

INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES MORBIDITY IN THE COUNTY OF SĂLAJ BETWEEN 2002 AND 2006

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Abstract: The distribution on the types of diseases registered in Romania indicates that in general, the transmissible diseases are still a public health problem (4,8 % of the total number of the new sickness cases and 1% of deaths, in the year 2006). In the county of Sălaj, the number of the infectious and parasitic diseases cases represents 6% of the total of the sicknesses reported by the family doctors, 4,7 % of the hospitalized cases and 0,6 % of deceases (year 2006).

Keywords: morbidity, transmissible and parasitic diseases.

Rezumat: Distribuția pe clase de boli înregistrate în România indică faptul că bolile transmisibile, în general, constituie încă o problemă de sănătate publică (4,8 % din numărul total al cazurilor noi de îmbolnăvire și 1% din decese în anul 2006). În județul Sălaj, numărul cazurilor de boli infecțioase și parazitare reprezintă 6% din totalul îmbolnăvirilor raportate de medicii de familie, 4,7 % din numărul cazurilor internate în spital și 0,6 % din decese (an 2006).

Cuvinte cheie: morbiditate, boli transmisibile, boli parazitare.

infectious diseases and to monitor the environment risk factors in relation with health (water, air, food, ionize radiation, habitat and others) and starting with the decentralization proces, **the preventing health care services** will improve through the development of the community primary health care, as well as through the information and education of people about the means of preventing the chronic diseases and the early diagnosis of the diseases with a major impact on health.

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

Knowing the incidence of the main infectious and parasitary diseases in the county of Sălaj, with a view to develop preventive programmes which should correspond to the particularities identified in partnership with the local authorities.

WORKING MATERIAL AND METHOD

The working material is represented by the statistical data belonging to the Public Health Authority of the county of Sălaj, by the publications of the National Institute of Statistics and by the works of the CNOAS.

WORKING HYPOTHESIS

The infectious diseases are spreading faster than any time before, as it has been shown in the latest report of the World Health Organization (WHO). The risk for outbreaking new severe epidemics such as: AIDS, Acute Severe Respiratory Sindrom (atypical pneumonia) or ebola (hemoragic fever) is increasing, taking into account that annually, 2,1 billion of people are travelling by plain in different parts of the world. WHO draws the attention on the fact that emergency measures are absolutely necessary in order to fight against these diseases. The document called "A safer future" shows that the infectious diseases have had an important development in the last years. So, from 1970, 39 new diseases have appeared and this happened only in the last five years WHO identified more than 1 100 new epidemics such as: cholera, poliomyelitis and aviar influenza. In order to prevent new epidemics outbreak, it is crucial to monitor, to cooperate and to implement the early alert system and quick answer in the case of the transmissible diseases. Within the post-accession strategy for 2007-2013, Romania undertakes to consolidate the mechanisms for supervising the main

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

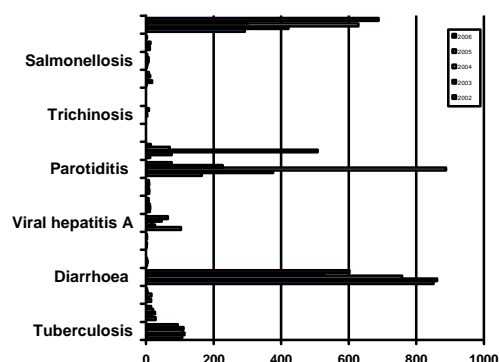
Tabel 1. Comparative levels of the specific incidence of the main diseases in the county of Sălaj and Romania, in the year 2006. (100.000 inhabitants).

Types of diseases	Salaj 2006	Romania 2006
Infectious and parasitic diseases	5704.8	3424.6
Neoplasm	233.5	234.8
Blood and hematopoietic organs	597.3	691.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1254.5	1383.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	984.7	788.3
Diseases of the nervous system and of sense organs	6117.8	4673.7

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Diseases of the circulatory system	3813.0	3790.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	45502.4	33716.7
Diseases of the digestive system	6162.4	6523.8
Skin and hypodermic diseases	4936.5	3508.1
Diseases of osteogenous and muscular system	8364.9	4995.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	5074.5	4669.7
Congenital malformations	782.6	547.0
Trauma injury and poisoning	3027.1	11911.5

Picture no. 2. Comparative levels of the incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases at county and country level, 2002-2006 (new cases to 100.000 inhabitants).



Picture no. 1. Comparative levels of the specific incidence of the main diseases in the county of Sălaj and Romania, in the year 2006 (100.000 inhabitants).

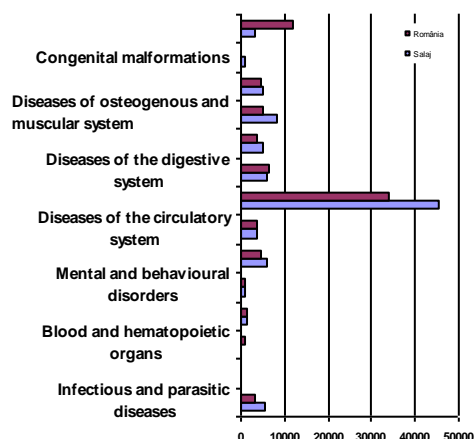
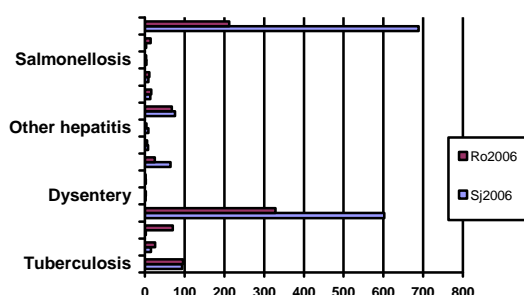


Table no. 2 Comparative levels of the incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases in county of Sălaj and in the country, 2002-2006 (new cases to 100.000 inhabitants).

Infectious and parasitic diseases	SĂLAJ						ROMANIA			
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Tuberculosis	107.3	113.6	107.3	113.6	107.3	113.6	107.3	113.6	107.3	113.6
Syphilis	28.4	16.9	28.4	16.9	28.4	16.9	28.4	16.9	28.4	16.9
Angina with hemolytic streptococcus	15.2	7.2	15.2	7.2	15.2	7.2	15.2	7.2	15.2	7.2
Diarrhoea diseases	851.1	861.3	851.1	861.3	851.1	861.3	851.1	861.3	851.1	861.3
Dysentery	2.7	4.4	2.7	4.4	2.7	4.4	2.7	4.4	2.7	4.4
Leptospirosis	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Viral hepatitis A	103.7	26.4	103.7	26.4	103.7	26.4	103.7	26.4	103.7	26.4
Viral hepatitis B	11.3	12.4	11.3	12.4	11.3	12.4	11.3	12.4	11.3	12.4
Other hepatitis	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.6
Epidemic Parotiditis	164.8	376.0	164.8	376.0	164.8	376.0	164.8	376.0	164.8	376.0
Rubella	12.5	76.4	12.5	76.4	12.5	76.4	12.5	76.4	12.5	76.4
Measles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trichinosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Whooping cough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food poisoning	1.9	17.6	1.9	17.6	1.9	17.6	1.9	17.6	1.9	17.6
Salmonellosis	2.7	4.4	2.7	4.4	2.7	4.4	2.7	4.4	2.7	4.4
Scarlet fever	11.3	10.0	11.3	10.0	11.3	10.0	11.3	10.0	11.3	10.0
Chickenpox	292.5	421.2	292.5	421.2	292.5	421.2	292.5	421.2	292.5	421.2

Between 2002 and 2006, the infectious and parasitic diseases in the county of Sălaj have recorded in general a descendent trend, except for rubella, trichinosis and chickenpox, due to certain centres recorded in certain colectivities. Analysing the incidence of the infectious and parasitic diseases in comparison with the county and country level, we identified increased values regarding the incidence of the diarrhoea diseases, viral hepatitis A and chickenpox. Cases of measles and whooping cough were not recorded.

Picuture no. 3. Comparative levels of the incidence of the infectious and parasitic diseases at county and country level, in the year 2006 (100.000 inhabitants).



CONCLUSIONS

1. As a result of a well organized National Programme of Immunization at county level, the incidence of the infectious diseases has been reduced through vaccination.
2. It is necessary to implement the early alert system and quick answer in the case of the transmissible diseases.
3. It is necessary to monitor the enviroment risk factors and to comunicate the risks and the development of preventive programs which should correspond to the patients' needs, in partenership wih the local authorities.

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