

PARKINSON'S DISEASE DISABILITY IN UKRAINE (5 YEARS EXPERIENCE)

A. Golyk, V. Ipatov, A. Gondulenko, A. Pogorelova

State Institution "Ukrainian State Institute of Medical and Social Problems of Disability", Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine

Parkinson's disease (PD) is major extrapyramidal disorder. Methods: We investigated 5 years (2007-2011) dynamics of PD disability incidence rates in Ukraine. The systemic diagnostic mistake in Ukrainian neurology is widespread practice of false positive diagnostics of "vascular parkinsonism". Both clinical and disability epidemiological data are traditionally influenced by the problem. This situation is affected officials' awareness of real PD burden followed incorrect neurological healthcare planning (including pharmacological treatment and social support). We investigated primary disability rates due to PD (ICD X codes G20, G21, 2007-2011) in Ukrainian regions comparing with clinical epidemiology for adult population. Results: 5 years country PD primary disability incidence rates were gradually decreased: 1,7-1,5-1,4-1,3-1,3 (per 100000) consequently. Oppositely PD incidence rates were generally stable: 6,7-7,1-6,8-6,3-6,6 while prevalence rates were increased 54,1-56,0-58,1-59,6-61,4 consequently (all per 100000). Highest primary disability rates observed in 2011 in cities of Sevastopol` (5,3), Kyiv (2,8), Chernihiv (2,6), Kyiv (2,3) regions. Lowest rates (2011-2007) reported in Kherson (0,9-0,2-0,4-0,4-0,9), Dnipropetrovs'k (0,5-0,6-0,3-0,4-0,5), Donetsk (0,7-0,4-0,5-0,4-0) and Rivne (0,5-0,3-1,0-1,1-0,7) regions. PD disability incidence stake in whole neurological disability incidence (ICD X G codes, 2007-2011) was generally stable: 5,4-5,9-5,5-5,6-5,4-5,4% while the last index decreases (29-27-25- 24-24 cases per 100000 population). Conclusions: revealed data are the subject of primary diagnostic corrections both in clinical and medical-social expertise diagnostics.