



**O'ZBEKİSTON RESPUBLİKASI SOĞ'LIQNI SAQLASH VAZIRLIGI  
TOSHKENT TİBBİYOT AKADEMIYASI**

**"SUV VA INSON SALOMATLIGI"**  
*talabalar ilmiy-amaliy anjumani*

*Научно-практическая конференция студентов  
“ВОДА И ЗДОРОВЬЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА”*



**TOSHKENT – 2023**

***“Suv va inson salomatligi” talabalar ilmiy-amaliy anjumani***

*2023 yil 30 may kuni Toshkent shahrida bo‘lib o‘tgan “Suv va inson salomatligi” talabalar ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari to‘plami*

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## ***“Suv va inson salomatligi” talabalar ilmiy-amaliy anjumani***

ability of natural ecosystems to function properly and is detrimental to plants, animals, soil, and air.

Common sources of pollution include naturally occurring toxic geologic agents such as heavy metals, agricultural and industrial chemicals, hydrocarbon fuels, mining wastes, nuclear waste, garbage, septic tank and landfill leakage, sewage, pharmaceutical drugs, and bacterial, parasitic, and viral pathogens.

Human contact with polluted water through drinking, skin contact or even consumption of food that is grown or prepared using polluted water poses a significant danger to health. Pollutants in water may directly cause diseases

Hazardous chemicals from farms, industries, and homes that pollute water sources can cause acute toxicity and immediate death, or chronic toxicity complicated by neurological problems and cancers.

Infectious pathogens contaminating water through sewage can lead to gastrointestinal diseases, which are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide.

**Arsenic:** As many as 140 million people worldwide are exposed to arsenic levels in drinking water that are higher than the World Health Organization's (WHO) provisional guideline of 10 µg/L. Most of this arsenic occurs naturally, but there is industrial and agricultural contamination. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has implicated arsenic as a cause of lung, bladder, skin, and kidney cancer. The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in the United States has linked arsenic exposure to chronic cough, diminished lung function, diabetes, developmental effects in children, decreased cognitive functioning, ischemic heart disease, and chronic renal disease.

In conclusion, Sanitary hygienic examinations are required to conduct mechanisms for the use of water structures. Before the development of diseases, all sanitary hygienic measures are required to conduct measures taken.

## **SUTKADA QANCHА SUV ICHISH LOZIM VA UY SHAROITIDA TIRIK SUV TAYYORLASH TARTIBI**

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Normada har bir kg tana vazningizga 25-30 ml suv ichish kerak. Bu tartib sog‘lom, yurak qon-tomirida, buyraklarida muammosi va qon bosimi yo‘qlar uchun. Agar yuqoridagi kabi muammolar bo‘lsa 15-20 ml dan hisoblanadi. Masalan, 80 kg sog‘lom odam (80 kg x 30 ml) kunda 2-2,5 l suv ichishi kerak. Xuddi shu kg.dagi yuqoridagi kabi muammosi borlar 1-1,5 l ichsa yetadi.Suvni ortiqchasi tanada shish paydo qiladi, qon bosimini oshiradi, yurakka yuklama ortadi.

Qancha suv ichish kerak?

Har kuni o‘rtacha 2 litr suv organizmdan buyraklar, ichak, o‘pka va teri orqali tashqariga chiqariladi. Taxminan 0,5 litr suyuqlik nafas chiqarilishi natijasida yo‘qotiladi. Agar mana shu chiqarilayotgan suv o‘rnini to‘ldirilmasa, organizm

### ***“Suv va inson salomatligi” talabalar ilmiy-amaliy anjumani***

Suvsizlanadi. Suvsizlanish belgilari: charchoq, bosh va mushaklardagi og‘riqlar, og‘iz va ko‘z qurishi, issiq havoni ko‘tara olmaslik, peshob rangining to‘q tus olishi. Semizlikni davolash bilan shug‘ullanuvchi mutaxassislarining ta’kidlashicha, sog‘lom inson kuniga kamida 8-10 stakan suv ichishi kerak. Jismoniy mashqlar bilan shug‘ullanish yoki issiq haroratda bundanda ko‘p suv ichish tavsiya etiladi. Ortiqcha vaznga ega inson esa har ortiqcha 10 kilogramm uchun qo‘srimcha 1 stakandan suv ichishi kerak bo‘ladi. Shuni yodda tutish lozimki, kuchli chanqoq organizmning suvsizlanishidan dalolat beradi, shuning uchun faqatgina chanqoqni his qilganda emas, muntazam ravishda suv ichish zarur.

Bolalar qancha suv ichishi kerak? Germaniyadagi Bolalar oziqlanishini o‘rganuvchi ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti izlanishlari natijasida ma’lum bo‘lishicha, 1 yoshdan 4 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalar kam suyuqlik ichishar ekan. Bola bu yoshda deyarli 1 litr suyuqlik ichishi kerak, bu taom bilan iste’mol qilinadigan suyuqlikdan tashqari. Biroq bolalar bundan kam suv ichishar ekan. Bolalar ichishi uchun eng optimal suyuqlik - bu toza ichimlik suvi.

Suvning o‘rnini ichimliklar bilan to‘ldirish mumkinmi? Suvga aralashtirilgan mevali va sabzavotli sharbatlar organizmning suyuqlikka bo‘lgan talabini qondiradi, biroq ularda kaloriyalar mavjud. Sut va shakarli ichimliklarni o‘zlashtirish uchun esa organizmga oddiy suv kerak bo‘ladi. Choy, qahva va alkogol yengil peshob haydovchi ta’sirga ega, shuning uchun ulardan keyin suyuqlik o‘rnini to‘ldirish uchun organizmga suv kerak bo‘ladi. Suvdek shifobaxsh suyuqlik o‘rnini hech nima bosa olmaydi!

Uy sharoitida tirik suv tayyorlash tartibi:

1 litrlik bankaga toza suv quyib, muzxonaga qo‘yiladi. Biroz turgandan so‘ng, ustida yupqa muz qavati xosil bo‘ladi, uni olib tashlab yana muzxonaga qo‘yiladi. 2/3 qismi muzlagandan so‘ng qolgan 1/3 qismini to‘kib tashlanadi. Sizda muzlagan 2/3 qismi qoladi, bu o‘rtacha 650 ml. Mana shu qisimini ilitilgan holda iste’mol qilasiz. Agar yodingizdan ko‘tarilib butunlay muzlab qolgan bo‘lsa 1/3 qismini muzdan tushishini kutib, ya’ni birinchi muzdan tushgan qismini to‘kib tashlaysiz.

Foydalari:

1. Siydik-ayirish tizimi tuz kasalliklarini oldini oladi va davoleydi;
2. Oshqozon-hazm tizimi faoliyatini yaxshilaydi;
3. Aterosklerozda judayam foydali;
4. Organizmda ortiqcha tuzlar yig‘ilishidan saqlaydi va boshqa ko‘plab foydalari bor.

Bunday suvdan faqat 1 sutka (24 soat) davomida foydalanish mumkin va qaynatilgan suv bo‘lmasligi kerak.

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