

Gender differences in human diseases

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Introduction

In the presence of a huge number of different dysfunctions, it's impossible not to pay attention to their individuality. Manifestation of the disease for the body varies depending on the constitution, age, social status and an individual's sex. Most scientists study the influence of gender on the course and outcome of a disease. Therefore, we'll try to highlight some aspects on the example of chosen diseases.

Aim

To analyze and systematize the data about gender differences in diseases obtained during the research.

Materials and methods

A special attention was paid to the clinical database and worldwide statistics. Different books and scientific articles, referred to this topic, also became useful and helpful. The methods of the research were observation and literature review.

Results

Identifying specific cases how males and females differ biologically is important therapeutically. In order for biologists and physicians to gain a full understanding, it is necessary to appreciate how these differences came about. Evolutionary theory can provide useful insights into the origins of sex differences, either as adaptations in their own right in the case of physiological differences or in explaining why pathogenic phenotypes persist in population.

Women experience higher rates of pain (headache, arthritis), and some respiratory conditions, including bronchitis, asthma, and lung problems not related to cancer. They are also much more likely to suffer from reproductive cancers, hypertension, vision problems, and depression. Men probably suffer from hearing loss; smoking-related ailments, such as emphysema and respiratory cancer; and circulatory problems including cardiovascular disease and diabetes.

However, women and men with the same chronic conditions have the same self-rated health. Also men with respiratory cancer, cardiovascular disease, and bronchitis can easily die in comparison to women with these conditions. This implies that men may experience more severe forms of these conditions.

Conclusion

Researchers have found that conditions associated with excess male hospitalizations and deaths tend to be smoking-related. Indeed, men are significantly belike to die in two years than women with the same conditions. This may be the case, because typically, men are exposed to smoking for a longer time on average than women.