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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МЕДИЦИНЫ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ МОЛОДЫХ УЧЕНЫХ

ZAMONAVIY TIBBIYOTNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN MEDICINE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS



**ACTUAL PROBLEMS
OF MODERN MEDICINE**

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lar (askaridalar va boshqalar) tomonidan chaqiriladi. Sestodoz - tasmaimon chuvalchanglar (keng tasmaimon, cho'chqa go'shti tasmai va boshqalar) sabab bo'ladi, trematodoz - (mushuklar, o'pka, jigar).

Tekshirish usullari. Exinokokkoz bilan instrumental usullar (radiografiya, ultratovush, KT, MRI, bolalarda endoskopiya) katta diagnostik ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, jigar, o'pka, miya va boshqa organlarning kistalarini aniqlaydi. Trixinoz bilan parazit lichinkalarini aniqlash uchun teri va mushaklarning biopsiyasi amalga oshiriladi. Opistorxozni aniqlash uchun o'n ikki barmoqli ichakning tarkibini o'rganish kerak. Allergik teri testlari bolalarda gelmintiozlarni aniqlash uchun ishlatilishi mumkin.

Xulosa va tavsiyalar. Gelmintozning barcha turlarining birlamchi profilaktikasi bolalarda gigiyenik ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish, qaynatilgan suv va yetarli issiqlik bilan ishlov berishdan o'tgan mahsulotlardan foydalanish, qo'llarni, sabzavot va mevalarni yaxshilab yuvishni o'z ichiga oladi. Jamoa ichida gelmintozlar tarqalishining oldini olish uchun kasal bolani izolyatsiya qilish, individual gigiyena vositalari va idishlardan foydalanish, uy hayvonlarini emlash va degelmintizatsiya qilish kerak. Bolalar va kattalar uchun yiliga ikki marta (kuz va bahorda) gelmintlarga qarshi keng ta'sir doirasiga ega bo'lgan dorilar (masalan, albendazol) bilan gelmintozning maxsus dori profilaktikasi tavsiya etiladi.

SYMPTOMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WHO DIED OF COVID-19

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Abstract: Among the population affected by the coronavirus, male gender, hypertension, cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes are the most common chronic diseases and cause high mortality.

Aim: We will analyze and evaluate the risk factors for in-hospital mortality in patients, the age-gender characteristics of patients who died, and the clinical course of symptoms during hospitalization.

Material and methods: This study was conducted in Zangiota 1 and Zangiota 2 hospitals of the Republic of Special Infectious Diseases. included 764 inpatients who died in cases of Data were collected and analyzed using statistical and epidemiological methods.

Results: When we analyze the cases of death from the disease by age and gender, 78.27% of the total number of deaths fell to the age group of 60 and older, of which the share of men is 42.4%, while the share of women is 35, It is 86%. We analyzed and evaluated which of the chronic diseases were present in the patients who died and to what extent these diseases were associated with the disease of COVID-19. According to him, 92.2% of patients had chronic diseases, and hypertension and diabetes accounted for the highest share of these diseases (66.5%).

Conclusion: These are the leading risk factors causing an increase in the mortality rate from COVID-19 in our country; the age group of 60 and above (78.27%), the presence of chronic diseases, and male gender were determined. Patients who died had a higher percentage of symptoms such as respiratory rate >24 breaths per minute, fatigue, myalgia, diarrhea.

HARBIY XIZMATCHILAR ORASIDA TEZ TAYYOR BO'LUVCHI FAST-FOOD OZIQ-OVQAT MAHSULOTLARI ISTE'MOLINING GIGIYENIK TAHLILI

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