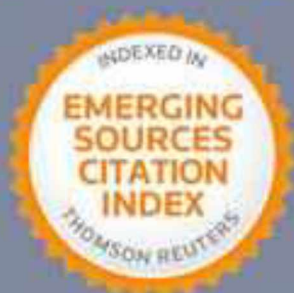
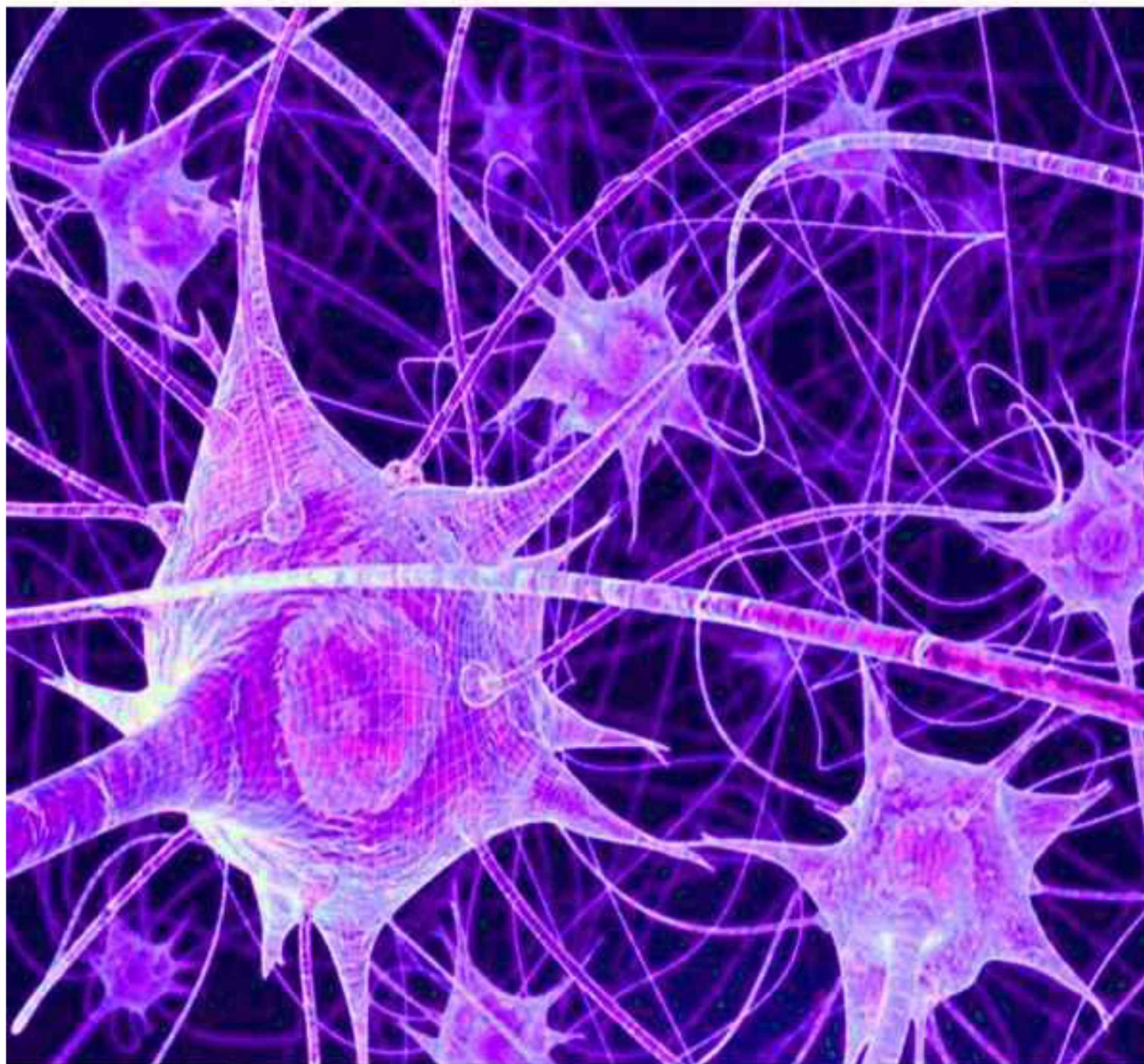




JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL NEGATIVE RESULTS

E-ISSN 2229-7723 | ISSN 0976-9234



Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results (www.pnrjournal.com) [ISSN: Print -0976-9234, Online - 2229-7723] – (An official publication of Association of Indian pharmacist-AIP, Published by ResearchTrentz). The journal is a peer-reviewed journal developed to publish original, innovative and novel research articles resulting in negative results. This peer-reviewed scientific journal publishes a theoretical and empirical paper that reports the negative findings and research failures in pharmaceutical field. Submissions should have a negative focus, which means the outputs of research yielded in negative results are being given more preference. All theoretical and methodological perspectives are welcomed. We also encourage the submission of short papers/communications presenting counter-examples to usually accepted conjectures or to published papers. This Journal is a biannual publication.

Editorial Team

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Dhiren Shah

Professor,
College of Pharmacy,
India

Editorial Board Members

Dr. Chakradhara Rao Satyanarayana Uppugundur, B.Pharm., M.Sc., PhD,

Pharmacology,
Laboratoire de la fondation CANSEARCH,
Department of Pediatrics (University Hospital of Geneva),
BatiamentTulipe; 64,
Avenue De La Roseraie1205, Geneve.

Dr. Nachiappa Ganesh Rajesh, M.B.B.S., MD,

Pathology,
Department of Pathology,
JIPMER,
Pondicherry, India

The journal is indexed with, or included in, the following:

- Emerging Sources Citation Index,
- Index Copernicus,
- Scimago Journal Ranking,
- SCOPUS,
- Web of Science



Contents

- **Investigation Of Metacognitive Awareness In Learning Programming Course Using Multiple Criteria Decision Making Algorithm: TOPSIS**
C P pawan kumar hota , V. asanambigai , D. lakshmi
1000-1016
- **Significance Of Immune-Markers Cyclin D1, E-Cadherin, EGFR, HER- 2, Ki67, And P53 Expressions In Benign Lesions (Non-Cancer Diseases) Of Gall Bladder**
Anshoo Agarwal , Rani Bansal & Mamta Gupta
1017-1029
- **Clinicopathological And Prognostic Significance Of Immuno-Expression Of Cyclin D1, E-Cadherin, EGFR, HER- 2, Ki67, And P53 In Gall Bladder Cancer And Its Precursor Lesions-A Review**
Anshoo Agarwal , Rani Bansal & Mamta Gupta
1030-1037
- **Incidence Of Port-Site Wound Infection In Patients Undergoing Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy**
Abbas Ali Raza , Saad Ali Shah , Muhammad Ismail , Tamjeed Gul , Sami Ul Haq , Asif Imran
1038-1043
- **Inclusive Education In The Teaching-Learning Process At The Peninsula Santa Elena State University**
Sara González R. , Italo Carabajo Romero , Maritza Gisella Paula Chica , Mario Hernández Nodarse
1044-1053
- **Production Performance Of Broiler Chickens With The Use Of Ginger (Zingiber Officinale) As A Natural Probiotic And Its Effect On Organometric Parameters**
Andrade Yucailla Verónica , Chavéz García Debbie , Acosta Lozano Néstor
1054-1061
- **Inclusion Of Banana (Musa Paradisiaca) Meal In The Diet On The Productive Parameters Of (Oreochromis Spp)**
Medina-Villacis, Marlene ; Espinoza-Guerra Italo ; García-Gimeno, Rosa M ; Posada-Izquierdo, Guiomar
1062-1071
- **A Study On Supply Chain Management In Auto Ancillary Units In The Salem District Of Tamilnadu**
Dr K. Veerakumar
1072-1077
- **Effective Communication Between Differently Abled And Normal People Using Speech To Sign Translation System**
Gireesh Babu C N, Thungamani M
1078-1084
- **Effective Audio Encryption Using Pseudo Noise Generation Architecture**
B.K.Arпита , Mahalinga V. Mandi
1085-1097
- **Pneumonia Detection Using Novel Deep Learning Techniques**
Chandrashekhara K T, Thungamani M
1098-1109
- **Existings Need To Concentrate Wood Works To Develop Human Resources In Digital Transformation In Vietnam**
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tran Mai Uoc , Dr. Nguyen Thi Kim Nguyen
1110-1119

- **Analysis Of Phytoremediation Techniques As A Methodology For Removal Of Organic Pollutants From Water**
Supriya Singh, Sudesh Kumar
1120-1135
- **Estimation Of The Numerical Density Of The Pests Tutaabsoluta and Heliiothisarmigera on Some Tomato Cultivars Using Pheromone Traps**
Fadhel Raheem Ali Al-Khazraji HishamNaji Hamid
1136-1146
- **The Net Zero - Emission Target And Risks Of Climate Change: The Global Comparative Assessment Of Carbon Footprints**
Deepika Pandoi
1147-1154
- **Effects Of Various Drugs On The Color Stability Of The Esthetic Restorative Materials In Child Subjects: An In-Vitro Evaluation**
Dr Jayata Dhawan, Dr. Suman Kriti, Dr. Amarpal Kour Chhabada, Dr. Komal Kishlay, Dr. Deep Sundar, Dr. Neha Kumari
1155-1160
- **Knowledge, Attitudes And Perceptions Of Intern And Dental Practitioners In Saudi Arabia Towards Artificial Intelligence**
Dr. Ankur Jethlia, Dr. Honey Lunkad, Dr. Samiyah Ahmed Muaini, Dr. Tumadhir Qasem Arishi, Adhwaah Yahya Humedi, Ahl Ibrahim Alsaab
1161-1167
- **Early Detection, Treatment And Rehabilitation Management Of Dental And Maxillary Anomalies And Deformation In Children Of Early Age**
Fozilov Uktam Abdurazzokovich , Olimov Sidik Sharifovich
1168-1172
- **Biochemical And Neurophysiological Changes In The State Of Epileptic Status In People With Epilepsy**
Azizova Ra'no Baxodirovna , Xodjimatomov Umidjon Jasurbekovich
1173-1176
- **The Importance Of Neuropeptides In The Acute Period Of Ischemic Stroke And Optimization Of Diagnostic And Treatment Methods (Literature Review)**
Khaydarova Dildora Kadirovna , Raupova Nasiba Shokirovna
1177-1182
- **Changes In The Morphology Of The Liver And Spleen In The Occurrence Of Experimental Fibrosis In The Lungs**
Khojiev Dilmurod Yakhshievich , Khalimova Dilrabo Jalilovna
1183-1194
- **Assessment Of Nutrition And Importance Of School Conditions To The Health Of Students Studying In Urban And Rural Conditions**
Ahmadaliev Nigora , Salomova Feruza Ibodullayevna , Toshmatova Guzal , Khakimova Durdona Saydinovna , Sharipova Sojida Axmedjanovna
1195-1199
- **The Main Harmful Factors Of Flour Milling Production**
Manasova I.S , Ibrohimov K.I , Pulatova M.B, Mansurova M. Kh.,
1200-1208
- **High-Level Semantic Feature Detector: Pedestrian Detection Based On Improved Mask R-CNN Algorithm**
Aabha Malik , Rahul Sawhney , Shilpi Sharma
1209-1225

Assessment Of Nutrition And Importance Of School Conditions To The Health Of Students Studying In Urban And Rural Conditions

¹ Ahmadalievna Nigora , ²Salomova Feruza Ibodullayevna , ³ Toshmatova Guzal , ⁴Khakimova Durdona Saydinovna , ⁵Sharipova Sojida Axmedjanovna

¹Associate Professor of Environmental Hygiene, Dsc Tashkent Medical Academy, nahmadalievna21@mail.ru

²Associate Professor of Environmental Hygiene, Dsc Tashkent Medical Academy,

³Senior Lecturer, Department of Environmental Hygiene, PhD Tashkent Medical Academy Email : g.toshmatova@yahoo.com

⁴Assistant, Department of Environmental Hygiene Tashkent Medical Academy Email : d.xakimova1989@gmail.com

⁵Senior Lecturer, Department of Environmental Hygiene Tashkent Medical Academy Email : s.sharipova1963@gmail.com

Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan

DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.S09.142

Abstract

One of the main factors determining children's health is nutrition. During their education in secondary schools, students perform not only mental but also physical activities. During this period, students feel the need for foods with high energy value due to high energy spending. Improper organization of children's nutrition in secondary schools reduces their educability and increases the body's susceptibility to various diseases.

Keywords: schoolchildren, nutrition, alimentary status, illness.

Introduction

The issue of protecting the health of children and adolescents and prolonging human life is a priority in the field of public policy. Harmonious growth and development, the absence of diseases in children and adolescents is seen as a way to ensure the future prosperity of the country. One of the leading factors determining children's health is said to be nutrition [1, 3, 6]. During the period of education in secondary schools, students are engaged in both mental and physical workload. During this period, students feel the need for foods with high energy value due to high energy expenditure. Students spend up to 6-8 hours a day in schools, during which it is important for students to have proper nutrition. [6] Improper organization of student nutrition in secondary schools, they leads to a decrease in the body's ability to cope with external environmental factors. Not only does malnutrition or malnutrition lead to a decrease in students' knowledge and ability to master, but it also has a negative impact on growth and health. [7, 11]

In recent years, co-morbidities among students as a result of malnutrition, including: in the first place (10-12%) various diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, followed by anemia, metabolic disorders (10-15%) [6, 8, 12].

Nowadays, special attention is paid to the study of students' diet and actual nutrition.

However, research in the field of actual nutrition and assessment of alimentary status has been conducted mainly among school students in large industrial cities [5, 8, 10] to study and evaluate the nutrition of students living in rural areas [2, 4]. In recent years, research has shown that school children are deficient in essential nutrients such as dietary fiber, minerals, and biologically valuable animal proteins [2, 3, 13]. Inadequate intake of the recommended amount of vitamins is one of the most common problems among children and adolescents [10,12,14]. Studies have shown that 60-80% of school-age children in developing countries are deficient in vitamins B1, B2, B6, niacin and folic acid, as well as fat-soluble vitamins (A, E), and up to 30% of children are deficient in ascorbic acid in their blood and urine. identified as a result of the analysis [4,5]. To date, comparative analysis of the supply of real nutrients to

the body of urban and rural students is insufficient. The mechanism by which the actual nutritional supply of the body of urban and rural school students affects the functional state of major organs and systems has not been fully studied. There is a lack of information on the assessment of the quality of food used in the nutrition of urban and rural secondary school students, the content of essential minerals and vitamins, as well as foreign chemicals. Despite the great emphasis on the organization of nutrition for school-age children, its impact on children's health remains insufficiently studied, given its regional component, although food composition, quality, presence of foreign chemicals, as well as actual nutritional supply are determined by habitat and nutrition. is a risk factor for the development of diseases. In this regard, the scientific substantiation of methodological and organizational approaches to the rationalization of nutrition of urban and rural school students in the context of monitoring the nutrition and health of students in educational institutions is important. Various studies have shown that students' diets are not sufficient to meet the physiological needs of the growing organism [6, 9, 12, 14].

Research has shown that inadequate social security in families causes students to not eat enough at home and at school. The organization of healthy eating in secondary schools contributes to maintaining and strengthening the health of the younger generation, as well as improving demographic indicators.

When analyzing the current general secondary schools operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan divided into urban and rural conditions, their total number will be 10,130 in 2021, of which 2,722 in urban areas and 7,408 in rural areas. The total number of schoolchildren in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021 will be 6246491, of which 3169780 boys and 3076711 girls [15].

Taking into account these circumstances, the Republic of Uzbekistan has developed a number of laws for the harmonious development of a healthy generation . In particular , in order to implement the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated November 10, 2020 PD-№ 4887 "On additional measures to ensure healthy nutrition " not only improve the education system, but also the optimal development and growth of children's material base, as well as improving the structure and quality of educational institutions In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 146 on the approval of the Regulation on the Ministry of Public Education, measures are being taken to organize healthy eating in secondary schools . The above data show that proper nutrition organization is important for the healthy growth and development of children and adolescents and determines the relevance of this topic.

The purpose of the study. To study the role of social factors in the health of urban and rural school students and to assess specific aspects of nutrition.

Objects and methods of research : 151 secondary schools of Yashnaabad district, 132 secondary schools of Shayhantahur district of Tashkent and № 44 and 5 secondary schools of Parkent district of Tashkent region, students of 5-9 grades, their nutritional status and social status. The study used statistical, questionnaire and survey methods.

Research results and discussion. The results of the survey conducted at the research sites showed that among students in grades 5-9 studying in secondary schools in urban and rural areas the incidence rate was found to be 1.4 times higher in urban students than in rural students. When assessing the overall morbidity structure, it was found that among urban students, the first place was taken by diseases of the upper respiratory tract, the second by eye diseases, and the third by inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Among the schoolchildren studying in rural areas, the first place was taken by inflammatory diseases of the intestinal tract, the second place by eye diseases, and the third place by diseases of the upper respiratory tract.

When studying the distribution of students' workload during the week, it was found that urban students had more extra learning loads, 2-3 hours of extracurricular activities, and homework reduced their nighttime sleep time from 8 hours to 6 hours. According to the analysis of questionnaires, among students, "recreation" with computer games, which are common in their free time, can lead to a violation of their sleep patterns. Taking this into account, in comparison with both cases, inactivity among urban students was found to be 87.1% higher than the norm, and 75.5% higher than the norm among rural students. This, in turn, has led to nervous system tension, rapid fatigue, increased eye disease, and consequently a weakened immune system that increases the susceptibility to upper respiratory tract diseases.

Among children and adolescents In order to prevent diseases, it is necessary to strengthen the promotion of a healthy lifestyle (HLS), its elements: proper nutrition, proper planning of the agenda, rational organization of leisure time, adherence to the rules of personal hygiene. Knowledge and adherence to HLS elements in children and

adolescents is the foundation of their healthy growth and development. One of the most important areas of a healthy lifestyle is for students to spend their free time productively.

A survey was conducted among students to determine their knowledge of some principles of a healthy lifestyle, and the results of the study are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Distribution of leisure time of school students surveyed, (%)

Duration of TV viewing		
Boys Girls		
- Up to 1 hour	24.6	38.8
- 1-2 hours	36.4	23.1
- 2–3 hours	13.4	18.7
- does not see at all	25.6	19.4
Using the phone		
- Up to 1 hour	39.5	60.0
- 1-2 hours	21.4	23.1
- 2–3 hours	22.8	25.5
- does not use at all	1.3	1.4
Walking in the fresh air		
- Up to 1 hour	19.5	13.5
- 1-2 hours	16.5	4.5
- 2–3 hours	29.4	37.6
- does not travel at all	34.6	44.4

An analysis of the data shows that the majority of students surveyed mismanaged their free time, 50% watched more than 2 hours of TV programs and movies, more than 98% used the phone, and only 1.3-1.4% of boys and girls did not use it at all. . The survey found that 55-65% of respondents walk in the fresh air and 35-45% do not walk at all. This indicates a low level of hygienic knowledge of children and adolescents, and insufficient HLS promotion in the family and in secondary schools.

Mathematical topics and identified errors in order to compare changes in mental activity during the day in urban and rural settings . At the end of the day, the study found that rural students maintained employment and the number of errors was 1.6-1.7 times lower than urban students. The analysis of students' active movements during the day revealed that rural students spent 27.2 hours a week, urban students 22.2 hours a week, and 3.8 hours a week in urban areas with exercise and outdoor activities, and 2.5 hours in urban areas. hours, which leads to an increase in their mental stress and somatic diseases, leading to an increase in the number of cases during the year. It was observed that the contribution of rural students to the landscaping of the yard and the surrounding area is 2.9-3.3 hours per week, and in urban areas it does not exceed 0.5-1 hours. It was found that rural students engaged in physical labor had a higher mood and were 1.5 times more active than urban students (Table 2).

The impact of the conditions created in the school institutions in which children and adolescents are educated is also of great importance for the healthy growth and development of children and adolescents, as they spend the most active period of growth and development in secondary schools. For this reason, in-school conditions were studied in later stages. According to the results, landscaping in urban schools has been reduced by 28%, in rural areas by 40%, for sports and moving areas in urban areas by 39%, in rural areas by 50%, in rural areas by 25% in schools, due to increased enrollment Restriction of movement of students and non-compliance of school furniture with state standards (GOST 11015-93 "Student desks" and GOST - 11016-93 "Student chairs") is 57% in urban and 75% in rural schools, including in hot conditions Insufficient ventilation of the rooms, the provision of artificial lighting sources was found to be 100% in urban schools and 75% in rural schools.

As a result of a survey of students on the diet, the following were identified. Among students studying in urban areas , the average consumption of milk and dairy products, various vegetables (except potatoes), fresh fruits is 20.2-54.7%, while students studying in rural areas eat bread and bakery products, pasta (34%), 1.2-1.3 times the norm

of potato and confectionery sweets; sugar cubes 1,7; margarine 2.8; fat products up to 1.5 times more and a carbohydrate-fat diet was identified in students (compared to SRN №-2020). In the general analysis of the diet of adolescents, all of them are deficient in fish, meat, eggs , bread and flour products by 40.5% more than the norm. When asked about beverages consumed during the day, 61% said that they drink at least 1 liter of non-carbonated water, 15% of sweet-tasting juices, the rest of carbonated cola, Pepsi drinks during the day. A study of foods between meals found that 53% of students did not eat chocolate, 12% ice cream, 10% potato chips, and the rest did not eat only by chewing gum.

Table 2 Consumption of students' staple foods (gr)

№	Name of products	City	The village	Physiological norm SRN-2020
1	Meat and meat products (relative to meat)	100	80	94
2	Milk and dairy products (recalculated in relation to milk)	140	225	340
3	Eggs (pieces)	0.5	0.8	1.0
4	Bread and bakery products (recalculated in relation to bread)	4 00	520	385
5	Potato	175	215	155
6	Animal fat	55	155	30
7	Vegetable oil	21	19	25
8	Vegetables and melons	75	125	255
9	Fruits and berries	225	175	190
10	Sugar and confectionery (in relation to sugar)	63	128	35

As a result of the analysis, it was observed that a lack of protein in the diet of students can lead to a decrease in the nutritional value of the foods consumed, resulting in a decrease in body weight by 18% and height by 17%.

Conclusion. Surveys of the social status and nutritional status of urban and rural students show an increase in the number of cases among children and adolescents, increased distribution of workloads, inactivity during the day, poor organization of leisure time, lack of outdoor travel and sleep disorders. such deficiencies were identified. With this in mind, it is recommended to organize hot meals in schools, create lesson schedules and promote the concept of a healthy lifestyle among students in order to maintain and restore the health of schoolchildren studying in urban and rural areas.

Disclosure of interests

Funding

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Acknowledgements

We thank Tashkent Medical Academy for provided support during all stages of this research. Also, we would like to express our special gratitude to all schools that participated in this research.

Conflict of interests

The authors certify that they have NO affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest (such as honoraria; educational grants; participation in speakers' bureaus; membership, employment, consultancies, stock ownership, or other equity interest; and expert testimony or patent-licensing arrangements), or non-financial interest (such as personal or professional relationships, affiliations, knowledge or beliefs) in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript

Authorship

Guzal Toshmatova: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software Data curation, Writing- Original draft preparation, Writing- Reviewing and Editing, Visualization, Investigation. Nigora Akhmedova: Supervision, Software, Validation

References

1. Burya E.Yu. Osobennosti serdechno sosudistoy sistemı shkolnikov// Sovremennye nauki texnologii. - M., 2010 - №2.-S.75
2. Kodencova V.M. and B. Obosnovanie urovnya obogasheniya pishhevix produktov vitaminami i mineralnimi veshstvami // Voprosi pitaniya. - M. - 2010. - № 1 (79). - S. 23-30.
3. Kon I.Ya. va hammualliflar. Sovremennye predstavleniya o produktax pitaniya dlya detey doshkolnogo i shkolnogo vozrasta // Voprosi detskoj dietologii. – M.,2010. - T. 8. - № 6. - S. 35-38.
4. Kuchma V.R., Maslov S.V., Levitskaya A.A. Sovershenstvovanie sistemı pitaniya v obsheobrazovatelnix uchrejdeniyax // Shkola zdorovya. M.,- 2012. - № 2. - S. 10-21.
5. Kuchma V.R. Gigiena detey i podrostkov uchebnik/ Medicina 2001. 384s.
6. Onishenko G.G. Sanitarно epidemiologicheskoe blagopoluchie detey i podrostkov// Zdravoxranenie. 2007. - №7. -S.127-138
7. Salomova F.I. Socialno-gigienicheskie usloviya projivaniya detey shkolnogo vozrasta g.Tashkenta// Pediatriya. - M.,-2008. № 2.-S. 87
8. Salomova F., Xakimova D., Yarmuhamedova N. Xarakteristika obraza jizni i funktsionalnogo sostoyaniya serdechno-sosudistoy sistemı podrostkov //InterConf. – 2021. – S. 853-865.
9. Srednesutochnie racionalnie normi potrebleniya pishhevix produktov po poluvozrastnim, professionalnim gruppam naseleniya RUz// San PiN №0017-21. 10.Ermatov N.J. Gigienicheskie usloviya obucheniya podrostkov v akademicheskix litseyax // Molodoy uchenyy. M., - 2017. № 23-2 S. 38-40
11. Shayxova G.I. Gigiyenicheskiye rekomendatsii po organizatsii rejima obucheniya i vospitaniya uchashixsya obsheobrazovatelnix shkol// Byulleten assotsiatsii vrachey Uzbekistana. -T., 2004. - S.99-104
12. Shayxova G.I. Ovqatlanish saboqlari// O'zbekiston. T., 2016. - B. 380-201.
13. Shayxova G.I., Saidova G.T. Pitaniye jenshin v klimaktericheskom periode // Metodicheskiye rekomendatsii. -T., 2011. - 28 s.
14. Shayxova G.I., Ermatov N.J., Otajonov I.O. va boshq. Ovqatlanish gigiyenasi fanidan amaliy mashg'ulotlar uchun o'quv qo'llanma// Yangi asr avlodi nashriyoti. -T., 2015. -438 bet.
15. Government Committee on Statistics. // <https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/social-protection-2>, 2022
16. Isroilovich A. E. et al. The Role And Importance Of Gliah Neurotrophical Factors In Early Diagnosis Of Parkinson Disease //Texas Journal of Medical Science. – 2022. – T. 5. – C. 1-6.
17. Abdukodirov E. I., Khalimova K. M., Matmurodov R. J. Hereditary-Genealogical Features of Parkinson's Disease and Their Early Detection of the Disease //International Journal of Health Sciences. – №. I. – C. 4138-4144.

List of abbreviations

PD - Presidential Decree

HLS-Healthy Lifestyle

GOST- Governmental Standard

SRN- Sanitary rules and norms