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THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOPIC PATHOLOGY IN CHILDREN

Mirrahimova Maktuba Habibullaevna
Associate Professor of the Department
of Children's Diseases №1
Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan
Candidate of Medical Sciences
mmh.20@mail.ru

Annotation. The main results of studies on the questionnaire showed that the cardinal symptoms of atopic diseases in children from 2 to 14 years old are 2.2 times higher than the official statistics. Angren has seen an increase in the number of children suffering from bronchial asthma. In Chirchik, there is a prevalence of cases of allergic rhinitis. In Almalyk, an increase in the incidence of atopic dermatitis. The main risk factors affecting the increase in atopic pathology among children are: air, soil and water pollution.

Key words: children, atopic pathology, epidemiologic studies, Tashkent region.

These are allergic diseases caused by household, pollen, epidermal, food and rarely microbial allergens [1]. Hypersensitivity develops 2 to 3 weeks after contact with the allergen and is a consequence of the development of humoral immunity. The main clinical forms: bronchial asthma, atopic dermatitis, allergic rhinitis. All over the world, including Uzbekistan, there is a tendency to an increase in the incidence of atopic pathology (AP). Epidemiological studies indicate that in different regions of the world from 4 to 8.2% of the population suffers from bronchial asthma. One of the reasons for the development of allergic diseases in children are the factors of environmental pollution, living in an ecologically unfavorable area [2,3,4,5].

Purpose of the study. To study the prevalence and risk factors for the development of AP (allergic rhinitis, bronchial asthma, allergic dermatitis) in children living in industrial cities of the Tashkent region.

Materials and methods: We conducted a survey of 5,000 children aged 2–5 years, 7–8 years, and 13–14 years. The survey was conducted in the period from 2016 to 2018. For children from 2 to 5 years developed a questionnaire to identify allergic diseases. For children aged 7–8 years and 13–14 years old, we used the ISAAC international questionnaire that we modified. The survey was conducted in four regions of the Tashkent region - Angren, Almalyk, Chirchik and Kibray.

The study was conducted in two stages: Stage I included a survey. Stage II - a specialized study among children who gave more positive answers.

Stage I. The reason for conducting research in three regions of the Tashkent region was the fact that several industrial facilities are located in these areas. The comparison group was children living in the ecologically safe region of the Tashkent region (Kibray).

At the heart of the questionnaire, which was developed for children under 5 years of age (filled in by the parents or the legal representatives of the child), are the individual symptoms of allergic diseases.

Children aged 7-8 years completed the questionnaire with the help of parents or teachers. High school students filled out forms themselves.

In the 1990s. on the initiative of M.Asher, a special program was developed, which received international recognition and called the International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood - ISAAC ("International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Children") [6].

Stage II - a specialized study among children who gave more positive answers. To identify risk factors and clinical features of AP in 3214 children with allergic symptoms, additional studies were conducted, which included a thorough collection of allergic anamnesis and general clinical examination, a PSV1 study after 5 years with asthma, a peripheral blood test, a study of IgE in the blood, and leukotriene receptors in the urine .

Officialstatistics

| Childrenwithas | Childrenwithallergic | Childrenwithatopicder |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| thma | rhinitis | matitis |
| Under 5 years | Under 5 years old - | Under 5 years old - |
| old - 0.8%, | 1,1%, 7-8 years old – | 0,5%, 7-8 years old -2,1%, |
| 7–8 years old - | 2,8%, adolescents – 1,6%. | adolescents $-1,3\%$. |
| 1.9%, adolescents – | | |
| 2,7%. | | |

Prevalence of atopic pathology according to our profiles

| Childrenwithas | Childrenwithallergic | Childrenwithatopicder |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| thma | rhinitis | matitis |
| Under 5 years | Under 5 years old - | Under 5 years old - |
| old -2.2% , | 7.5%, 7-8 years old – 9.1%, | 1.4%, 7-8 years old -5.7%, |
| 7–8 years old – | adolescents – 8.2%. | adolescents -5.9% . |
| 7.75%, adolescents – | | |
| 9.1%. | | |

Conclusions: The main results of studies on the questionnaire showed that the cardinal symptoms of atopic diseases in children from 2 to 14 years old are 2.2 times higher than the official statistics. Angren has seen an increase in the number of children suffering from bronchial asthma. In Chirchik, there is a prevalence of cases of allergic rhinitis. In Almalyk, an increase in the incidence of atopic dermatitis. The main risk factors affecting the increase in atopic pathology among children are: air, soil and water pollution.

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