

CHARACTERISTICS OF CEREBRIAL STROKE IN THE AUTUMN SEASON

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Summary: Cerebrovascular pathology takes the second place among the main causes of death and is the main cause of disability of the population. Therefore, it is considered as an important medical and social problem. A stroke is a disease that can make a person disabled. About 60% of stroke patients remain disabled. Most of them are "bed-ridden" during their lifetime, unable to move independently and even take care of themselves a little.

Key words: cerebrovascular diseases, arterial hypotension, disability of the population, ischemic heart disease, arterial hypertension.

Резюме: Цереброваскулярная патология занимает второе место среди основных причин смертности и является основной причиной инвалидности населения. Поэтому это рассматривается как важная медико-социальная проблема. Инсульт – заболевание, которое может сделать человека инвалидом. Около 60% пациентов, перенесших инсульт, остаются инвалидами. Большинство из них при жизни «прикованы к постели», не способны самостоятельно передвигаться и даже немного позаботиться о себе.

Ключевые слова: цереброваскулярные заболевания, артериальная гипотензия, инвалидность населения, ишемическая болезнь сердца, артериальная гипертензия.

Topic relevance. Cerebrovascular pathology takes the second place among the main causes of death and is the main cause of disability of the population. Therefore, it is considered as an important medical and social problem [1].

In Uzbekistan, the death rate in the acute period of a stroke is 21%, this indicator increases to 12-15% by the end of the first year after a stroke. Disability after stroke takes the first place among all causes of disability and is 3.8 per 10,000 population. About 20% of people who have had a stroke recover their ability to work, although 1/3 of people who have had a stroke are people of working age. Every year in Uzbekistan, 35,000 people develop strokes, 7,000 of them die [2].

Every year in Russia, half a million people die from acute cerebrovascular diseases. One in five people who have had a stroke will develop an acute cerebrovascular accident within the first year, which increases the fatal outcome. According to statistics, stroke is the third leading cause of death after ischemic heart disease and malignant tumors.

A stroke is a disease that can make a person disabled. About 60% of stroke patients remain disabled. Most of them are "bed-ridden" during their lifetime, unable to move independently and even take care of themselves a little.

Many people think that stroke is a disease of old people. It may have been like this 20 years ago. Nowadays, stroke is getting younger every year. Most often, stroke occurs in people aged 30-40. A third of all patients are people of working age. At the same time, it should be noted that the older a person is, the higher the risk of developing a stroke. Every ten years, the risk of developing an acute cerebral circulation disorder increases approximately twice.

Globally, 5.6-6.6 million people suffer from stroke every year, and 4.6 million people die. Death from cerebrovascular diseases is 11-12% in economically developed countries. Millions of people remain disabled. cerebrovascular diseases cause great damage to the economy, including 7.5-11.2 billion dollars a year in the USA, and 16.5-22 billion dollars in Russia [3,4].

According to experts of the World Health Organization, stroke will become a common disease in the 21st century. Increased pace and stress of life, water and air pollution, exposure to occupational factors, alcohol consumption and smoking, high-calorie but low-quality diet, sedentary lifestyle, bad heredity - these are enough, but there are many more. There are other reasons, the main of which is the aging of the population.

Everything could be explained by the increased incidence of strokes in the elderly population, however

- over the next five years, 1/3 of the patients diagnosed with acute cerebral circulation disorders will be people under 50 years old;
- arterial hypertension is detected 3 times more often in teenagers.

All this indicates that the stroke is rejuvenating.

The purpose of this investigation is to analyze stroke patients by age, gender, place of residence.

Material and inspection methods

There were 184 patients who were treated in September 2024 at the Department of Neurology of Andijan State Medical Institute Clinic. The number of patients suffering from acute cerebrovascular blood circulation disorder, i.e. stroke, was 16. Gender, age, place of residence, type of stroke, clinical and neurological indicators of patients were analyzed.

The obtained results and their discussion

The analysis of the examined patients by gender is as follows: women - 62.5%, men - 37.5%; age analysis: 40-50 years old - 25%, 51-60 years old - 19%, 61-70 years old - 56%. The results of the analysis of the importance of the place of residence in the origin and development of this disease: the development of brain stroke in people living in cities was 6%, and in people living in villages - 94%. The analysis of brain stroke by types is as follows: ischemic strokes - 87.5%, hemorrhagic strokes - 12.5%. According to the analysis of clinical and neurological symptoms, the pathology of the blood vessels of the left hemisphere of the brain was 75%, and the pathology of the right hemisphere was 25%.

Summary

1. According to the analysis of patients by gender, women were more affected by stroke than men.
2. Summarizing the results, brain stroke was observed more often after the age of 60, but it also develops in people aged 30-40.
3. More strokes were observed in rural residents than in urban areas.
4. Ischemic and hemorrhagic strokes made almost 4:1 ratio.
5. According to the pathology of blood vessels of the brain, the pathology of the left hemispheres was observed more than the pathology of the right hemispheres.

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