

BILIARY PANCREATITIS IN GERONTINE POPULASIA DEPENDENCE ON
EATING PATTERNS

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Introduction. In the treatment of biliary pancreatitis, the conclusions confirmed by most researchers indicate that acute (biliary) destructive panceratitis, especially in the population of Gerontological age, is one of the complex and severe problems of their treatment (S.F. Poshenko and b.q. 2014).

Objective: to study the effect of non-compliance with the diet as a risk factor for biliary pancreatitis in gerontological population.

Material and method: the study was conducted in Fergana, Fergana Valley. In its design, it is a one-time epidemiological study. When identifying his materials, the chief requirement of the epidemiological study was that he be able to present the picture of biliary pancreatitis at a certain (examination) time.

15,000 \geq 60-90-year-old residents of Fergana were allocated under the local electoral register. Using the 10% selection method, the final absolute population for the study was allocated 1,500 (882 women and 618 men). A complete comprehensive epidemiological examination of this population was carried out in 2020-2023. The alimentary risk factor is determined and assessed by epidemiological descriptions of another species in population – “regular eating habit” and “irregular eating habit”. Regime - based eaters have been substantiated with evidence that they are less susceptible to biliary pancreatitis in 64% of cases compared to those who do not follow the regime [OR 0.36], the confidence interval and Fisher's R value have also shown this result to be statistically significant [CI 95% 0.26 - 0.5; $p < 0.05$]. features of the expression of the epidemiological description of the prevalence frequency and dependence of the habits of” regular nutrition “and” irregular nutrition ” in the Fergana population of Gerontological age were studied.

Research results: based on the results of their analysis, the role of the nutrition factor was confirmed as 26.1% in the formation and course of biliary pancreatitis: in 60-74-26.1%, in 75-89-24.7% and in ≥ 90 -46.4% [OR=0.36; CI=[0.26-0.5]; $X^2=39.35$; $P < 0.05$].

In the population of the population of Gerontological $\geq 60-90$ years of age-from 54.0% and 12.0% ($r=0.034$), in 60-74-from 50.0% and 12.0% ($r=0.001$), in 75-89-from 9.4% ($r=0.001$), and in frequencies ≥ 90 -from 75.0% and 25.0% validated ($R=0.001$).

Conclusion: the role of the alimentary factor in the origin of biliary pancreatitis up to 75.0% has found reliable evidence in epidemiological studies. Taking into account this widespread and powerful risk factor, the implementation of programs in their prevention reduces medical economic losses up to 93% in GYOA with BP.

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