



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01655.4**

## CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF PATIENTS WITH STROKE ASSOCIATED WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

**Bafoyeva Z.B\* ; Zaripova D.Ya\*\***

<sup>1,2</sup>Bukhara State Medical Institute,  
Bukhara, UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

*The article presents the results of a prospective study in which patients with associated stroke and heart attack were included. Today, in many cases, we observe data on the association of two formidable pathologies. Over the years, these diseases get younger, complications from these diseases become more. Many authors point out that this is influenced by the environment, social conditions and stress. But there are no clear concepts of examination and treatment of this category of patients. In our study, using the example of one region, we wanted to reveal the clinical anamnestic characteristics and thereby contribute to the diagnosis of such conditions.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Cerebral Stroke, Myocardial Infarction, Coronary Heart Disease, Social Environment.*

### INTRODUCTION

Ischemic heart disease is an important factor in the development of cerebral stroke, as the risk of developing metabolic disorders increases. According to many authors, 60% of patients with stroke have cardiovascular pathology, which aggravates their situation. The presence of myocardial infarction and other ischemic diseases has a detrimental effect on the condition of patients and on impaired cerebral circulation.

**The purpose of our study** was to assess the incidence of coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction and stroke in the working-age population of the Romitan region, their associations with risk factors, treatment characteristics and the effect on mortality.

### Materials and methods of research

For our study, the material was 41 patients examined at the Romitan TTB in the Department of Neurology and Cardiology who applied for a stroke with myocardial infarction. All patients had

a written and verbal agreement for examination during treatment at this center. Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS Statistics 20.0 and Microsoft Excel 2011 software package.

For qualitative features, either Fisher's exact test or the chi-square test was applied, depending on the number of observations in each cell of the contingency table. Additionally, a 95% confidence interval was calculated if necessary.

### Results of this study

When assessing this indicator depending on the place of residence, it was demonstrated that the incidence of coronary artery disease / stroke / myocardial infarction was higher in rural areas, 3.8% versus 8.5%,  $p = 0.05$ . There were no significant differences separately in the incidence of stroke, myocardial infarction and angina pectoris. In this group of patients, there were 60% of women and 40% of men. In the other group (without coronary artery disease / stroke / myocardial infarction), there were 53.4% of males and 46.6% of females. There were no differences in sex distribution in the group of ischemic heart disease / stroke / myocardial infarction and without these diseases ( $p = 0.251$ ).

The association was established between risk factors and the combined point of coronary artery disease / myocardial infarction / stroke. It was found that hypertension, the presence of anxiety / depression, a burdened hereditary history of stroke and myocardial infarction, and obesity, measured using body mass index or waist circumference, had an impact on coronary artery disease / myocardial infarction / stroke. After correcting hypertension, obesity and anxiety / depression values remained significant, which indicates an independent influence of the above factors on the development of the combined point.

### CONCLUSION

Thus, the incidence of ischemic heart disease / myocardial infarction / stroke was lower than in general in our Republic. The main factors influencing the development of the IHD point / myocardial infarction / stroke were AH, CRP more than 5 mg / L, fibrinogen more than 4 g / L, and apolipoprotein. At more than 180 mg / dl, the presence of anxiety / depression, aggravated hereditary history of stroke and myocardial infarction, and obesity. These factors, with the exception of burdened heredity, are modifiable through prevention programs. The introduction of such programs into work.

### REFERENCES

1. Evropejskaya baza dannyh ZDV (HFA-DB) Evropejskogo regional'nogo byuro VOZ, dostupno po ssylke: <http://euro.who.int>; poslednee obnovlenie: iyul' 2013.
2. Zaripova D.YA., Tuksanova D.I., Negmatullaeva M.N. Osobennosti techeniya perimenopauzal'nogo perekhoda zhenshchin s ozhireniem. *Novosti dermatovenerologii i reproduktivnogo zdorov'ya*. № 1-2.2020 Str.39-42.
3. *Kardiologiya: nacional'noe rukovodstvo*. Pod red. E.V. SHlyahto. 2-e izd., pererab. i dop. M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2015: 800.
4. Oganov R.G. i dr. *Profilaktika serdechno-sosudistyh zabolevanij: rukovodstvo*. M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2009: 216.

5. Demograficheskiy ezhegodnik Rossii. 2014: pod red. Dianova M.A., Stat.sb. Rosstat. M., 2014.
6. Zaripova D.YA., Negmatullaeva M.N.,Tuksanova D.I., Ashurova N.G. Vliyanie magnij deficitnogo sostoyaniya i disbalansa steroidnyh gormonov zhiznedeyatel'nosti organizma zhenshchiny. Tibbiyotda yangi kun 2019; 3 (27) Str- 14-18.
7. Zaripova D.YA., Negmatullaeva M.N.,Tuksanova D.I., Ahmedov F.K. Rol' Aleandronovoj kisloty (Ostalon) v lechenii perimenopauzal'nogo osteoporoza. Doktor ahborotnomasi 2019; 3 Str- 51-55.
8. Zaripova D.YA., Tuksanova D.I. Opyt primeneniya transdermal'nogo preparata Lenzetto u zhenshchin perimenopauzal'nogo vozrasta s soputstvuyushchimi zabolevaniyami. Novyj den' v medicine. 2(30/2) 2020 g. Str-286.
9. Zaripova D.Ya. , Sharipova R.G. Efficiency of hormone replacement therapy in prevention menopausal therapy. Academicia an international multidisciplinary research journal.2020.Vol.10, issue 8. Page 422.
10. Zaripova D. and Sharipova R. Comparative evaluation of the use of aleandronic acid in menopausal women complicated by osteoporosis. European journal of biomedical and pharmaceutical sciences.2020.Vol-7, issue-6.P.145-147