INTRODUCTION
Providing high-quality nursing care is part of the national health system [1, 2]. The socio-economic crisis in Ukraine, the prolonged military actions, caused significant irreversible demographic losses. The number of completely healthy children in Ukraine decreases annually [3, 4]. The deterioration of the quantitative and qualitative indicators of population reproduction has become the character of a steady trend [5, 6, 7]. The social situation of mothers and children noticeably deteriorates. Therefore, one of the main directions of development of the prenatal service is reducing indicators of child mortality, increase of birth rate and strengthening of children's health.

THE AIM
The aim our work was to analyze the dynamics of indicators of morbidity and causes of infant mortality in the city of Poltava.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
The research was conducted on the basis of state and sectoral statistics. In order to achieve the goal, research methods such as medical statistics were used to collect, process and analyze research materials (descriptive and analytical statistics for the determination of relative indicators, absolute growth indicators), a systems approach and system analysis.

REVIEW AND DISCUSSION
In 2017, 364,0 thousand children were born in Ukraine, in particular in the Poltava region, the birth rate was 7.8 per 1,000 population (in 2016 it was 8.7 per 1000 inhabitants) [3, 2]. According to the study, in Poltava, a negative absolute increase in the birth rate of children. In the structure of the causes of death of the child population in the first place are the diseases of the period of birth of the newborn, in the second place - congenital anomalies of development. The third place in the structure of causes of death is occupied by diseases of the central nervous system. There is a clear decrease in the incidence of hemolytic disease, anemia, cardiac disorders, intrauterine hypoxia and asphyxiation. In the structure of birth injuries in newborns occupy closed clavicle fractures, plexitis of the newborn.

Conclusions: Analysis of the incidence and causes of infant mortality in the city of Poltava suggests that in recent years there has been a decrease in fertility rates, an increase in morbidity rates. The reform should be aimed at improving the state of the pediatric service and the prevention of preterm labor.

KEY WORDS: reforming, newborns, mortality, morbidity
ANALYSIS OF MORBIDITY AND CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY IN POLTAVA

Toms of respiratory disorders, the second place is occupied by death from hypoxia, asphyxia and sepsis. Third place among the diseases of the period of newborn birth congenital pneumonia.

The index of morbidity refers to the main demographic indicators that characterize the health of newborns and the quality of medical care for women and children. Studying the causes of morbidity and mortality of newborns, its frequency, analysis of factors influencing these indicators, is an actual problem of modern obstetrics [7]. In the structure of the general morbidity of newborns in Poltava, for the period 2014-2017, the first place is marked by developmental abnormalities, in the second place - cerebral disorders, the third place occupy maternal traumas of newborns (Table I).
There is a clear decrease in the incidence of hemolytic disease, anomalies of newborns development, anemia, cardiac violations, intrauterine hypoxia (I/O) and asphyxia and withdrawal syndrome, as well as an increase in incidence of cerebral disorders, birth trauma, jaundice during 2014-2017.

In the structure of childbirth infants newborns in the first place isolate kefalgematomy, in the second place - closed fractures of the collarbone, and in the third place are plexitis of newborns (Table IV). During the period of 2014-2017, there was a decrease in the incidence rate of plexitis and a closed fracture of the collarbone.

### CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the morbidity and causes of newborn mortality in Poltava shows that in recent years there has been a decrease in fertility rates, and indicators of morbidity and sex traumatic disease remain at a rather high level. The reform of prenatal care should continue in the direction of improving the state of work of the pediatric service and preventing early childbirth. To do this, it is necessary to provide pregnant women with timely and qualified medical assistance, to equip modern maternity hospitals with modern medical equipment to provide high-tech care to preterm infants, to provide the population with affordable family planning services. All these measures will help reduce the morbidity and mortality of newborns, and as a result, improve the demographic situation in Ukraine.

### REFERENCES


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