

ISSN 2181-7812

TOSHKENT TIBBIYOT AKADEMIYASI  
AXBOROTNOMASI



**ВЕСТНИК**  
ТАШКЕНТСКОЙ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ АКАДЕМИИ

**SPECIAL ISSUE**

**Dedicated to**

**The 10<sup>th</sup> International  
Symposium On Important  
Problems of the Environmental  
Protection and Human Health**



**2023**

TASHKENT

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ СОғЛИҚНИ САҚЛАШ ВАЗИРЛИГИ  
ТОШКЕНТ ТИББИЁТ АКАДЕМИЯСИ

2023

2011 йилдан шунга қадар

TOSHKENT TIBBIYOT AKADEMIYASI  
**АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**



**ВЕСТНИК**  
ТАШКЕНТСКОЙ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ АКАДЕМИИ

SPECIAL ISSUE

Dedicated to

The 10<sup>th</sup> International Symposium  
On Important Problems of  
the Environmental Protection and Human Health

Tashkent



*Выпуск набран и сверстан на компьютерном издательском комплексе*

*редакционно-издательского отдела  
Ташкентской медицинской академии*

*Начальник отдела: М. Н. Аслонов*

*Редактор русского текста: О.А. Козлова*

*Редактор узбекского текста: М.Г. Файзиева*

*Редактор английского текста: А.Х. Жураев*

*Компьютерная корректура: З.Т. Алюшева*

*Учредитель: Ташкентская медицинская академия*

*Издание зарегистрировано в Ташкентском Городском  
управлении печати и информации*

*Регистрационное свидетельство 02-00128*

*Журнал внесен в список, утвержденный приказом №  
201/3 от 30 декабря 2013года*

*реестром ВАК в раздел медицинских наук*

*Рукописи, оформленные в соответствии  
с прилагаемыми правилами, просим направлять*

*по адресу: 100109, Ташкент, ул. Фароби, 2,*

*Главный учебный корпус ТМА,*

*4-й этаж, комната 444.*

*Контактный телефон: 214 90 64*

*e-mail: rio-tma@mail.ru*

*rio@tma.uz*

*Формат 60x84 1/8. Усл. печ. л. 9,75.*

*Гарнитура «Cambria».*

*Тираж 150.*

*Цена договорная.*

*Отпечатано на ризографе  
редакционно-издательского отдела ТМА.  
100109, Ташкент, ул. Фароби, 2.*

Вестник ТМА 2023  
**РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ**  
**Главный редактор**

проф. А.К. Шадманов

**Заместитель главного редактора**

проф. О.Р.Тешаев

**Ответственный секретарь**

проф. Ф.Х.Иноятова

**ЧЛЕНЫ РЕДАКЦИОННОЙ КОЛЛЕГИИ**

акад. Аляви А.Л.

проф. Билалов Э.Н.

проф. Гадаев А.Г.

проф. Жае Вук Чои (Корея)

акад. Каримов Ш.И.

проф. Татьяна Силина (Украина)

акад. Курбанов Р.Д.

проф. Людмила Зуева (Россия)

проф. Метин Онерчи (Турция)

проф. Ми Юн (Корея)

акад. Назыров Ф.Г.

проф. Нажмутдинова Д.К.

проф. Саломова Ф.И.

проф. Саша Трескач (Германия)

проф. Шайхова Г.И.

**Члены редакционного совета**

проф. Акилов Ф.О. (Ташкент)

проф. Аллаева М.Д. (Ташкент)

проф. Хамдамов Б.З. (Бухара)

проф. Ирискулов Б.У. (Ташкент)

проф. Каримов М.Ш. (Ташкент)

проф. Маматкулов Б.М. (Ташкент)

проф. Охунов А.О. (Ташкент)

проф. Парпиева Н.Н. (Ташкент)

проф. Рахимбаева Г.С. (Ташкент)

проф. Хамраев А.А. (Ташкент)

проф. Холматова Б.Т. (Ташкент)

проф. Шагазатова Б.Х. (Ташкент)



Axmadaliyeva N.O., Salomova F.I., Sadullayeva X.A., Esenbayeva R.M., Mirsagatova M.R. Xusniddinova M.S., Xolto'raeva Sh.J. UMUMTA'LIM MAKTABLARI BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARINING OVQATLANISH SIFATINI BAHOLASH	82
Iskandarova G.T., Shabonova D.B. FAOLLASHTIRILGAN UGLEROD YORDAMIDA SUVNI SORBSION TOZALASH	85
Niyazova O.A., Salomova F.I., Qurbankulov A.A. NAMANGAN VILOYATI UMUMTA'LIM MAKTABLARIDA 5-7 SINIF O'QUVCHILARINING DARS JADVALINI GIGIYENIK BAXOLASH	89
Rakhimov B.B., Salomova F.I. DEVELOPMENT OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS ROLE IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	92
Sadullayeva X.A., Salomova F.I., Sadirova M.K. OCHIQ SUV HAVZALARI IFLOSLANISHINING GIGIYENIK TAVSIFI	96
Salomova F.I., Akhmadaliyeva N.O., Imamova A.O. FACTORS AFFECTING THE FORMATION OF A GROUP OF FREQUENTLY ILL CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS	100
Toshmatova G., Nazarova N., Ismoilova Sh. TURLI OLIYGOHLARDA TA'LIM OLAYOTGAN TALABALARNI OVQATLANISH SIFATINI TAHLILI VA UNING SALOMATLIKDAGI O'RNI	102
Toshmatova G.A., Sadullayeva U.S. BOLALARDA MIOPIYA KASALLIGINI KELIB CHIQUISHIDA IJTIMOY GIGIYENIK OMILLARNING AHAMIYATI VA UNING PROFILAKTIKASI	105
Xudoyberdiyeva M.T., Xomidova G.F. FARG'ONA VILOYATIDA 2021-2022-YILLARDA KASALXONA ICHI INFEKTSIYALARI EPIDEMIOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI	108
Абдукадирова Л.К. ЗАМОНАВИЙ НУРЛАНИШ ДИАГНОСТИКАСИ БЎЛИМЛАРИДА ТИББИЁТ ХОДИМЛАРИНИНГ МЕХНАТ ШАРОИТЛАРИНИ ГИГИЕНИК ЖИХАТДАН ЎРГАНИБ БАХОЛАШ	112
Атаниязова Р.А., Мамажонов С.Ш. АНАЛИЗ ОБЩЕЙ ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАН, ТЕНДЕНЦИИ И ОТЛИЧИЯ ОТ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИХ ЗНАЧЕНИЙ	115
Нуралиев Н.А., Амоева М.О. СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ И ОЦЕНКИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПАРАЗИТОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ПРОБ ВОДЫ РЕКИ АМУДАРЬЯ	120
Ахмадалиева Н.О., Саломова Ф.И. ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ПОРТРЕТА СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЕЙ ВУЗОВ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН	124
Ахмадуллина Х.М., Пономарева А.О. РОЛЬ ПСИХОГИГИЕНЫ В СОХРАНЕНИИ ЗДОРОВЬЯ СТУДЕНТОВ МЕДИЦИНСКОГО ВУЗА	128
Жабытай Ж. Б. ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ И ДИАГНОСТИКИ ДЕФИЦИТА МАССЫ ТЕЛА СРЕДИ СТУДЕНТОВ МУА	131
Жумаева А.А. ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКАЯ ОЦЕНКА УСЛОВИЙ КОВРОВОТКАЧЕСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН	134
Мустанов Ж.А., Мустанов А.Н., Расулов Ш.М. СУРХОНДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИДА ЗООНОЗТЕРИ ЛЕЙШМАНИОЗИНИНГ ТАРҚАЛГАНЛИГИ, ЭПИЗООТОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ, ДЕРАТИЗАЦИЯ ЧОРА – ТАДБИРЛАРИ ВА ПРОФИЛАКТИКАСИ	138
Нуралиев Ф.Н., Азимджонова Ш.Х., Нуралиев Н.А. ОЦЕНКА ПАРАМЕТРОВ КЛЕТОЧНЫХ ФАКТОРОВ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТИ ОРГАНИЗМА РАБОТНИКОВ ПРЯДИЛЬНОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА	145
Нурматова Ф.Б., Мурадов К.И., Нурматова М.Б. ВЛАЖНОСТЬ ВОЗДУХА: ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ НА ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЙ ОРГАНИЗМ И МЕТОДЫ ЕЁ ИЗМЕРЕНИЯ	150
Расулов Ш.М., Тошпўлатов А.Ю. БРУЦЕЛЛЁЗ КАСАЛЛИГИНИНГ ТАРҚАЛГАНЛИГИ ВА ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШ ЧОРА-ТАДБИРЛАРИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ	153
Садикходжаев С.Ш., Хакимова Р.А., Мамасолиев Н.С., Содиков У.Т. ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ОСОБЕННОСТИ КЛИНИЧЕСКОГО ТЕЧЕНИЯ ТУБЕРКУЛЕЗА У COVID - ИНФИЦИРОВАННОЙ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ ТРУДОСПОСОБНОГО ВОЗРАСТА	157



## FACTORS AFFECTING THE FORMATION OF A GROUP OF FREQUENTLY ILL CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS

Salomova F.I., Akhmadaliev N.O., Imamova A.O.

## MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDAGI TEZ-TEZ KASAL BO'LUVCHI BOLALAR GURUHLARI SHAKLLANISHIGA TA'SIR ETUVCHI OMILLAR

Salomova F.I., Axmadaliyeva N.O., Imamova A.O.

## ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ГРУППЫ ЧАСТО БОЛЕЮЩИХ ДЕТЕЙ В ДЕТСКИХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯХ

Саломова Ф.И., Ахмадалиева Н.О., Имамова А.О.

Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan

*Ushbu maqolada tez-tez kasal bo'luvchi bolalarning yoshiga qarab, uyushgan va uyushmagan bolalarda ularning salomatlik ko'rsatkichini, shuningdek, ular orasida surunkali kasalliklarning shakllanishi (Toshkent misolida) va tez-tez kasallanishga sabab bo'luvchi faktorlar o'rganilib, baholandi va olingan natijalar asosida xulosalar berildi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** psixofiziologik kasalliklar, bolalar salomatligi, maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari, salomatlik indeksi, o'tkir respirator-virusli infeksiyalar, omillar, surunkali kasalliklar, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar.

*В данной статье распределение часто болеющих детей по возрасту, как у организованных, так и неорганизованных детей показывает рост показателя индекса их здоровья, а также наблюдается увеличение формирования среди них хронических заболеваний (на примере города Ташкента), были изучены и оценены факторы, влияющие на формирование группы часто болеющих детей. На основании полученных результатов были даны выводы.*

**Ключевые слова:** психофизиологические нарушения, здоровье детей, дошкольные учреждения, индекс здоровья, острые респираторно-вирусные инфекции, факторы, хронические заболевания, дети дошкольного возраста.

**The relevance of the topic:** Currently, much attention is paid to children who will be frequently ill children (FICH) by acute respiratory-viral infections (ARVI). According to the definition of WHO to the FICH, children repentous more than 5 episodes of the ARVI per year.

The results of the study show, with age, both in organized and unorganized children are growing the indicator of their health index, and there is also an increase in the formation of chronic diseases among them. Many manifestations of psychophysiological disorders in children of preschool age remain not noticeable, medical workers, educators and parents, which is the result of an insufficient organization of training for children in educational institutions. In the relationship with the factors and conditions of education of deviation in the state of children of preschool age, were mainly identified with systematic dyspancer observation, mandatory massive inspections of preschool children, before proceeding to school.

**The purpose of the work:** the study of the incidence of ARVI children atting to children's preschool institutions (PSI) of Tashkent and the establishment of reasons (ante-, postnatal, endo, exogenous and psychological) contributing to the incidence of the ARVI incidence of analysis of the psychological characteristics. In 2023, in children's gardens of different districts of Tashkent, a child was 202 child aged from three to six years, attending children's preschool groups of more than one year. The three-year children were 13.3%, at the age of four - 16.7%, five to 36%, six years - 34%. Of these, 108 boys (53%) and 95 girls (47%).

**Methods of research:** For this purpose, we have developed a sociological questionnaire for parents with the following issues: the socio-hygienic living conditions of children in the family, children's preschool institutions, compliance with the day of the day, the conditions of education in the family and kindergartens. The incidence of children under revelation was studied by the materials of the primary medical documents (F-063Y) the polyclinic of the city and children's preschool institutions, statistical tagons, objective research, anthropometry, poll and penquisition of parents; Working with medical documentation, techniques for studying the psychological state of children. The Group of FICH (5) is included in 54 children - more than 26% of the total number of peoples (boys - 56% and girls - 44%).

**Results and discussions:** Children who are transferred by the ARVI less than 3 episodes per year, compiled a control group - episodically ill-children (EICH) - 79 people (39%) - of these: boys - 48%, girls - 52%. From the Anamnesis, it was found that children whose mother had a pathological course of pregnancy, amounted to 83% of the FICH, which is reliable, 3 times more than in the group of EICH. This group of Mother pushed gestosis of the second half of pregnancy (88%), chronic (somatic) diseases of the mother (64%), pathological births (21%) each of the fourth child born of this pregnancy had a IUI (26%), the ultration accusation (24%). The most often childhood children during the pregnancy was suffered by anemia (55.6% and 31.6%, respectively), they had a interruption (62.96% and 35.4%), stationary treatment during pregnancy (40.7% and 25.3%).



In children from the group, the FICH Group significantly more often detected ante- and intranatic risk factors: pathology of near-tract water (16.6% and 7.6%), the delay of intrauterine development (22.2% and 8.9%). All children with a term of gestation less than 37 weeks entered this group. Antibacterial therapy in the maternity house was carried out 25%, and infusion therapy - a third of children, while in the second group only two. 2 times more often in children from the group of the FICH, there was a heavy and medium-time perinatal damage to the CNS (46.3% and 24.0%).

Breast feeding to the year was received by only 11% of the FICH, which is reliably less often in comparison with EICH (35%). A quarter of children from the group of the FICH in the anamnesis - anemia, the chronic pathology of otolaryngological organs, chronic gastropathology, caring dental defeat, has much more common. Children attending the PSI from the early age (up to 3 years) were 68.5% of the FICH and 44% of the EICH, and from age over 3 years - 31.5% of the FICH and 56% of the EICH.

94 children (46.3%) or mother, or father was smoking, while passive smoking of children was not 3 times more often in the main group. 2 times more often the children were, who smoke their mother. Families of these children often had a low material level and adverse household conditions (26.5% and 15.2%), the adversity in the social plan (26.5% and 12.1%).

In the FICH group, as a result of the psychological study of children, reliable differences from the EICH were revealed to the degree of discrepancy in the level of self-estimated children and the expected assessment from children of children's collectives (-3.5 vs. -0.5 in the control group) and the fathers of children (-2.2 vs. -0.9). More often in the main group, there were signs of illusion in the family (89% and 70%), the above level was an anlarus level (35.1% and 30%).

**Conclusions:** Thus, from the factors affecting the formation of the FICH group, are the leading health of the mother during pregnancy, the course of the birth and condition of the child in the early neonatal period, the type of feeding, the age of the child to the beginning of the visit of the children's team, the material and social status of the family, the psychological characteristics of the child, his attitude with parents and educators.

When assessing risk factors it becomes clear that the negative effect of many of them can be excluded completely or weakened with persistent work in families to pour a healthy child. And this lies large reserves to improve the health of children and reduce their incidence.

The analysis of the dynamics of the incidence of children shows that the number of FICH in organized groups of children is reliably higher (46.8%) than among

children brought up at home (23.4%) -  $P < 0.01$ . Low level of parent education, low material dose in the family, adverse housing conditions, low level of general and sanitary culture, harmful habits of parents innocently related to their health and health of children, bad relationships between spouses, often arising stressful situations in the process of educating children, low social and medical activity are families are the main factors contributing to high incidence and formation of often child sickness at preschool age.

When planning preventive work on a section one of the main sections of it, there must be differentiated activities on the hygienic education of children, parents and families as a whole, taking into account its social and hygienic characteristics. The number of FICH among organized children is reliably higher (46.8) than among children brought up at home (23.4%).

#### References:

1. Salomova, F., Imamova, A., & Ibodullayeva, R. (2023, April). Hygienic aspects of organization of the daily routine of preschoolers. In Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education (Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 81-88).
2. Имамова АОК, Бобомуротов Т.А. и Ахмадалиева Н.О. (2023). Улучшение состояния здоровья часто болеющих детей в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях и их принципы здорового образа жизни. Академические исследования в области педагогических наук, 4 (Конференция ТМА), 180-185.
3. Каримова М.Н. Медико -педагогические аспекты обучения детей в школе с 6-летнего возраста и профилактика отклонений в состоянии здоровья. // Проблемы охраны здоровья детей школьного возраста. // Сб.науч. трудов Респ.науч. практ. конф. -Ташкент- 2005г., с.25-26.
4. Саломова Ф.И. Оценка состояния здоровья и физического развития детей, поступающих в детские дошкольные учреждения. //Ж.Патология. -2001. -№4. -с.21-23.

#### FACTORS AFFECTING THE FORMATION OF A GROUP OF FREQUENTLY ILL CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS

Salomova F.I., Akhmadaliev N.O., Imamova A.O.

*In this article, shows, determining frequently ill childrens according to age, both in organized and unorganized children are growing the indicator of their health index, and there is also an increase in the formation of chronic diseases among them (on the example of the Tashkent region) were studied and evaluated, and conclusions were given based on the results obtained.*

**Key words:** psychophysiological disorders, health of children, preschool institutions, health index, acute respiratory-viral infections, factors, chronic diseases, preschool children.

