

T.Y. Pavlova, N.I. Douglas, Ya.G. Rad'

## OPTIMIZATION OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE THE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OF RS (Y) WOMEN

### Abstract

The article presents the actual material according to the official statistical data on the reproductive health of the female population of the Republic Sakha (Yakutia). Maternal and child health is a special health sector, because it determines the future of the nation, therefore, is an important issue for the state. The problem of health of reproductive age women permanently keeps its significance. Maternal and perinatal mortality is a major integrated indicator of the health system.

**Objective:** to present the data of the official medical statistics on reproductive health of the female population.

**Methods:** analysis of official data of medical statistics on reproductive health. In dynamics for 3 years there are tends to improve the health of pregnant women in the country: the decrease in the incidence of pregnant anemia, kidney diseases, and improve the level of normal deliveries, reducing the number of abortions. In 2013 it is planned to complete the construction and commissioning of the Center for Reproductive Health in Yakutsk.

**Keywords:** reproductive health, Yakutia, women, childbirth.

### INTRODUCTION

Protection of mother and child - a special health care industry, as largely determines the future of the nation, so is an important affair of state. The problem of health of women of reproductive age constantly keeps its significance. Maternal and perinatal mortality is a key indicator of integrated services not only maternal and child health and the health care system as a whole, but also social well-being of society.

Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being in all areas relating to the reproductive system, its functions and processes, including procreation and harmony in the psycho- social relations in the family. Considering the normal functional state of the reproductive system, as an indicator of the health of the woman, VE Radzinsky (2001 ) believes that it should prevent " failure " of this system , because only a healthy mother can give birth to a healthy child , and only a healthy child may become the healthy mother and a healthy father. Therefore, the problem of birth of healthy offspring and reproductive health of women goes beyond the medical and social is to be resolved at the state level. [3]

Among the medical factors that have a significant impact on the components of the natural movement of the population (total mortality and fertility) are: abortion, the number of births to HIV -infected patients, the prevalence of HIV infection, marital infertility, fruit and infant loss, mortality from malignant neoplasms of female genital mutilation, maternal mortality [ 4].

The reproductive system of women is characterized by regional characteristics and is highly dependent on environmental and population- demographic situation in the region [1, 2]. The results of the census of 2010 showed that the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) is not retained its status as the region of a million people.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On 01.01.10 .the total population of Sakha (Yakutia) was 949,347 people, is home to 490,218 of the female population, including women of fertile age 26470, 21731 teenage girls, girls 100939.

Extragenital pathology has a great influence on the course of pregnancy, birth outcome, the occurrence of obstetric complications and neonatal morbidity. In the dynamics of 3 years there is a tendency to improve the health of pregnant women in the country, but nevertheless the figures for 2012 significantly higher than those of the Russian Federation and the Far Eastern Federal District (Table 1).

In the structure of pregnant morbidity the first place anemia occupies - 27.6 % (2010 - 44.8 %), followed by frequency - diseases of the genitourinary system, they accounted for 12.8 % (2010 - 25.5 %), and third place - thyroid 16.7 % (2010 - 18.1 %). The decrease in the disease during pregnancy - anemia, kidney and thyroid, and obstetric complications (gestoses) affected preventive measures during pregnancy (free delivery antianemic drugs, minerals, iodine preparations, etc., acquired by birth certificates - ticket number 1). Alarming is the fact of increasing the frequency of preeclampsia 14.5% (2010 - 12.8 %).

For 2012 there were 16922 births due to data of medical organizations of the Republic. 6.9% were born prematurely. The share of normal births was 52.3 %, against 46.5 % in 2011. (Table 2).

Over the last 5 years there has been decline in birth complications: violations of labor (2010 - 88.5 per 1000 births, 2012. -74.7), bleeding in the afterbirth and the postpartum period (2010 - 27.3 per 1000 births, 2012. - 18.1), bleeding due to premature detachment of the placenta (2010 - 14.1 per 1000 births, 2012. - 13.1).

Overall incidence of babies: born sick and ill newborns 4842 (2010, 4510). In connection with the transition from 01.01.2012 .new criteria for registration of birth from 22 weeks of pregnancy, on the recommendation of the WHO, the overall incidence of newborn to 3 years increased by 1.3 % to \$ 286.1 per 1,000 live births, as compared to 2010. (2010, 282, 4).

In the structure of neonatal diseases occupy a leading place certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (73.7 %) and congenital anomalies (23.9 %). In the structure of a class "certain conditions originating in the perinatal period" in infants weighing 500 - 999 g make up the largest share of intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia (27 %), growth retardation and malnutrition (16.1%) ,

neonatal jaundice ( 13.4 %). Rate per 1,000 live births from asphyxia and hypoxia was 76.4 (2011 - 88.6, 2010. - 99.8), from slow growth and malnutrition - 45.6 (2011 - 46.7, 2010. - 39, 4) and neonatal jaundice - 37.8 (2011 - 40.8, 2010. - 36.8). A figure in newborns with 1000g .and more than made up respectively of asphyxia and hypoxia 75.3 from slowing growth and malnutrition - 45.8 , neonatal jaundice - 37.9 .

By switching to the new criteria was the expected increase in the rate of perinatal mortality in 2011 rate was 8.4 per thousand, in 2012. - About 13.0% (2010 -8, 1).

For 2012.gynecological morbidity rate on the RS ( Y ) was 55.5 per 1,000 of the female population (2011 - 48.2 ) . In the structure of gynecological morbidity in the first place - Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs 53.2 % ( 2011 - 53.1 % ) , the second - erosion and ectropion of cervix 11.7% ( 2011 - 11.6% . ), the third - menstrual disorders 11.0% ( 2011 - 11.8 %) in the fourth - endometriosis - 2.9 % ( 2011 - 2.9 % ) , the fifth - infertility - 1.3 % ( 2011 - 1.6%).

Currently on the RS (Y) remains the growth rate of cancer of the reproductive system in women, including breast cancer (4.6% in 2012 to a level of 2011), the body of the uterus ( a factor of 1.8 - 77 8%). Marked reduction in the incidence of ovarian cancer (6.3%) compared with 2011 incidence for cervical cancer remains the same at 20.3 (per 100 thousand of the female population). In 2012, newly diagnosed breast cancer patients 212, uterine cancer - 71, 100 cervical, ovary -59 (Table 3).

In order to improve the accessibility, quality and efficiency of health care for diseases of the breast and the organization of the Breast Service in 2012. Republican Breast Center opened on the basis of number 1 RB - NCM .In 2011. purchased in mammography GBU RS ( Y ) " The National Hospital № 3", " National Hospital number 1- NCM ", " CRH Verkhnevilyuisk ", " CRH Kobjajsky ", " Tatta CRH ", " CRH Khangalassky ", " Bulun CRH '' Nyurbinskaya CRH ", " CRH Mountain ", " CRH Tomponsky ", " Ust -Aldan CRH . " In 2012, purchased in mammography GBU RS ( I ) " AMGA CRH ", " CRH zhiganskiye ", " CRH Nizhnekolymskie ", " CRH Srednekolymsk ", " CRH Nam ", " Ust -Maya CRH ." Also in the 21 districts of Sakha (Yakutia) purchased and put into operation Computed Radiography with a workstation doctor to create a single information system. With the help of all the studies done on mammography equipment at the Central Regional Hospital, in digital form will be sent to the National Breast Center for the description and diagnosis, stored in a knowledge base. This will speed up the examination; will increase the availability to the public of the RS (Y), the detection rate of breast cancer in its early stages.

Index of the frequency of abortions per 1,000 women of childbearing age has declined by 1.6 % compared to the previous year and amounted to 36.6 (2010 - 40.7, 2011 - 37.2), the ratio of births to abortion was 1:0, 58 (2010 - 1:0, 68; 2011. 1:0, 61) (Table 4).

Prevention of abortion is one of the priorities of the Republic, aimed at protecting reproductive health and birth of healthy children. Prevention of abortion is one of the priorities of the Republic, aimed at protecting reproductive health and birth of healthy children. As part of the SE "Development of Health of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the years 2012-2016" measures are being taken to ensure that modern contraceptive vulnerable people.

Health education work done by obstetrician - gynecologists about the dangers of abortion and female enrollment and intrauterine hormonal contraception reduced the rate of abortion rates in the country. For advocacy of the dangers of abortion are involved NGOs and the media (the media) at all levels.

In order to minimize the consequences of abortion, improve women's reproductive health in 2013 in the program of state guarantees free public provision of Sakha (Yakutia), medical care including medical abortion.

One of the reserves to maintain the level of fertility is to increase the provision of medical care for the treatment of infertility with the use of modern assisted reproductive technologies. Since 2013 in vitro fertilization (IVF) has been included in the program of state guarantees of free medical care provision to population of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). The implementation of measures to improve the effectiveness of treatment of infertility using assisted reproductive technologies will increase the availability of this type of assistance and will help increase the birth rate by 30 % of patients treated with the use of assisted reproductive technologies.

In order to provide services on reproductive health, prevention of abortion, diagnosis and treatment of gynecological diseases, as well as for primary specialized medical care to patients in 2013 it is planned to complete the construction and commissioning of the Center for Reproductive Health in Yakutsk.

Table 1

**Indicators of physical health of pregnant women of Sakha (Yakutia)**
**(% to the number who completed the pregnancy)**

	Anemia	Kidney disease	Diseases of the circulatory system	Thyroid disease	Late toxicosis
<b>2010</b>	44,8	25,5	9,4	18,1	12,8
<b>2011</b>	43,7	30,1	8,5	16,7	13,2
<b>2012</b>	27,6	12,8	12,2	16,7	14,5
<b>FEFD 2010</b>	33,9	18,5	11,3	8,8	19,5
<b>RF 2010</b>	34,7	19,2	10,4	6,2	18,1

Table 2

**The number of births in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)**

	2010	2011*	2012
The number of births in the Republic *	15905	16193	16922
The number of live births	15973	16260	16925
The percentage of normal births in the hospital adopted by the RS (Y)	50	46,5	52,3
The percentage of normal births in the hospital adopted by the RS (Y)	3,2 %	3,3	1160 6,7%

*\* Including delivery outside the delivery room*

Table 3

**The incidence of malignant tumors of the reproductive system in women in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (form number 7)**

	2010	2011	2012
Mammary cancer	31	41,4	43,1
Cancer of the cervix	16,5	20,4	20,3
Hysteroendometrial carcinoma	10,2	8,2	14,4
Malignant tumors of the ovary	11	12,9	12

Table 4

**Dynamics of abortion on the RS (Y)**

Year	The total number of abortions (including mini abortions)	The abortion rate per 1,000 women Pert. age (with a mini-abortion)	The ratio of abortions to births
<b>2010</b>	10848	40,7	1:0,68
<b>2011</b>	9 900	37,2	1: 0,61
<b>2012</b>	9754	36,6	1:0,58

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## List of authors:

Tatiana Yrievna Pavlova - MD, chief obstetrician –gynecologist, Ministry of Health Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Senior Researcher of YSC CMP SB RAMS, Yakutsk, the Russian Federation; e-mail: tatyana.pavlov@mail.ru;

Natal'a Ivanovna Douglas - MD, Head of Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology FPOV MI MK Ammosov NEFU;

Y. G. Rad' - PhD, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology FPOV MI MK Ammosov NEFU.

