Assessment of the trends in schoolchildren's morbidity by the results of prophylactic medical examinations.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature171238

Author: I K Rapoport
Source: Gig Sanit. 2005 Nov-Dec;(6):48-50
Language: Russian
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Adolescent
Age Distribution
Child
Child, Preschool
Health status
Humans
Mass Screening - statistics & numerical data
Morbidity - trends
Retrospective Studies
Russia - epidemiology
School Health Services - trends

PubMed ID: 16404886 View in PubMed
The paper deals with impact of educational load in pupils at present general educational establishments on their health. The great total educational load in them was found to violate the schoolchildren's routine. This more frequently forms inadequate physiological responses, develops neurotic disorders. The incidence of chronic diseases is higher in children going to new-type schools. The findings provide evidence for some medical and organizational measures to promote schoolchildren's health.
Health status of adolescents and modern approaches to holding medical professional consultations.

Due to unfavorable trends in the health state of contemporary children and teenagers, the total number of young males and females, who have health-related limitations in educational and occupational spheres, went up to 80%. A medical professional consultation belongs to a system of measures, whose purpose is to assist the young males and females with impaired health to choose professions or occupations, which would maintain their health intact and promote successfully their adaptation to professional training conditions and subsequently to actual occupational conditions. A timely and high-skilled implementation of medical professional consultations with a subsequent rational employment of teenagers and youth with impaired health should be regarded as a secondary prevention of pathologies. The holding of such medical professional consultations for teenagers is reasonable both at the stage, when a teenager makes his or her choice of a job (i.e. at school), and at the stage of receiving a professional education, so that the schoolchildren and students could get a job in line with their health status and that they could be employed with respect to doctor’s recommendations. The Research Institute for Children’s Health elaborated a number of methodological and regulating documents to promote the efficiency of the medical professional consultations; an automated assessment system is in the process of construction at the above institution.
The paper deals with the hygienic bases of experimental projects for improving the organization of school nutrition. The purpose of the designs was to make a systematic monitoring of the successive implementation of all stages of regional integrated programs on healthy school nutrition. Today's school nutrition problems and ways of their resolution are outlined. A concept of schoolchildren's health monitoring in the implementation of experimental projects is presented. Methods and groups of parameters on which schoolchildren's health monitoring will be based are described.
Clinical and epidemiological examinations were made in rural junior (8-10-year-old) schoolchildren from the Vyazma District, Smolensk Region. The clinical findings were compared with the results of evaluation of sanitary-and-hygienic school welfare (SGW), made by the regional branch of the Russian Inspectorate for the Protection of Consumer Rights and Human Welfare, and with those of a sociological survey of school directors and teachers. In the rural schools referred to as Group III morbidity, the incidence of diseases was ascertained to be significantly higher and their patterns had its peculiarities as compared to good hygienic and social educational institutions. There was evidence that the worse schooling conditions, the more children suffered from chronic diseases, chronic mental diseases and physical malformations in particular.
Analysis of prevalence of various functional disorders and chronic diseases diagnosed in children and adolescents during comprehensive prophylactic examination in educational institutions does not provide complete information about health tendencies because the same statistical data may reflect both favourable development of a pathological process and its deterioration. Such information can be obtained by thorough analysis of complaints, medical histories and catamnestic observations, fulfillment of the complete range of regimented clinical examinations. An algorithm and criteria for characterization of a pathological process as "improving", "worsening" or "unaltered" were developed for different nosological forms and classes of diseases in 2006. It was shown that stage by stage differential assessment of pathological processes and functional disorders in junior and senior schoolchildren in different periods of their development during school years yields new data on different phases of adaptation, occurrence of its favourable and unfavourable outcomes; also, it permits to identify schoolchildren in need of urgent curative and preventive aid.
The health status of adolescent schoolchildren and vocational college (VC) students aged 15-18 years was monitored for 3 years. It was found that morbidity rates increased from the 9th to 11th forms in the schoolchildren and from the 1st to 3rd courses in the VC students, pathology and functional disorders most intensively developed in VC girls. On completion of school education, there was an increase in the prevalence of mainly functional disorders among the girls and in that of chronic diseases among young men. The course of nervous and mental disorders was found to become worse in most VC students. The specific features of the formation and development of pathological processes were identified in relation to the profile of VC and the influence of professional and occupational factors. The results of the study provide a means of developing differential health-promotion measures for pupils and students with consideration of gender, age, the type of an educational establishment, and the profile of a vocational college.
Morbidity and problems in medical provision of vocational school pupils.

Author: I K Rapoport
E G Biriukova


Language: Russian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent
Female
Follow-Up Studies
Health status
Humans
Male
Morbidity - trends
Occupational Diseases - epidemiology - prevention & control
Retrospective Studies
Russia - epidemiology
School Health Services - organization & administration
Students
Vocational Education - trends

Abstract: The medical provision system for vocational college (VC) pupils was apparently destroyed at the turn of the 20th century, causing their health to become worse. In the past 10-12 years, there has been an appreciable increase in the rates of functional impairments and chronic diseases. Cases of profession-related diseases have been revealed in some VCs. Examination of the negative impact of vocational work-related and psychological factors on adolescents' health could substantiate general and differential recommendations to optimize a training process, to prevent diseases, and to improve the health status of pupils from VCs of different profile.

PubMed ID: 19517591 View in PubMed
Morbidity rate and mental capacity of Moscow schoolchildren (longitudinal study).

Author: L M Sukhareva, I K Rapoport, M A Polenova

Source: Gig Sanit. 2014 May-Jun;(3):64-7

Language: Russian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent
Child
Chronic Disease
Fatigue - epidemiology
Female
Health status
Humans
Longitudinal Studies
Male
Mental Health - statistics & numerical data
Moscow - epidemiology
Prevalence
Schools
Sex Factors
Students - statistics & numerical data

Abstract: In the article there are presented data of longitudinal study of the health of Moscow schoolchildren (426 children), followed throughout from the 1st to 9th class, inclusively. Students were annually clinically examined in the school. There was performed a comprehensive study of mental health and functional state of the organism in the process of education students in high school (over 2700 pupils of 5-9th classes). The health status of students was shown to deteriorate due to the increase of the prevalence of chronic disease, the rise in occupancy of the III-IV health groups, the decrease of the number of children referred to I and II health groups. Unfavorable trends in the health state among boys are more pronounced than in girls, while they are also characterized by lower functional capabilities of the CNS and lower resistance to the development of training fatigue. Relatively favorable stage of school ontogeny is characterized by period with reduced morbidity in children studying in 4th-6th classes. Deterioration in the health of students as a significant rate of the rise of chronic diseases morbidity is observed in 7-9th classes. Along with this, in the 7th and 9th classes there is revealed the deterioration of mental capacity and high frequency of the pronounced signs of fatigue among schoolchildren.

PubMed ID: 25306705 View in PubMed
[Moscow schoolchildren's morbidity in the past 50 years].

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature150417

Author: L M Sukhareva, I K Rapoport, L F Berezhkov, Iu A Iampol'skaia, I V Zvezdina

Source: Gig Sanit. 2009 Mar-Apr;(2):21-6

Language: Russian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent, Child, Health status, Health Status Indicators, Humans, Hygiene, Morbidity - trends, Moscow - epidemiology, Urban Population

Abstract: The paper analyzes morbidity among Moscow schoolchildren in the past 50 years on the basis of the results of in-depth studies of pupils by the researchers of the Research Institute for the Hygiene and Health Care of Children and Adolescents. There is a significant reduction in the number of absolutely healthy children, the proportion of which is 2-4%. There is a considerable increase in the prevalence of dysfunctions and chronic diseases among schoolchildren. Particularly high increment rates of morbidity were observed in the 1990s. The morbidity structure has changed in the past 50 years. Both biomedical and psychosocial factors are responsible for changes in the morbidity levels and structure of children and adolescents.

PubMed ID: 19514281 View in PubMed