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ANALYSIS OF THE DISABILITY RATE OF THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION
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Objective. Disability is one of the health and demographic indicators, the monitoring of which underlies the provision of health protection for citizens. The relevance of the problem of disability of the able-bodied population due to the annual increase in the number of people with a newly established group disability. Research on the epidemiology of disability plays an important role in preventing an increase in the number of disabled citizens.

Aim: to study the dynamics and structure of disability among patients of the surgical department and assess the degree of disability of residents of the city of Tver.

Materials and methods. Analysis of data according to official reports polyclinic No. 1 of the state budgetary healthcare institution "City Clinical Hospital No. 7", Tver for the period from 2010 to 2020. The dynamics of the frequency of registration of persons with disabilities, the structure of disability by groups was analyzed.

Results and discussion. From 2010 to 2020, the total number of disabled workers increased from 82 to 269 humans, which corresponds to an increase of 3.3 times. During the decade there was a sharp increase in the number of people with a newly established disability group in the period from the beginning of 2010 to the end of 2013 and a subsequent decrease in this indicator since 2016.

Since 2014 year, there was not only a decrease in the growth of disabled people, but also an increase the number of persons who were deregistered by disability group, therefore, between by the middle and end of the decade, a minimum (3 people) was established difference in indicators of the total number of persons with disabilities. It is important to note that during the period of the main growth number of people with disabilities observed inversely proportional dynamics of number change employed persons among the above category: in 2010 percentage of employees of the total disabled persons was 46.53%, and at the beginning of 2013 - 41.18%, which makes it reasonable to assume that most of the people who received a disability group in these years was represented by pensioners. It is worth emphasizing that at the moment, the percentage of employed persons among the disabled labor remains high and indicates a risk reduction in the working capacity of the population of the region with subsequent development of an economically unfavorable situation.

It is also important to consider the structure of diseases that have become the cause of disability. Most of the patients had diseases in the musculoskeletal system and vascular system, which dictates the need to increase the attention of first-line doctors to this group of nosologies for their early detection and prevention of disability of patients. This also confirmed the fact that the largest number of patients each year received the III group of disability. It leads to late detection of pathology and treatment of the patient and is the reason for monitoring the epidemiology of disability, creating the necessary conditions for the prevention and elimination of risk factors and the development of those diseases that are the main causes of disability population.

Conclusion. Disability is a major medical and social problem requiring constant monitoring. For example data of the polyclinic link of the city of Tver number of persons with disabilities tends to increase. This leads to a decrease in the working population, the growth of social inequality, which is a current problem in the region. It is important to pay attention to prevention of risk factors for disability among the population, methods of rehabilitation of people with disabilities, opportunities and their social status, through the introduction of non-standard types of employment and the provision of opportunities on their own earnings in addition to income from social benefits.