

**Da li postoji međusobna povezanost ekonomske situacije i incidence tuberkuloze u Vojvodini
u periodu od 1998. – 2002.g**

**Is there causality between economic situation and incidence of tuberculosis in Vojvodina
during five year period (1998-2002)**

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Sažetak:

Stanje jedne zemlje može se sagledati na različite načine: putem ekonomske situacije, standarda građana, vojne sile, prirodnih bogatstava itd. Takođe može se indirektno sagledati i kroz zastupljenost tuberkuloze u stanovništvu, odnosno kako usled porasta nezaposlenosti i pada finansijske situacije stanovništva može doći do povećanja incidence tuberkuloze. Cilj: Utvrditi povezanost ekonomske situacije sa incidencijom tuberkuloze u Vojvodini i njenim okruzima (Severno-bački, Srednje-banatski, Severno-banatski, Južno-banatski, Zapadno-bački, Južno-bački, Sremski). Korišćeni su epidemiološki, ekonomski i demografski podaci za svaki od sedam okruga i Vojvodinu u periodu 1998.-2002. Incidenca tuberkuloze u Vojvodini raste sa 28.86 na 37.25/100,000. Prisutan porast broja nezaposlenih kao i pad ličnih primanja posmatrajući kroz povećanje cena na malo i troškova života. Utvrdili smo da postoji pozitivna linearna korelacija između porasta nezaposlenosti i povećanja incidence TB kako u Vojvodini tako i u 6 od 7 okruga. Negativna linearna korelacija je utvrđena između ličnih primanja i incidence TB u Vojvodini i u 5 od 7 okruga, odnosno to znači da usled pada finansijske moći stanovništva postoji mogućnost da dođe do porasta incidence TB kao i obrnuto.

Ključne reči: tuberkuloza, incidenca, ekonomska situacija

Summary:

Tools for detecting and curing tuberculosis (TB) have been available for many years. But TB remains almost a big a problem as ever, especially in developing countries. Main reasons for that differ from country to country and the most important ones in our's are economic recession, civil unrest, poverty, homelessness and immigration from regions with high TB prevalence.

We investigated influence of economic situation (unemployment rate, average salaries, number of refugees) on the TB incidence rate in 7 regions of Vojvodina (the northern province of Serbia). We used epidemiologic (TB incidence), economic (number of unemployed, average salaries) and demographic (number of inhabitants and refugees) data for each of seven regions for five consecutive years (from 1998 to 2002). We performed statistic analyses using linear correlation. TB incidence rate is increasing in Vojvodina, during investigated period of time, from 28.86 to 37.25/100000, together with the increasing of the unemployment rate and decreasing of salaries. TB incidence rate differs from region to region and is the highest in those with the largest number of refugees (up to 25%), the highest number of unemployed and the lowest salaries. Negative linear

correlation between the salaries and the TB incidence rate and the positive correlation between the unemployment and TB incidence rate was confirmed.

Key words: tuberculosis, incidence, economic situation