

PREVALENCE OF THE DIABETES MELLITUS BY NEGOTIABILITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS

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ABSTRACT

The main area of research is to study of the patterns of the epidemiological process of diabetes, find the solution of problems associated with the increase in the prevalence of this disease. Information from statistical reports reflects that the prevalence of Diabetes mellitus (DM) widely varies by belonging to certain ethnic, age groups and types.

Purpose: to study the prevalence of DM in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the last 5 years (2013-2017).

Materials and methods: The analysis was carried out on the basis of opportunistic reports and optimized reports No.15 of Endocrinological dispensaries of the Republic of Uzbekistan during 2013-2017. Epidemiological indicators are calculated per 100 thousand adults and children.

Results and discussion: As of 01/01/2018 in Uzbekistan, 202,998 patients with diabetes were registered. For the period from 2013 to 2017. the number of patients with diabetes mellitus increased from 143,620 to 202,998, respectively (from 474.9 to 626.8 per 100,000 of the population), while the increase during the observation period constituted 28.3%. Overall the number of patients with diabetes was 202,998, as for as women accounted for 55.2% (112,031), men 44.8% (90,967 persons), their ratio made of 1.2: 1.0. During this period, there is an increase in the prevalence of type 2 diabetes from 421.1 to 572.3 per 100 thousand, a change of 35.9% and a decrease in type 1 diabetes as a whole from 60.4 to 54.5 per 100 thousand that is -3.5%, although, if taken separately, an increase in type 1 diabetes is noted in children and adolescents. In children, type 1 diabetes increased from 16.1 to 22.1 per 100 thousand children, an increase of 36.9%, and among adolescents, respectively, from 35.9 to 51.9, an increase of 43.6%. When analyzing the prevalence data, in general, for diabetes per 100 thousand in the context of regions, it was revealed that the greatest increase for the period from 2013 to 2017. 40.2% was observed in Khorezm, 33.8% in Samarkand and 32.0% in Surkhandarya, 29.8% in Namangan, 20.5% in Syrdarya and 22.0% in the Jizzak region. Thus, both in Uzbekistan as a whole, and separately by regions, there is a steady increase in the prevalence of DM among the population. Significant differences in prevalence are constantly observed between regions located in different geographic regions of Uzbekistan.

Conclusions:

1. Growth of prevalence of DM is caused generally by growth of prevalence of DM types 2 among adult population and, to a lesser extent, growth of prevalence of DM type 1.
2. The prevalence of DM type 1 increases due to prevalence of number of children and adolescence with DM type 1.
3. The greatest grow in prevalence of DM from 2013 for 2017 have been observed in the Khorezm 40.2%, Samarkand 33.8% and in the Surkhandarya 32.0% areas.
4. The smallest indicator was observed in the Namangan 29.8%, the Syrdarya 20.5% and the Jizzakh 22.0% areas.
5. On the basis of the obtained data it is recommended to improve the quality of detect ability and also development the ways of more real accounting as by drawing up the register, moreover, pay attention to correct organization of dispensary observation as well as treatment of DM.