

## EDITOR'S COLUMN



*Dear colleagues!*

The editorial staff of the Yakut Medical Journal is glad to welcome you to the pages of the next issue of the publication.

Every year the number of clinical studies in the field of medicine is increasing, the doctors of different specialties enrich their knowledge

base, enabling to improve the quality of treatment and the prognosis of patients with various pathologies. Everyone who constantly works with patients has to realize personal responsibility for his professional competence. The purpose of our journal is to inform doctors about the current achievements of medical science and practice, having stated it in the most interesting and accessible form of presentation.

It's good to be aware that the geography of the authors of the Yakut Medical Journal expands with each issue. In the new issue of the journal, the authors from different regions of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Ufa, Saratov, Ulan-Ude, Novosibirsk, Khabarovsk, Syktyvkar and Yakutsk present their articles of various clinical focuses. In particular, comparative data of mortality from diseases of the circulatory system are presented depending on the territorial and gender characteristics of the population

of the Republic Sakha (Yakutia), clinical manifestations of various pathologies in children and adolescents, women's health, genetic aspects of gastroduodenal diseases, diabetes mellitus type 2 and etc. are covered. The total cardiovascular risk in the indigenous population of the Arctic zone of Yakutia is estimated. In our permanent section «Clinical case» a propionic academia case is described. Also, dear readers, you can get acquainted with the scientific directions of the Medical Institute of the North-Eastern Federal University named after M.K. Ammosov.

In the section «Our Anniversaries» we honor the respected and dear to us the jubilees of the Academician of the RAS Yuri Petrovich Nikitin and the Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor Pyotr Mikhailovich Ivanov.

Dear colleagues, I wish you a pleasant and informative reading, have a success in scientific and practical activities!

*Director of the YSC CMP, MD A.N. Romanova*

## EDITORIAL

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## TERRITORIAL AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN CARDIOVASCULAR MORTALITY IN THE SAKHA (YAKUTIA) REPUBLIC

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### ABSTRACT

**Aim of the study** was analysis of territorial and gender differences in cardiovascular mortality among the population of the Sakha (Yakutia) Republic.

**Materials and Methods.** We used the statistical data of the Yakut Republican Medical Information and Analytical Centre of the Ministry of Health and of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for 2015 for the analysis. The standardised mortality rates were calculated on the basis of the "European Standard Population" (2013).

**Results.** In 2015 in Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) 3634 people aged 15 years and older died of cardiovascular diseases (ICD 10 codes - I10-I99). The standardised cardiovascular mortality rates of the population of 15 years and older were 1004.8 (95% CI 972-1038) per 100,000 population, coronary heart disease (CHD) – 255.4 (95% CI 239- 272), cerebrovascular diseases – 113.2 (95% CI 102- 124), other heart diseases – 544.1 (95% CI 520- 568) respectively. The proportion of deaths from hypertensive diseases (I10-I15) in the mortality pattern from cardiovascular diseases (CVD) was 0.7%; CHD (coronary heart disease, I20-I25) – 24.5%; cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69) – 11.5%; other heart diseases (I30-I52) – 55.4%. We have established substantial differences in the mortality rates and age of death from CVD between the municipalities of the republic. The highest standardised mortality rates from CVD were in Zhigansk, Olenyoksky, and Nizhnekolymsky districts (1931-2178 per 100 000 population), the lowest in Verkhnevilyuysky, Even-Bytantaisky, and Abyisky districts (498-605 per 100 000 population). The lowest median age values were observed in the Even-Bytantaisky and Abyisky districts (55 and 56 years respectively), the largest in the Olenyokskiy and Churapchinsky districts (77 and 75 years respectively).

Men's mortality rate was 1.7 times higher than that of women (1339 and 789 per 100 000 people, respectively,  $p < 0.001$ ). Median age of death in men was 13 years less than in women (62 and 75 years, respectively,  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion.** The results of the study indicate that there are significant differences between municipalities in CVD-related mortality rates. The mortality rate among men according to 2015 is 1.7 times higher than among women. To manage the demographic situation in the region, it is necessary to search for the causes of existing differences in the death rates of the population.

**Keywords:** mortality, cardiovascular disease, standardization indices, age of death, gender differences, Sakha (Yakutia) Republic.