

INTERPOPULATIONAL VARIABILITY OF THE AGE INVOLUTION OF THE DYNAMOMETRIC FORCE IN SOME POPULATIONS FROM MOLDAVIA

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The authors study the interpopulational variability of the dynamometric force according to sex and age in a number of 1777 subjects (792 men and 985 women) from eight rural communities from the Central Moldavian Plateau. It can be seen that in the synthetic series the average values of the dynamometric force decrease with age, practically in the same rhythm in both sexes, until the age of 60, after which men keep better this physiometric parameter. Illustrative for this phenomenon is the women percentage as to the average men average, which is 62.76% in the 20–39 years phase, 62.86% in the 40–59 years period, and after the age of 60 this percentage decreases to 58.65%. The interpopulational variability of the average values of the dynamometric force is higher in women than in men. For the 20–59 period the amplitude of the interpopulational variability is of 4.45 Kg force ($T = 4.7849$) in men and 8.62 Kgf ($T = 14.7288$) in women. Regarding the masculine synthetic series, significantly superior values have the men from Răchiteni ($T = 4.6098$). At the opposed pole, from the series with lower values only the men from Mircești touch the threshold of significance ($T = 2.0266$). In women, compared with the synthetic series, significantly superior average have the series from Prăjești ($T = 8.3401$) and Răchiteni ($T = 5.8912$). At the opposite pole, with significantly lower values are the series from Fărăoani ($T = 11.4509$) and Gherăești ($T = 5.8912$).

INTRODUCTION

Within the complex anthropological research concerning certain predominantly catholic population from Moldavia, several studies were made regarding the variability of some physiometric characteristics: blood pressure, vital capacity and dynamometric force. The present work deals exclusively with the variability of the dynamometric force according to age and sex for the whole population taken into study, addressing at the same time the interpopulational variability.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A number of 1777 subjects (792 men and 985 women) were taken into study. They belong to 8 rural communities from the counties of Neamț (Gherăești, Săbăoani), Bacău (Fărăoani, Prăjești) and Iași (Răchiteni, Mircești, Hălăucești and Butea).