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SOCIO ECONOMIC BURDEN ON PATIENT WITH HYPERTENSION

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Arterial hypertension is one of the most widespread diseases of the cardiovascular system. Hypertension represents a major health problem, as well as an important cause of morbidity and mortality in the world. In high-income countries, the association between socioeconomic status and health, particularly cardiovascular health, has been known for decades. Various research shows us the association of socio economic status with both the prevalence of hypertension and the rate of hypertension control. We found approximately steep gradients of association between educational attainment, occupational status, and annual income with hypertension prevalence, as well as hypertension control rate. Delayed diagnosis inevitably leads to delayed treatment and control, which can have serious health consequences. Possible reasons for the low prevalence of hypertension among higher socioeconomic status groups could be due to increased health awareness, lower psychological stressors, and better accessibility to medical treatment among highly educated population groups. On the other hand, the higher prevalence observed among low socio-economic status groups could be due to sedentary lifestyle choices.

Estimate analysis studies of socioeconomic status and measurement types in patients with hypertension.

The search results estimated over 2000 studies, but according to our criteria we noted 178, which, based on the research highlights emphasize that high blood pressure predominates in young people, fit to work, regardless of gender, level of education, status in society, and their income. Therefore, the overall results provided evidence of an increased risk of hypertension among the lowest socioeconomic categories. It has been shown that men tend to develop hypertension around the age of 45, while women later. People in low-income countries also have low socio economic status, based on education and low-income levels, but also a lack of jobs. Less risk factors but higher mortality in people with low socio economic status. International clinical studies certify the increased prevalence of hypertension, especially in urban agglomerations compared to rural areas.

Patients with hypertension indicate an increased prevalence among the lowest socioeconomic levels. Education, an important indicator of socio-economic status, has the strongest association with the prevalence of high blood pressure. Many studies have shown that the prevalence of hypertension increases as the level of education decreases.