
https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature198409

Author: S A Boitsov M A Karpenko A N Kuchmin L V Pestova G V Belokon'

Source: Ter Arkh. 2000;72(4):54-8

Date: 2000

Language: Russian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adult Blood pressure Female Humans Hypertension - epidemiology - physiopathology Incidence Male Middle Aged Registries - statistics & numerical data Retrospective Studies Risk factors Russia - epidemiology Urban Population War

Abstract: To characterize peculiarities of arterial hypertension course in citizens of sieged Leningrad.

2000 case records of hypertensive patients treated in 6 hospitals of sieged Leningrad have been analysed. Arterial hypertension (AH) was verified as the basic disease in 69 cases. Of them, only 47 patients were eligible for analysis. Mean age of the patients was 45 years. AH duration before hospitalization was less than 1 year in 35% of the cases. Hypertensive crises, hypertensive angiopathy, cerebral atherosclerosis, cardiac hypertrophy were documented in 25, 15, 15 and 64% of the cases, respectively. In hospital, no specific antihypertensive therapy was given. At the discharge, systolic blood pressure decreased significantly, diastolic blood pressure decreased insignificantly.

Clinical data evidence for rapid affection of target organs in hypertensive subjects exposed to unfavourable conditions of the war time.

PubMed ID: 10833801 View in PubMed

Arctic Health
[Connected high cardiovascular mortality in Russia with incorrect coding of causes of death?].

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature264556

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>S A Boitsov</th>
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<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Kardiologiia. 2015;55(1):47-51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>Language</td>
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<td>Publication Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keywords</td>
<td>Cardiovascular Diseases - mortality</td>
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<td>Cause of Death - trends</td>
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<td>Russia - epidemiology</td>
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<td>Survival Rate - trends</td>
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Abstract: In this article we present data indicative of overestimation of mortality from cardiovascular diseases related to inadequate filling of certificates of causes of death and misuse of ICD-10 codes. Significant errors in coding causes of death result in significant differences in mortality with other countries what precludes correct comparison of mortality from cardiovascular diseases, the development of programs aimed at reducing mortality in the target groups.

PubMed ID: 26050490 View in PubMed 🖥️
Detectability of acute forms of coronary heart disease in real clinical practice.

S A Boitsov  
N N Nikulina  
S S Iakushin  
G I Furmenko  
S A Akinina  
R A Liferov


2010

Russian

Article

Acute Disease  
Aged  
Aged, 80 and over  
Coronary Disease - diagnosis - epidemiology  
Diagnosis, Differential  
Diagnostic Techniques, Cardiovascular - standards  
Female  
Humans  
Incidence  
Male  
Middle Aged  
Registries  
Russia - epidemiology  
Survival Rate

The study was designed to evaluate the frequency of inapparent and/or unrecorded cases of acute coronary heart disease (CHD) and its influence on overall estimates of CHD mortality and morbidity. A specially developed algorithm was used to identify unrecorded cases in official medical documentation concerning 285,736 subjects. Their fraction was found to be 20.78 and 24.48% among men and women respectively. 89.43% of them died from acute CHD. Addition of the newly identified cases to official statistics increased overall CHD morbidity rates by 26.24 and 32.41% for men and women and mortality rates by 2.13 and 2.28 times respectively. These data indicate that acute CHD is poorly diagnosed in routine clinical practice and the real CHD mortality rate is grossly underestimated.

21395025 View in PubMed

Author: S A Boitsov
I V Samorodskai

Source: Kardiologiia. 2014;54(4):4-9

Date: 2014

Language: Russian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adult
Cardiovascular Diseases - mortality
Cause of Death
Female
Humans
Life expectancy
Male
Middle Aged
Russia - epidemiology
Sex Distribution
Time Factors

Abstract: to study the dynamics of CVD mortality in men and women in the Russian Federation (RF) for the period from 2002 to 2011.

The study was performed on the basis of official statistics "Rosstat". Results. In 2011 the average death rate from CVD for the regions of the Russian Federation among men and women was significantly lower than in 2002 (p

PubMed ID: 25177779 View in PubMed
Global climate warming for the last 10 years actualized the problem of mortality rise in some European countries in anomalous summer heat. Russia faced this problem in July-August 2010 when extreme heat entailed a significant elevation of mortality in 31 regions of the country primarily due to coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular diseases. The analysis of foreign researches has shown that old age and living in cities are leading risk factors of death in anomalous heat. Experience of the European countries and USA evidences that staying in conditioned apartments and early referral for medical assistance are most effective death preventive measures in heat.
[Experience in preventing cardiovascular diseases in our country].

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature119548

| Author            | S A Boitsov  
|                  | R G Oganov   |
| Source           | Ter Arkh. 2012;84(9):4-10 |
| Date             | 2012         |
| Language         | Russian      |
| Publication Type | Article      |
| Keywords         | Cardiovascular Diseases - etiology - physiopathology - prevention & control |
|                  | Humans       |
|                  | Risk factors |
|                  | Russia       |
| Abstract         | The paper gives concise historic information on the prevention of non-communicable diseases and characterizes the state-of-the-art of cardiovascular disease prevention in Russia. |
| PubMed ID        | 23091846 View in PubMed |
Gradient of mortality of persons aged 40-59 in regions of the Russian Federation.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature260742

Author: S A Boitsov
       I V Samorodskaiia
       V V Tret'iakov


Date: 2014

Language: Russian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adult
          Demography
          Female
          Humans
          Male
          Middle Aged
          Mortality
          Russia - epidemiology
          Sex Factors
          Socioeconomic Factors
          Statistics as Topic

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to evaluate the differences and factors that are interlinked with mortality rates of the population aged 40-59 years in the subjects of the Russian Federation.

To calculate mortality rates used by Rosstat data on population and number of deaths in the age groups 40-59 years among men and women in the regions of Russia, as well as indicators that characterize the socio-economic condition of the region.

In the Russian Federation there is a significant mortality gradient between the regions, and among male and female population aged 40-59. Except in certain republics of the North Caucasus, mortality among male and female population in the other regions of the Russian Federation is significantly higher than in Moscow. There was a statistically significant correlation of medium strength ($r = 0.6$; $p$...
New developments in predicting the arrhythmogenic effect of beta-adrenomimetics in chronic obstructive lung diseases.

Author: V P Andrianov
S A Boitsov
A N Kuchmin
O L Tishchenko
K Iu Nedoshivin


Date: Nov-1996
Language: Russian
Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent
Adrenergic beta-Agonists - adverse effects
Adult
Arrhythmias, Cardiac - chemically induced - diagnosis
Bronchodilator Agents - adverse effects
Electrocardiography - drug effects
Fenoterol - adverse effects
Humans
Lung Diseases, Obstructive - complications - drug therapy
Middle Aged
Military Personnel
Prognosis
Russia
Time Factors

PubMed ID: 9036628 View in PubMed
Polymorphisms of angiotensin converting enzyme and angiotensin II type 1 receptors genes and the state of regional hemodynamics in borderline arterial hypertension in young men.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature184233

Author: S A Boitsov
        R M Linchak

Source: Kardiologiia. 2003;43(5):37-41

Date: 2003

Language: Russian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent
          Adult
          Age Factors
          Albuminuria - diagnosis - etiology
          Alleles
          Genotype
          Hemodynamics
          Humans
          Hypertension - epidemiology - genetics - physiopathology
          Male
          Peptidyl-Dipeptidase A - genetics
          Polymorphism, Genetic
          Prevalence
          Receptor, Angiotensin, Type 1 - genetics
          Russia - epidemiology
          Sex Factors

Abstract: Relationship between polymorphisms of ACE and ATR1 genes to morphological and functional states of cardiovascular system was studied in young men with borderline hypertension living in north-west region of Russia. Prevalences of ACE DD and ATR1 AC genotypes were 46 and 54%, respectively. There were no significant correlations between genotypes studied and parameters of central, intracardiac, ophthalmic hemodynamics, as well as presence and severity of albuminuria. Compared with other gene combinations simultaneous carriers of DD and CC genotypes had significantly more pronounced changes of target organs.

PubMed ID: 12891238 View in PubMed