average in 2013

As can be seen from Table 2, only 6 classes republican indicators of diseases were among the averages, and 11 classes of 18 – high and / or above average. It was only the class "Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified" level of Sakha (Yakutia) was lower than the average in 2013, and data and does not register in 2014.

For certain diseases. The primary morbidity on groups of diseases and

Table 1

Quantitative distribution of certain types of diseases

Classes diseases	Types of diseases	Number
Class I	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2
Class III	Diseases of the blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	4
Class IV	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	13
Class VI	Diseases of the nervous system	10
Class VII	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	8
Class VIII	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	13
Class IX	Diseases of the circulatory system	23
Class X	Respiratory diseases	8
Class XI	Diseases of the digestive system	7
Class XII	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	6
Chapter XIII	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	6
Class XIV	Diseases of the genitourinary system	6
Chapter XVII	Congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	7
Total		113

Table 2

Primary morbidity by disease classes, per 100 000 population

Classes disease	2013		2014	
	RS (Y)	RF	RS (Y)	RF
The incidence of total population	110701,4	79941,1	109694,1	78615,7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	3465,3	3089,8	3255,6	3079,4
Neoplasm's	1206,3	1135,0	1104,5	1157,5
Diseases of the blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	**612,8***	465,6	556,6	470,5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders	**2030,3***	1063,9	**1567,0***	1118,4
Mental and behavioral disorders	506,3	520,6	514,0	501,7
Diseases of the nervous system	**3672,8***	1647,6	**3657,2***	1620,2
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	**5016,3***	3642,0	**5280,6***	3575,2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid	2488,8	2796,9	2671,8	2768,8
Diseases of the circulatory system	3760,0	2985,8	3318,5	2874,9
Respiratory diseases	**49056,1***	33843,9	**49333,7***	33300,6
Digestive diseases	**9587,8***	3522,7	**9431,1***	3652,4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	**6392,7***	4696,6	**6209,3***	4626,7
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	4090,6	3228,9	3862,2	3177,1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	5935,0	4980,3	5892,1	4897,9
Pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period **	5565,8	7102,1	6235,3	7145,3
Congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	**308,5***	207,9	**297,2***	209,9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	209,0	631,5	-	359,0
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	10308,4	9257,6	10485,8	9012,8

* Obtained figures exceeding 30% and a similar performance in the Russian Federation;
** Index calculated on the female population (10-49 years)

certain types of diseases also consider, depending on the class of diseases. Those whose incidence was high and / or above average in 2013 and in 2014 year (the Table 3) will be indicated.

Noteworthy is the fact that on 6 pathologies occur in diseases of the circulatory system and the digestive system, 5 – on diseases of the nervous system, 4 – to diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs, the endocrine system, the eye and the ear, respiratory and musculoskeletal systems .

In addition, a number of specific diseases had relatively high rates: in 2013 – viral hepatitis, diabetes mellitus type I and II, inflammatory and central nervous system demyelinating disease, multiple sclerosis, transient cerebral ischemic attacks, diseases of the inner ear, Meniere's disease, thromboangiitis and endarteritis obliterans, phlebitis and thrombophlebitis, varicose veins, localized scleroderma, congenital malformations of the circulatory system, Down's syndrome; 2014 – contact dermatitis, reactive arthropathy. Four of these pathologies are diseases of the nervous system, 3 – to diseases of the circulatory system.

Thus, it turns out that of the 113 species considered pathologies and higher than average incidence rates in the country are found in 69 (61.1%) of these, low levels and below average – in 19 (16.8%). If we consider that adrenal disorders and blindness in both eyes had a relatively low incidence and high levels in 2013 and 2014, respectively, only 23 species have average values (20.5%).

CONCLUSION

Earlier, we noted that in 2012-2013, high and / or above-average rates of primary morbidity were identified as 11 classes of diseases according to ICD-X, which is more than half of the class [2]. And only for diseases of the circulatory system we are seeing a positive trend: in 2014, the incidence in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) – in the range of average values.

Among these classes of diseases and certain diseases of the respiratory disease, chronic otitis media, chronic rheumatic heart disease, arthropathy, systemic connective tissue disorders, and others were also at high and higher than average incidence of the level at the beginning of the XX century – in 2001. Presumably, they are largely a consequence of the population living in extremely unfavorable climatic conditions of the North.

Table 1

Groups of diseases, some diseases with high and above-average incidence in 2013-2014.

Class disease	Groups of diseases, some diseases
Diseases of the blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	Anemia Coagulation defects, purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions ** Disseminated intravascular coagulation (defibrination syndrome) ** Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism *
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders	Thyrotoxicosis (hyperthyroidism) * Thyroid disease * Diabetes insipidus ** Diabetes *
Diseases of the nervous system	Epilepsy, status epilepticus ** Systemic atrophies primarily affecting the central nervous system ** Extrapyramidal and movement disorders ** Episodic and paroxysmal disorders * Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	Myopia* Glaucoma* Diseases of the eye muscles, disorders of binocular movement, accommodation and refraction * Astigmatism*
Diseases of the ear and mastoid	Chronic otitis media ** Conductive and sensorineural hearing loss ** Conductive hearing loss, bilateral ** Sensorineural hearing loss, bilateral
Diseases of the circulatory system	Acute rheumatic fever Chronic rheumatic heart disease ** Essential hypertension ** Acute and subacute endocarditis * Cardiomyopathy * Diseases characterized by high blood pressure
Respiratory diseases	Acute laryngitis and tracheitis ** Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids, peritonsillar abscess ** Asthma, asthmatic status * Interstitial, suppurative lung disease, other diseases of the pleura
Digestive diseases	Gastritis and duodenitis ** Non-infectious enteritis and colitis ** Diseases of the gallbladder and biliary tract ** Diseases of the pancreas ** Diseases of the liver **; Of these: fibrosis and cirrhosis of the liver **
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Atopic dermatitis** Other dermatitis * Psoriasis
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	Systemic connective tissue disorders ** Arthropathy Rheumatoid arthritis (seropositive and seronegative) ** Spondylopathy **
Diseases of the genitourinary system	Glomerular, tubulointerstitial kidney disease, and other disorders of kidney and ureter * Renal impairment ** Other diseases of the urinary system
Congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Congenital malformations of the nervous system * Congenital ichthyosis * Neurofibromatosis **

* Diseases exponents in 1.5-1.9 times higher than in Russia

** Diseases exponents of 2 or more times higher than those in the Russian Federation