THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AGE LIMIT OF PATIENTS DURING THE COVID-19 DISEASE

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Key words: COVID-19, age groups, socially active population, socially inactive population, complications, death.

Abstract: COVID-19 disease is a new coronavirus infection with a high level of complications and mortality in all segments of the population, characterized primarily by respiratory failure. Overall stability and change in complications from COVID-19 depending on clinic experience or origin of COVID-19. the relationship remains unclear.

Previous studies have shown that old age, male gender, and metabolic diseases such as obesity and diabetes are risk factors for worsening the course of the disease in patients with COVID-19. These concomitant diseases are more common in older patients, and data from around the world indicate that patient age is one of the most important risk factors for disease severity and complications, and death from COVID-19 is one of them. Recent data show that the interaction of polymorbidity with COVID-19 may depend on age. However, due to the small sample size of previous studies, it is difficult to isolate the independent influence of these categorical characteristics on the age of patients. In addition, COVID-19 can affect several organ systems and cause acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), respiratory failure, acute myocardial infarction (AMI), acute kidney injury (AKI), and can cause complications such as coagulopathy. sepsis or systemic inflammation. Since these complications are life-threatening, their detection may be a factor determining the level of risk of the disease. At the same time, there are no studies on the effect of patient age on the occurrence of complications and the relationship of previous

comorbidity of patients.

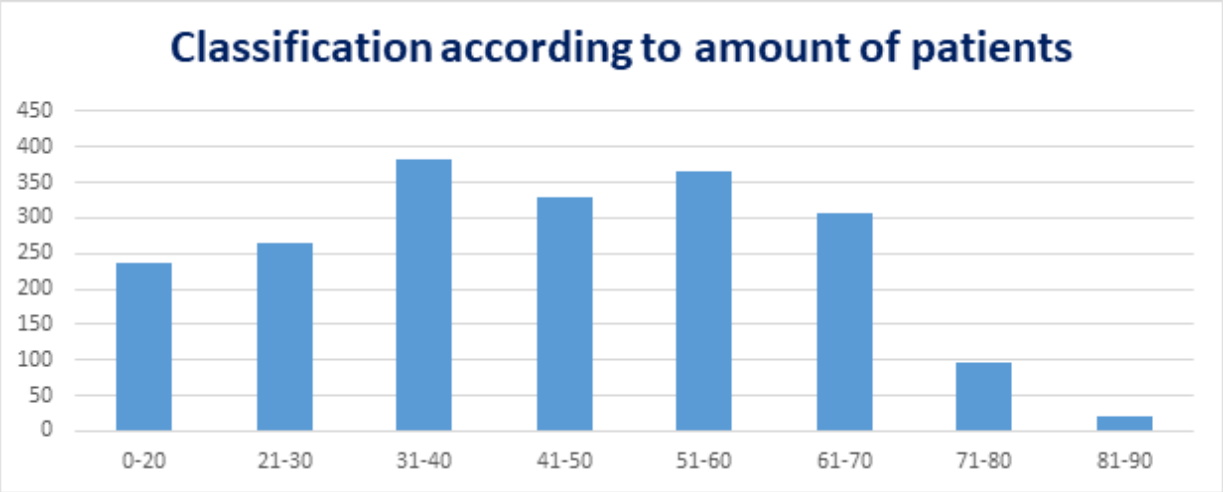
To fill in these gaps in the literature, in this study we retrospectively examined the clinical characteristics, risk factors for mortality and complications in age groups in all data sets of inpatient patients with COVID-19 in Bukhara. At the same time, we used data from 2002 patients infected with COVID-19 in the hospital in 2020-2022.

The purpose of the study: to study the influence of age characteristics of patients on the course of the spread of COVID-19 disease in the Bukhara region in 2020-2022.

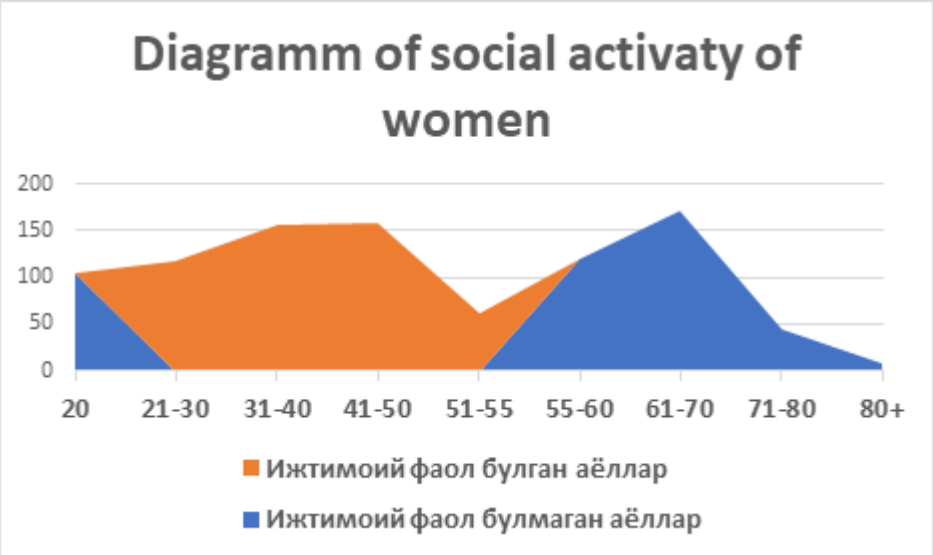
Material and methods: Clinical data of 2002 patients treated at Bukhara Regional Hospital and Bukhara Regional Infectious Diseases Hospital during 2020-2022.

Results: The total number of patients included in the study was 2002 people. During the study, these patients were divided into groups depending on the age limit.





In turn, there were 237 study participants under the age of 20, and the average age of these participants was 8.46 years, which was 11.84% of the total number. There were 264 participants under the age of 30, and their average age was 25.73 years. With mutual agreement, their percentage was 13.18%. The group of participants under the age of 40 consisted of 383 people, and their average age limit was 35.53 years. The share of participants in this age group was 19.13 percent. The study involved 328 participants under the age of 50, and their average age limit was 45.70 years. This figure corresponded to 16.38% of the total amount. Among the study participants, there were 366 participants under the age of 60, their average age was 55.78 years. By percentage, their share was 18.28%. The total number of participants under the age of 70 selected in the study was 306, and the average age of participants was 74.55 years. The share of this age group was 15.28%. There are 95 people in the group of patients under the age of 80, whose average age is 74.55 years. Their share in the total interest was 4.74%. The last group of patients under the age of 90 years was 20 people, whose average age was 84.95 years. In total, their share amounted to 0.99%.



In turn, if we conditionally divide the entire population into 2 groups: the male population aged 20 to 60 years, the female population under the age of 55 years, a socially active group and persons under the age of 20 and over 55 years, women and men over 60 years of age belong to a population group with a low social status. If we analyze the cases of the disease in this process, then most of the cases of the disease occur in the socially active segment of the population, that is, men aged 20 to 60 years, women up to 55 years. The population with low social activity has relatively fewer cases of the disease.

But if we analyze the research from a different point of view, the level of complications of the disease and mortality is higher in the population with low social activity, especially in the group of women over 55 years old and men over 60 years old. Of the 2002 patients who participated in the study, 61 deaths were recorded. Of these 61 deaths, 45, i.e. 73.7%, belong to the population with low social activity.

Conclusion: In conclusion, it can be said that age-related associations between an increase in the severity of COVID-19 disease have significant prognostic value. But from the results of the study, it can be understood that the relationship between mortality and complications from COVID-19 disease depends not only on the age groups of patients. At the moment, given the new aspects and features of the

disease, there is a great need for high-quality and large-scale studies to describe the severity of the disease and the age groups of patients.

List of used literature:

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