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Crohn's disease prevalence in Kazakhstan

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Background. Crohn's disease, a subtype of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), has been increasing in incidence over the last few decades. The prevalence of CD has an incidence of 3 to 20 cases per 100 000.

Objective. The aim is to study the prevalence of Crohn's disease in Kazakhstan and highlight emerging epidemiologic trends.

Materials and methods.

The study period was 6 years (2013–2018), the data of the Ministry of Health of Kazakhstan (MoHK) on new cases of Crohn's disease (ICD–K50) in children, adolescents, adults and the entire population. Indicators have been analysed using the generally accepted methods of descriptive and analytical epidemiology.

Results

Over the period of study, a total of 12 495 cases of Crohn's disease were registered, of which 92.5% were adults (table)

Age group	Number (%)	P±m, % ₀₀₀₀	95 % CI, % ₀₀₀₀	T, % (R ²)
Children (under 15)	727 (5.8)	2.6±0.4	1.9-3.4	-14.8 (0.327)
Adolescent (15-17)	206 (1.6)	5.2±0.5	4.2-6.3	-8.3 (0.169)
Adults (18+)	11 562 (92.5)	17.2±2.5	12.4-22.1	-25.2 (0.808)
Total	12 495 (100.0)	13.0±1.8	9.4-16.6	-24.6 (0.816)

Results

The average annual prevalence was 13.0 cases per 100,000 of the total population. In the dynamics, the indicators tended to decline from 22.8 ± 0.4 (2009) to 7.1 ± 0.2 in 2018 ($t=35.1$, $p=0.00$), while equalized indicator of the average annual growth rate was $T=-24.6\%$ ($R^2=0.816$).



In the studied groups the highest rates were found among adults – 17.2^0_{0000} , but at the same time, there is a downward trend ($T=-25.2\%$, $R^2=0.808$).

While children (2.6^0_{0000}) and adolescent (5.2^0_{0000}) groups have the lowest rates. At the same time, differences in the prevalence among these population groups were statistically significant ($t=4.06$; $p=0.00$).



Conclusions

It is worth paying attention to the analysis of the data obtained, which showed the dynamics of the rate of decline and a very high level of approximation. The results of the study show that Crohn's disease is a problem in the adult population mainly, and more detailed study of age groups is necessary.