

2. Динамика показателей специализированной помощи свидетельствует о повышении ее доступности для населения области, но сохраняется повышенный уровень внебольничной летальности в отдаленных территориях.

3. Реализация регионального проекта «Борьба с сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями» направлена на существенное снижение смертности от ишемической болезни сердца.

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**Дюндин Д.И., Ножкина Н.В., Зарипова Т.В.
МЕДИКО-СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА УМЕРШИХ ОТ
БОЛЕЗНЕЙ СИСТЕМЫ КРОВООБРАЩЕНИЯ В СВЕРДЛОВСКОЙ
ОБЛАСТИ**

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**Dyundin D.I. , Nozhkina N.V., Zaripova T.V.
MEDICAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISEASED FROM
THE DISEASE OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM IN THE SVERDLOVSK
REGION**

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Аннотация. В статье представлена медико-социальная характеристика умерших от болезней системы кровообращения в Свердловской области за 2017-2018 годы по данным медицинских свидетельств о смерти, внесенных в демографический мониторинг. Анализ медико-социального статуса учитывается при разработке мер по снижению смертности среди различных контингентов населения.

Annotation. The article presents the medical and social specifications of those who died of circulatory system diseases in the Sverdlovsk region in 2017-2018, according to the data of medical death certificates recorded in the demographic monitoring. The analysis of medical and social status is taken into account when developing measures to reduce mortality among various populations.

Ключевые слова: смертность населения, болезни системы кровообращения, медико-социальная характеристика.

Key words: mortality of the population, diseases of the circulatory system, medical and social specification.

Introduction

In Russia, circulatory system diseases (BSC) are in the first place among the causes of death. The decrease in mortality from circulatory system diseases to 450 cases per 100 thousand of the population in 2024 is included in the list of targets set by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation from May 7, 2018 city №204 "About the national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024" [2]. In the Sverdlovsk region in 2017, the death rate from this class of diseases was 654.2 per 100000 population, and the proportion of these diseases in the structure of total mortality is 49.1% [1], which requires studying the specifications of mortality in order to develop measures to reduce it.

Goals – studying the medical and social specification of those who died of circulatory system diseases in the Sverdlovsk region.

Materials and research methods

Sverdlovsk region was selected as the study base because it's a major industrial region of the Russian Federation. We used electronic data base of the Ministry of Health of Sverdlovsk Region named "Thanatos", which includes information on medical death certificates (form 106 / u-08), issued in the Sverdlovsk region. We analysed all the documents in which the main (initial) cause of death are diseases and conditions coded as class IX "Diseases of the circulatory system" (codes I00- I99), a total of 56060 cases in 2017-2018 (general population). Ethical requirements are met. Processing of results was carried out in the program Microsoft Excel, credibility of the results was determined with the Chi-squared distribution test.

The results of the research and their discussion

The research had found that among the people who have died from the diseases of the circulatory system, the women was the majority – 53.8% compared with 46.2% of men (Table 1).

Medico-social specification of the deceased from circulatory system diseases in the Sverdlovsk region, 2017-2018 (%)

Specification	Total n=56050	including	
		men n=25874	women n=30176
Sex:			
- men	46,2	-	-
- women	53,8		
Age:			
- able-bodied up to 39 years inclusive	2,0	1,1	2,8
- able-bodied 40 years and older	10,6	20,2	2,8*
- above working age	87,3	78,7	94,4*
Location:			
- city	82,5	82,0	83,5
- rural	17,5	18,0	16,5
Marital status:			
- was in a registered marriage	61,6	71,5	52,6*
- wasn't in a registered marriage	38,4	28,5	47,4*
Education:			
- without education	0,8	0,5	1,0
- primary	12,8	6,2	18,3*
- second	35,3	34,0	36,4
- professional	51,1	59,3	44,3*
Employment among the people of working age			
- employed	17,0	16,9	17,6
- officially registered unemployed	17,5	16,6	21,9*
- pensioners and disabled	17,8	18,9	12,2*
- students	0,2	0,2	0,4
- not working (housewives, etc.)	47,5	47,4	47,9

Note: * - differences by gender are statistically credible, $p < 0.001$

Becomes apparent a difference from the gender structure of total mortality, where majority are men (in 2017 – 51.2%) ($p < 0.001$). At the same time, the proportion of men among rural residents is relatively higher – 48.6% compared with 45.1% among deceased urban residents ($p < 0.001$).

As shown in Table 1, circulatory system diseases as the cause of death is the most typical for the above working age population (87.3%), but 12.6% died while being able-bodied. The average age of the deceased was 74.0 ± 0.1 years, wherein men died at the younger age compared with women — an average of 68.3 ± 0.1 and 78.9 ± 0.1 years, respectively ($p < 0.001$).

Among men, the proportion of deaths at working age is higher than among women – 21.3% compared with 5.6%, respectively ($p < 0.001$), especially at the working age of 40 years and older – 20.2% compared to 2, 8%, respectively (p

<0.001). This leads to sharp gender differences in the age groups: for example, men prevail among those who died in working age – 85.5%, and in the age above able-bodied – women – 59.3% (p <0.001).

Urban residents are 82.5%, including 27.3% - the inhabitants of the Yekaterinburg city, rural areas – 17.5%, which mostly in line with the structure of the settlement of the Sverdlovsk region (84.9% and 15.1%). Homeless are accounted for 1.0% of the deceased. Among them men are majority – 70.0%; there are more able-bodied people among them – 40.0% (compared to 13.7% among the whole number of the deceased, p <0.001).

There is a gender differences in the social status of the deceased. Among the men higher proportion are in a registered marriage (71,5% compared with 52.6% among women, p <0,001), and having a professional education (59,3% compared to 44,3%, respectively, p <0.001) which may be explained by the younger age of deceased men.

According to the medical death certificates, only 17.0% of the working age people at the time of death were employed, and 17.5% were officially registered as unemployed. Pensioners and people with disabilities in this age group are accounted for 17.8%, while 47.5% did not work and did not have any official sources of income, which may be one of the risk factors and a condition conducive to the formation of other factors of a non-healthy lifestyle. Among women compared to men the proportion of officially registered as unemployed is higher (21.9% compared to 16.6%, p <0.001) and the share of pensioners / disabled people is lower (12.2% compared to 18.9%, p <0.001).

In the structure of causes of death ischemic heart disease prevails (ICD-10 I 20-I25 codes, acute myocardial infarction and its complications) - 56.4%, cerebrovascular diseases in second place (I60- I69, strokes and brain infarctions) - 28.0%, on the third place is cardiomyopathy (I42) - 8.9% (table 2).

Table 2

The structure of the causes of death according to class IX "Diseases of the circulatory system" in the Sverdlovsk region, 2017-2018 (%)

Cause of death	ICD-10 Code	Total n=56050	includes	
			men n=5874	women n=30176
Coronary heart disease	I20-I25	56,4	55,2	57,4
Cerebrovascular diseases	I60-I69	28,0	25,6	30,0*
Cardiomyopathy	I42	8,9	12,6	5,7*
Other heart diseases	I00-	2,1	2,2	2,1

	I15, I26- I41, I44- I52			
Other circulatory diseases	I70- I99	4,7	4,4	5,0
Total		10 0,0	100, 0	100, 0

Note: * - differences by gender are statistically credible, $p < 0.001$

At the same time, as can be seen from table 2, the proportion of cardiomyopathy is relatively higher among men – 12.6% compared to 5.7% ($p < 0.001$), among women – cerebrovascular diseases – 30.0% compared to 25.6% in men ($p < 0.001$).

The data on the medical and social status of people who died from the most common causes of death due to circulatory system diseases are required to develop adequate measures aimed at both primary prevention among various population groups and the development of an accessible and effective system of specialized cardiological medical care. The complex of such measures is developed and implemented in the regional project of the Ministry of Health of the Sverdlovsk region "Addressing the cardiovascular diseases", which provides for an annual reduction in mortality from BSK, and by 2024 the target mortality rate should reach 505.1 per 100 thousand population.

Findings:

1. In the Sverdlovsk region, among those who died from circulatory system diseases, women are majority (53.8%), unlike total mortality where 51.2% are men. The percentage of men among the deceased rural population is higher than in urban (48.6% compared to 45.1%).

2. Diseases of the circulatory system as a cause of death are common to the population above working age (87.3%). Men are dying on average 10 years earlier than women ($p < 0,001$). Among those who died at working age, men are majority (85.5%), and at the age above the able-bodied – women – 59.3%.

3. Among people of working age at the time of death were employed only 17.0% and the 7.5% did not work and did not have any formal sources of income and that may be one of the risk factors.

4. In the structure of causes of death, ischemic heart disease prevails (56.4%), in second place is cerebrovascular diseases (28.0%), in the third place – to cardiomyopathy (8.9%). There is relatively higher proportion of cardiomyopathy among men – 12.6% compared to 5.7% among women. The cerebrovascular disease among women – 30.0% compared to 25.6% for males.

5. Data on the medical and social status of those who died of circulatory system diseases are taken into account when developing adequate measures aimed at primary prevention and at the development of affordable specialized medical care.

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**Потапова Д.Г., Зарипова Т.В., Ножкина Н.В., Бызов Н.С.
СМЕРТНОСТЬ ОТ ЦЕРЕБРОВАСКУЛЯРНЫХ БОЛЕЗНЕЙ В РАЗРЕЗЕ
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАНИЙ СВЕРДЛОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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**Potapova D.G., Zaripova T.V., Nozhkina N.V., Byzov N.S.
MORTALITY FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES IN THE CONTEXT
OF MUNICIPALITIES
OF THE SVERDLOVSK REGION**

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Аннотация. Результаты исследования свидетельствуют о наличии значительных различий муниципальным образованиям Свердловской области по уровню смертности от cerebrovascular diseases в 2017-2018 годы и недостаточной доле госпитализированных в специализированные сосудистые отделения пациентов с острыми состояниями.

Annotation. The results of the study indicate that there are significant differences in the municipalities of the Sverdlovsk region in the level of mortality from cerebrovascular diseases in 2017-2018 and the insufficient proportion of patients with acute conditions hospitalized in specialized vascular departments.

Ключевые слова: смертность, cerebrovascular diseases

Key words: mortality, cerebrovascular diseases.

Введение

Несмотря на снижение показателей смертности от инсультов, глобальное бремя этой болезни продолжает возрастать [6]. В России уровни смертности от