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TEENAGERS' ASSESSMENT OF ATTENDANCE OF MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ALMATY CITY

Children are our future. And their health and well-being development on the way to maturation is an urgent problem. In the research work, the dynamics of attendance of adolescents in outpatient care was studied.

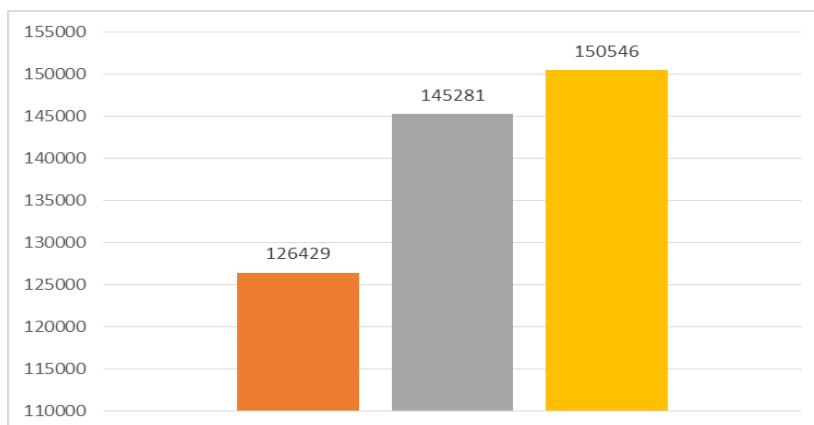
Keywords: teenagers, children, population, dynamic, health.

Introduction. Teenagers are acknowledged to be at high risk of health-damaging behaviours including smoking, teenage pregnancy, and drug and alcohol use. Additionally, the recognition of high levels of psychological distress is cause for serious concern about teenage health [1]. People aged 16–24 years tend to engage in behaviours damaging to health to a greater extent than those in other age ranges [2]. These behaviours may result in immediate health problems such as injuries or sexually transmitted disease, as well as increasing the risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease and cancer in later life. Health of the Nation targets for this age group [3], including reducing the prevalence of smoking, conceptions, suicide, accidents and sexually transmitted disease, have mostly not been met [4].

The targets for the next 12 years are to cut heart disease and stroke by a third, accidents by a fifth, cancer deaths by a fifth and suicide by a sixth. Teenagers exhibit a high prevalence of the risk factors associated with each of these areas. Promoting healthy behaviour among this age group aims to encourage the development of healthy adult lifestyles and thereby reduce the risk of morbidity and mortality in these target areas. In order to address fully these areas, several different approaches will need to be combined involving national and local policy, the media, schools and local initiatives in communities and in general practice. This paper focuses on the role of general practice and the primary health care team.

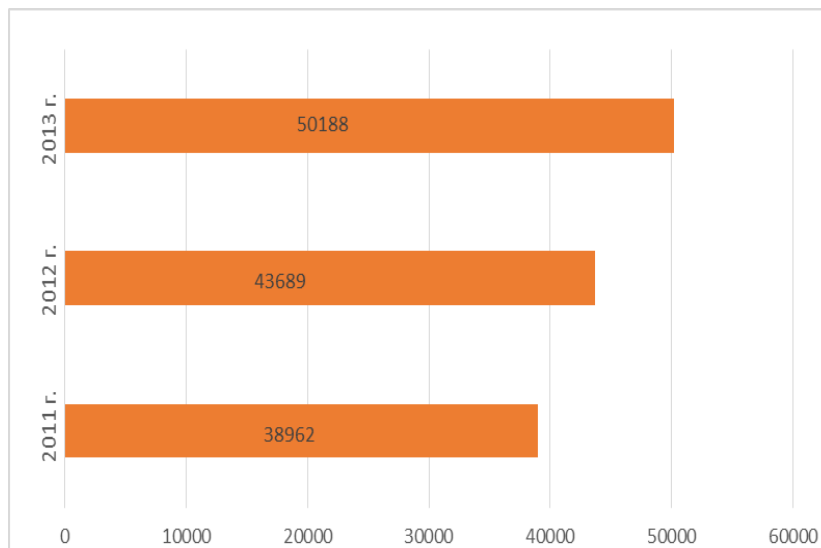
Materials and methods: teenage population. A preliminary search indicated that there are no current literature reviews of adolescent health promotion in general practice. A systematic search and review was therefore carried out to determine what is being done and to gather evidence of interventions that are effective. The method of sociological research was used to evaluate the basic values of schoolchildren's adolescents and give a comparative sociological assessment of schoolchildren in adolescents, depending on gender and course. The questionnaire and the analytical method were used.

Result. For an assessment of outpatient polyclinic volumes on the help given to the teenage population, the city dynamics of their attendance has been studied. The results of studying the total number of visits, of the teenage population to the medical organizations, in Almaty city between 2011-2013 (Picture 1) show that in 2011 just 126429 teenagers were examined.



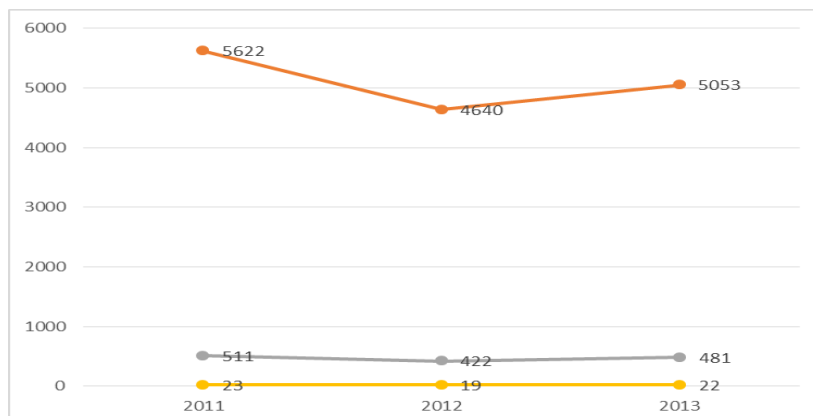
Picture 1- Total number of teenage population visits to outpatient polyclinic organizations in Almaty city (absolute number)

In 2012 the frequency of teenager visits increased by 14,9% to 145281. There was a further 3,6% increase in urban teenager attendance during 2013 to 150546. During 2011 complaints about disease were 30,8% of total attendance (Picture 2), amounting to 38962 teenagers. In 2012, 43689 teenagers (or 30,0% of total attendance) were assessed for diseases and in 2013 this figure increased to 50188 (or 33,3% of the total attendance). Comparative attendance evaluation on complaints about disease established a growth trend in 2012 of 12,1% and in 2013 of 14,8%.



Picture 2- Total number of teenage population visits to outpatient polyclinic organizations in Almaty city, to complain about disease (absolute number)

Of important interest are the dynamics on the daily, monthly and yearly burden on Doctors treating adolescents in Almaty city (Picture 3). The daily average of sick teenagers accepted by Doctors in 2011 was 23, in 2012 was 19 and 22 in 2013. Herewith this indicator decreased in 2012 by 17,4 %, and the trend reversed in 2013 by increasing 15,7%. The monthly burden on doctors treating sick adolescents was 511 in 2008, 422 in 2009 and 481 in 2010. Comparative analysis showed that in 2009 the monthly burden decreased by 17,5 % compared with 2008 and in 2010 increased by 13,9%.



Picture 3- Doctors treating adolescents' factual burden at outpatient polyclinic organizations in Almaty city (number of sick teenagers)

Doctors in Almaty city accepted 5622 sick adolescents in 2008 , 4640 in 2009 and 5053 in 2010. In 2009 in comparison with 2008 this indicator decreased by 17,5 %, and in 2008 increased by 8,9 %.

Conclusion: In summary, the assessment of teenagers' attendance at outpatient polyclinic organizations in Almaty city shows the establishment of a dynamic growth. At the same time from the total number of visits, the specific percentage of visits concerning disease increased from 30,0% to 33,3%. Average factual burden of visits for one doctor per day is 21.3, per month is 471.3, and per year 5105.

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Қазақстан Республикасының денсаулық сақтау министрлігінің қоғамдық денсаулық сақтау мектебі

АЛМАТЫ ҚАЛАСЫНЫҢ МЕДИЦИНАЛЫҚ ҰЙЫМДАРЫН ЖАСӨСПІРІМДЕРДІҢ ҚАРАЛУЫН БАҒАЛАУ

Түйін: Жасөспірімдер – біздің болашағымыз. Ал олардың денсаулығы мен есеу жолындағы салауатты дамуы қазіргі заманның өзекті мәселесі. Мақалада жасөспірімдердің амбулаторлы-емханалық көмекке жүгінуі мен қаралуы зерттелді.

Түйінді сөздер: жасөспірімдер, балалар, халық, динамика, денсаулық

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ОЦЕНКА ПОСЕЩАЕМОСТИ ПОДРОСТКОВ В МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ Г.АЛМАТЫ

Резюме: Дети – это наше будущее. А их здоровье и благополучие развитие на пути созревание является актуальной проблемой. В исследовательской работе была изучена динамика посещаемости подростков амбулаторно-поликлинической помощи.

Ключевые слова: подростки, дети, население, динамика, здоровье.