

FEATURES OF BILIARY PANCREATITIS ASSOCIATED WITH COCKTAIL ACTIVITY IN THE GERONT POPULATION

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Research on pancreatitis shows that the frequency of its spread is 2-8 cases per 100,000 inhabitants per year, the postoperative mortality rate is 20-45%, and among those hospitalized in recent years it is observed that it is growing (Ivashkin V.T. and b.q., 2019).

The purpose of the study: to study the expression of biliary pancreatitis in the population of a Gerontological elderly population, depending on the degree of information the frequency of detection.

Materila 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 frequency of spread of biliary pancreatitis in the population of the gerontological population of the Fergana gurukhi was studied among higher and Otra educated akholi. It turned out that the level of awareness of the population of Gerontological age was also reported as a risk factor for biliary pancreatitis. In connection with it, biliary pancreatitis is determined by specific epidemiological characteristics. (OR= 1.07; SI=[0.69-1.68]; S₂=0.1; R>0.05).

Results of the study: CHunonchi, the frequency of its spread is confirmed by the difference in higher (23%) and Secondary Education (27%) (R= 0.893). In addition to this, reflecting such a discrepancy in various age groups, BP is characterized by lower prevalence frequencies in higher education and secondary education: from 60-74 years old - from 21.2% and 27.0%, in 75-89 - from 31.6% and 24.9%, > from 0.00% and 48.1% in those over 90 years old. The risk of developing BP in higher and secondary education is confirmed in the elderly population - to 21.2% and 27.0%, in the elderly population - from 31.6% to 24.9%, and in the geront population - from 0.00% to 48.1%.

Conclusion: this information can be used as the basis of primary and secondary prevention of biliary pancreatitis, or they are recommended in the construction and implementation of treatment-predictive-rehabilitation programs in the population of Gerontological age.

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