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FEATURES OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION AND THE LEVEL OF DISEASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE RIVNE REGION

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Formulation of the problem. The defining medico-demographic problem of today in the Rivne region, as well as in Ukraine in general, is the decrease in the number of the population, which is a consequence of demographic processes that are opposite in dynamics, such as a decrease in the birth rate and an increase in the death rate. Migration processes also play an important role in this [1, 2].

The purpose of the work is to conduct an analysis of the demographic situation and morbidity levels of the population of the Rivne region.

Research materials and methods. The primary statistical data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the Main Department of Statistics in the Rivne Region, the Rivne Regional Information and Analytical Center of Medical Statistics of the Rivne Regional Council served as the empirical and factual basis of the study.

Presentation of research results. According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine [3] in the Rivne region as of 01.01. In 2020, the number of available populations was 1151.4 thousand people, including the urban population – 542.4 thousand people (47.1 %), the rural population – 609.0 thousand people (52.9 %). The population density is 58 people per 1 km². The average life expectancy in the region is almost the same as the average for Ukraine, and in 2020 it was 71.2 years (men – 66.1 years, women – 76.5 years); in Ukraine, respectively – 71.3 years (men – 66.4, women – 76.2).

The dynamics of demographic processes are presented in Figure 1.

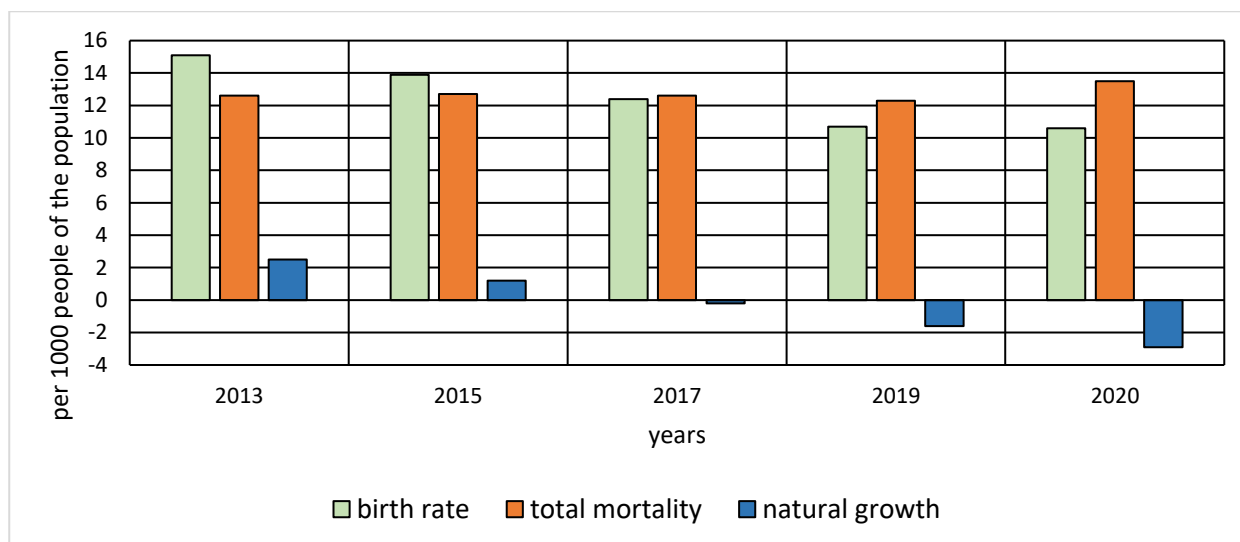


Fig. 1. Dynamics of demographic processes in the Rivne region
(Built according to the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine [4])

From fig. 1, it can be seen that during the studied period there was a steady trend towards a decrease in the birth rate – from 15.1 in 2013 to 10.6 in 2020. At the same time, the mortality rate was practically at the same level – the range of fluctuations of the indicator did not exceed 0.5 ‰. However, in 2020, the death rate increased sharply and reached 13.5 ‰, which is 0.9 percentage points more than in 2019. Due to the gradual decline in the birth rate and the increase in the death rate in previous years, in 2017 in the Rivne region for the first time a natural reduction of the population was recorded (-0.2). This negative trend can be traced even today; as of January 1, 2020, the natural increase was at the level of -2.9 ‰. According to this indicator, the Rivne Oblast ranks second in the national ranking (the Zakarpattia Oblast is in first place with the lowest level of depopulation – -2.6 ‰), the average natural increase in Ukraine was -8.1 ‰. It should be noted that depopulation has been recorded in Ukraine since 1991. In this regard, the Rivne region was one of the two regions of our country (also the Zakarpattia region) where the demographic situation was more or less favorable for a long time – the natural increase was positive, with the exception of a few years.

That is, although there are negative trends in the reproduction of the population of Rivne region, they have not yet acquired such threatening values, which are characteristic of many regions of our state (for example, for Chernihiv region – 13.8, Sumy region – 12.2, Poltava region – 11.5 etc.). It is gratifying that against the background of natural population decline, in recent years and in the territory of the studied region, a decrease in the mortality rate of children under one year of age has been recorded. Thus, in 2020, this indicator decreased, compared to 2019, by 2.5 percentage points and was the lowest for the entire analyzed period (2013–2020) – it was 5.3 ‰ (in Ukraine – 6.7 ‰), which is probably related to some improvement in the quality of medical and preventive care in maternity hospitals of the studied region.

The general indicator of population reproduction is the total birth rate. Scientists have established that in order for the generation of parents to be numerically replaced by the generation of children, it is necessary for one woman to have an average of 2.13–2.15 children. And the value of the total birth rate of 1.5 children per woman is

considered «marginal», because a level lower than this rate leads to an even greater decrease in the birth rate, which, in turn, causes processes of population depopulation. From year to year, each subsequent generation becomes quantitatively smaller compared to the previous one. Depopulation will thus gradually deepen.

In the Rivne region, the total birth rate gradually decreased during the analyzed period (2013–2019), and in 2020 it came close to the «marginal» limit, although it was slightly higher than the national average (Fig. 2). At the same time, the greatest rates of decline in the total birth rate can be traced in recent years in rural areas, which for a long time served as the so-called «demographic stabilizer» [5], because they were always characterized by significantly higher birth rates than in urban settlements. Thus, in 2020, with a general natural decrease in the population of Rivne region by 0.4 % compared to 2019, it was 0.3 % in cities and 0.5% in villages. In cities, larger scales of natural reduction are typical for men, and in villages – for women.

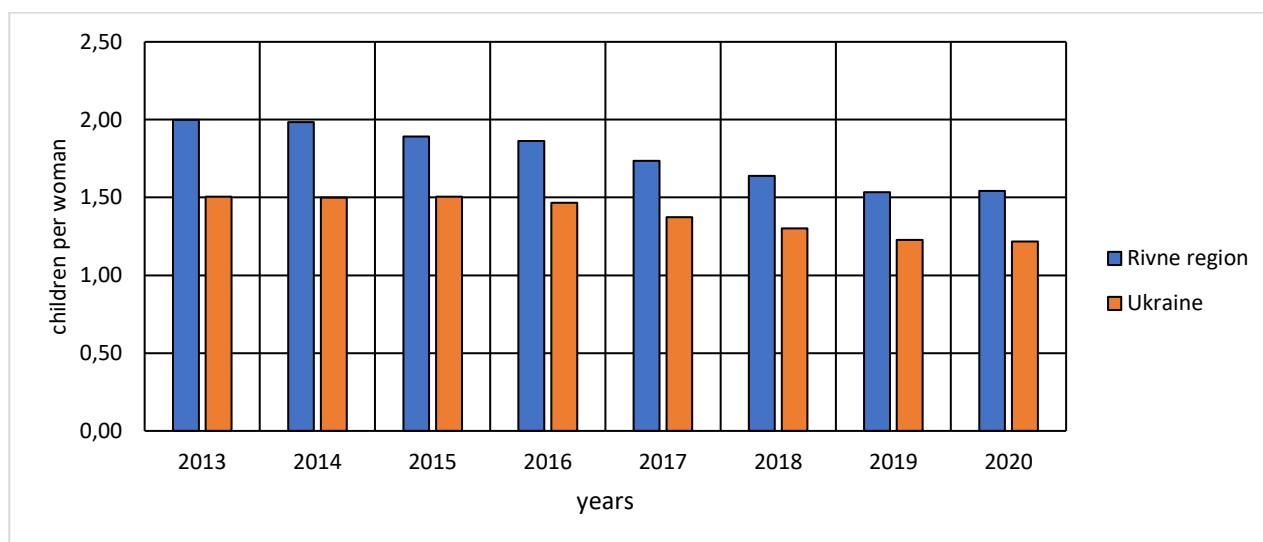


Fig. 2. Total birth rate (children per woman)
(Built according to the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine [3])

The dynamics of the morbidity of residents of the Rivne region over the past 8 years are shown in the table 1.

Table 1
Dynamics of morbidity in the population of Rivne region (per 1,000 people) *

Population category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019	2020	\bar{x} 2013- 2020	Δm_j , %
Primary disease	756,2	745,1	757,3	758,7	751,5	693,5	591,1	743,7	-8,1
Adults (18 years and older)	569,0	549,4	553,9	557,2	539,2	502,1	458,9	545,1	-13,9
General morbidity	1870,4	1865,9	1908,1	1903,5	1890,8	1797,0	1384,4	1872,6	-23,2

*Compiled according to the data of the KP «Rivne Regional Information and Analytical Center of Medical Statistics» of the Rivne Regional Council [6].

The statistical data presented in table 1 show that, starting from 2017, a positive

trend towards a decrease in the level of primary morbidity of residents of the region was noted. It is somewhat weaker in the cohort of the adult population, but positive changes are clearly visible – the level of primary morbidity in 2020 decreased by 13.9 %, compared to the average value of this indicator for the analyzed period.

Data from statistical reports also show a significant decrease in the overall morbidity (prevalence of diseases) among the population of the region. Thus, in 2020, this indicator decreased by 26.1 % compared to 2019 and by 23.2 % compared to the average value of this indicator for the period 2013–2020 (see Table 2). However, such a sharp decrease in both indicators (primary and general morbidity of the population) is most likely not related to a sharp improvement in medical care, but to the incompleteness of statistical data and a decrease in the number of appeals by residents of the Rivne Region to health care institutions for medical assistance.

The analysis of statistical data on the morbidity of the population according to the main nosology's (according to the ICD-10 classification) showed the following:

1) in the structure of primary morbidity of the population of Rivne region in 2020, the largest share was occupied by diseases of the respiratory system (45.7 %), diseases of the circulatory system (5.5 %), diseases of the digestive system (5.2 %), neoplasms (3.8 %)) and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (5.5 %). The total share of these diseases in the structure of primary morbidity was 65.7 %;

2) the dominant diseases in the structure of the general morbidity of the population of the Rivne region in 2020 were: diseases of the respiratory system (24.3 %), diseases of the circulatory system (23.1%), neoplasms (15.5 %), diseases of the digestive organs (9,7 %), diseases of the endocrine system (9.4 %) and musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (6.7%). The total share of these diseases in the structure of the total morbidity was 89 %.

As of the beginning of 2020, the following diseases dominated the structure of the causes of mortality of the population of Rivne region: the first place was occupied by diseases of the circulatory system – 70.5 % of all deaths; the second place is neoplasms, which accounted for 12.1%; third place – external reasons – 4.8 %. The total share of these diseases in the structure of the causes of mortality of residents of the region was almost 88 %.

Morbidity and mortality rates for most noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are largely related to poor health, alcohol and tobacco abuse, and unhealthy diets.

In order to reduce the incidence of NCDs and mortality from them, the state «Affordable Medicines Program» was launched in 2017. This allowed patients diagnosed with cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes, bronchial asthma, etc. to receive drugs for free or at affordable prices. However, in order to reduce the incidence of NCDs and mortality from these diseases, special attention should also be paid to the residents of villages, because it is in rural areas that the probability of premature mortality is 1.3 times higher than in cities. This applies primarily to men – residents of villages, who are also characterized by somewhat higher risks of premature mortality than women (1.2 times). Therefore, further effective measures in the fight against NCDs would help not only to reduce the mortality rate, but also to reduce the gap in the life expectancy of men and women.

Conclusions:

1. During the period 2013-2020, the birth rate in the Rivne region had a steady tendency to decrease from 15.1 in 2013 to 10.6 in 2020. The total mortality rate fluctuated slightly, and by 2017 was approximately same level. In connection with the decrease in the birth rate, in 2017, for the first time, a natural reduction of the population (-0.2) was recorded, which continues to this day.

2. In the structure of primary morbidity of the population of the Rivne region in 2020, the largest share was occupied by diseases of the respiratory system (45.7 %), diseases of the circulatory system (5.5%), diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (5.5 %), diseases of digestive organs (5.2 %), neoplasms (3.8 %), followed by other diseases, the share of which did not exceed 3%.

In the structure of general morbidity (prevalence of diseases), the largest share was occupied by diseases of the respiratory system (24.3 %), diseases of the circulatory system (23.1 %), neoplasms (15.5), diseases of the digestive system (9.7 %), diseases of the endocrine system systems (9.4 %).

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