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МУАММОЛАРИ**

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И МЕДИЦИНЫ**

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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
УЗБЕКИСТАН**

**САМАРКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
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**«ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНОЙ,
ПРИКЛАДНОЙ МЕДИЦИНЫ И
ФАРМАЦИИ»**

МАТЕРИАЛЫ

**76-ой Международной научно-практической
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by age, patients with acute respiratory infections of the respiratory tract at the age of 18-29 years accounted for 65.4%, at the age of 30-39 years - 34.6%. However, 82.6% of patients were diagnosed with ARI of the lower respiratory tract. Community-acquired pneumonia, moderate form, 17.4% of patients - "ARI of the upper respiratory tract" purulent sinusitis, purulent nasopharyngitis, acute tracheobronchitis. The severity distribution showed that in 94.2% of patients the disease proceeded in a moderate form, and a severe form was observed in 5.8% of patients. When analyzing the day of illness when contacting the hospital, it revealed that 90% of patients hospitalized for 4-5 days of illness. The length of stay of patients in the hospital was 8.3 ± 2.4 bed-days. The severity of the clinical course of respiratory infections depends on the presence of concomitant chronic diseases of the respiratory system. As a result of a comprehensive assessment of the health status of the examined patients, according to clinical and anamnestic data, the patients were divided into three groups: the first group consisted of 13 (25%) patients with a burdened allergic history (bronchial asthma, allergic dermatitis, allergic rhinitis); the second group included 32 (61.5%) patients with chronic foci of infection from the upper respiratory tract with clinical exacerbation at the time of the study (chronic tonsillitis, chronic sinusitis), the third group - 7 (13.5%) patients with chronic respiratory diseases (COLD, chronic bronchitis). Among all examined patients, men accounted for 45.8%, and women 54.2%. Assessment of the social status of patients showed that 75% of patients were smokers, 65.4% of patients worked at construction sites, 30.7% of patients had unsatisfactory living conditions, and 23.1% of patients were residents of hostels. The obtained isolates of *S. pneumoniae* in 73.3% of cases retained sensitivity to penicillin, in 26.7% of the strains were resistant. Also, resistant strains were detected in 25.8% of isolates to azithromycin and in 27.3% to erythromycin. Conclusions: 1. The results of the analysis confirm the opinions of researchers that persons with chronic respiratory diseases, otorhinolaryngeal diseases and aggravated allergic history are at risk of morbidity with various forms of pneumococcal infection, since, first of all, these persons may constitute an increased risk group for the formation carriage of pneumococcus.

SOME EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FASCIOLIASIS IN THE FERGANA

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Background. Fascioliasis is one of the global problems. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) data, more than 40 million people in more than 70 countries are infected with Trematode and 2.6 million from them suffer with Fasciola [WHO, 2018]. Recently, the incidence rate has been increasing in both developed and developing countries. The main reasons for this are global climate changes and the development of international tourism [Mas-Coma S., 2021]. Due to the development of animal husbandry in Uzbekistan, fascioliasis has been studied in animals [Shakarboev E.B., 2012]. However, this disease has not been well studied in humans. Abdushukurov A.A. and co-authors reported a first case of fascioliasis in 2016 in a 6-year-old patient from Fergana region [Abdushukurov A.A., 2016]. Purpose. To study some epidemiological aspects of fascioliasis in humans in Fergana region. Materials and methods. During the study the epidemiological data of the Fergana Regional Department of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health for fascioliasis for 2018-2021 were analyzed. Fascioliasis in patients was confirmed by coproscopy, ultrasound examination, and macroscopic diagnosis of parasites detected after surgery. Results and discussion. In 2018-2021 yy. 97 cases of fascioliasis were registered in Fergana region. Regional distribution of fascioliasis cases in Fergana region: Fergana district 24,7%, Fergana city 17,5%, Quvasoy city 15,4%, Oltiariq district 8,2%, Tashlak district 7,2%, Kuva district 6,1%, Margilan city, Kushtepa and Rishtan districts 3,1%, Baghdad and Buvayda districts 2,1%, Dangara, Uchkuprik and Uzbekistan 1 case (1,03%). 1 registered case from 97 was a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic, and fascioliasis was diagnosed during his temporary residence in Fergana. Also 3 cases (3,1%) were from Namangan region. 32 cases (32,9%) were urban residents and 65 cases (67,1%) were rural residents. Gender and age distribution of fascioliasis cases: 69 patients (71,1%) were women, 28 patients (28,9%) were men. The patients aged from 8 to 69 years, with an average age of $32,4 \pm 1,69$. 20 of them (20,6%) under 18 years old, 77 (79,4%) over 18 years old. Distribution of patients according to profession: housewives – 31,9%, pupils – 18,4%, students and simple workers – 9,2%, retirees – 8,1%, unemployed – 3,09% and others – 10,9%. The following factors were identified as risk for transmission: 61,9% of patients associated the disease with the consumption of unwashed fruits and vegetables, 52,6% consumption of greens, 21,6% with cattle breeding, 20,6% drinking unboiled water, 7,22% not following hygiene rules, 5,15% bathing in streams, 4,1% of patients associate with the fishing. Conclusion. In 2018-2021 fascioliasis was registered mainly in the rural population of Fergana region, 71,1% of patients were women and 79,4% were over 18 years old. Analysis of occupational affiliation showed that housewives belong to the risk group, as risk factors for transmission were consumption of unwashed fruits and vegetables, and drinking unboiled water.