

INVOLUȚIA CU VÂRSTA A CAPACITĂȚII VITALE LA UNELE POPULAȚII DIN MOLDOVA

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INVOLUTION – WITH AGE – OF THE VITAL CAPACITY OF SOME MOLDAVIAN POPULATIONS. The authors study the variability – with age – of vital capacity, on a number of 1,732 subjects (787 men and 945 women) coming from 8 rural communities from the Central Moldavian Plateau. It was observed that the average values of the vital capacity decrease slowly until the age of 50, for both sexes. Later on, an acceleration of the involution rhythm, with age, is to be noticed for this physiometric parameter, women being more affected. The interpopulational variability of the average values is ampler in women than in men. For the 20-59 years stage, the highest values of the vital capacity are recorded for the population of Butea, which is significantly differentiated from the synthetic series realized for all communities taken into study ($T = 7.2849$ with men and 9.1072 with women). The lowest values have been recorded at Răchiteni ($T = 11.8947$ with men and 18.7275 with women), which is probably due to the occurrence of a respiratory pathology, induced by the inhalation of certain toxic substances present in the fertilizers and pesticides used in vegetables growing – actually, the basic occupation of such population.