Childhood disability is a major marker of health status of the child population and prospects for its social well-being.

The analysis of diseases that caused the occurrence of disability in 710 disabled children was conducted. State Budget Agency of Health of Republic of Komi ‘Syktyvkar children’s clinic’ [3], who were disabled in 2016-2018. Control group consisted of 901 patients of ‘SCC [3]’ who were disabled in 2011–2015.

Determined the ranking of diseases that caused the emergence of disability in children with disabilities, their structure and frequency per 10,000 contingent patients of clinics

When working on material used methodological approaches: systemic, integrated, integration, functional, dynamic, process, regulatory, quantitative, administrative and situational. Used methods: historical, analytical and comparison. The following techniques were used: grouping, absolute and relative values, average values, detailing and generalization. The significance of differences in quantitative characteristics between groups with a normal distribution of quantitative variables was calculated using Student’s t-criteria for independent samples.

The formed indicators of the general disability of the contingent of patients of the urban children’s clinic of the regional center of the subarctic territory is a statistical tool of everyday use for the objectification of the rehabilitation process, their comparative evaluation and determination of the strength and means of a medical institution for its successful maintenance.

For period from 2011–2018. total (widespread) disability in ‘SCC [3]’ increased in absolute terms from 166 to 261 people, that is, 1.57 times and, correspondingly, with a growth rate of 157.23%. The frequency of primary disability increased 1.34 times from 118.69 per 10,000 patients to 159.92, while the growth rate was 134.73%. With outpacing growth of primary disability over general trend of further growth in number of disabled children will increase.

Based on the calculations in 2019, no less than 86–90 disabled children are expected, who will have VI G00-G99 Diseases of nervous system (36.33–35.44%,% in overall structure and frequency 57.59) as leading pathology. -52.41 per 10,000 patients. As a result of examinations, 55–53 children with XVII Congenital anomalies, chromosomal disorders Q00-Q99 (23.46–22.25%), frequency - 33.70–32.09) will be identified as disabled; 31–26 children with IV Endocrine Disorders, eating disorders and metabolic disorders E00-E99 (11.88–10.85%, frequency 18.99–15.64); II neoplasms C00-D48 (10.34–9.86%, frequency 16.54–14.22); VIII Diseases of the ear and mastoid H60-H95 (9.30–9.00%, frequency 12.12–11.64); 9–8 children with XIII Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue M00-M99 (4.28–3.83%, frequency - 6.13–5.58); VII. Diseases of the eye and adnexa H00-H59 (3.60–3.45%, frequency 5.51–4.69)