

MODERNIZATION OF GELMINT PROFILING AND MEASURES AGAINST THE EPIDEMIC IN ALL RESIDENTIAL REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: In this article, the modern preventive measures of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the widespread spread of helminths among all the population and for the suffering residents, as well as the efforts aimed at preventing the modern epidemic of helminths, are widely covered.

KEY WORDS: worms, helminths, sanitary-propaganda, damage, preventive measures, epidemic prevention, preventive measures.

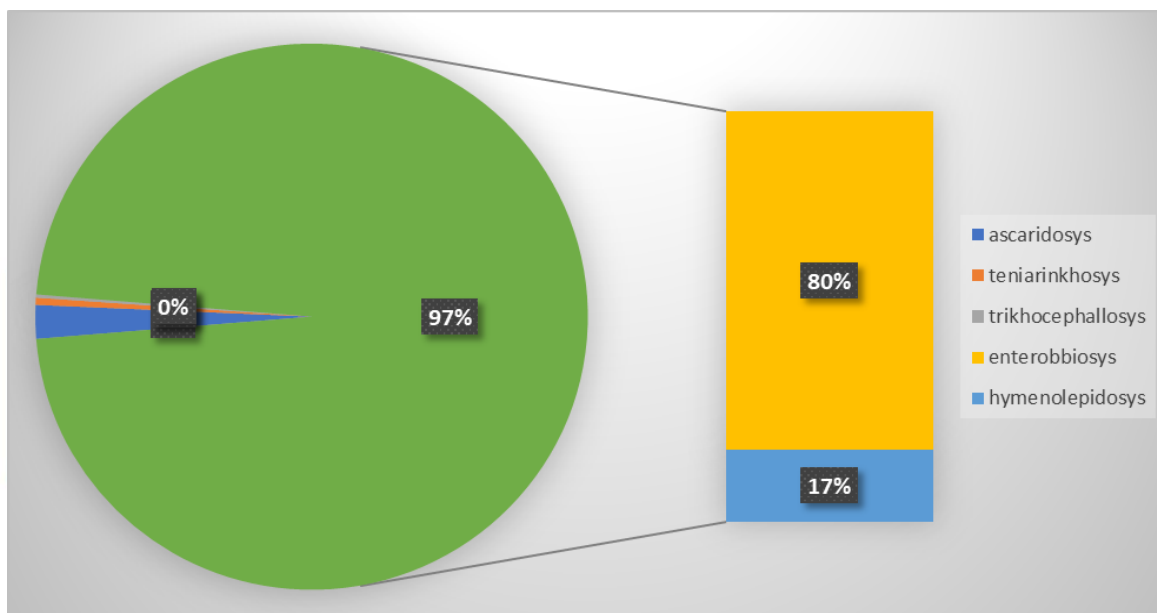
IGNIFICANCE OF THE SUBJECT: It is of great importance to further improve the culture and standard of living of the population in the implementation of successful preventive measures against hymenolepidosis. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to perform the following tasks. Strengthen sanitary-propaganda activities among different strata of the population, especially among children. Involve the general public and community activists for the continuous implementation of preventive measures. Strict adherence to personal hygiene measures. Constantly improving the qualifications of doctors, junior and senior medical staff in the field of parasitology. Active detection and treatment of patients with hymenolepidosis in scheduled public examinations. Identification of patients among population groups that play a key role in the spread of infection. Preventing contamination of the external environment with their feces and other biological secretions during the treatment of patients. Constantly determining the season of transmission of helminthiasis, the periods of death of many helminthiasis. To further increase the indicators of providing

the population with sewage and clean drinking water system. Public organizations, parks, parks, avenues should build toilets that meet the requirements of sanitary hygiene, install garbage cans in every yard and ensure their constant cleaning and timely removal of waste. Regular cleaning of seats, walls and floors of toilets. Disinfection of rims, floors and seats in non-sewer toilets.

OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH: Modernization of helminth prevention and anti-epidemic measures in all residential regions of our republic.

RESEARCH MATERIALS: Official reports on infection with helminths in the Parasitology Department of the Sanitary Epidemiology Peace and Public Health Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan and data from the results of epidemiological investigations conducted in epidemic centers were used. Epidemiological and statistical methods were used in the performance of this scientific work.

RESEARCH RESULTS: We cannot say that the epidemiological situation of helminthiasis in our region is completely stable and satisfactory. To date, the measures taken to prevent helminth infections and the practical program "Worm-Free Children" produced and implemented by the World Health Organization and the humanitarian system, which is distributed free of charge throughout the world. Even if the drugs given according to their composition have a positive effect and demonstrate their effectiveness, it cannot be considered sufficient. This situation is clearly shown by the fact that the incidence of the disease among the residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been stagnant over the years, and in many cases it has become chronic and then leads to unpleasant complications. The level of prevalence of helminthiasis in Uzbekistan is different and they are distributed as follows. According to official information, in 2018, 7,649,651 people were examined for helminthiasis in the republic, of which 264,807 (3.5%) were infected with helminthiasis (Fig. 1). Of these, 81.2% were affected by enterobiosis, 17.36% by hymenolepidosis, and 2.015% by ascariasis.



Picture 1. Distribution of disease types of patients with helminths in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Causes a sharp decrease in the incidence of the disease between 2022-2023, Due to the prevalence of coronavirus among the population in 2020 and the COVID-19 pandemic, our country's population abides by preventive rules against epidemics due to a pandemic, stays at home, strict adherence to sanitary and hygienic regulations without visiting public places, gardens and schools has deeply instilled in itself and its family a particularly airborne epidemic between 2022-2023 infectious and parasitic diseases infectious through contact have decreased.

HELMINTH PROPHYLAXIS AND MEASURES AGAINST EPIDEMICS:

1. Early identification of patients and their treatment. Here, special attention is paid to the following groups: organized and unorganized children under school age, children admitted to kindergartens, children's homes, schools, camps, employees of children's groups, employees of catering establishments, families diagnosed with an illness members. Separation of patients with hymenolepidosis in kindergartens and households into separate groups. Dispensary observation of children infected with these helminths for a period of two years.

2. Implementation of a daily routine of sanitary-hygiene skills in children's groups. Ensuring the high level of requirements and organization of sanitary conditions in preschool children's institutions and places of residence. For this, it is necessary to carry out wet cleaning every day, to provide children with personal pots (potties), to disinfect them with hot water. It would be expedient to use new modern disinfectants used in current medical practice to carry out disinfection measures. The day before deworming, it is recommended to wash the children, change their underwear and bed linen, and clean the rooms. It is necessary to disinfect children's toys using one of the following methods:

- 1) treatment with boiling water;
- 2) irradiation with quartz lamps for half an hour;
- 3) drying with hot air (created in a special device that is attached to a thin hose of a hot air vacuum cleaner). It is advisable to treat the parasites and excreta released during the treatment with hot water, and to disinfect the towels used in the evening with hot water.

3. Implementation of mass deworming activities twice a year for children under 14 years of age or population groups belonging to other decreive groups in furnaces with a damage index of 20% and above.

4. Taking into account the foci where hymenolepidosis patients have been identified.

CONCLUSION: To further increase the indicators of providing the population with sewage and clean drinking water system. Construction and operation of toilets that meet the sanitary and hygienic requirements of almost all the scale of the organizations in our society, green parks, neighborhood and district, city-centered parks, avenues in all places, garbage cans in every yard to install and achieve their constant cleaning, timely removal of waste. Effective cleaning of seats, walls and floors of toilets in public toilets from all kinds of contaminated objects and excrement remains. Disinfection of seats with a certain capacity, their floors and seats in toilets without sewerage should be strictly and mandatory. Clean and wash fruits and vegetables. Regular medical-sanitary control of catering establishments and their employees (once a year).

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