

Demographic Indicators in The Republic of Uzbekistan and Their Importance in Medicine

Khasanova Shoirakhon Abdujabborovna

Senior teacher of the Department of Social Hygiene
and Health Care, ASMI

Abstract. Demography is a science that deals with the laws of the renewal of the population. It studies the laws of birth, death, marriage and annulment of marriage, renewal of spouses and families, as a unit of these processes, the laws of the renewal of the population as a whole and their dependence on social causes. will try; it studies the age and gender composition of the population, marriage-related and family changes, and their interrelationship with demographic processes. It describes the number and density of the population, the ratio of the urban population to the rural population, religious beliefs, migration, as well as the dependence of these processes on economic and social indicators: income and employment level, education level, race and ethnicity.

Keywords: Demography, health, medicine, method, treatment.

Introduction

Demography studies not aspects that are unique to some people, but aspects and changes related to communities, groups, which have certain characteristics and are called populations in some European countries. The population is a whole complex of human generations (cohorts) that influence each other, and they develop their life-activity and self-expression in specific historical conditions and society.

Materials And Methods

Cohort is a set of people who experienced a certain demographic phenomenon during the same period (including a group of people born or married during a calendar year).

Information about the population is of great importance for the analysis, forecasting and planning of socio-economic development. In addition, medical and demographic indicators are necessary for the management and organization of health care, development of preventive programs. Studying the number and composition of the population, their territorial location is of great importance in nosogeography [1].

Census is a process of collecting demographic, economic and social data that describes every person living in a country or territory at a certain time. The UN Special Committee on Registration adds to this definition the processes of developing and publishing such information. Total lists of the population of some countries and regions of the world, made at approximately the same time and according to a single principle, are the world population lists. In most countries, population censuses were conducted in 1970, 1980, 1990 or in years ending with 9 and 0.

Results And Discussion

Enumeration methods are similar in most developed countries and are conducted once every 30 years, and experienced enumerators are required to collect data as specified in an approved program. means that they enter and leave the same house.

The problem of childbirth is one of the most urgent problems in health care at the moment. A birth is a birth in a group of people forming a generation or a group of generations - among the population. The biological basis of fertility is the ability of a person to reproduce [3]. The most commonly used indicators of fertility are:

The total birth rate is the number of children born alive and registered in this year per 1,000 average annual population (the average annual population is the sum of the population at the beginning and end of the year is half).

Fertility (fertility) coefficient - the ratio of live births to the average annual population of women of childbearing age (usually 15-49 years old) (but defining the fertility period as 15-44 years old is becoming more and more common).

Total fertility rate is the sum of age-related fertility rates for women aged 15-49 (or 15-44). Cumulative coefficient shows how many children each woman can give birth to during the entire reproductive period, if the birth rate for that year remains the same for the year for which the age coefficients were calculated. The size of this coefficient does not depend on the age structure of the population and describes the birth rate in this calendar period.

The total mortality rate (coefficient) is the number of deaths in one year per 1,000 average population: $A/V \times 1000$ (total mortality compared to the average population number $\times 1000$). The calculated indicators are compared to the value of the same coefficient in previous years or in other regions. The following approximate levels of total mortality serve as criteria for evaluating the obtained indicators: low (7-10 deaths per year per 1,000 population), average (11-15 deaths per year per 1,000 population) death) and high (16-20 deaths per year per thousand population).

Age and sex-related death rate is the ratio of people who died at a certain age to the total number of people of that age in a certain period of time (usually within a year) $\times 1000$.

Sex-related mortality of the population is the ratio of people of a certain sex who died in a certain period of time (usually within a year) to the total number of people of that sex $\times 1000$.

The death rate from a known cause is the number of people who died from this cause out of 100,000 average annual population: for example, the number of people who died from lung cancer throughout the year = 1 million. 400 per population. $400/1000000 =$ lung cancer led to death in 40 cases out of 100,000 population.

The percentage of deaths due to a certain cause is the ratio of deaths due to any cause to the total number of people who died in a certain period from this population group $\times 100$; for example, out of 1,000 people who died from various causes, 25 people died from traffic accidents $\times 100 = 2.5\%$.

Infant mortality rate is the ratio of the number of babies who died in a year multiplied by 1000 to the number of live births in that year (per mille). The long-term experience of many countries shows that 2/3 of all children who died before reaching their age were born in the same calendar year and about 1/2 in the previous calendar year. In this regard, the Rats formula is often used to calculate infant mortality:

Neonatal mortality rate is the ratio of the number of children who died before reaching 28 days after birth, multiplied by 1000, to the number of live births (per mille).

Perinatal mortality rate is the sum of the number of dead fetuses (at 28 weeks of gestation and more) and the number of babies who died in the first week of life throughout the year, multiplied by 1000 in that year. the ratio of stillborn fetuses to the sum of the number of live births (per mille).

Postneonatal mortality rate is the ratio of the number of children who died after the age of 1 month (27 days) multiplied by 1000 to the number of children who died in the first month of life. The number of children who die before their age is separated from age-related mortality and is considered a universally used international indicator for comparison.

Maternal mortality rate is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 births. Along with the death rate, the rate of death is also important. His statistical picture is given in the table of survival. Let's take a look at modern indicators based on life tables and used to assess health decline due to old age. Mortality is an indicator that is obtained from the summation of many deaths that occur at different ages and determines the order of death of a certain or assumed (hypothetical) generation. The table of survival (death) shows its statistical image based on determining the relationship between the quantitative characteristics of deaths and the age of people [4].

Conclusion

The table of living (dying) is a system of indicators related to the death of a generation, which are connected to each other and are considered as functions of a person's age. The current table for the hypothetical generation reflects the mortality pattern that would exist if the current age-related mortality rate in a cohort of 100,000 infants were maintained throughout their lifetime. The analysis of expected (average) life gives a generalized assessment of the death rate, regardless of the characteristics of the age structure of the

population. Expected (average) life in the place of birth is the most generalized characteristic of the process of generation dying.

References

1. Prokhorov B.B. Human health as a function of history and geography // Energy. 2012. -S. 32-36.
2. Prokhorov B.B. Applied anthropoecology. Textbook. -M.: publishing house MNEPU, 2018. -312 p.
3. Chaklin A.V. Geography and health. -M.: Knowledge, 2016.-152 p.
4. Shoshin A.A. Fundamentals of medical geography. -L.: Ed. Academy of Sciences, 2012. -247 p.
5. Malkhazova S.M., Tikunov V.S. Medical-geographical approach to identifying crisis environmental situations. Geography: (Russian Universities Program): - M.: Moscow State University Publishing House, 2013. -P. 171-181.