

17. SOCIO ECONOMIC BURDEN ON PATIENT WITH HYPERTENSION

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Introduction. The relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and hypertension has been studied in a lot of studies. So, the impact of SES on hypertension has been reported with conflicting results.

Aim of study. Estimate analysis studies of socioeconomic status and measurement types in patients with hypertension.

Methods and materials. Were used scientific publications and articles from the PubMed, Medscape databases published during 2016-2021. For a more effective study of the articles, the keywords used in the research were: arterial hypertension, socio-economic status. At the same time, I used English and Romanian in the electronic databases.

Results. The search results estimated over 2000 studies, but according to our criteria we noted 178, which, based on the research highlights, emphasize that high blood pressure predominates in young people, fit to work, regardless of gender, level of education, society status, and their income. Therefore, the overall results provided evidence of an increased risk of hypertension among the lowest socioeconomic categories. It has been shown that men tend to develop hypertension around the age of 45, while women later. People from low-income countries also have low SES, based on education and low-income levels, but also a lack of jobs, less risk factors but higher mortality in people with low SES.

Conclusion. Patients with hypertension indicate an increased prevalence among the lowest socioeconomic levels. Education, an important indicator of socio-economic status, has the strongest association with the prevalence of high blood pressure. Many studies have shown that the prevalence of hypertension increases as the level of education decreases.