1. RESULTS AND DIRECTIONS OF ACTIVITIES TO ENSURE THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SAFETY OF THE POPULATION IN MODERN CONDITIONS

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FEATURES OF HIV EPIDEMIC SITUATION AMONG CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS OF THE FAR EASTERN FEDERAL DISTRICT

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The objective of the research was to evaluate the fraction of children and teenagers in the structure of the HIV-positive people subjected to regular medical check-ups in the Far Eastern Federal District (FEFD) during 2013–2017.

Three age groups were analyzed during the study: 0–7 years old, 8–14 years old, teenagers (15–17 years of age). The data of the official reporting form No. 61 was utilized.

An increase in the fraction of HIV-infected teenagers by 6.5 times from 0.04±0.02% in 2013 to 0.3±0.05% in 2017 (p = 10^-4) was detected. The percent of children aged 0–7 years rose by 38.29% from 0.47±0.07 to 0.65±0.07% (p = 0.07). A decline of the index by 45.9% was registered in children aged 8–14 years from 0.61±0.08 to 0.33±0.05% (p = 0.003). A statistically significant decline of the index by 43.2% from 0.81±0.12% down to 0.46±0.08% (p = 0.014) in the age group of 8–14 years as well as an increase of the fraction of HIV-positive teenagers by 4.8 times from 0.05±0.03% up to 0.29±0.06% (p = 0.0007) in 2013–2017 was registered only in the Primorsky Region. In 2017, the Magadan Region children and teenagers were free of HIV-infection. No cases of HIV-positive children aged 8–14 years were registered in Jewish Autonomous District and Kamchatka Region while in the Chukotka Autonomous District children aged 8–14 years and teenagers were free of HIV. That said HIV-positive children aged 0–7 years were registered almost in all constituent entities of the FEFD. The fraction of specified HIV-positive children was higher compared to the mean rate of 0.65±0.07% in Amur Region (2.4±0.79, p = 0.014) in 2013–2017.

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