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EPIDEMIOLOGY OF OPEN-ANGLE GERONTO GLAUCOMA (EPIDMONITORING RESULTS)

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The purpose : of the work is It consists of studying and evaluating the epidemiological characteristics of gerontoglaucoma in the region of Andijan region of Uzbekistan.

Research material and methods: In a 4-year epidemiological monitoring, 553 women and men aged ≥60-90 years who were undergoing inpatient treatment with glaucoma were observed and comprehensively examined. Questionnaire, biochemical, clinical, instrumental, ophthalmological and statistical examination methods were used.

Obtained results and conclusions: Open-angle glaucoma (OBG) is determined in the general population (≥60-90 years old) with a prevalence of 23.1% (in men - 19.3% and in women - 25.8%; R<0.05). OBG is noted with a prevalence of 20.3% in the elderly population (60-74), 24.3% in the elderly population (75-89), and 47.1% in the geront population (≥90 years old). Depending on the age, it is confirmed that the OBG increases up to 2.3 times in the elderly population (R<0.01). The prevalence of OBG in men and women is determined according to age: in the 60-74 age group - from 17.3 and 23.1 percent [RR=0.9; II=0.63-1.22; Xi2=0.93; R=0.33]; in 75-89-year-olds - 26.2 and 23.4 percent [RR=1.1; II=(0.68-1.63); Xi2=0.08; R=0.77] and in those over 90 years old – from 25.0 and 53.8 percent [RR=2.0; II=1.01-4.12; Xi2=9.90; R<0.05].

In general, the influence of gender and age factors in the development of OBG is confirmed to be clearly noticeable in the geront population.