

**PREVALENCE OF HYMENOLEPIDOSIS IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS MODERN
EPIDEMIOLOGY CHARACTERISTICS****Nomozboyeva Maftuna Abduhamid kizi**

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ABSTRACT: The article describes the development of measures to prevent the spread of hymenolepidosis among a small segment of the population and different age groups, and its epidemiological features.

KEY WORDS: worms, helminths, hymenolepidosis, morbidity, measures, epidemiological characteristics, prevention. S

IGNIFICANCE OF THE SUBJECT: Among parasitic diseases, hymenolepidosis occupies a leading place in epidemiological and hygienic terms. According to the information provided by the World Health Organization, more than 91% of the population of African, Asian and Latin American countries live under the risk of getting infected with worms based on their geographical and social location. Based on statistical data, it is known that parasitic diseases take the 2nd place after Acute Respiratory Viral Infections, based on the degree of danger of infectious diseases of mainly young children of the population. Based on the amount of money spent by most banks in the world, the economic damage caused by intestinal worms of infectious diseases ranks 4th after diarrhea, tuberculosis and cardiovascular diseases. More than 270 helminthoses are the cause of various diseases observed in the human body. These diseases mainly affect young children, children of preschool and school age. Parasitological diseases are found in almost all countries. One-third of the population of the planet is infected with the causative agents of parasitic diseases. 1.6 billion people worldwide are infected with helminthiasis. 1375 million of them. ascariasis, 1034 mln. hookworms, 653 million. trichocephalosis, 367 mln. enterobiosis, 83 mln. teniarrihosis, 44 mln. geminolepidoses, 18 mln. diphyllbothriosis, 11 million. constitutes those who are infected with the bond.

Endemicity of helminthiasis in almost most regions is related to socio-economic, historical and geographical processes. Therefore, measures to combat these diseases are economically, socially and politically relevant. The improvement of living culture and standard of living of the population, the increase in the culture of implementation of urban and agricultural activities, and the continuous implementation of planned preventive measures against helminths led to a significant decrease in the incidence of these parasitic diseases in the territory of our republic. In addition, despite the success achieved, there are 10-12 types of parasitic diseases in Uzbekistan is being recorded. Such as enterobiosis, hymenolepidosis, ascariasis, teniarinichosis, trichocephaliosis helminthiasis is widespread in some regions. Hymenolepidosis belonging to the group of helminths in the climatic conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan mainly in the mountainous areas of Fergana, Syrdarya, Namangan, and Surkhandarya regions compared to other regions.

OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH. Prevalence of hymenolepidosis disease in Uzbekistan and its modern epidemiological characteristics.

RESEARCH MATERIALS. We used the information of the official reports of the Sand PHS on the infection of helminths with geminolepidosis and the results of the epidemiological investigation conducted in the epidemic centers. Epidemiological and statistical methods were used in the performance of this scientific work.

RESEARCH RESULTS. The epidemiological situation of hymenolepidosis in our republic cannot be considered stable. Currently, the measures against hymenolepidosis and the preparations given under the World Health Organization "Worm-Free Children" program and the humanitarian system show their effectiveness to a certain extent, but it is considered sufficient. won't be. This situation is clearly shown by the fact that the disease is recorded year after year among the population of our republic, and in most cases it takes a chronic form and leads to unpleasant complications.

The analysis of hymenolepidosis registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2010 to 2023 showed that the incidence rate was 56.5-189.13 per 100,000 population in different years (Fig. 1). In the first year of the analysis - 2010, the intensive rate of hymenolepidosis in our republic was 163.21 per 100,000 inhabitants, and the highest rate during the analyzed years was 189.13 in 2015. Since 2018, a downward trend has been observed, and the lowest indicator in 2022 was 88.62. By 2023, this indicator has been found to have increased significantly.

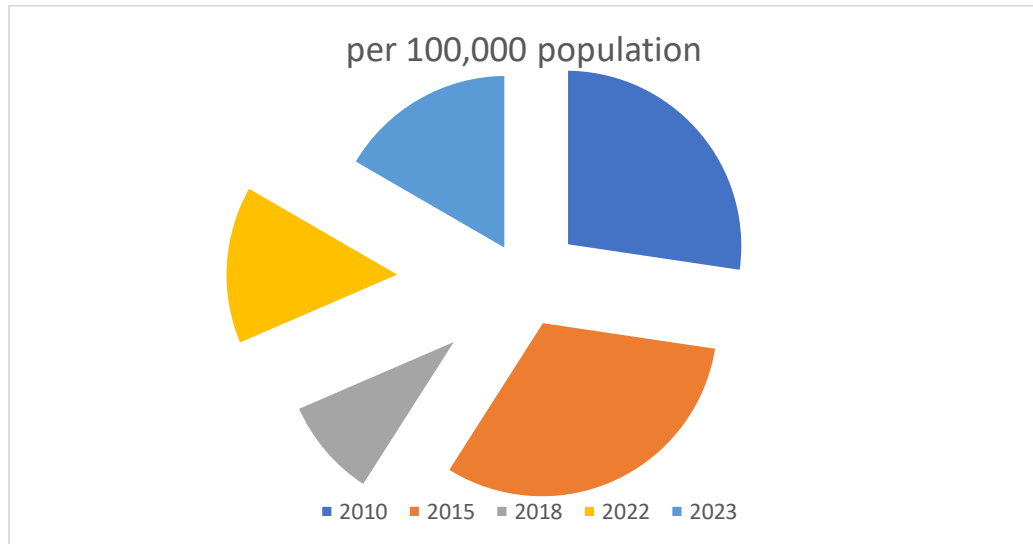


Figure 1. Dynamics of hymenolepidosis in our republic in 2010-2022 (per 100,000 population)

The reason for the sharp decrease in the rate of the disease in 2022-2023 is that due to the spread of the coronavirus disease in 2020 and the COVID-19 pandemic, almost all residents of our republic follow the rules of the pandemic, stay at home, follow the rules of sanitation and hygiene without going to public places, kindergartens and schools. that he deeply inculcated the lifestyle of strict adherence to himself and his family, in 2022-2023 it was observed that many diseases, especially infectious infectious and parasitic diseases, decreased.

EPIDEMIOLOGY CHARACTERISTICS OF HYMENOLEPIDOSIS. 1) this parasitic disease is transmitted by contact; 2) almost most children of kindergarten age get sick; 3) clinical symptoms are rarely manifested and mortality rates are very low; 4) the presence of decretive groups among people with a high risk of disease; 5) spread slowly; 6) lack of epidemic character of the disease, etc.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES. It is important 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 do the following. Mainly, to strengthen sanitation campaigns among children. Involvement of community and neighborhood activists for 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. In the process of treating patients, to prevent the external environment from being damaged by their feces and other biological secretions. Constantly determining the season of transmission of helminthiasis, the period of death of many helminthiasis.

CONCLUSION. To further increase the indicators of providing the population with sewage and clean drinking water system. Public organizations, parks, parks, boulevards should build toilets that meet sanitary hygiene requirements, install trash cans in every yard and ensure their constant cleaning and timely removal of waste. Constant cleaning of seats, walls and floors from feces residues in toilets. Disinfection of seats, floors and seats in toilets without sewage should be strictly implemented.

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