



FEATURES OF THE PREVALENCE OF CRANIOCEREBRAL INJURIES IN CHILDREN

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Annotation: The development of new strategic approaches to maintaining the health and well-being of the population, necessary for the implementation of the Health 2022 policy, is primarily based on the use of evidence obtained through an accurate assessment of the health status and the effectiveness of the health care system.

Keyword: Traumatic brain injuries, injuries in children.

An important role is given to studies of the burden of disease in relation to those causes of morbidity and mortality that, on the one hand, cause the greatest socio-economic damage, and on the other hand, are considered preventable given the current level of development of medical care. Traumatic brain injury is one of the most important medical and social problems and is certainly a preventable cause, acting as one of the leading factors determining the "burden of disease". In children, traumatic brain injury acquires particular significance, causing a high level of hospitalization and leading to the development of severe neurological and mental disorders requiring long-term treatment and rehabilitation. Traumatic brain injury, as the most common single (and potentially the most severe) type of childhood injury, can be prevented through the use of a multisectoral and multifaceted strategic response and interventions developed on the basis of evidence, thanks to the organized efforts of society with the decisive and ongoing support of public administration at all levels. To scientifically substantiate strategic approaches to reducing preventable health losses of the child population from traumatic brain injury, taking into account regional characteristics. The dynamics of traumatic brain injury incidence in children in 2005-2022 was wave-like. The period of increase (from 5.4% in 2005 to 6.3% in 2019) was replaced by a period of decline to 5.2% in 2022 (with a short-term increase to 5.6% in 2018). As a result, the incidence rate of newly diagnosed traumatic brain injury in children in Russia



decreased by only 3.5%. For girls, its incidence has increased by 18.6% since 2005 (from 3.6% to 4.3%).

In the structure of morbidity of childhood traumatic brain injury, intracranial injuries predominate (70%), and its leading factors are domestic (50%) and street (29%). More than 90% of cases of TBI are caused by other external causes (class W00 -X59), which are random and cannot be detailed.

Against the background of stable trends in decreasing mortality from traumatic brain injury in children aged 0-17 years in 2005-2022 (by 72% from 9.3 to 2.6 per 100 thousand children), an almost twofold increase in the proportion of children in the first year of life among those who died was revealed. In 2022, every tenth child who died from traumatic brain injury did not live to be one year old, while in 2005 it was every seventeenth.

The decrease in child mortality rates from traumatic brain injury that occurred in 2005-2022 contributed to a threefold reduction in related social losses. At the same time, the total damage from childhood traumatic brain injury in Russia in 2018 amounted to about 34 billion rubles or 0.05% of GRP, 86% of which were due to losses from premature mortality of children as future labor potential. Based on a systemic analysis, strategic decisions have been developed, formed and scientifically substantiated to reduce preventable health losses from traumatic brain injury in children and the economic damage caused by it. They are presented in the form of regional strategies built on the basis of the Porter Value Chain method, which reflects the main and auxiliary areas of activity of the healthcare industry to achieve the desired result. These strategies are formed both as a basic model for Russia as a whole and separately for the regions, taking into account the identified features and expected results.

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