Objective.To study association between the prevalence of certain stress parameters at workplace and attitude to medical care in men aged 25–64 years of open urban population in Tumen.

Materials and methods.The representative sample of 1000 people was taken from the electoral lists of men aged 25–64 years (the response amounted to 85.0 %.) Stress at work and attitude to medical care were determined using the WHO MONICA psychosocial questionnaire "Knowledge and attitude towards their health".

Results.By studying the awareness and attitude to medical care, we can determine the level of participation in preventive programs, the initial preventive examination, and adherence to certain practical recommendations. Elderly patients have decreased positive health self-esteem. Over the last 12 months the fourth part of the Tyumen male population has changed their workplace (the third part in 25–34 years age group), 34.0 % of Tyumen men increased workload, 44.7 % increased responsibility at work. Load and responsibility increase were noted mainly among young people.

High-risk groups, including people who changed specialty and workload in the workplace over the past 12 months, were associated with low health self-esteem. People with negative attitude to work did not differ significantly by low and high health self-esteem.

Conclusion.The results of obtained in this study conducted in unorganized population of Tyumen may be used as the scientific basis for organizing complex socially oriented preventive programs in other moderately urbanized Siberian cities with the main focus on the needs of risk groups — ​men who underwent stress at workplace.

Key words:stress at work, open urban population, men, health self-esteem.