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PREVALENCE OF DIARRHEAL DISEASES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Resume

This article provides information on the global prevalence of acute diarrheal diseases and the occurrence characteristics of causative agents of diarrheal diseases, as well as the condition in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords

bacteria, enterocolitis, enteritis, diarrhea, causative agent, salmonellosis, dysentery, virus.

Introduction. Due to the fact that diarrheal diseases are among the most widespread and frequent diseases in our country, and at the same time, they cause huge economic damage, they are in the focus of the attention of the world's scientists. Due to the severe and long-term course of these diseases in people, especially in children, the death rate among them is increasing, which motivates the constant research of experts in the relevant field.

It should be noted that these diseases not only lead to premature death of children or great economic losses, but also give a certain blow to the foundations of the formation of a healthy generation, which is reflected in the child's mental and physical development: the child becomes capricious, indifferent and weak, as a result of which he is prone to various superstitions and diseases, causing moral and economic damage to our society.

Diarrheal diseases also lead to the formation of a number of chronic somatic diseases (for example, gastritis, enteritis, enterocolitis, colitis, etc.), which ultimately make the person suffer for life or become disabled.

According to the definition of the World Health Organization, diarrhea, that is, diarrhea, is one of the symptoms of many pathological conditions, in the form of three or more liquid stools (in the form of a poured container) in a 24-hour period. is diarrhea. Diseases in which this symptom is the main are called diarrheal diseases.

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The information of the World Health Organization and the results of research conducted by other foreign scientists show that in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, about 1 billion children under the age of 5 are suffering from acute infectious intestinal diseases. and 4.6 mln. one of them ended with death. In recent years, as a result of the advancement of medical science and the improvement of treatment methods, cases of recovery from the disease have increased, and the death rate in this regard has decreased to 3.3 million.

A characteristic feature for all regions is that escherichia is common (in the case of 3/4) among the population living in cities. The main reasons for this are that, firstly, there are many conditions for pathogens to cause disease in the city, and secondly, bacteriological diagnosis methods are well established in the city. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the rate of incidence of acute infectious intestinal diseases is very high, and its number has been decreasing in recent years. These indicators are especially high among children, and there is no tendency to decrease the severity of the disease.

It is noteworthy that the number of cases of salmonellosis in the United States is increasing. Research shows that only 1-5% of actual salmonellosis cases are considered during the year. Cases of salmonellosis are also increasing in Great Britain. The largest outbreaks of salmonellosis in the Russian Federation were observed from 53-115 to 162 people per outbreak, mainly children of kindergartens. The causative agents were mainly D group salmonellae. The incidence of dysentery decreased by 36% in 2000 compared to previous years. Similar indicators were found in the Republic of Uzbekistan, for example, in Samarkand, Andijan, and Tashkent regions, in 1990, the incidence was 20-40 per 100,000 inhabitants, and in 2000, this indicator decreased to 15-18. . According to data, the incidence of dysentery in Khorezm region was 37 per 100,000 population in 1991, and by 2015 it was equal to 3.2. According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in Khorezm region in 1992, 709.9 cases of acute intestinal infections per 100,000 inhabitants were registered, which is 1.4 times more than the average indicators of our country. means 'p'.

The improvement of children's health and sanitation, in turn, is closely related to the decrease in the level of infectious diseases in our country. When studying the causes of the increase in infectious diseases and child mortality, as well as developing practical recommendations for their reduction, it is important to take into account all factors for public health, including the level of environmental pollution, because the children's organism is sensitive to the level of environmental pollution, especially they will be secretive. The development and spread of acute

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intestinal diseases among people depends primarily on the socio-economic development of the society, the lifestyle of the population, as well as the type, quantity and virulence of the pathogens.

Along with the changes that have occurred in our mother nature over the centuries, including environmental disturbances, an evolutionary process has also occurred in the causative agents of infectious diseases, in particular, acute infectious intestinal diseases. Under the influence of various external and internal factors, the pathogenicity and virulence characteristics of the causative agents of infectious diseases do not change. To date, many pathogenic microorganisms have disappeared, replaced by new types that have not been encountered before and are adapted to the current environmental conditions. Therefore, it is especially important to identify the causative agents of acute infectious intestinal diseases, to objectively assess their importance, to diagnose, treat and prevent these diseases.

The adverse environmental conditions caused by the drying up of the Aral Sea had a serious negative impact on the flora, fauna and climate of this region. The health of the population living in this region, especially women of childbearing age and children, who are a sensitive part of it, is manifested by the deterioration of health and the increase in the number of diseases. In our opinion, unfavorable environmental conditions not only negatively affect the world of humans, animals and plants, but also change the characteristics of microorganisms. In recent years, the clinical course of infectious diseases, especially intestinal infections, and their epidemic process have changed radically. That is why their etiological diagnosis creates many complications. Recently, the majority of acute infectious intestinal diseases have been somewhat relieved, severe forms and intoxication have decreased, relapses and lethal cases have significantly decreased, as well as changes in the characteristics of the causative agents of acute infectious intestinal diseases. requires a special attention to the characteristics of the triggers.

Salmonella, Shigella, Yersinae, Proteus Campylobacter and other microorganisms can be cited as the causative agents of acute infectious intestinal diseases in our republic, as well as in other countries of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

It is divided into three regions depending on the level of prevalence of Shigella: the first is the region where the causative agent of Sh. sonnei causes more diseases; the second is the region of diseases in which Sh. flexneri and Sh. sonnei serve as the same etiological factor; the third is the region where Sh. flexneri is common. It should be noted that our country belongs to the third region. In addition to bacteria and simple animal viruses, such as Rotaviruses can also be

cited as one of the causes of diarrheal diseases: the number of patients infected with rotavirus infection in the Russian Federation during 1997-2001 increased by 2 times compared to previous years. More than 70% of patients were diagnosed in the cold season, and 91% of cases were among children. Generations of intestinal adenoviruses, enteroviruses and other similar viruses can also play a role in the etiology of acute infectious intestinal diseases in humans.

It is clear from the etiology of acute infectious intestinal diseases that the causative agents of these diseases are diverse, and their origin is influenced by socio-economic, climatic and geographical conditions, as well as the age of the patients, the condition of their organism and living conditions are important.

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