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**INCIDENCE OF COVID-19 IN THE POPULATION
OF UKRAINE DURING THE PANDEMIC AND ANALYSIS
OF COUNTERMEASURES**

**ЗАХВОРЮВАНІСТЬ НА COVID-19 НАСЕЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ
В ПЕРІОД ПАНДЕМІЇ ТА АНАЛІЗ ЗАХОДІВ ПРОТИДІЇ**

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On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization determined the spread of the acute respiratory disease COVID-19, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus [1].

The 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has become a global crisis that has caused large-scale and profound consequences, affecting millions of people around the world, affecting not only physical health, but also the economy, social structures, and the mental state of the population [2, 3, 4, 5].

The purpose is to study the development of COVID-19 pandemic and to research the organization of measures to resistance the pandemic in the country.

Epidemiological, medical-statistical and bibliosemantic research methods were used in the work. Data from the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and the Center for Public Health of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine were subject to analysis, in particular: "Operational information on the main indicators of the incidence of COVID-19 in Ukraine", "Epidemic situation regarding the spread of the coronavirus disease COVID-19 in Ukraine" and " Weekly report on public health risks" for the period of the coronavirus disease pandemic. Data on the population for 2020–2021 were taken from the website of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Population data for 2022 and 2023 are not available due to the introduction of martial law in Ukraine.

During the period from March 3, 2020 to May 4, 2023, 5 544 969 confirmed cases of COVID-19 were registered in Ukraine, of which 112 268 people died. The indicator per 100 thousand population in 2020 is 2570.0 against 6361.8 in 2021, which is 2.5 times higher. The epicurve had a wavy

character. The peak number of cases occurred in the 5th week of 2022. The situation at the level of administrative territories differs in the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19, the rate per 100,000 population in 2020 ranged from 511.6 to 4501.9, against 2334.5 and 8931.8 in 2021. Among the sick, 95.2% of adults. The indicator per 100 thousand population in 2020 is 3015.1, against 7337.2 in 2021, which is 2.4 times more. In the age structure of persons with a confirmed disease of COVID-19, the age group from 50 to 59 years prevails – 18.3%, the second place was occupied by the age groups of 30-39 and 60-69 years – 17.2%, the third – 40-49 years – 17.1%, 70 and over years – 11.5%, 20-29 years – 9.9%, 10-19 years – 5.5%, 0-9 years – 3.3%.

The first case of acute respiratory disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus in Ukraine was registered on March 3, 2020 in the city of Chernivtsi [6].

To prevent the spread of COVID-19 on the territory of Ukraine, on March 11, 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine introduced the first quarantine throughout Ukraine [7].

On December 24, 2020, the Roadmap for the introduction of a vaccine against acute respiratory disease COVID-19 and mass vaccination was approved [8].

In September 2021, equipment for sequencing SARS-CoV-2 samples detected in Ukrainian patients appeared at the Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine [9].

On February 24, 2022, a large-scale invasion of the Russian Federation took place on the territory of Ukraine, which affected the number of cases and low vaccination rates [10, 11]. However, surveillance and anti-epidemic measures continued.

On June 30, 2023, the quarantine established to prevent the spread of COVID-19 was canceled throughout the territory of Ukraine [12].

Epidemiological surveillance of COVID-19 in Ukraine needs unification of approaches for its improvement, because this will allow more effective allocation of resources and coordination of efforts at different levels.

The development and implementation of effective strategies can help to better prepare for future epidemics and pandemic, reduce inequalities in access to health services and avoid overloading of health facilities. Effective preparedness, response and control measures can prevent the spread of infectious diseases and reduce morbidity and mortality, thereby reducing the negative impact on the economy while preserving jobs.

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PROBLEMS OF USING DIGITALIZATION IN PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

ПРОБЛЕМИ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ЦИФРОВІЗАЦІЇ В ПРОФІЛАКТИЧНІЙ МЕДИЦИНІ

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Україна, незважаючи на складні обставини, пов'язані з війною, продовжує успішно розвивати цифрові технології в багатьох галузях.