

DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC NONSPECIFIC LUNG DISEASES USING SCREENING METHOD

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Abstract: A screening study was conducted on 4,590 residents of the Andijan region in order to establish risk factors for chronic nonspecific lung diseases (CNLD) and their impact on the prevalence of chronic bronchopulmonary pathology. It has been established that the true incidence of various forms of CNLD exceeds the registered one by 3.3 times. Its formation is influenced by the prevalence of tobacco smoking habits, exposure to industrial dust pollutants, chronic infections of the nasopharynx, respiratory infections, age, and atmospheric pollution.

Keywords: CNLD, method, prevalence, treatment, risk factors for CNLD.

INTRODUCTION: Chronic nonspecific lung diseases (CNLD) represent a major medical and social problem due to high morbidity, disability and mortality rates, and increasing material costs.

Incidence rates based on visits per 1,000 population vary significantly across regions of Uzbekistan. At the same time, they differ significantly from the data obtained from special epidemiological studies, and range from 1:7 to 1:22. The main disadvantage of official statistics is that they are based on the fact that a sick person seeks medical help. That is, diseases are recorded at best in the manifest stage of development, and most often these are severe disabling forms of the disease. This approach is the basis for late diagnosis of diseases and, consequently, ineffective treatment. Experience shows that preventive measures are most effective precisely in the early, preclinical stages of disease development, and measures of secondary and tertiary prevention require significantly greater material costs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: An analysis of the annual reports of the committee for the protection of public health of the Andijan region and the committee for nature protection for a decade shows that the screening survey of the population in eight administrative territories of the Andijan region with the number of 367.4 thousand people of working age living in them is 61.2 % of the total population of the region. The study population is distributed according to place of residence into urban and rural populations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: A study of the dynamics of morbidity by appeal in the CNLD group in the Andijan region over a decade shows its change towards an increase of 15.6%, including for chronic bronchitis - by 10%, bronchial asthma - by 75%. The incidence of CNLD in Andijan region is higher than that in Uzbekistan by 37%, including for chronic disease - by 14.2%, for asthma - by 16.4%. The primary rate of disability due to respiratory diseases is higher than the average for Uzbekistan by 71%, mortality - by 31.5%, and the frequency of hospitalizations - by 32.9%. Mortality from respiratory diseases has increased and, in comparison with 1991, it increased in the city by 1.4 times, in the village - by 1.2 times, including for men aged 30-39 years - by 3.5 times, at the age of 40-49 years - 6.5 times.

Analysis of screening data of 4590 people divided respondents into the following groups: healthy (I) - 45.45%, risk group (II) - 38.52%, group with signs of CNLD (III) - 16.03% (Table 1).

Age	Gender	Total		I group		II group		III group	
		abs	%	abs	%	abs	%	abs	%
20-29	M	721	49,05	395	54,78	246	34,12	80	11,10

years old	W	749	50,95	395	52,7 4	273	36,4 5	81	10,8 1
	Both	147 0	100 (32%)	790	53,7 4	519	35,3 0	161	10,9 5
30-39 years old	M	703	54,58	363	51,63	236	33,57	104	14,79
	W	585	45,42	242	41,3 6	265	45,2 9	78	13,3 3
	Both	128 8	100 (28%)	605	46,9 7	501	38,8 9	182	14,1 3
40-59 years old	M	906	49,45	359	39,62	359	39,62	188	20,75
	W	926	50,55	332	35,8 5	389	42,0 0	205	22,1 3
	Both	183 2	100 (39,91 %)	691	37,7 1	748	45,8 2	393	21,4 5
Total	M	2330	50,76	1117	47,10	841	36,50	372	16,40
	W	226 0	49,24	969	41,5 0	927	41,2 0	364	17,2 0
	Both	459 0	100	2086	45,4 5	176 8	38,5 2	736	16,0 3

The prevalence of CNLD signs at the age of 20-29 years was found in 10.95% of the examined (men - 10.8%, women - 1.1%), at 30-39 years - in 14.13% (men - 13, 3%, women - 14.8%), aged 40-59 years - in 21.45% (men - 22.1%, women - 20.7%). The prevalence of CNLD signs identified in our samples is consistent with the results of studies by other authors. The data obtained indicate that in the first two age categories, signs of CNLD are slightly more often detected in women, and only at the age of 40 years and older this figure is 2% higher among men. The similarity of the study results with the research data of many other authors confirms the commonality of risk factors affecting the respiratory system of the population in different regions of Uzbekistan.

The prevalence of CNLD by age group was: 43.5‰ - at the age of 20-29 years; 67.5‰ - at 30-39 years old; 148‰ - among people 40-59 years old. At the same time, 55.3% of the region's population suffers from chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma – 32.4%, bronchiectasis – 3.5%. The group of CNLD patients consists of 60.18% of people suffering from chronic bronchitis, and the proportion of patients with bronchial asthma and bronchiectasis is 35.3 and 3.8%, respectively. Moreover, among men, chronic bronchitis accounts for 67.7% of the total incidence of CNLD, and bronchial asthma and bronchiectasis account for 28.9 and 3.3%, respectively. Among women, the proportion of chronic bronchitis is 17.7% lower (50%), but at the same time, the percentage of bronchial asthma is higher by 15% (43.9%), and bronchiectasis by 1.1% (4.4%).

At the age of 20-29 years, bronchial asthma is more often detected. In subsequent age categories, with an increase in the prevalence of bronchial asthma (20-29 years - 23‰, 30-39 years - 30‰, 40-59 years - 41‰), there is a decrease in its share in the structure of the CNLD group: in 30-39 years - 44 %, in 40-59 years old - 27%. Bronchial asthma among men is more often detected only at the age of 20-29 years - 24‰ (in women - 22‰). In subsequent age groups, the prevalence of bronchial asthma is clearly higher among women; at the age of 40-59 years it is maximum (45‰), exceeding the same indicator among men by 45% (31‰).

CONCLUSION:1. Chronic nonspecific lung diseases are a common pathology among the population of the Andijan region and amount to 91.9 per 1,000 population, which exceeds the incidence data by 3.3 times. A high frequency of preclinical manifestations of diseases was revealed - 38.5%.

2. The most common forms of CNLD are chronic bronchitis - 55.3%, bronchial asthma - 32.4%. Official statistics on the prevalence of these forms of CNLD are several times less than their true prevalence: chronic bronchitis - 2.7 times, bronchial asthma - 6.4 times.

3. The frequency of CNLD among the population of the Andijan region is directly dependent on the prevalence of smoking, its duration, intensity, as well as living conditions and work activities.

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