Prevalence of Some Severe Diseases Diagnosed to 0-7 Years Old Children, in the Baia Mare Region

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Abstract. This study monitored the prevalence of some severe conditions diagnosed among children, for ages comprised between 0 and 7, during the period 2000-2005.

SUMMARY

During the cold season, infections of both the superior and inferior respiratory tracts appear more or less frequently. Helicobacter pylori is a pathogen gastric germ responsible for the development of chronic gastritis of duodenal ulcer. Viral acute hepatitides are diseases produced by, very contagious hepatic viruses.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

3886 children within different departments (pneumatology, gastroenterology and haematology-oncology) were hospitalized during the studied period. To understand the evolving tendency of the prevalence of these conditions and of their severity degree, epidemiologic studies aiming to establish their frequency in the young population must be performed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1460 patients with different infections of the superior and inferior respiratory tracts were hospitalized in the pneumatology department. Our study was focused on the acute infections of the inferior aerial tracts, namely the epiglottis (126 cases) and on bronchial asthma (132 cases). We also studied the conditions of the digestive apparatus and we observed the infection with Helicobacter pylori (301 patients), virale and acute hepatitides and (91 patients) and chistic fibrosis (52 patients).

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions result from the obtained results: increase of the prevalence of bronchial asthma was remarked from 11.36%, to 22.73% during the studied period; epiglottitis had ascendant dynamics between 2000-2002 and descendant dynamics during the remaining period. Most cases were recorded during 2002 (21.43%); the prevalence of infection with Helicobacter pylori increased from 9.94% to 24.32%. Chistic fibrosis and viral and chronic hepatitides presented identical dynamics. Thus, the increase of the frequency of these conditions was observed between 2000-2002, as well as during the period 2002-2005. Anaemic syndromes presented an ascendant evolution during the studied period. Bronchial asthma, the infection with Helicobacter pylori and anaemic syndromes are the conditions that presented ascendant evolution, high frequencies were recorded during 2005.