



THE HEALTH OF WOMEN OF FERTILE AGE

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ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
The health of women of fertile age is a key aspect of their overall well-being and ability to care for future generations. It is important to support women's health during this period of life as it impacts their reproductive health and the health and well-being of their unborn children.	Reproductivee age, fertility, demography, maternal health, women's health.

Introduction

In Uzbekistan, more than 40% of the population are children under 14 years of age, and a quarter of the population are women of fertile age. In this regard, the state and civil society of the country, in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), pay so much attention to reproductive health issues and many other issues of maternal and child health. The attention paid to women and the younger generation in our country is a priority direction of large-scale reforms carried out in all spheres of society. The measures taken to provide medical, social and legal protection to women, improve their status in the family and society, protect motherhood and childhood, preserve reproductive health, improve medical care, help ensure the protection of human interests. The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that this particular criterion is a multifaceted indicator, as in healthcare, as well as demographic significance. The health of newborns, children and in the future of all people is largely related to the health of the mother and, in particular, of all women of fertile age.

Purpose of the study: to study the health status of women of fertile age on the scale of one district of the city of Tashkent.

Research objectives.

- Developing an information collection plan.
- Processing and analysis of received data.
- Working with data.

Materials and methods. Study area for the study: Yunusabad

Population: approximately 356.7 thousand people

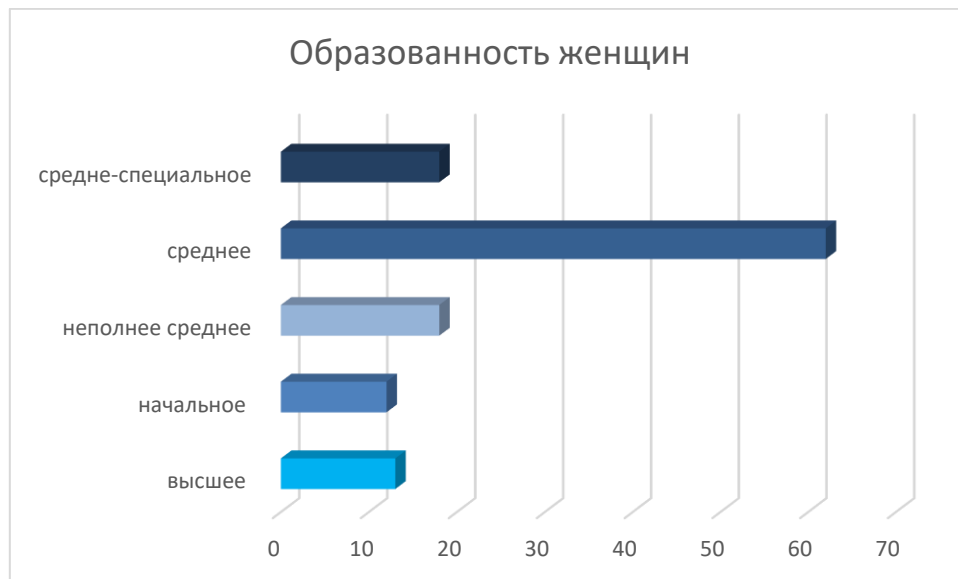
- Men - 171,256 (48%)
- Women - 185,444 (52%)
- Women who have not reached fertile age - 40,797 (22%)
- Fertile age - 111,268 (60%)
- Post. fertile age - 33,379 (18%)



- +number of patients in the clinic
- + number of sick children from a sick mother
- + health factors influencing healthy childbirth
- + healthcare reform to preserve maternal and child health (3rd stage)

The social affiliation of the analyzed contingent was presented as follows: only 13 (8.9%) were employees with higher education; the vast majority of patients were housewives - 71.7%, among whom 12 had primary education, 18 had incomplete secondary education. , 62 had secondary

education and 18 had secondary specialized education. Pupils and female students made up 8.9%, workers - 10.3%.



From the reproductive history of the surveyed patients, it turned out that the frequency of spontaneous miscarriage among those surveyed was 11.0%, with from one to 4 miscarriages, premature births - 12.6%, 13.1% of patients used intrauterine contraception. The data show that among the women surveyed there is a large proportion of those who have no personal experience of planned or forced abortions (59% of multiple responses), 13% of women noted that they had one or more cases of miscarriage, 33.1% - had an abortion. Let us turn to the analysis of the motives for abortion that women named in cases where abortion was deliberately chosen and was not a medical prescription. The leading motive is called “material problems” - 30.4% of the number of multiple answers, in second place is the motive “bad relationship with the child’s father” - 21%

Conclusions: We clarified that the majority of children’s diseases are very closely related to the health of the mother, since all somatic diseases and physical deviations from the norm, as well as any even small imbalance in the organs and systems of a woman of fertile age are likely to directly affect this woman’s child.

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