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Social and hygienic aspects of health state of native small in numbers people of Republic Sakha (Yakutia)

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PRIORITIES OF PATHOLOGICAL MORBIDITY STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION IN PLACES OF COMPACT RESIDING OF NATIVE SMALL IN NUMBERS PEOPLE OF REPUBLIC SAKHA (YAKUTIA) ARE CURTAINED. AUTHENTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DISTINCTIONS IN PREVALENCE OF PATHOLOGY OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS, RESPIRATORY ORGANS AND OSTEO-MUSCULAR SYSTEM IN DOLGANS, EVENKS, AND EVENS ARE ESTABLISHED. THE REVEALED ETHNIC DISTINCTIONS SUBSTANTIALLY HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY SOCIALLY HYGIENIC CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN AREAS OF RESIDING OF NATIVE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH.

KEYWORDS: NATIVE SMALL IN NUMBERS PEOPLE, PATHOLOGICAL MORBIDITY

INTRODUCTION

Today low incidence of the social and economic status of people living on the Far North and on the rural territory is detected. The social problems, unemployment effect to health condition of the aboriginal people [1,2].

Research objective: examination of the health and life condition of native people living compactly.

Materials and methods

We examined 813 people, living in Gigansky, Ust-Maysky, Anabarsky regions of Yakutia. Age of patients from 17 to 86, middle age is $44,0 \pm 1,7$ years old. Women - 547 (67,3%), men – 266 (32,7%). 597 are native people (Evenks 324 (39,9), Evens – 43 (5,3), Dolgans – 230 (28,3%)). The health condition is examined by cardiologist, pulmonologist, neurologist, gastroenterologist, otolaryngologist, urologist, gynecologist, ultrasound-examination and endoscopy are done. We use International classification disease X. The level of the life condition is examined using special social questionnaire.

Results.

The first plays of the pathology profile is gastroenterology disease (67,9 cases of the 100; 26,0%), second plays – urinary disease (45,3; 17,3%), third - the hard disease (44,4; 17,0%), than respiratory disease and disease of the osteo-muscular system (tabl. 1).

IN EVENK POPULATION DISEASE OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL SYSTEM, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, OSTEO-MUSCULAR SYSTEM IS HIGH (75,6, 46,3 И 36,1%), THAN IN DOLGAN POPULATION (57,4, 27,8 И 23,0%) AND EVEN POPULATION (60,5, 30,2 И 20,9%) ($P < 0,05$)(DIAGRAMM1).

THE PATHOLOGY PROFILE IS LOW IN ANABARSKY REGION THAN UST-MAYSKY AND GIGANSKY REGIONS (TABL. 2).

THE LEVEL OF THE LIFE CONDITION IS EXAMINATION USING SPECIAL SOCIAL QUESTIONNAIRE. THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS CONSISTING OF THE QUESTION ABOUT EDUCATION, SOCIAL STATUS, AND FAMILY STATUS. WE ARE QUESTIONNAIRE 447 PEOPLES, 155-DOLGAN, 292-EVENK POPULATION.

THE MEDIUM SQUARE OF THE HOUSE IS 13,9 M² TO DOLGAN, 18,7 M² TO EVENK. THE CENTRAL HEATING HAVE 95,5% DOLGAN, 34,9% EVENK. THE HOUSES WAS BUILDING AFTER 1995 OF THE 45,8% DOLGAN, 28,1% EVENK. THE PEOPLE WITH BAD HOUSES AND LIFE CONDITION ARE HIGH OF THE EVENK POPULATION THAN ON THE DOLGAN POPULATION (40,1 AND 21,3%). THE CAUSE OF THE BAD LIFE CONDITION IS DETECTED DEFICIENCY OF THE SQUARE OF HOUSE (54,5%), ABSENTS HEATING (78%) AND OLD OF THE HOUSE(69,2%).

THE FINANCIAL STATUS IS LOW IN THE EVENK POPULATION THAN IN THE DOLGAN POPULATION (40,4% -31,0%). BUT THE 12% OF THE EVENKS AND 6,5% OF THE DOLGAN PEOPLE ANSWERED THAT THE MEANS THEY HAD DID NOT SUFFICE EVEN ON A FOOD. THE MEDIUM INCOME LEVEL FOR 1 PERSON IS 5675 RUBLES IN THE EVENKS, 8372 RUBLES IN THE DOLGANS.

THE LIFE CONDITION AND FINANCIAL STATUS IS LOW IN THE EVENK PEOPLE THAN IN THE DOLGANS.

CONCLUSION

1. Illnesses of digestive organs, urinogenital system and system of blood circulation (67,9, 45,3, 44.4 on 100 of population accordingly) prevail among the population of the native small in numbers people.
2. Illnesses of digestive organs, respiratory and osteo-muscular system have been positioned much more often in the Evenks (75,6, 46,3 and 36,1 %), than in the Dolgans (57,4, 27,8 and 23,0 %) and Evens (60,5, 30,2 and 20,9 % accordingly) ($P < 0,05$).
3. The health state of the population of the native small in numbers people was substantially defined by living conditions and level of financial status.

References

1. Vinocurova L.I. Native ethnos of Republic Sakha (Yakutia) in a modernized society/ L.I. Vinocurova. – Novosibirsk: Science, 2000. – P. 163-188.
2. Tyrylgyn M.A. Health protection problems in the population of the Extreme North / M.A. Tyrylgyn. – Novosibirsk: Science, 2008. – 304 p.

TABLE 1

THE PATHOLOGY PROFILE OF THE EXAMINATION POPULATION

DISEASE (IMC – 10)	LEVEL	TO 100 PEOPLE	%
A00-B99 infection disease	VIII	4,4	1,7
C00-D48 oncology	X	2,8	1,1
E00-E90 endocrinology disease	VII	8,7	3,3
F00-F99 psychiatry disease	XIII	0,6	0,2
G00-G99 nerve system disease	VI	15,0	5,7
H60-H95 otorinolaringology disease	IX	3,0	1,1
I00-I99 hard disease	III	44,4	17,0
J00-J99 respiratory system disease	IV	36,9	14,1
K00-K93 gastrointestinal system disease	I	67,9	26,0
M00-M99 osteo-muscular disease	V	28,4	11,0
N00-N99 urinary disease	II	45,3	17,3
Q00-Q99 hereditary disease	XI	2,6	1,0
S00-T98 trauma	XII	1,2	0,5
All of them		261,2	100,0

TABLE 2

THE PATHOLOGY PROFILE OF THE EXAMINATION POPULATION TO REGIONS

DISEASE (IMC – 10)	region					
	Ust-Maysky		Gigansky		Anabarsky	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
I00-I99 HARD DISEASE	103	55,4	97	51,3	161	36,8
J00-J99 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DISEASE	75	40,3	96	50,8	129	29,5
K00-K93 GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM DISEASE	139	74,7	148	78,3	265	60,1

M00-M99 OSTEO-MUSCULAR SYSTEM DISEASE	77	41,4	55	29,1	99	22,6
N00-N99 URINARY DISEASE	79	42,5	109	57,7	180	41,1

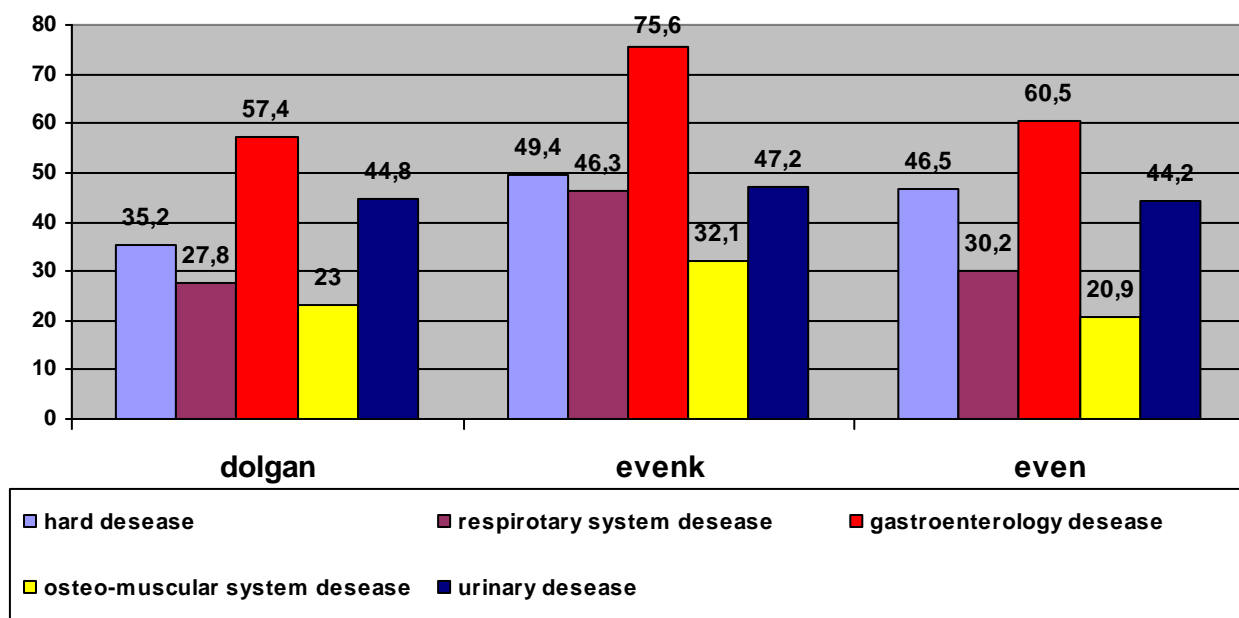


DIAGRAM 1

PATHOLOGY STRUCTURE FOR NATIVE PEOPLE

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THE PREVALENCE OF EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOR DISORDERS IN CHILDREN IN THE NORTH OF SAKHA REPUBLIC (YAKUTIA)

The prevalence of emotional and behavior disturbances in children, living in the North of Sakha Republic (Yakutia), is presented. We characterized a group of schoolchildren with neural psychic disorders. We marked that schoolchildren of early ages showed disturbances in the processes of adaptation to school, reflected in poor school performance, regular absence from