

9. STRESZCZENIE W JĘZYKU ANGIELSKIM

Sexually transmitted infections are common infectious diseases. For many decades, called venereal diseases, they were a stigmatized phenomenon. In addition to the clinical approach, the specificity of these infections is also associated with the need for behavioral supervision. A recognized epidemiological situation, the definition of key groups in terms of age, sex and identification of the most common transmissions is necessary for effective management of this problem in public health.

The main aim of the study was to perform a comparative analysis of the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in 2010-2015 in Poland, taking into account the administrative division of the country into voivodships. This study was a retrospective study. The analyzed data came from the Center of Health Information Systems of the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene and constituted information constituting the epidemiological surveillance system in Poland. Information on cases of:

1. syphilis: congenital, early (period I and II), late,
2. gonorrhea,
3. non-gonococcal urethritis and reproductive organs,
4. genital warts,
5. genital herpes,
6. human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection,
7. acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

Available data concerned the number of cases broken down by sex of patients by age groups. The analysis was performed using statistical methods: logistic regression model, generalized linear Poisson distribution model, Spearman rank correlations, Joinpoint regression and descriptive statistics values. Obtained data on the incidence was developed using Microsoft Excel 2020. Statistical calculations were performed using IBM® SPSS® Statistics version 13.0. and Joinpoint Regression Program, Version 4.6.0.0.

General incidence rates were disproportionately lower than European and presented in surveys from other countries. The young people between 20 and 29 years old were at the highest risk of infection. The incidence rate of syphilis of I and II period in the country was lower than European or American, but regions such as the Masovia and Łódź were identified as places, where the incidence was higher than European. Poland was a country with a particularly high number of cases of congenital syphilis. Analysis of the reported incidence of gonorrhea in Poland also showed a definitely lower incidence compared to other countries,

and the results obtained showed a significantly higher number of infections in male representatives than in the opposite sex, which was also one of the highest rates in EU countries. During the period under study, the number of non-avococcal genital infections was steadily decreasing, while in other countries of the European region the incidence was one of the highest among all STIs. Reported data on the occurrence of genital herpes in Poland showed a downward trend, which also does not coincide with global trends. Genital warts were the most common sex infections in Poland with significant regional differences. Over the period under review, the situation of newly detected HIV infections seemed stable. The occurrence of these infections turned out to be highly correlated with the region's urbanization rate, which was not confirmed in the case of other analyzed infections. A correlation was found between the frequency of diagnosing diseases, but at the same time the number of HIV infections did not show a relationship with any of the other diseases.