

Analysis of the Types of Epidemiology Diseases and Incidence Level in The Population

Xodjiyeva Gulirano Sayfullayevna

Teacher of Bukhara Innovative Medical Institute

Kamalov Shahzodbek Usman ugli

Student of Bukhara Innovative Medical Institute

Abstract: In this article, types of infectious diseases, allergies, nervous system, microorganisms, incidence rate

Key words: infectious diseases, allergy, nervous system, microorganisms, incidence rate

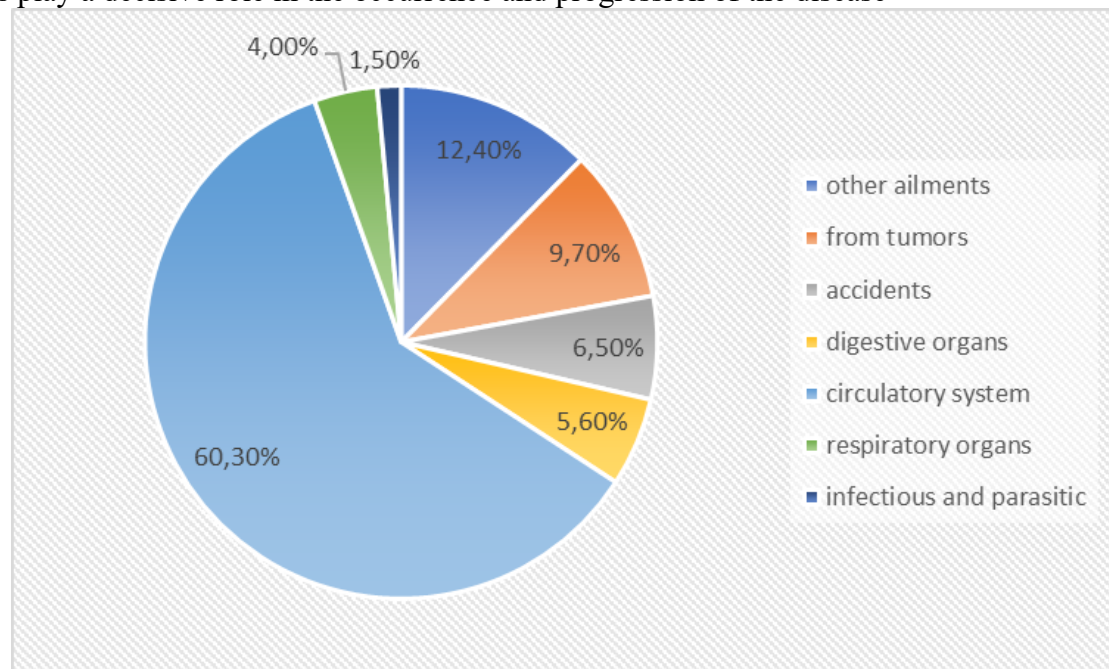
Pathology (Greek pathos - disease and ..logy) is a field of theoretical and clinical medicine; studies the cause of the disease, the pattern of development, course and consequences. General patterns and causes of pathological processes are studied in general pathology, and diseases of certain organs and systems are studied in special pathology. P. is divided into pathological anatomy and pathological physiology. In addition, there are experimental, comparative, clinical pathology, local pathology, paleo-pathology, as well as chemical and physicochemical, professional, molecular and other pathologies. Experimental pathology studies human (animal) diseases by artificially creating them in experimental animals and studying the mechanisms of their outbreak, and comparative pathology compares the characteristics of the course and development of human and animal diseases. Clinical pathology examines the patient in order to determine the functional state of organs and systems, as well as conducts clinical, biochemical and other examinations; regional pathology studies the disease depending on the specific characteristics of the settlement; there is also occupational pathology, which studies harmful factors in production.

The achievements of the science of epidemiology and doctors in this field in the fight against infectious diseases and their reduction among the population are known to many. But even now, in a period when humanity is entering the 21st century, there are many infectious diseases recorded among the population, and some of them have not been completely eradicated. The complete elimination or further reduction of infectious diseases among the population directly depends on the level of knowledge of doctors serving in the field of sanitation and epidemiology and their work. This, in turn, requires future doctors to have a deep knowledge of the science of epidemiology, to fully apply theoretical knowledge of this science to practice.

The disease is often caused by too strong influences, various microorganisms, and poisons. In this case, the adaptation of the organism to the external environment weakens, and its mutual balance with the environment is disturbed. Defects in the development of the body or genetic defects can also cause the disease. For example, there is sometimes a predisposition to certain diseases, especially allergic diseases. A disease-causing agent affects the organism and damages it, while this agent causes the mobilization of the body's protective measures and adaptive reactions. So, illness is usually represented by the combination of two interrelated processes - the process of damage and protection against it.

Each disease causes a disruption in the life of the whole organism, but in many diseases, the location of the pain in the body, as well as the signs that show that a certain organ or system is more damaged, are clearly visible. For example, the presence of an ulcer in the stomach can be a local sign of a general disease of the whole organism - ulcer disease, ulcer disease often results from the disruption of the nervous system function due to excessive stress in physical or mental work, experiencing unpleasant sensations. Conversely, any effect that damages only a specific location will necessarily cause general phenomena anyway. For example, it is known that if a tick appears somewhere on the body, a person has a fever, walks sluggishly, loses appetite, etc. The causes of the disease are very diverse. It can be caused by a single factor or a combination of several conditions. Stomach, infectious and parasitic Diseases are caused by the influence of certain types of microorganisms and parasites on the body, while others are caused by the combined effect of several causes (inflammation of the stomach lining - gastritis, usually, disordered eating, non-compliance with the daily regimen, smoking, drinking alcohol, as well as caused by diseases of other organs). In determining the disease, its causes (etiology), mechanism of development of the disease process (pathogenesis), clinical appearance

(signs or symptoms), etc. it is necessary to give special importance to k. The body's defenses and adaptive capabilities play a decisive role in the occurrence and progression of the disease



Here are acute, moderately acute and chronic types of the disease. The course of the disease consists of 4 stages or periods.

- hidden (latent),
- prodromal (initial),
- exacerbation
- recovery period.

However, in the onset and progression of many diseases, such periods cannot be clearly distinguished. According to the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 60.3% of those who died in the last year were from diseases of the cardiovascular system, 10.0% were from tumors, 6.3% were accidents. from poisoning and injuries, 5.5% - from diseases of digestive organs, 4.2% - from diseases of respiratory organs, 1.4% - from infectious and parasitic diseases, and 12.3% - from other diseases.

Diseases of the cardiovascular system include heart attacks, angina pectoris, myocarditis, infectious endocarditis, congenital and acquired heart defects.

The registered number of children who died under the age of 1 year is 7.4 thousand, 58.5% of them are from perinatal conditions, 18.7% are from respiratory diseases, 11.8% are congenital. from anomalies, 2.7% - from infectious and parasitic diseases, 1.9% - from accidents, poisoning and injuries, 0.8% - from diseases of digestive organs and 5.6% - from other diseases

The latent period of the disease (in infectious diseases, this period is called the incubation period) lasts from the exposure to the harmful agent until the first symptoms of the disease appear; this period can be from a few moments (in case of injury) to several years.

The prodromal period includes the time from the first symptoms of the disease to its actual outbreak. During this period, headaches, chills, fever, lethargy, etc., characteristic of many diseases, usually begin. So, during this period, it is clear that a person is sick, but it is impossible to know what kind of disease he is suffering from. Symptoms that are characteristic for making a definite diagnosis of the disease are often visible at the end of this period, when the disease is officially in progress, but in some cases they are vague (indeterminate form of the disease) or disappear before it reaches the peak (abortive form of the disease). However, even in cases where the disease is very typical, it takes a different form due to the addition of some complication or other pain. The end of the disease, that is, the final period of recovery, can begin suddenly or pass gradually. At the same time, the person recovers completely, or one of the organs remains a complication from the disease that does not disappear for a long time; Sometimes the disease does not disappear completely, but becomes chronic, which flares up from time to time. The smooth passing of the disease without leaving any complications often depends on timely treatment against it and the careful execution of all the doctor's orders.

Summary

In conclusion, it can be said that in order to prevent infectious diseases, in order to prevent the further spread of infectious diseases, patients suffering from such diseases or people suspected of having such diseases are isolated in the hospital or at home. Cholera, typhoid fever, typhoid fever, paratyphoid, dysentery, viral hepatitis, diphtheria, etc. it is necessary to take to the hospital in a special sanitary transport people who have been found or suspected of having diseases. Influenza, measles, whooping cough, etc. patients with some infectious diseases can be isolated at home, provided that they are placed in a separate room, provided with appropriate care and disinfection.

List of used literature

1. V. Kumar i drug. The basic pathology is Zabolevani. Textbook. Tom 1-2-3. 2014
2. M.S. Abdullahojayeva "Pathological Anatomy" Textbook. Part 1,2, in Latin, 2012.
3. M.S. Abdullakhodjajeva "Pathological anatomy". Textbook. Volume 1, 2, Russian. 2012.
4. A.I. Marupov. General Pathology 2011.
5. Robbins and Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease, Professional Edition, 9e (Robbins Pathology) 9th Edition. 2015. Additional literature:
6. O. V. Zayratyantsa. Pathological anatomy COVID-19 atlas. M.-2020 g. (electronic).
7. B.A. Magrupov's study guide for "General Pathology", 2010.
8. M.A. Paltsev, N.M. Anichkov "Pathological anatomy". Textbook. Volume 1, Obshchiy course, M., 2001 g. (electronic).
9. 9. M.A. Paltsev, N.M. Anichkov "Pathological anatomy". Textbook. 2nd floor, Chastn.