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STROKE INCIDENCE IN TASHKENT CITY

Stroke makes a high contribution to mortality from noncommunicable diseases, which leads to significant socio-economic losses in many countries of the world, including Uzbekistan.

The aim of the work was to obtain reliable epidemiological data on stroke.

Materials and methods. Based on statistical collections of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the state of health of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a retrospective analysis of the total and primary morbidity of the population of Uzbekistan for 2015–2018 was carried out. In the course of the study, mathematical-statistical, copying and prognostic methods were used.

Research results. The study examined the incidence, mortality and mortality from stroke. Various risk factors for stroke development were taken into account: age, gender, smoking status, presence of somatic pathology, arterial hypertension. When analyzing the data obtained, it was found that in 2016-2019, the hospitalized incidence of stroke in Tashkent was at the level of 2.5-3.2 per 1000 adult population annually. The ischemic type prevailed in the structure of strokes ($90.7 \pm 1.3\%$). The death rate from stroke ranged from 0.23 to 0.37 per 1000 adults. The incidence of recurrent stroke was recorded annually in the range of 0.62-0.65 cases per 1000 people of the adult population. Post-stroke disability ranks 1st among all causes of disability and amounts to 3.2 per 10,000 population.

The level of coverage with preventive examinations of certain groups of the adult population during the study period increased to 88–89%; the level of visits to doctors at polyclinics and rural medical centers increased 1.3 times compared to 2016 and amounted to 9.0 visits per inhabitant per year in 2019.

Conclusion: in the structure of the overall morbidity of the entire population of Uzbekistan, strokes traditionally occupy a rather low 6–8 rank position. Despite the ongoing activities among the population in the primary health care, the high level of the above diseases indicates the need to improve preventive measures with the widespread involvement of the population in their own health improvement, through the formation of a healthy lifestyle.