PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RES-Q REGISTRY PLATFORM IN THE CLINICAL COURSE OF STROKE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu tezis Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida insult kasalligining epidemiologik xususiyatlari, klinik oqibatlari va sogʻliqni saqlash tizimiga yukini tahlil qilishga bagʻishlangan. Tadqiqot RES-Q (Registry of Stroke Care Quality) platformasi asosida Respublika shoshilinch tibbiy yordam ilmiy-amaliy markazida 2023–2025 yillarda roʻyxatga olingan insult holatlari maʼlumotlariga tayangan. Olingan natijalar insult bilan kasallanish, oʻlim koʻrsatkichlari hamda birinchi va ikkinchi guruh nogironligi bilan bogʻliq holatlarning yuqori darajada ekanini koʻrsatdi. Tahlil insultning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahamiyatini ochib beradi hamda milliy miqyosda insult registrlarini rivojlantirish va klinik yordam sifatini oshirish zarurligini asoslaydi.

Аннотация

Данный тезис посвящён анализу эпидемиологических показателей инсульта, его последствий и влияния на систему здравоохранения Республики Узбекистан. Исследование основано на данных регистра RES-Q, собранных в Республиканском научно-практическом центре экстренной медицинской помощи за 2023–2025 годы. Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о высокой распространённости инсульта, значительных показателях летальности, а также высокой доле пациентов с инвалидностью I и II групп. Анализ подчёркивает актуальность инсульта как медико-социальной проблемы и необходимость совершенствования национальной системы регистрации инсультов и повышения качества медицинской помощи.

Annotation

This thesis analyzes the epidemiological characteristics, outcomes, and healthcare burden of stroke in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The study is based on data from the RES-Q (Registry of Stroke Care Quality) platform, collected at the Republican Scientific and Practical Center for Emergency Medical Care during 2023–2025. The results indicate a high incidence of stroke, considerable mortality rates, and a significant proportion of patients developing first- and second-degree disability. The findings highlight the medical and social significance of stroke and justify the need to strengthen national stroke registries and improve the quality of stroke care.

Keywords: RES-Q platform, stroke, World Health Organization (WHO), disability, retrospective analysis.

Introduction (Relevance)

Stroke is one of the leading causes of mortality and long-term disability among cardiovascular diseases worldwide. According to data published by the World Health Organization, stroke represents a substantial global health burden, with the majority of cases occurring in low- and middle-income countries. This situation necessitates the organization of diagnostic, treatment, and rehabilitation processes for stroke patients based on standardized and evidence-based approaches.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, stroke remains a significant public health challenge. Available epidemiological data indicate that the incidence of stroke in the country ranges from 3 to 4 cases per 1,000 population. In 2019, a total of 62,876 stroke cases were registered nationwide, reflecting the high prevalence of this condition. Approximately 15% of stroke patients died during the acute phase of the disease, while 55–70% of survivors developed varying degrees of permanent disability.

Under these circumstances, the systematic assessment of the clinical course of stroke, as well as continuous monitoring of the quality and outcomes of medical care, through the use of registry-based systems represents a scientifically and practically justified approach.

Materials and Methods

The study was based on a retrospective analysis of clinical data from patients diagnosed with stroke and registered in the RES-Q registry platform. The analysis included patients' demographic characteristics, stroke subtype, time interval from symptom onset to hospital admission, neurological status, applied treatment modalities, and clinical outcomes.

Levels of disability (Groups I and II) as well as mortality rates were evaluated based on official statistical data. Descriptive statistical methods were used for data processing and analysis.

Results

Using the RES-Q registry platform, the clinical course of stroke patients was documented according to a unified standardized framework. Registry data demonstrated that mortality during the acute phase of stroke accounted for 15%, while 55–70% of surviving patients developed permanent neurological deficits resulting in Group I or Group II disability.

The platform clearly documented the timing of hospital admission, diagnostic stages, and the sequence of therapeutic interventions. This structured approach enabled comprehensive evaluation of the treatment process and analysis of clinical outcomes.

Conclusion

The RES-Q registry platform enables a systematic and standardized assessment of the clinical course of stroke. Data obtained through the platform serve as a reliable source for analyzing the quality of medical care and clinical outcomes, thereby supporting an evidence-based approach within the healthcare system.

Practical Significance

The RES-Q registry can be effectively utilized in healthcare institutions to assess the quality of medical care provided to stroke patients, monitor adherence to clinical protocols, and conduct statistical surveillance. Additionally, the platform serves as a structured database for scientific research and medical education.

Scientific Novelty

This thesis presents a systematic analysis of the clinical course and key clinical outcomes of stroke in the context of Uzbekistan based on the RES-Q registry, highlighting the practical significance of the registry platform through factual and real-world data.

Main References

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