"FEATURES OF GENDER AND AGE-RELATED CHANGES IN ARTERIAL HYPOTENSION IN THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION"

N.S. Mamasoliev,

J.Kh. Tursunov,

Kh.Kh. Tursunov,

R.R. Qurbanova.

Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan,

Andijan State Medical Institute, Andijan city

The purpose of the study. The purpose of this study is to study the characteristics of gender and age-related changes in the epidemiology of arterial hypotension (ArGt) in the agricultural population.

Materials and methods of research. 2182 farming population participated in the study. All population subjects signed an informed consent form before entering the study. Their age ranged from 18 to 70 years and older.

The total number of farmers-population registered at the place of work is 2182, they were involved in the full investigation and were described as follows: 1) 18-70 years old - 2182 (men - 1069 and women - 1113), including 18-30 years old - 435 (men -236 and women 199), 31-49-year-olds -1143 (606 men and 537 women), 50-69-year-olds - 549 (men -194 and women -335) and ≥70-year-olds - 55 (33 men and 22 women).

Research results. Male gender had a significant effect on the development of ArGt (RR - 1.23). At the same time, the confidence interval (Cl-low, Cl-up), $\chi2$ and Pearson's R criterion showed that this result did not have significant statistical significance (Cl-low-0.95; Cl-up-1.61; $\chi2$ -3.13 ; R<0.08)

In the general population of farmers ≥18-70 years of age and older, the prevalence of ArGt was 11.5% and was characterized by over-detection in men (12.5%) with a difference of 2.0% compared to women (10.5%) (R<0.12). As age changes, the frequency of detection of the disease increases up to 5.0 percent or 1.6 times (R<0.05). In particular, in the general population -18-30-year-olds -9.0 percent (in men -5.9 percent and in women - 12.6 percent; R<0.01), in the 31-49 age group -14.3 percent (in men -14 .0 percent and 14.5 percent in women; R<0.05), 8.4 percent in 50-69-year-olds (-17.0 percent in men and -3.7 percent in women; R<0.001) and those aged ≥70 years - 5.5 percent (from -6.1 percent in men and -4.5 percent in women; R<0.05) is confirmed by the level.

Conclusions

In the population of unorganized population engaged in farming activity, the prevalence of ArGt among the farming population aged 18-70 years and more is 11.5 percent. As age changes, the frequency of detection of ArGt increases 1.6 times.

In the general population aged 18-70 years and older, the prevalence of ArGt is characterized by a 2.0 percent over-detection in men compared to women. Age as a non-modifiable risk factor at the origin of ArGt in male farmers shows a significant pathogenic contribution. The role of age in causing ArGt begins to increase after the age of 31 and increases the frequency of detection of ArGt by almost three times. The age range 31-49 and 18-30 is confirmed as a "strong unfavorable area" that increases the risk of ArGt. This contradicts the existing scientific results to some extent.