



## STUDY OF REGIONAL FEATURES OF DYNAMICS OF ACUTE INTESTINAL DISEASES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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### **Annotation:**

In order to organize effective anti-epidemic measures aimed at preventing the development of acute intestinal diseases, the dynamics of acute intestinal infections in the Republic of Karakalpakstan over the past 5 years have been studied taking into account the existing regional features.

**Keywords:** epidemiological process, population, children under 14 years of age, morbidity, acute intestinal infections, prevention.

In recent years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has implemented a number of programs, such as the State Program for the Development of the Aral Sea Region for 2017-2021, the Comprehensive Development Program for the Muynak District of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2019-2021, which were aimed at preserving the health of the population and creating favorable conditions for its life. At the same time, a special place is given to the prevention of infectious diseases, including acute intestinal infections.

It is known that acute intestinal infections (AI) occupy one of the leading places in Uzbekistan, defining this problem as a socio-economic one, in the etiology of which a special role is given to providing the population with high-quality drinking water, organizing rational conditions for water use and sanitary and hygienic education of the population [2, 4, 7].

People's susceptibility to intestinal infections is quite high, especially for children under 14 years of age, i.e. younger and middle ages. In conditions of non-compliance with public and personal hygiene measures, intestinal infections are highly contagious, can quickly spread among people around the patient and cause mass diseases of people [1, 3, 5, 6, 8].

Thus, the purpose of our study was to study the dynamics of the incidence of acute intestinal infections over the analyzed period of time (2017-2022) among the entire population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and separately among the age category of children (up to 14 years) of the studied region.





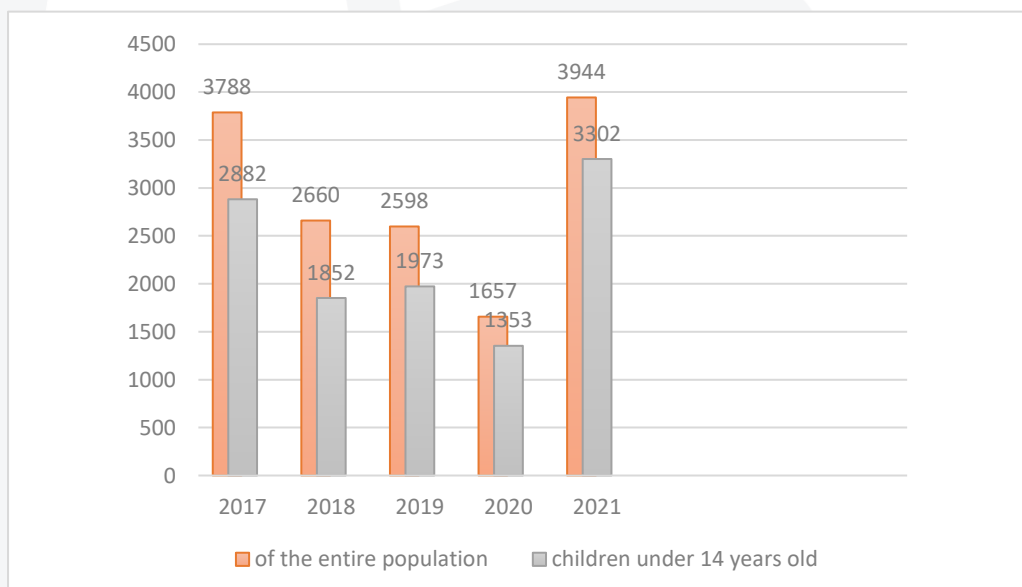
## Materials and Research Methods

The study of regional features of the dynamics of the development of acute intestinal diseases in the Republic of Karakalpakstan was carried out on the basis of reporting data from the Service for Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, taking into account the administrative-territorial division of the studied region into 16 districts and 1 city of central subordination (the capital Nukus). When conducting a retrospective analysis, both absolute indicators and intensive incidence rates of ACI from 2017 to 2021 were taken into account.

## Results and Discussion

The Republic of Karakalpakstan is territorially divided into 16 districts (Amu Darya, Beruni, Bozatau, Kanlykul, Karauzyak, Kegeyli, Kungrad, Muynak, Nukus, Takhiatash, Takhtakupir, Turtkul, Khojeyli, Chimbay, Ellikkala, Shumanai) and the city of republican significance Nukus, the administrative status of which is equal to the status of the capital.

The analysis of the obtained statistical data (in absolute terms) showed that the highest peak in the incidence of acute intestinal diseases throughout the Republic of Karakalpakstan from 2017-2021y. both in the entire population and separately among children under 14 years of age, it was in 2021 (3944 and 3302 cases, respectively), while the lowest rate was detected in 2020 (1657 and 1353 cases, respectively), which is almost 2.3- 2.4 times less than the maximum incidence rates (Fig. 1)



Dynamics of acute intestinal infections morbidity in the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2017-2021 (in absolute terms)

A study of the dynamics of acute intestinal infections depending on the territorial affiliation

of the Republic of Karakalpakstan showed that the highest incidence rates were observed in the city of Nukus in 2017-2021 in absolute or 679.6 in intensive



indicators and Turtkul region in 2017 (711 and 353.0, respectively). At the same time, the lowest indicators were typical for the Takhtakupir and Muynak districts, while during the analyzed period from 2017 to 2021. a decrease in incidence rates was revealed from 24 (61.1) to 6 (14.9) in the Takhtakupir district and Muynak district - from 44 (144.7) to 32 (99.7).

Analysis of OCI indicators established that the compared morbidity rates in children under 14 years of age were significantly different in terms of the level and dynamics of morbidity.

### **Conclusion**

Thus, it can be argued that, taking into account the impact of the climatic features of the studied region of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the reproduction of pathogenic microorganisms, in turn leads to a high incidence of acute intestinal infections in the summer. During this period, there is a sharp increase in the level of infection of water, soil, and food products with pathogens of acute intestinal infections. Children are especially susceptible to intestinal infections during the warm season, because... Children under 14 years of age are a population that has a low degree of activity of protective factors, and also has not yet developed well-developed hygienic skills. All of the above requires the development of timely preventive measures aimed at preventing the development of acute intestinal infections.

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