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**MEDICAL AND SOCIAL RISK FACTORS FOR PREDICTION
OF STROKE DEVELOPMENT**

According to the register of the National Association for the Fight against Stroke (NASAF), 31% of stroke patients require assistance, 20% cannot walk on their own. Only 8% of surviving patients are able to return to their previous work (NASAF, 2011). Therefore, the search for ways to make managerial decisions to expand the indications for the timely registration of not only hospitalized patients with acute stroke and cerebrovascular pathology, but also those identified by the results of medical examination with scientifically proven medical and social risk factors, will increase the effectiveness of clinical examination of this contingent of patients.

Objective: to establish medico-social risk factors for predicting the development of stroke

Materials and methods. The study is based on questionnaire data, copies of data from primary medical records among 250 patients with acute stroke who underwent examination and treatment at 5 clinical hospital in Tashkent and 209 patients with diseases characterized by high blood pressure, but not suffering from acute stroke.

The work uses the methods of probability theory and mathematical statistics, expert assessment.

Results. The peculiarities of the medical and social characteristics of patients with acute stroke are: the predominance of persons aged 70 and older (51.0% of

persons), women (52.7%), with a secondary specialized education (48% of persons), pensioners (68.1%); with a total work experience of 30-39 years (37.3%), who rated their work in terms of physical activity as “moderate” (57.3%), who rated their working conditions as “satisfactory” (47.1%) married (60.7%) who rated their living conditions as "good" (50.1%), their financial situation as "satisfactory" (48.9%), preferring meat food (35.3 %), according to the duration of sleep 7 hours (39.2%), according to the nature of sleep - "restless" (48.2%), not doing morning exercises (54.8%); who had negative events (80.1%), with a predominance of hypertension in the mother and father (38.7% and 39.5%), who went to an ambulance (54.4%), hospitalized for the first time (43.0%).

To predict the development of acute stroke, it is enough to use such medical and social characteristics of patients as their weight, type of load during work, preference in eating meat food, the number of cigarettes smoked per day, self-medication, taking drugs that lower blood pressure and improve cerebral circulation.

Conclusion. A comprehensive medical and social study of patients with acute stroke was carried out, which made it possible to obtain the main regularities characterizing the condition of patients with acute stroke, taking into account the leading social and hygienic risk factors.