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TREATABLE MORTALITY IN GENITOURINARY SYSTEM DISEASE

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Abstract

Introduction: In recent years there has been an increase of the genitourinary system disease. For instance, according to the Global Burden of Disease data in 2019 about 404.61 million cases registered and 236,790 deaths. In addition, between 1990 to 2019, the mortality rate increased 2.4 times where the age-standardized death rate rose from 2.77 to 3.13 per 100,000 population.

The aim of our study to calculate the treatable mortality from genitourinary system disease in Kazakhstan.

Methods: The mortality data from genitourinary system disease was obtained from the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (<https://stat.gov.kz>). The data was generated based on criteria and indicators developed by countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which include: the number of deaths by age categories and causes of death. Data presented for the period from 2015 to 2021, disaggregated by the age group of 5 years.

Results: Treatable mortality from renal failure in the whole of the Kazakhstan increased from 6.76 to 11.14 per 100,000 population, in particular, the growth was more than three times higher in 2021 compared to 2015 in six regions of Kazakhstan. In Kazakhstan, the high rate of treatable mortality from renal failure in 2021 was within 10 or more per 100,000 of the population in nine regions.

Conclusion: An analysis of international studies shows an increase in the burden of diseases from genitourinary system, therefore, there is a need to improve prevention and treatment activities, especially in regions where there is an increase in treatable deaths.

Keywords: *diseases of the genitourinary system, treatable mortality, avoidable mortality, health performance, health indicator.*

Резюме

ИЗЛЕЧИМАЯ СМЕРТНОСТЬ ПРИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯХ МОЧЕПОЛОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

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Введение. В последние годы отмечается рост заболеваний мочеполовой системы. Например, согласно данным Global Burden of Disease, в 2019 году было зарегистрировано около 404,61 миллиона случаев заболевания и 236 790 смертей. Кроме того, в период с 1990 по 2019 год уровень смертности увеличился в 2,4 раза, при этом стандартизованный по возрасту коэффициент смертности вырос с 2,77 до 3,13 на 100 000 населения.

Целью нашего исследования рассчитать излечимую смертность от болезней мочеполовой системы в Казахстане.

Методы. Статистические данные были получены в Бюро Национальной статистики Агентства по стратегическому планированию и реформам Республики Казахстан (<https://stat.gov.kz>). Данные были сформированы на основании критериев и индикаторов, разработанных Организацией экономического сотрудничества и развития (ОЭСР), которые включают: количество смертей в разрезе возрастных категорий и причин смерти в Республике Казахстан и области. Данные представлены за период с 2015 по 2021 год в разбивке возрастной группы по 5 лет.

Результаты. Излечимая смертность от почечной недостаточности в целом по РК выросла с 6,76 на 11,14 на 100 000 населения, в частности рост был более чем в три раза выше в шести регионах Казахстана в 2021 году в сравнении с 2015 годом. По РК высокий показатель излечимой смертности от почечной недостаточности в 2021 году был в пределах 10 и выше на 100 000 населения в девяти регионах.

Выводы. Анализ международных исследований показывает рост бремени от заболеваний мочеполовой системы, следовательно, наблюдается потребность в улучшении мероприятий по профилактике и лечению, особенно в регионах, где наблюдается рост излечимой смертности.

Ключевые слова: заболевания мочеполовой системы, излечимая смертность, предотвратимая смертность, продуктивность здоровья, показатель здоровья.

Түйінде

ЕМДЕУГЕ КЕЛЕТИН НЕСЕП-ЖЫНЫС ЖҮЙЕСІНІҢ АУРУЛАРЫНАН ТУЫНДАЛҒАН ӨЛІМ-ЖІТІМ ДЕНГЕЙІН ЗЕРТТЕУ

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Кіріспе. Соңғы жылдары несеп-жыныс жүйесі ауруларының өсуі байқалды. Мысалы, Global Burden of Disease мәліметтері бойынша, 2019 жылы шамамен 404,61 миллион жағдай және 236 790 адам қайтыс болды. Сонымен қатар, 1990-2019 жылдар аралығында өлім-жітім деңгейі 2,4 есе өсті, бұл ретте жас бойынша стандартталған өлім коэффициенті 100 000 тұрғынға шаққанда 2,77-ден 3,13-ке дейін өсті.

Біздің зерттеуіздің мақсаты Қазақстандағы несеп-жыныс жүйесі ауруларынан емделетін өлімді есептеу.

Зерттеу әдістері. Статистикалық деректер Қазақстан Республикасы Стратегиялық жоспарлау және реформалар агенттігінің Ұлттық статистика бюросынан алынды (<https://stat.gov.kz>). Деректер Экономикалық ынтымақтастық және даму үйімі (ЭЫДҰ) әзірлеген критерийлер мен индикаторлар негізінде қалыптастырылды, олар Қазақстан Республикасы мен облыстағы жас санаттары және өлім себептері бойынша өлім санын қамтиды. Деректер 2015 жылдан 2021 жылға дейінгі кезеңде 5 жас тобына бөлінген.

Нәтижелері. Жалпы ҚР бойынша бүйрек жеткіліксіздігінен емделетін өлім-жітім 100 000 тұрғынға шаққанда 6,76-дан 11,14-ке өсті, атап айтқанда, өсім 2015 жылмен салыстырғанда 2021 жылы Қазақстанның алты өнірінде үш еседен астам жоғары болды. ҚР бойынша 2021 жылы бүйрек жеткіліксіздігінен емделетін өлім-жітімнің жоғары көрсеткіші тоғыз өнірдегі 100 000 тұрғынға шаққанда 10 және одан жоғары болды.

Қортынды. Халықаралық зерттеулерді талдау несеп-жыныс жүйесі ауруларының ауыртпалығының өсуін көрсетеді, сондықтан алдын алу және емдеу шараларын жақсарту қажеттілігі байқалады, өсіреле емделетін өлім-жітім өскен аймақтарда.

Түйінді сөздер: несеп-жыныс жүйесінің аурулары, емделетін өлім, алдын алуға болатын өлім, денсаулық өнімділігі, денсаулық көрсеткіші.

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Introduction

Diseases of the genitourinary system become common worldwide. According to the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) estimates, there were 404.61 million cases worldwide in 2019 and 236,790 deaths. Moreover, GBD data shows an increase in the age-standardized death rate per 100,000 populations was from 2.77 to 3.13 between 1990 to 2019 [19]. The analysis revealed moderate and severe symptoms of lower urinary tract disease are potential risk factors for mortality, regardless of their causes [1]. The clinical audit noted that stone-related operative mortality was only a small proportion of all urological surgical deaths (9.7%), while sepsis was responsible for 49.5% of deaths, 20% died of heart attacks, and deaths were associated with problems in clinical management, delays in diagnosis or treatment, perioperative management, and inadequate preoperative evaluation [7]. In Spain, it was found that the incidence of urinary tract infections was more than four times higher in patients with diabetes than in patients without diabetes, and increased over time [8].

Effective decision-making in the healthcare system depends on the correct definition of priority areas, for this, effective indicators and monitoring tools, assessing the performance and productivity of the healthcare system are important. Irene Papanicolas and co-authors, to assess the effectiveness of public health measures, proposed indicators for measuring preventable mortality, whereas to assess the health care facilities provided by measuring the rates of treatable mortality [16]. It should be noted that the methodology of avoidable mortality, including preventable and treatable mortality, was first introduced by Rutstein et.al. in 1976 [17]. The pursuit of efficiency must be a central goal of policy makers and managers, and better tools are needed to measure and understand performance of health sector. This paper estimates treatable mortality to analyze health outcomes and service delivery in genitourinary system diseases in Kazakhstan.

The aim of our study is to calculate the treatable mortality from genitourinary system disease in regions of the Kazakhstan.

Methods: The mortality data was obtained from the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (<https://stat.gov.kz>). The data was generated based on criteria and indicators developed by countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which include: the number of deaths by age categories and causes of death by ICD code (Nephritis and nephrosis N00-N07; Obstructive uropathy N13,N20-N21, N35; Renal failure N17-N19; Renal colic N23; Disorders resulting from renal tubular dysfunction N25; Unspecified contracted kidney, small kidney of unknown cause N26-N27; Inflammatory diseases of genitourinary system N34.1,N70-N73,N75.0,N75.1,N76.4,6; Prostatic hyperplasia N40). Data presents period from 2015 to 2021, disaggregated by the age group of 5 years. In this study we used the avoidable mortality definition from the UK Office of National Statistics [11]. In the OECD/Eurostat preventable and treatable causes lists all diseases of genitourinary system was treatable due to case-fatality rates can be reduced through early detection and appropriate treatment (January 2022 version) [3]. In addition to calculate treatable

mortality we used the age-standardised death from OECD 2015 [15].

Results

Treatable mortality from renal failure in the whole of Kazakhstan increased from 6.76 to 11.14 per 100,000 population. In particular, the growth was more than three times higher in 2021 compared to 2015 in Almaty city (to 12.39), in Zhambyl region (7.05), Akmola region (7.89), Aktobe region (9.96), Astana city (7.38). In Kazakhstan, the high rate of treatable mortality from renal failure in 2021 was within 10 or more per 100,000 of the population in Aktobe, Atyrau, Almaty, Kyzylorda, Mangistau, Pavlodar, Turkestan regions, and in two cities Almaty and Shymkent (Table 1).

Prostate hyperplasia fluctuated from 2.59-2.63 per 100,000 population. Positive dynamics in the direction of decreasing mortality was in the West Kazakhstan region, while the increase in the rate was in the North Kazakhstan. In other regions, changes were observed within 1.0 per 100,000 of the population, both upward and downward (Table 1).

Treatable mortality from obstructive uropathy increased in Kazakhstan from 0.72 to 1.16 per 100,000 population between 2015 to 2021. The largest increase in mortality was registered in the Zhambyl region, from 1.56 to 10.63 per 100,000 population, in Atyrau and Pavlodar regions and in Astana city - from 0 cases to 1.66, 0.60 and 0.41, respectively (Table 1).

Nephritis and nephrosis are the cause of treatable mortality, the rate of which decreased from 1.19 to 0.79 from 2015 to 2021 per 100,000 population. A high level of treatable mortality per 100,000 population for this nosology was registered in Atyrau region (5.15-6.35), Mangistau region (2.99-2.05) and in West - Kazakhstan (2.79-1.25), in the rest regions varies within 1.0. Treatable mortality from other disease subgroups of renal colic, disorders resulting from renal tubular dysfunction, unspecified contracted kidney, small kidney of unknown cause, inflammatory diseases of genitourinary system was in the range of up to 1.0 per 100,000 populations.

Discussion

Our analysis showed that in Kazakhstan, from 2015 to 2021, treatable mortality of renal failure has almost doubled, despite the implementation of the kidney transplantation in hospitals [10,4]. The similar results can be seen in Canada where the number increased from 5091 to 6528 between 2016 to 2020 [12].

Premature mortality from kidney failure has increasing trend, which can often be associated with a growth in the complications of diabetes [5] or cardiovascular risk factor [14]. On the other hand, factors as socioeconomic inequalities can effect to the rise of the renal disease mortality [2,13]. The Zhu C. et.al. notes the frequent presence of urinary tract infections among women aged 25 to 35 years, which is associated with changes in behavioral factors and physiological functions, as well as a decrease in estrogen levels, and impaired bladder emptying function among older women[20]. While among aging men, urinary tract symptoms are predictors of short-term mortality [18], also it was identified that 30-day mortality rate accounts to 9% [9]. Factors influenced to patient survive was early treatment for bacteremia, sepsis, or septic shock [6].

Table 1. Treatable mortality from diseases of the genitourinary system.

Region		N00-N07	N13, N20-N21, N35	N17-N19	N23	N25	N26-N27	N34.1, N70-N73, N75.0,N75.1,N76.4,6	N40
Kazakhstan	2015	1,19	0,72	6,76	0,00	0,00	0,12	0,09	2,59
	2016	1,28	1,12	6,84	0,00	0,01	0,08	0,06	2,52
	2017	1,00	0,83	6,97	0,00	0,00	0,13	0,07	2,56
	2018	1,09	0,89	7,97	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,07	2,30
	2019	1,01	0,80	8,17	0,00	0,01	0,09	0,06	1,99
	2020	0,97	1,17	9,41	0,01	0,00	0,11	0,08	2,45
	2021	0,79	1,16	11,14	0,00	0,01	0,13	0,09	2,63
Akmola	2015	2,35	0,63	2,17	0,00	0,00	0,21	0,14	0,21
	2016	1,63	0,91	4,35	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	2017	0,84	0,42	6,90	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,30
	2018	0,86	0,15	5,77	0,00	0,00	0,29	0,44	0,59
	2019	0,70	0,32	4,79	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,34
	2020	0,48	0,40	6,77	0,00	0,00	0,17	0,00	0,20
	2021	0,32	0,46	7,89	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,43	0,35
Aktobe	2015	2,83	1,95	5,55	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,30
	2016	3,38	0,55	5,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,12	2,10
	2017	2,37	0,00	4,29	0,00	0,00	0,39	0,00	0,57
	2018	3,36	0,28	10,09	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,70
	2019	0,76	0,58	10,26	0,00	0,00	0,11	0,00	0,00
	2020	0,82	0,79	10,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,19
	2021	0,72	1,44	9,96	0,00	0,00	0,19	0,00	0,00
Almaty region	2015	0,29	0,14	12,46	0,00	0,00	0,17	0,00	0,71
	2016	0,45	0,17	10,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,30
	2017	1,56	0,62	9,22	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,76
	2018	0,94	0,00	6,95	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,28
	2019	1,13	0,47	6,37	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,07	1,91
	2020	0,98	0,41	10,13	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,11	1,05
	2021	1,19	0,37	14,97	0,00	0,00	0,19	0,00	0,97
Atyrau	2015	5,15	0,00	12,31	0,00	0,00	0,67	0,00	6,47
	2016	5,53	0,72	9,02	0,00	0,43	0,00	0,43	5,04
	2017	1,89	0,00	12,12	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,03
	2018	7,60	0,39	7,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	7,46
	2019	7,31	1,01	9,21	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	6,88
	2020	7,75	0,60	13,11	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	8,62
	2021	6,35	1,66	9,86	0,00	0,00	0,32	0,00	5,20
Mangistau	2015	2,99	0,27	9,32	0,00	0,00	0,27	0,00	0,72
	2016	2,57	0,00	15,82	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,81
	2017	2,01	0,22	11,06	0,00	0,00	0,22	0,00	0,30
	2018	2,36	1,85	9,47	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	2019	2,13	0,27	10,80	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,12
	2020	0,56	0,58	10,44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,47
	2021	2,05	0,68	9,83	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,72
West-Kazakhstan	2015	2,79	0,77	6,62	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	6,43
	2016	1,72	2,07	10,26	0,00	0,00	0,44	0,00	1,85
	2017	2,24	1,21	7,20	0,00	0,00	0,99	0,00	2,85
	2018	1,52	0,83	6,94	0,00	0,00	0,43	0,00	4,02
	2019	0,93	1,00	8,62	0,00	0,00	0,18	0,00	1,67
	2020	0,98	1,04	5,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,22	4,11
	2021	1,25	0,38	5,52	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,61
Zhambyl	2015	1,62	1,56	0,73	0,00	0,00	0,26	0,00	8,79
	2016	1,76	6,62	0,12	0,00	0,00	0,33	0,00	9,28
	2017	0,80	5,64	0,28	0,00	0,00	0,17	0,00	9,48
	2018	1,30	6,54	1,52	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,10	8,45
	2019	1,09	4,90	1,32	0,00	0,00	0,70	0,10	6,30
	2020	1,54	9,20	6,24	0,00	0,00	0,27	0,00	9,39
	2021	0,51	10,63	7,05	0,00	0,00	0,41	0,00	8,90

Table 1. Treatable mortality from diseases of the genitourinary system (continue).

	N00-N07	N13,N20-N21, N35	N17-N19	N23	N25	N26-N27	N34.1,N70-N73, N75.0,N75.1,N76.4,6	N40
Kyzylorda	2015	0,44	0,75	12,52	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,77
	2016	0,00	0,45	15,65	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,31
	2017	0,41	0,00	16,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,44
	2018	0,33	0,00	19,96	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	2019	0,00	0,21	16,43	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	2020	0,17	0,00	12,55	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,08
	2021	0,47	0,19	11,01	0,00	0,00	0,11	1,88
Pavlodar	2015	1,12	0,00	12,80	0,00	0,00	0,26	1,08
	2016	0,63	0,63	12,37	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,96
	2017	0,97	0,45	13,68	0,00	0,00	0,39	2,05
	2018	0,14	0,38	14,12	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,19
	2019	0,26	0,14	12,71	0,00	0,00	0,11	2,14
	2020	0,13	0,86	14,43	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,90
	2021	0,17	0,60	14,46	0,00	0,00	0,13	1,31
Karaganda	2015	0,14	0,95	7,54	0,00	0,00	0,11	0,64
	2016	0,78	0,84	6,53	0,00	0,00	0,19	0,64
	2017	0,50	0,75	9,32	0,00	0,00	0,09	0,10
	2018	0,59	0,33	8,46	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,18
	2019	0,98	0,65	9,43	0,00	0,07	0,09	0,00
	2020	0,45	0,88	8,06	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,08
	2021	0,32	0,52	8,28	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,10
North - Kazakhstan	2015	0,34	0,89	0,00	0,00	0,32	0,16	5,87
	2016	0,40	1,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,62
	2017	0,91	0,60	0,00	0,00	0,20	0,00	9,11
	2018	0,35	1,15	0,00	0,00	0,16	0,00	9,98
	2019	0,31	1,04	0,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	7,89
	2020	0,70	1,32	1,08	0,00	0,00	0,38	7,13
	2021	0,00	1,05	3,83	0,00	0,00	0,37	11,36
East-Kazakhstan	2015	0,97	1,42	3,95	0,00	0,00	0,18	3,14
	2016	1,04	1,68	2,55	0,00	0,00	0,08	3,84
	2017	1,10	1,11	1,51	0,00	0,00	0,21	2,98
	2018	1,09	1,75	2,60	0,00	0,00	0,16	1,92
	2019	0,63	0,72	4,54	0,00	0,00	0,15	2,20
	2020	2,87	1,09	5,44	0,00	0,00	0,07	4,53
	2021	0,59	0,50	5,84	0,00	0,00	0,09	3,82
Astana city	2015	0,88	0,00	4,04	0,00	0,00	0,43	0,06
	2016	0,83	0,73	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,50
	2017	0,32	0,00	4,02	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,44
	2018	0,32	0,18	5,29	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,41
	2019	0,46	0,00	3,82	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,21
	2020	0,13	0,82	7,12	0,00	0,00	0,21	0,38
	2021	0,00	0,41	7,38	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,41
Almaty city	2015	0,93	0,18	2,51	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,60
	2016	1,06	0,21	4,15	0,00	0,00	0,09	0,50
	2017	0,12	0,51	5,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,69
	2018	0,50	0,49	7,99	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,70
	2019	0,31	0,31	11,99	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,47
	2020	0,26	0,45	10,32	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,08
	2021	0,45	0,38	12,39	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,67
Shymkent city	2015	0,69	0,60	8,26	0,00	0,00	0,24	3,62
	2016	1,52	0,83	9,15	0,00	0,00	0,12	5,11
	2017	0,14	0,88	8,30	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,16
	2018	0,93	0,51	15,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,50
	2019	1,25	0,67	19,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,33
	2020	0,10	0,62	21,39	0,00	0,00	0,12	7,29
	2021	1,15	0,87	19,92	0,00	0,22	0,00	4,51

Table 1. Treatable mortality from diseases of the genitourinary system (continue).

	2015								
	2016								
Turkestan	2017	1,05	0,14	8,13	0,00	0,00	0,11	0,29	7,85
	2018	0,95	0,00	7,34	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,08	4,22
	2019	1,18	0,36	8,88	0,00	0,00	0,20	0,00	2,41
	2020	0,73	0,26	12,38	0,00	0,00	0,48	0,00	3,26
	2021	0,55	0,42	14,58	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,20	5,75
	Nephritis and nephrosis (N00-N07), Obstructive uropathy (N13, N20-N21, N35), Renal failure (N17-N19), Renal colic (N23), Diseases resulting from renal tubular dysfunction (N25), Unspecified shriveled kidney, small kidney of unknown origin (N26-N27 Inflammatory diseases of the genitourinary system (N34.1, N70-N73, N75.0, N75.1, N76.4,6), Prostatic hyperplasia (N40))								

The prevention of mortality rate can be achieved with better access to primary care services which can also reduce hospitalizations and associated costs. Monitoring the treatable mortality rate can be used to inform and guide regional health policy decisions. By identifying areas of high preventable death rates, policy makers can target resources and interventions to address the specific issues contributing to these deaths. One of the important directions is the need to deeper study of the reasons of the increasing of treatable mortality from renal failure, by age and sex, in order to take effective measures to reduce it. Also, strategies such as better use of antibiotics and provide medical care can lead to fewer avoidable deaths.

Conclusion. Our analysis shows an increase in the burden of diseases of the genitourinary system worldwide. Therefore, there is a need for strategies aimed at the prevention of diseases of the genitourinary system, particularly kidney disease, its early detection and treatment, as well as expanding access to renal replacement therapy, especially in regions where there is an increase in treatable deaths.

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