

DYNAMICS OF ACUTE INTESTINAL INFECTIONS IN FERGANA CITY, STUDY OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND PRODUCTION OF A SYSTEM OF ANTI EPIDEMIC MEASURES

Mamatkulova Makhbubakhon Tojaliyevna

Assistant of the Department "Epidemiology and Infectious Diseases" of Fergana Public Health Medical Institute

ANNOTATION

The article assessed the epidemiological status of acute infectious intestinal infections. It has been shown that by increasing the medical culture of the population, we can achieve good results in the Prevention of these infections.

Key words: etiology, micro organism, mechanical, rotavirus, iersinosis

RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

Diseases of acute intestinal infections are common in many countries of the world in an epidemic situation, annually 1/3 of the population of the Earth is infected with these diseases. Intestinal infections remain high mainly in areas where the living culture of the population is low, sanitation and hygiene skills are not well formed, clean drinking water and sewage are not provided. Seasonality is characteristic of any infectious disease. Micro-organisms that cause acute infectious intestinal diseases increase rapidly in exactly hot conditions. These diseases are caused by various microorganisms. Depending on the type of causative agent, the diseases are caused by many factors: ichterosis, salmonellosis, diarrhea, iersinosis, rotavirus, enterovirus more likely to meet in the summer. On a hot day, a person drinks a lot of boiled water, as a result of which the concentration of hydrochloric acid in the blood decreases and, as a result, the immunobiological property of the organism decreases, the infection accelerates. When eating well-preserved foods, without washing the berries well, when in contact with a sick person with diseases of intestinal infections, when immersed in open water bodies, microbes with water fall into the body, and mechanically spread through the rash is accelerated.

TARGET VERIFICATION

The study of epidemiological analysis and anti - epidemic measures of the species dysentery from acute intestinal musculature, from which bacteriological confirmation, etiology was determined (008) and etiology was not determined (009).

INSPECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

Comparative data of acute intestinal diseases in Fergana City area for 2016-2020 years 12 months. Epidemiological, bacteriological and serological method. As can be seen from the epidemiological comparison information of acute intestinal infections for 2016-2020 years, acute intestinal musculature in 2016 year total acute intestinal diseases in the absolute index 393, in the intensive index 135,9% of which children in the absolute index 391, in the intensive index 508,3% of which dysentery in the total absolute index 3, , intestinal infections (008), of which the etiology is determined, 382 in the total absolute index, 98.6% in the intensive visual index, 382 in the absolute index, 98.6% in the intensive visual index, 98.6% in the intensive visual index, 8% in the total absolute index, 8% in the intensive visual index , 8% in the children's absolute index, 9% in the total acute intestinal diseases in the absolute index 414, in intensive care unit 138.6% of which children 406 in the absolute index, in intensive care unit 479.4% of which dysentery 7 in the total absolute index, in intensive care unit 3.3% of which children absolute 2, intensive 3.5%, no more bacteriological confirmation, out of which the etiology of intestinal infections (008) was determined in the total absolute index 402, in intensive intestinal infections without etiology (009) in the total absolute index 2, in the intensive index 0,5% , children in the absolute index 0.6% in 2 intensive indicators, in the total acute intestinal diseases in 2018 374 in the absolute

indicator, in the intensive indicator 122.6% of which children in the absolute indicator 367, in the intensive indicator 440.4%, in the total absolute indicator of dysentery 5, in the intensive indicator 1.6, in children who did not meet, in adults in the absolute index 343, in the intensive index 93.0%, in the children in the absolute index 341, 92.9% in intensive indicator, 26% in the total Absolut indicator of intestinal infections (009) without etiology, 7.0% in the intensive indicator, 26% in the children Absolut indicator, 7.1% in the intensive indicator, 569% in the absolute indicator of acute intestinal diseases in 2019, 181.6% in the intensive indicator, 557% in the children Absolut indicator, 612.7% in the intensive indicator, intensiv 4.5%, of which the etiology of intestinal infections detected (008) in the total absolute figure 515, 91.5% in intensive indicator, 506% in children absolute indicator, 91.5% in intensive indicator, 50% in the total Absolut indicator of intestinal infections (009), 8.5% in intensive indicator, 47% in children absolute indicator, 294% in the absolute indicator of acute intestinal diseases in 2020, 93.6% in intensive indicator, 272% in children absolute indicator, 280.0% in intensive indicator, 1% in in the intensive indicator 0.31% of which is absent in children, intestinal infections (008), the etiology of which is determined, give 268% in the total absolute index, 91.5% in the intensive index, 256% in the children absolute index, 94.1% in the intensive index, 25% in the total absolute index of intestinal infections (009), 8.5% in the intensive index, 5.9% in the children absolute index.

CONCLUSION

From the 5-year dynamics of the above acute intestinal infections, that is, as can be seen from the annual comparative information, 2016-2017 total acute intestinal infections increased by +2.0%, and among children by 5.7%, of which dysentery grew by +3.3%, among children by +2.7 times, 2018-2019 total acute intestinal infections increased by +48.1%, among children -48.3% increase, 2.2% decrease among children, from this, dysentery decreased by 4.0% in adults and children. If the preservation of Health in the Prevention of diseases caused by acute intestinal infections falls on the service of medical personnel 10-15 percent, then in 60 percent of cases it will depend on the daily healthy lifestyle of the population. In this regard, since the seasonality in the preservation of acute infectious intestinal diseases falls on the summer months, it is necessary to drink boiled water, first of all to observe cleanliness, especially in children to form the ability to wash hands with soap before meals and after hochat, to observe the rules of personal hygiene in public places, to eat washed fruits, it is necessary to ensure that the living rooms and the places that the population uses in general are constantly tidy. In addition to this, it is of great importance for children to pay attention to the level of quality of their complementary foods. When raising the child's immunity, it is important to identify and treat the body's sensitivity to antibiotics. We can achieve the Prevention of acute intestinal infections by raising the medical culture of the population, carrying out propaganda work with the involvement of medical personnel and students.

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