

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE POPULATION RESIDING IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: In order to increase the importance of preventive measures in preventing the spread of tuberculosis among the population living in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the modern preventive measures and efforts aimed at preventing the modern epidemic in their spread are widely covered.

Keywords: epidemic process, sanitation, damage, measures, epidemic prevention, preventive measures, HIV, tuberculosis.

SIGNIFICANCE 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 tuberculosis in almost all parts of the population living in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This urgent problem is considered one of the serious and necessary directions of medical reforms in the field of health care of every country. The spread of tuberculosis, which is a cause of concern for medical scientists all over the world, has gained significant social importance and is the focus of attention of all state and partner organizations. This disease, which has become a global problem, requires the medical specialists of our country to work on the basis of a new approach and treatment and prevention system. According to the latest statistical data, tuberculosis has decreased by an average of 5-5.2% annually over the past ten years, and is second only to AIDS. According to the World Health Organization, 8.6 million people a year. 1.43 million people have this disease. the patient dies from various complications caused by tuberculosis. According to the World Health Organization, approximately 2.1 billion people are infected with tuberculosis. In 10%

of them, tuberculosis is more likely to occur during their lifetime, and AIDS is of great importance. Despite the implementation of many measures against tuberculosis and international programs in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the epidemiological situation of tuberculosis is still in a critical state. One of the important reasons for the spread of tuberculosis in our republic is unfavorable eco-hygienic situation, socio-economic situation of the population, migration of the population to other countries, including the increase in the number of HIV-infection and AIDS patients. Nevertheless, in recent years, as a result of the implementation of preventive and anti-epidemic measures and strategies on a large scale, a certain stabilization and reduction of the indicators of disease and death has been achieved. Every year in the territory of Uzbekistan, about 18-20 thousand people suffer from active types of tuberculosis, and more than 2 thousand patients die. Accordingly, the activation of the epidemic process of tuberculosis is closely related to a number of medical and social factors, non-compliance with the norms and rules of personal hygiene of the population, and the principles of a healthy lifestyle. This situation determines the need for a detailed and comprehensive study of this global problem with the effective use of modern epidemiological features of the disease, methods of laboratory diagnosis, and the need to improve the epidemiological control system of this infection.

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH: To study the importance of preventive measures in preventing the spread of tuberculosis among the population living in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

RESEARCH MATERIALS: Official reports of the Sanitary Epidemiological Peace and Public Health Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan on tuberculosis. Analysis of maps of epidemiological investigation of tuberculosis epidemic foci.

RESEARCH RESULTS: Prevention of tuberculosis, measures to fight against it, health promotion and sanitary-hygiene measures are of great importance in the fight against the disease. One of the measures to prevent the disease is to improve the living and living conditions of the population, to provide the population with accommodation that meets sanitary and hygienic requirements, to improve the hygienic conditions at the workplaces of workers working in industrial enterprises, agricultural industry and other institutions, as well as to protect children and children. It includes physical training of children, always doing physical education and sports, feeding them nutritious and useful food at the right time, and so on. One of the most basic, reliable and effective measures is to identify and treat tuberculosis patients among the population in time, and to establish strong dispensary control over them. Current and final disinfection is carried out in the epidemic center. Early detection of tuberculosis patients, their consideration, effective treatment and dispensary control are very important in the fight against tuberculosis. In the fight against tuberculosis, the correct implementation of current disinfection works in the epidemic center will give effective

results. For this, patients should be provided with personal swabs that they always carry with them. Dishes, blankets, towels and similar items of patients should be separated. Before washing, patients' clothes are disinfected by boiling or freezing them in a 5% solution of chloramine for 4 hours. It is necessary to wipe the room with a wet cloth and ventilate it frequently. In the final disinfection, the walls of the room, furniture, the patient's bed, clothes, bathroom, kitchen, toilet and other rooms should be disinfected. Pre-school children with tuberculosis are excluded from institutions and schools, employees working in food enterprises are transferred to other enterprises. Vaccination with a live attenuated vaccine against this disease is effective in preventing tuberculosis. Vaccination is carried out in maternity hospitals 2-5 days after the birth of children according to the vaccination calendar plan of the state.

CONCLUSION: As it can be seen from the above information, the importance of preventive measures, sanitary promotion work, proper organization and carrying out of vaccination processes is extremely necessary in the prevention of tuberculosis.

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