

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
SOG‘LIQNI SAQLASH VAZIRLIGI**

**TOSHKENT TIBBIYOT AKADEMIYASI  
TERMIZ FILIALI**



**“TIBBIYOTDAGI ZAMONAVIY ILMIY  
TADQIQOTLAR: DOLZARB MUAMMOLAR,  
YUTUQLAR VA INNOVATSIYALAR”  
MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY  
KONFERENSIYA**

# **MATERIALLARI TO‘PLAMI**

2022-yil 13-may

**TERMIZ – 2022**

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

**ТЕРМЕЗСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ  
ТАШКЕНТСКОЙ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ АКАДЕМИИ**



# **СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-  
ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ  
«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАУЧНЫЕ  
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В МЕДИЦИНЕ:  
АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ,  
ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИИ»**

**13 май 2022 год**

**ТЕРМЕЗ – 2022**



**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**TERMEZ BRANCH  
TASHKENT MEDICAL ACADEMY**



# **COLLECTION OF MATERIALS**

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND  
PRACTICAL CONFERENCE “MODERN  
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN MEDICINE:  
CURRENT ISSUES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND  
INNOVATIONS”**

**13 of may in 2022**

**TERMEZ – 2022**



vast majority of precipitation falls between November and April, with extremely rare summer rains. The average annual air humidity is 55%. The average annual wind speed is 2.9 m/s. The average annual temperature is +17.5 °C.

Measurement of radon in the air of public and residential buildings was carried out using the Radon FTLAB FRD400 instrument. The radonometer was installed at 5 points in each measured room. The radonometer for measurements was placed mainly in rooms with the longest stay of the inhabitants. The first readings were recorded 30 minutes after the start of the measurement, further readings were updated every 10 minutes. At each point, the measurements were carried out 5 times for reliability.

The radiation situation in the surveyed buildings of the city of Termez is generally quite acceptable. The situation with the exposure of the population in the city of Termez generally complies with the requirements of the Radiation Safety Standards.

## **ASSESSMENT OF GAMMA RADIATION OF THE CITY OF TERMEZ**

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*Termez branch of the Tashkent medical academy*

Radiation in low doses is ubiquitous in our environment. On the territory of our state, such zones are known in which the ecological situation is assessed at the highest political and international level as catastrophic (the Aral Sea region) or ecologically critical (many districts of the Surkhandarya region). Special attention is paid to such zones when developing programs and action plans for environmental protection, providing medical and social assistance to the population. For many years, the international community has been providing significant financial, technical, and humanitarian assistance to mitigate the impact on the population of adverse factors associated with an environmental catastrophe and environmental crisis, and attempts are being made to stop destructive processes. However, without a permanent legal mechanism aimed at the rehabilitation of such zones, as well as without the introduction of differentiated legal conditions for economic activity, the provision of economic and social guarantees that take into account extreme environmental conditions, it is impossible to restore the original natural balance to the extent that it depends on the human factor, or to stop population migration, attract new labor resources to such territories and make living conditions attractive.

The research was carried out on the territory of Termez. Termez is the southernmost city of Uzbekistan, it is located on the right bank of the Amu Darya, 490 km southwest of Tashkent. The population of the city is 150 thousand inhabitants. Termez is also the administrative center of the Surkhandarya region. The city borders Afghanistan. The climate of Termez is hot desert with mild, but for such a latitude, relatively cold winters and exceptionally hot summers. The vast majority of precipitation falls between November and April, with extremely rare summer rains. The average annual air humidity is 55%. The average annual wind speed is 2.9 m/s. The average annual temperature is +17.5 °C.

Measurement of gamma radiation in open areas was carried out using a Polimaster DKG-RM1703MO-2 dosimeter. The dosimeter was installed at 5 points of each measured area. The measuring device was placed mainly in rooms with the longest stay of the inhabitants. At each point, the measurements were carried out 5 times for reliability.

According to the data obtained, the average gamma radiation dose rate measurement values for the regions are in the range: 0.09-0.16  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$  - for open areas on the territory of settlements; 0.13-0.25  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$  - indoors.