







Materials of International Scientific-Practical Conference

"Only English: Topical Issues of Healthcare"



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Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Tashkent Medical Academy





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PREVALENCE OF ALLERGIC DISEASES IN CHILDREN UNDER HOT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

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The purpose of the study was to study the frequency of the spread of allergic diseases and to identify the main risk factors that contribute to the development of the disease in children aged 0-18 years in a hot climate.

Materials and methods of research: Analysis of official data on the prevalence of allergic diseases in children was carried out on the basis of a study of the data of the annual reporting form for the last 5 years (from 2016-2021), a multidisciplinary hospital at the Academy, in the Department of Allergoneurology of Children and Adolescents and identified factors contributing to the development of diseases. This center geographically corresponds to the administrative boundaries of the city of Tashkent.

Research results. The epidemiological cross-sectional study was carried out as part of the Global Asthma Network (GAN) project, which was established in 2012 to identify and address problems associated with allergic diseases in children, which is an important chronic non-communicable disease (CNCD) worldwide. In essence, this organization arose from the union of two other organizations: the International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) and the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (IUATLD), which have been helping countries identify and treat this important noncommunicable disease for more than two decades.

In accordance with official information on the number of diseases registered in patients, the prevalence of allergic diseases in children under the age of 17 who received treatment at the Multidisciplinary Hospital at the Tashkent Medical Academy, in the Department of Allergoneurology in Children and Adolescents, has remained stable over the past 5 years and varies from 345 to 978 per 1000 children in different age groups. When analyzing data on cases of patients with major diseases in the allergoneurology department, they were divided into three group The first group consisted of children with pathology of the respiratory tract. These include diseases such as: bronchial asthma (ICD codes J 45.0, J 45.1, J 45.8), all forms of obstructive bronchitis (ICD codes J 40.0, J 20.9, J 20.0, J 41.8), pollinosis and allergic rhinitis (ICD code J 30.0), nasopharyngitis (ICD code J 30.1.) The second study group included children with allergic diseases associated with the skin in violation of the gastrointestinal tract. These include diseases such as: atopic dermatitis (ICD codes L20.0, L20.8, L20.9) urticaria (ICD code L50.0), toxicoderma (ICD code L27.0), toxic vasculitis (ICD code D 69.9). The third group consisted of children with neurological disorders who received treatment in the allergoneurology department with cerebrovascular disease (ICD code G 160-169) and all diseases with disorders of the central-peripheral nervous system (ICD code G 160-169, G 50-64, G 00- 09, P 10-15, Q 00-99). The total number of visits to the multidisciplinary hospital in the department of allergoneurology at the Tashkent Medical Academy over the past 5 years amounted to 11.86 per 1000 population.

Conclusions: the article presents the results of an epidemiological study of the prevalence of AD in children. Over the past five years, there has been a slight decrease in respiratory diseases, but AR has a very high prevalence, which is possibly due to the climatic and geographical features of the place of residence and environmental factors.

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STRESS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF MEDICAL WORKERS IN MENTAL HOSPITALS

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Aim: To study the stresses arising in the work of psychiatric medical personnel.

Materials and methods: A sociological survey was conducted among doctors and nurses of the Republican Clinical Psychiatric Hospital of the Ministry of Health.

Results: The Republican Clinical Psychiatric Hospital employs 27 doctors, 18 of whom are women. The average age of doctors was 46.5 years. The total number of nurses is 127, of which 18 are nurses, with an average age of 42 years. The results of the survey were as follows: 49% of medical workers working in a psychiatric hospital have a negative impact on their psycho-nervous system. Difficulties in working with patients were noted in 65.3% of cases. Job satisfaction was 69.7%, of which 38% were men and 31.7% were women. Family health workers (59.1%) and other unmarried health workers (36%) experienced more stress. Among the factors that cause stress in the workplace, patient difficulties accounted for 56%, redundant documentation - 35%, as well as problems related to wages. 29.3% wanted to change jobs.

Conclusions: In conclusion, stress in the psychiatric staff of a psychiatric hospital has a negative impact on the mental state of 49% of the staff. 65.3% experience difficulties in working with the mentally ill. Only 29.3% they would like to change jobs. As a result, it was found that working in a psychiatric hospital can cause stress and, as a result, lead to changes in health status.

Literature:

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