

Open Access Article

THE ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY DISABILITY STRUCTURE OF POPULATION OF FERGANA REGION

Matkhoshimov Nodirjon Soyibjonovich

Basic doctoral student, Tashkent medical academy,
Farobly str. 2., Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 100109. Email: nodir_tib_83@mail.ru

Isakov Erkin Ziyoyevich

Ferghana medical institute, Department of public health, organization and management of
healthcare, Yangi turon str. 2^a., Fergana, Uzbekistan, 712000. Email: isaqov_erkinjon1954@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

This article analyzed the structure of the primary disability of the population in Fergana region. The research work drew particular attention to the main causes of primary disabilities by places of residence, age, and gender groups. The main causes of disabilities have been explored by classes of diseases.

Key words: disability, specific position, the analysis of the classes of diseases, dynamics, structure.
抽象的

本文分析了费尔干纳地区人口原发性残疾的结构。研究工作特别关注按居住地、年龄和性别群体划分的主要残疾的主要原因。残疾的主要原因已经通过疾病类别进行了探索。

关键词：残疾·具体位置·疾病类别分析·动力学·结构。

INTRODUCTION

The actuality of the problem of disability and disabled people is determined by a large number of people in this category in the social structure of society [1, 3, 4, 7, 8]. According to UN experts, people with disabilities account for 10% of the Earth's total population [2].

Many researchers have noted that the disability indicator characterizes social ill-being of population, reflects social maturity, economic viability, moral development of society, and violation of the relationship between a disabled person and the community [5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12].

Consequently, the decrease in the population's disability rate in the region can help

implement scientifically based approaches to the study and identify removable causes of primary disability. In turn, this can serve as the basis for the formation of targeted regional programs impacting the most important factors determining the level of health status, including the specific causes of disability.

Thus, this issue is one of the country's main characteristics of public health and social well-being. Therefore, studying the disability of the population is essential and actual. All of the above determined the research and its purpose. **The research aims** to study the structure of primary disability in Fergana region.

Received: August 12, 2021 / Revised: September 08, 2021 / Accepted: September 30, 2021 / Published: October 10, 2021

About the authors : Matkhoshimov Nodirjon Soyibjonovich

Corresponding author- Email: nodir_tib_83@mail.ru

MATERIALS AND METHODS

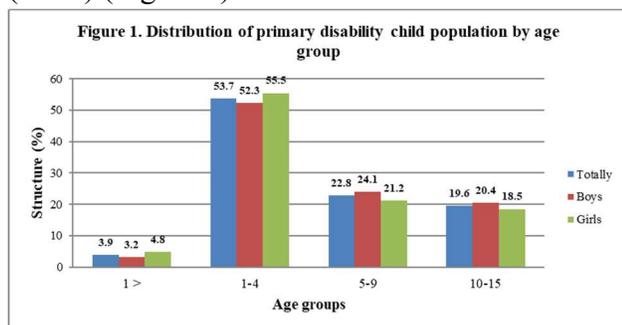
The object of the research is a set of newly recognized disabled people in Fergana area.

The study is continuous. The materials for the study were the official statistical data of the Republican Inspectorate of Medical and Social Expertise under the Ministry of Healthcare and the reports of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The observation unit is the first recognized disabled child, a disabled person of employable age, and a disabled person of retirement age.

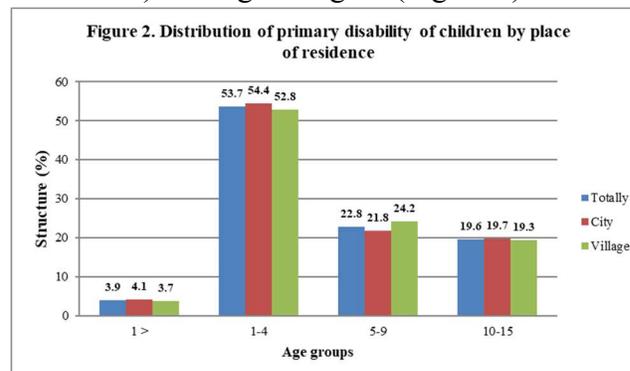
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The distribution of primary disability by age groups of childhood contingent observed as follows: the highest proportion is observed in the age groups of 1-4 - 1018 (53.7%); second position is children in the age of 5-9 - 440 (22.8%); children in the age of 10-15 - 378 (19.6%), and number of children under 1 is 76 (3.9%) (Figure 1).



The presented data indicates, in the structure of Primary Recognized Disabled (PRD), the highest specific position is observed in the age group of 1-4 - 53.7% (boys 52.3% and girls 55.5%); the second place is children in the age of 5-9 - 22.8% (boys 24.1% and girls 21.2%); children aged 10-15 - 19.6% (boys 20.4% and girls 18.5%), and next is children under 1 age - 3.9% (boys 3.2% and girls 4.8%). It should be

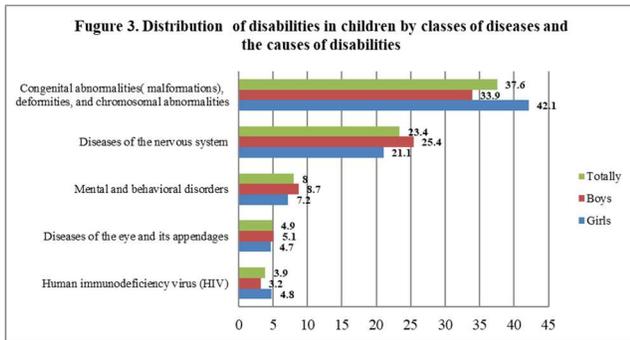
noted that in each age group, the difference between the indicators of boys and girls has not been observed. This case is also characteristic of child population by place of residence (urban and rural areas) in Fergana region (Figure 2).



The analysis of the distribution of disabled people by classes of diseases, which caused to disability arose particular interest. The analysis of the proportion of children with disabilities in 2017 showed, disability is a problem for this population, especially for 5 classes of diseases, with high proportion of children with disabilities makes up 1,506 (77.8%) for all reasons.

The contingents ranking of disabled people caused by various classes of diseases for 2017 showed: the 1st rank is congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosomal abnormalities - 727 (37.6%), the 2nd rank is the diseases of the nervous system - 453 (23.4%), the 3rd position is mental and behavioral disorders - 155 (8.0%), 4th position are the diseases of eyes and its appendages - 95 (4.9%), in the 5th position is HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) - 76 (3.9%).

The analysis of the distribution of disabled people by class of diseases, which caused a disability, shows the insignificant difference between the indicators of boys and girls (Figure 3).



As mentioned above, congenital malformations (malformations), deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities were 727 (37.6%); 52 (7.2%) the infants under age 1, children between the ages of 1-4 are 498 (68.5%), children between the ages of 5-9 are 102 (14.0%), and children between the ages of 10-15 are 75 (10.3%).

Nervous system diseases are 453 (23.4%); infants under 1 made up 10 (2.2%), children between the ages of 1-4 are 288 (63.6%), children between the ages of 5-9 are 102 (22.5%), and children between the ages of 10-15 are 53 (11.7%).

Mental illness and behavioral disorders were only 155 (8.0%); infants under are 3 (1.9%), children aged 1-4 are 28 (18.1%), children aged 5-9 are 76 (49.0%), and children between the ages of 10-15 are 48 (31.0%).

The analysis of the distribution of disabled people by classes of diseases and their causes shows that the largest first and third-ranking positions were congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosomal abnormalities, and the diseases of the nervous system. The largest share was children of 1-4 age groups: 68.5% and 63.6%, and the largest share was mental disorders and behavioral disorders, mainly children aged of 5-9 showed 49%.

The distribution of primary disability by age groups of employable age population is as follows: the number of primary disabled people in the age group of 15-16 was 562 people (14.0%); in the age group of 17-19 was 70 people (1.7%); in the age group of 20-24 was people 173 (4.3%); in the age group of 25-29 was 280 people (7.0%); in the age group of 30-34 was 380 people (9.5%); in the age group of 35-39 was 410 people (10.2%); in the age group of 40-44 was 446 people (11.1%); in the age group of 45-49 was 501 people (12.6%); in the age group of 50-54 was 652 people (16.2%); in the age group of 55-59 was 539 people (13.4%) (Figure 4).

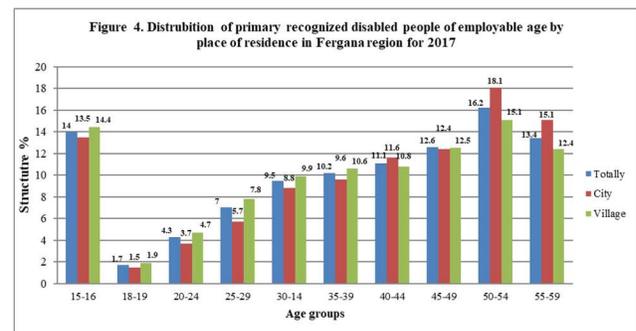
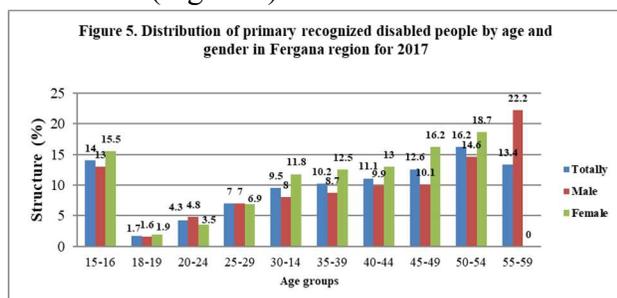


Figure 4 shows, in the age group of 16-17, the number of primary disabled people among the whole employable population was 562 people (14.0%), and in the following age group of 18-19, we can see a sharp decrease in the proportion of primary disability 70 people (1.7%). In our opinion, an increase in the proportion of disabilities in the age group of 16-17 may be due to the prevalence of subjective factors because disabled children under 15 receive benefits according to disability groups. The disability groups are taken into account from the age of 16 for receiving benefits.

Thus, the appeal to medical re-examination is sharply increased between children in the age of 16-17 for receiving disability benefit by levels.

Consequently, in the age period of 18-19, the proportion of people with disabilities sharply decreased, as the majority of the population of this age group had already undergone medical re-examination for disability when they were 16-17, and in following age groups up to 50-54 the extensive indicator of disability gradually tends to increase (Figure 5).

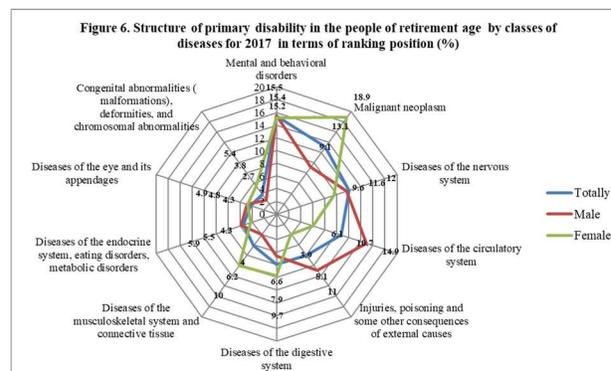


The highest proportion of primary disability among employed population is the disabled people aged 50-54 and 55-59, correspondingly 16.2% and 13.4%. It may be explained by the intention to get disability benefit according to the disability levels on the eve of retirement age.

It should be noted this objective law is also characteristic of the population by place of residence (urban and rural areas) and gender characteristics of the population in Fergana region.

The analysis of the distribution of disabled people by classes of diseases and the causes of disabilities have been of particular interest.

The structure of primary disability of employable age in Fergana region for 2017 (Figure 6).



The 1st ranking position is the diseases of mental and behavioral disorders - 15.4%, in the second-ranking order is disabled people with malignant neoplasms - 13.1%. The 3rd ranking order is disabled people with diseases of the nervous system, the specific proportion of 12.0%. The 4th rank is disabled people with diseases of the circulatory system, and their specific proportion is 10.7%.

Disable people with traumas, poisoning, and some other consequences of external factors makeup 8.1% and on the 5th rank. The 6th rank is the disabilities caused by digestive diseases: their share is 7.9%.

The diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue showed 6.2%. This contingent is ranked 7th, and the 8th rank is disabled people with diseases of the endocrine system, nutritional disorders, metabolic disorders. The specific proportion is 5.5%.

In the 9th rank are disabled people with diseases of the eye and its appendages; their share is 4.5%. The 10th rank is disabled people with congenital malformations (deformities), deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities; the specific proportion is 3.8% of the total.

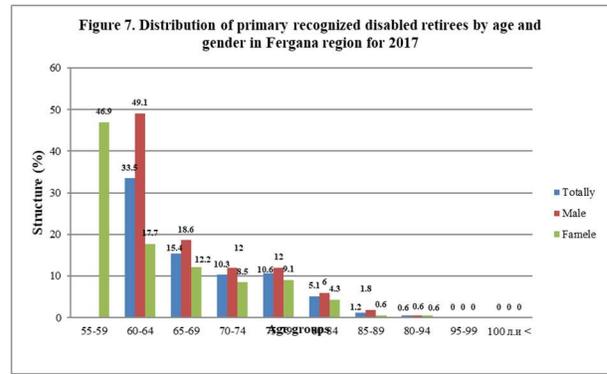
The 11th rank is disabled people with tuberculosis diseases; the specific proportion is 2.8%. The twelfth rank is disabled people with diseases of the genitourinary system. The proportion is 2.7%.

The 13th rank is the disabled people with respiratory diseases. Their specific position is 2.6%. And the 14th rank place is disabled people with the diseases of ear and mastoid process and blood diseases, blood-forming organs, and individual disorders. Their specific weight is 1.0% of the total.

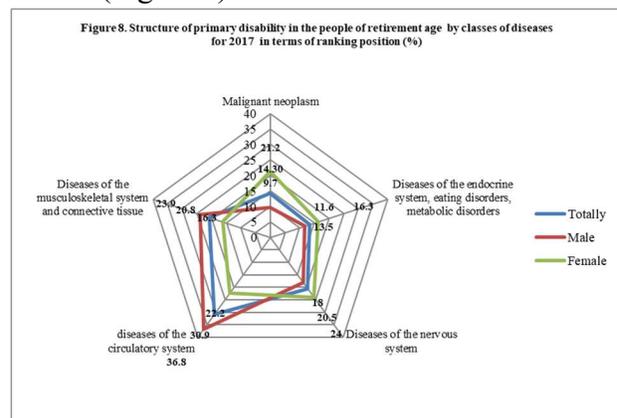
Among the disabled male people of the employable age, the first rank is the diseases of mental disorders and behavioral disorders - 15.5%. The second position is disabilities caused by circulatory system disease - 14.9%. The third rank is the disabled people with the nervous system's diseases: their share is - 11.4%.

Among the disabled female people of the employable age, the first rank is malignant neoplasms - 18.9%, the diseases of mental disorders and behavioral disorders - 15.2%, the musculoskeletal system's diseases connective tissue - 10.0%.

The distribution of primary disability by retirement age groups is as follows: the highest proportion is observed in the age groups of 60-64 - 111 (33.5%), 82 are men (49.1%) and women are 29 (17.7%); in the second position - women retirees in the age of 55-59 - 77 (46.9%); in the third rank is pensioners in the age of 65-69 - 51 (15.4%), including men 31 (18.6%) and women 20 (12.2%); next pensioners in the age of 70-74 are 34 (10.3%) men - 20 (12.0%) and women - 14 (8.5%); the pensioners in the age of 75-79 are 35 (10.6%) and men - 20 (12%) and women - 15 (9.1%); the retirees in age of 85-89 are 4 (1.2%), men - 3 (1.8%) and women - 1 (0.6%); the retirees in the age of 85-89 are 4 (1.2%), including men - 3 (1.8%) and women - 1 (0.6%); the pensioners in the age of 90-94 are 2 (0.6%), men - 1 (0.6%) and women - 1 (0.6%). (Figure 7)



It should be noted that in the age group of pensioners of 95 and older, first recognized disabled people were not observed. The analysis of the distribution of disabled people by classes of diseases and their causes arouse interest. In the first rank is the diseases of the circulatory system - 30.9%; the second position is the disabilities caused by the diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue - 20.8% and the third position is the disabilities caused by the diseases of the nervous system, their specific proportion is 20.5%; the fourth-ranking position is the disabled people with malignant neoplasms - their specific proportion is 14.3%, the fifth place is the diseases of the endocrine system, nutritional disorders, metabolic disorders - 13.5% (Figure 8).



The diagram shows that among the male disabled population of retirement age, the first ranking order is the circulatory system's diseases - 36.8%, the 2nd rank is the diseases of the

musculoskeletal system and connective tissue 23.9%. The third-ranking order is the disabilities caused by the nervous system's diseases, and their specific proportion is 18.0%. The fourth-ranking order is the diseases of the endocrine system, nutritional disorders, metabolic disorders, their specific proportion is 11.6%, the 5th place is malignant neoplasms - 9.7%.

Among the female disabled population of retirement age, the first ranking order is the nervous system's diseases - 24.0%, the second rank is the disabilities caused by circulatory system disease - 22.4%, the third rank is malignant neoplasms - 21.2%. The fourth-ranking order is the diseases of the endocrine system, nutritional disorders, metabolic disorders, and the musculoskeletal system's diseases and connective tissue. Their specific proportion is 16.3% of each.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The distribution of primary disability by age groups among children is as follows: the number of primary disabled people under 1 was 3.9%, in the age group of 1-4, 53.7%, in the age group of 5-9, 22.8% in the age group of 10-15 - 19.6%.
2. The analysis of the distribution of disabled children by classes of diseases and their causes showed, the first ranking order is congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities - 37.6%. The second-ranking order is the diseases of the nervous system - 23.4%, third-ranking order is mental disorders and behavioral disorders - 8.0%, the fourth rank is the diseases of the eye and its appendages - 4.9%, in the fifth rank, is HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) 3.9%.
3. It was established that in the age group of 16-17, the number of primary disabled people is 562 people (12.9%), and in the age group of 18-19,

we can see a sharp decrease in the proportion of primary disabilities and equals to 70 people (1.6%), in subsequent age groups, gradually increasing to 50-54 years the extensive disability rate reaches 14.9%.

4. The distributional analysis of the disabled people of employable age by classes of diseases and diseases caused to disability showed that more than half of the percent (51.2%) in the structure was the disabilities caused by mental and behavioral disorders, malignant neoplasms, diseases of the circulatory system and nervous system.

5. Primary disability by age groups of retirement age shows that the highest proportion is observed in the age groups of 60-64 - 33.5%, in the second position is women pensioners in the age group of 55-59 - 46.9%; in third place are pensioners 65-69 years old - 15.4%; next are the pensioners in the age group of 70-74 - 10.3%; pensioners in the age group of 75-79 - 10.6%; pensioners in the age group of 85-89 - 1.2%; then retirees 85-89 years - 1.2%; pensioners in the age group of 90-94 - 0.6%.

6. Among the first recognized invalids of retirement age, the first rank is the diseases of the circulatory system - 30.9%, the second position is the disabilities caused by diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue - 20.8% and the third position is the disabilities caused by the diseases of the nervous system, the specific proportion is 20.5%, the fourth rank is disabled people with malignant neoplasms; their specific proportion is 14.3%, the fifth position is the diseases of the endocrine system, nutritional disorders, and metabolic disorders 13.5%.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS AND CONTRIBUTION OF AUTHORS

The authors declare the absence of obvious and potential conflicts of interest related to the publication of this article and report on the contribution of each author.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

No funding was required for this research.

REFERENCES

1. Grishina L.P. The main trends in the formation of primary adult disability in Russia over 10 years (1994-2003) / J. Medical and social examination and rehabilitation - M.: Medicine - 2005 Vol.3 P-21-24.
2. World Health Report 2000: Health Systems - Improving Performance. WHO.- 2000.- S. 178-184.
3. Kasimova D.A. Medical and social aspects of childhood disability [Text] / D. A. Kasimova // Young scientist. - 2015. Vol. 14. P-63-66.
4. Lunev V.P. Regularities of the formation of disability of employable population in terms of circulation in BMSE of Russian Federation for the period 1997-2005 // J. Medical and social examination and rehabilitation - M.: Medicine. 2007. Vol. 2 P-40-42.
5. Materials of the round table "Medical and social aspects of rehabilitation of children with disabilities in Dnipropetrovsk region." – UNICEF. 2004.
6. Memetov S.S., Medovnik A.V. The dynamics of primary and repeated disability of employable population of Rostov region for the period from 2001 to 2003 / Materials of the Russian scientific-practical conference "Rehabilitation as the main direction of the social policy of Russian Federation in terms of disabled people" – Moscow. 2004. P-172-173.
7. Puzin S.N., Lavrova D.I., Chikinova L.N. Disability prevention and rehabilitation development - priority tasks in the field of public health in Russia / Materials of the II Congress of the All-Russian Society of Specialists in Medical and Social Expertise, Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Industry. Moscow. 2006. P- 1121.
8. Puzin S.N., Lavrova D.I. Medical and social expertise / Puzin S.N., Lavrova D.I. M.: LLC «МИА». 2008. P– 408.
9. Sayed Kammruzzaman, Lindenbraten A.L., Voronova N.E., Golovina S.M. Various methodological approaches to assessing economic losses from ill health (morbidity, disability, mortality) / J. Health Economics. 2009. Vol. 12. P- 26-32.
10. Sufishoev. T. Aspects of primary disability caused by coronary heart diseases in the Republic of Tajikistan // G. Sufishoev, F.I. Odinaev, Sh.F. Odinaev II Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2013. №8. Volume 56. P- 667-670.
11. Shatov A.V. Disability Mill of Childhood // Health and Suspension. 2006.
12. Health for all. Date Base. - Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office Europe Update, 2006.