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УДК 614.2

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СТРУКТУРА ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТИ ОРГАНОВ ПИЩЕВАРЕНИЯ В КЫРГЫЗСТАНЕ (ПО ДАННЫМ ОБРАЩАЕМОСТИ В ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ ГАСТРОЭНТЕРОЛОГИИ И ГЕПАТОЛОГИИ НЦОМИД)

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Состояние здоровья детей представляет собой серьезную медико-социальную проблему. Данные официальной статистики и специальных исследований повсеместно регистрируют увеличение общей заболеваемости и инвалидности, в том числе пищеварительной системы, нарастание хронических форм заболеваний в структуре детской патологии, доли врожденных дефектов развития и генетических отклонений. В связи с этим было проведено исследование с целью изучения и анализа структуры заболеваемости пищеварительной системы у детей по обращаемости для госпитализации в отделение гастроэнтерологии и гепатологии НЦОМИД (Кыргызстан). Были изучены данные отчетов отделения гастроэнтерологии Национального центра охраны материнства и детства (Бишкек, Кыргызстан) за последние 5 лет (2019—2024). Было выявлено, что по всем нозологическим единицам, которые подлежат госпитализации в стационар, что свидетельствует о тяжести заболевания, происходит неуклонный рост. Факты роста заболеваемости желудочно-кишечного тракта и гепатобилиарной системы требуют дальнейшего изучения и проведения научного исследования для поиска причинного фактора.

К л ю ч е в ы е с л о в а : дети; пищеварительная система; рост заболеваемости; гастроэнтерология; гепатология.

Для цитирования: Кожоназарова Г. К., Узаков О. Ж., Алымбаев Э. Ш., Сулайманов Ш. А., Малеванная В. А., Терехова О. И., Онгоева Б. А., Мелисбекова А. М., Абдурахманов А. А., Умашев С. Б., Чубакова Б. Ч. Структура заболеваемости органов пищеварения в Кыргызстане (по данным обращаемости в отделение гастроэнтерологии и гепатологии НЦОМИД). Проблемы социальной гигиены, здравоохранения и истории медицины. 2025;33(5):1286—1289. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.32687/0869-866X-2025-33-5-1286-1289>

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THE STRUCTURE OF MORBIDITY OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS IN KYRGYZSTAN (ACCORDING DATA OF APPEALABILITY TO DEPARTMENT OF GASTROENTEROLOGY AND HEPATOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL CENTER OF MATERNITY AND CHILDHOOD CARE)

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The state of health of children represents serious medical social problem. The data of official statistics and special studies everywhere register increasing of general morbidity and disability, including area of digestive system, chronic forms of diseases in structure of children pathology, share of congenital development defects and genetic deviations. The study was carried out to investigate and analyze structure of morbidity of digestive system in children based on data of appealability for hospitalization in the gastroenterology and hepatology Department of the National Center of Maternity and Childhood Care (Kyrgyzstan). The data from reports of mentioned gastroenterology and hepatology Department in 2019–2024 were analyzed. It was established that across all nosological units that are subjected to hospitalization in hospital, occurs steady increasing that indicates to severity of disease. The facts of increase of morbidity of gastrointestinal tract and hepatobiliary system require further investigation and scientific research to find causal factor.

Key words: children; digestive system; morbidity; gastroenterology; hepatology.

For citation: Kozhonazarova G. K., Uzakov O. Zh., Alymbaev E. Sh., Sulaymanov Sh. A., Malevannaya V. A., Terekhova O. I., Ongoeva B. A., Melisbekova A. M., Abdurakhmanov A. A., Umashyev S. B., Chubakova B. Ch. The structure of morbidity of digestive organs in Kyrgyzstan (according data of appealability to Department of gastroenterology and hepatology of the National Center of Maternity and Childhood Care). *Problemi socialnoi gigieni, zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny*. 2025;33(5):1286–1289 (In Russ.). DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.32687/0869-866X-2025-33-5-1286-1289>

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Conflict of interests. The authors declare absence of conflict of interests.

Acknowledgment. The study had no sponsor support.

Received 11.03.2025

Accepted 12.06.2025

Introduction

Pathology of the digestive organs accounts for a significant proportion of the overall morbidity in the pediatric population. The medical and social significance of this pathology is determined not only by its significant prevalence during the most critical periods of a child's growth and development but also by the chronic recurrent course, the development of complications that may lead to disability and ultimately have a significant impact on the quality of life [1–12].

According to statistical data, in the Kyrgyz Republic, digestive system diseases in children have been the most common after respiratory organ pathology for many years [13, 14].

In light of the above, a study was conducted to investigate and analyze the structure of morbidity of the digestive system in children based on hospitalizations in the gastroenterology and hepatology department. Considering that the gastroenterology and hepatology department is the only specialized department in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the data on hospitalizations can be considered reflective of the prevalence throughout the country as a whole.

Materials and Methods

The data from the reports of the gastroenterology department of the National Center for Maternal and Child Health (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan) for the period from 2019 to 2024 were analyzed.

Results and Discussion

According to the analysis of the reports, erosive-ulcerative diseases (EUD) of the gastroduodenal area have been the leading condition in terms of the number of hospitalized patients over the past five years. The cohort for this pathology included gastric ulcer, erosive gastritis (K25.0 according to ICD-10), and duodenal ulcer, erosive duodenitis (K26.0).

Figure 1 shows that the morbidity rates for erosive-ulcerative lesions showed a steady increase, with a 30.6% rise from 2020 to 2024. In 2021, there was a sharp spike in EUD associated with the Covid-19 pandemic (Fig. 1).

One-third of the patients (32.3%) out of the total number of children with erosive-ulcerative diseases of the stomach and duodenum were hospitalized in the department with complications, and among them, 57.1% of the children were diagnosed for the first time (Fig. 2).

The most common complication was the scar deformation of the duodenal bulb, registered in 27.6% of the

total observed children, followed by gastrointestinal bleeding — observed in 3.6% of patients. The rarest complication was pyloric stenosis, seen in 1.1% of children with frequently recurring duodenal ulcer disease [15]. It is important to note that in a portion of children with complicated forms, the clinical picture lacked classical disease symptoms; 32.7% experienced periodic abdominal pain that did not cause particular concern. In 5.2% of children with bleeding and 19.2% with scar deformation of the duodenum, abdominal pain syndrome was not observed previously, despite such serious disturbances indicate that the inflammatory-destructive process of the gastroduodenal mucosa has been developing for a long time without pronounced clinical symptoms [15].

Functional diseases of the digestive system rank second in the structure, although, in reality, various authors indicate that dysfunction of the digestive organs constitutes between 70% to 90% of overall morbidity in childhood [2, 10]. The majority of such patients are observed in outpatient settings, while children with intense pain syndrome and pronounced dyspeptic disorders are hospitalized. These children also require careful differential diagnosis using modern laboratory and instrumental examination methods, which necessitates a short-term stay in the hospital.

The dynamics over the last 5 years also showed an increase in functional disorders (Fig. 3), the decline occurred in 2021, which means we observed a picture of growth in organic and inflammatory diseases with a decrease in the growth of functional disorders, which was also associated with the pandemic during this period. During the period under study, there was an increase in pathology of the hepatobiliary system, and this fact is of serious concern. Among congenital defects of the hepatobiliary system, the most common nosology was biliary atresia, while among hereditary genetic diseases, it was Caroli's disease and Wilson-Konovalov disease (Fig. 4).

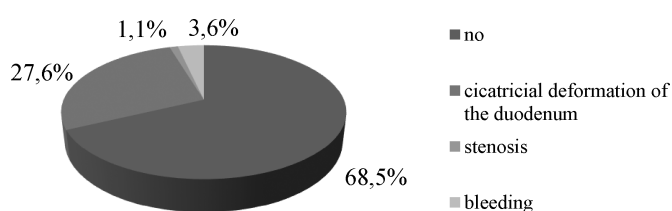


Fig. 2. Complications of erosive-ulcerative diseases of the gastroduodenal area in children.

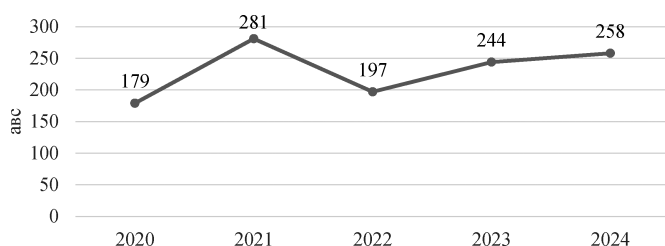


Fig. 1. The dynamics of morbidity for EUD of the stomach and duodenum.

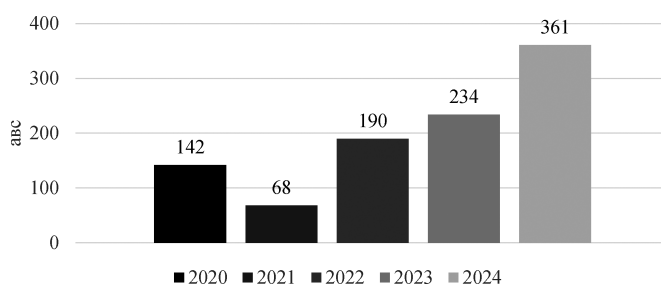


Fig. 3. Dynamics of morbidity from functional disorders of the digestive organs.

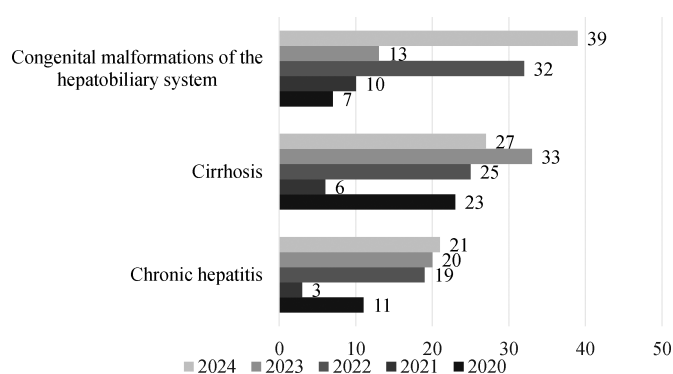


Fig. 4. Dynamics of the increase in morbidity of the hepatobiliary system in children.

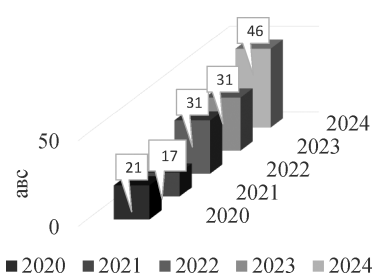


Fig. 5. Dynamics of the increase in enzyme deficiencies in children.

If 20–30 years ago, diseases of the hepatobiliary system, especially liver cirrhosis and congenital defects, were rare in children, currently there is an increase, as demonstrated in Fig. 4. Another serious disease that deserves attention is ulcerative colitis (UC). In our republic, UC is rarely diagnosed in children, but in the period of 2023–2024, this diagnosis was first made for 14 patients, whereas previously only 1–2 cases were recorded per year. Additionally, over the past 5 years, there has been an increase in various enzyme deficiencies, mainly lactose deficiency and celiac disease (Fig. 5). As seen in the figure, the increase in enzyme deficiencies has occurred more than twofold over 5 years.

Conclusions

Thus, it can be stated that for all nosological units subject requiring inpatient treatment, which indicates the severity of the pathological process, tend to increase. The facts of the increase in morbidity of the gastrointestinal tract and hepatobiliary system require further study and scientific research to identify the causal factors.

Источник финансирования — самофинансирование.
Авторы заявляют об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

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Поступила 11.03.2025
Принята в печать 12.06.2025

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