

DISEASES OF THE POPULATION OF NAMANGAN REGION AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES

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Annotation: The article examines the changing nature of the human habitat and the consequent variation of nosogeographic conditions leading to a combination of natural and social factors affecting the health of the population in the regions.

Keywords: Nosogeographic conditions, environmental situation, environmental problem, intensive and extensive indicators, economic and social environment, geocological situation, environment, sanitary and epidemiological situation, disease.

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted in recent years to reform the health care system and protect the health of the population require the solution of existing problems in the regions related to this area. Among such problems, geographical issues, especially those related to the improvement of sanitary and hygienic, environmental conditions, territorial organization of population and production, play a leading role.

The nosogeographic conditions of the region are directly related to the diversity of the ecosystem, the socio-economic situation in the space and the degree of man-made impact on the environment. Changes in the human environment and the consequent variation of nosogeographic conditions are leading to a combination of natural and social factors affecting the health of the population in the regions. The process of further socialization of this particular interdependent effect is natural and is mainly explained by the fact that the human living environment is changing socially and ecologically.

The nosogeographic and ecological conditions of Namangan region have been developing steadily for a long time and have deteriorated under the influence of man-made influences since the 2nd quarter of the 20th century. The current socio-ecological situation of the region is formed under the influence of several factors. The solution of the problems that have arisen requires a comprehensive approach to the issue, and in some cases the

implementation of conflicting practices. While their implementation makes it possible to solve certain problems, on the other hand, it requires the solution of problems that arise under the influence of practical application. The foothill conditions of the region and the high level of mineralization of fresh water sources have led to the spread of respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases among the population. The deterioration of nosogeographic conditions in the region is primarily due to the organization of economic activity at the regional level.

In particular, the environmental problems associated with the development of agriculture in the region have become acute. Problems caused by the mismanagement of water resources in Uzbekistan and neighboring republics are one of the main reasons for the unfavorable nosogeographic situation in the region.

The fact that the majority of the population of Namangan region is located on the banks of rivers that supply water to the region has also become one of the factors that negatively affect the health of the population of the region. In the past, the location of the region on the banks of the Syrdarya River determined its high level of water supply, but now this situation is in a sense regressive. Contamination of water in the river with agricultural and domestic wastes has led to a violation of its chemical and bacteriological composition. The use of old technology in the treatment of Syrdarya water directly for the central water supply in the region is one of the main problems in providing the population with clean drinking water.

Another factor influencing the health of the population in the region is the socio-economic environment of the region. Namangan region ranks middle in the country in terms of the level of development of economic sectors. The technological and technical condition of the regional industries does not differ much from that of most parts of the country. This, in turn, leads to an increase in “tensions” to meet needs and an “demographic burden” that is excessive for the socio-economic potential of the region. These conditions are leading to an increase in nervous, mental and concomitant diseases among the population. The high population density and density of the region contribute to the rapid spread of some infectious diseases.

According to the regional statistics department, the population in 2017 will be 2675681 people. Compared to 2016, it increased by 47,785 people or 1.8 percent.

In the population structure, men make up 51.1% and women 48.9%. Children aged 0-14 account for 28.4 per cent, adolescents aged 15-17 for 4.6 per cent and those aged 18 and over for 66.8 per cent. The number of people aged 60 and over is 209,923, or 7.8 percent.

General morbidity of the population of Namangan region in 2016 and 2017 (intensive rate per 1000 population.)

№	Name of city and district	2016				2017			
		total	Int ind	woman	Int ind	Total	Int ind	woman	Int ind
1	Mingbuloq	98209	836,1	28739	499,5	98025	819,9	55493	943,0
2	Kosonsoy	102036	525,9	51212	543,2	117463	593,9	65601	676,1
3	Namangan	83538	428,2	47219	489,6	95456	562,5	53926	649,1
4	Norin	64890	422,5	40841	545,3	95086	609,1	58940	769,2
5	Pop	107090	519,7	68016	668,8	120394	574,4	74723	715,6
6	Turakurgan	144115	687,0	90529	879,9	150870	704,7	85293	803,4
7	Uychi	242869	1166,4	152922	1481,3	145801	722,7	88880	879,6
8	Uchkurgan	154372	958,8	73659	924,9	125904	768,6	81798	1000,3
9	Chartak	169058	905,6	100143	1076,8	156662	828,4	97883	1035,6
10	Chust	119325	479,5	69052	570,3	134822	533,0	79218	638,9
11	Yangikurgan	125432	608,1	79257	778,7	115248	556,6	71595	702,7
12	Namangan	505521	934,7	314970	1223,4	429943	723,7	261964	905,8
13	By region...	1916455	869,6	1116559	869,6	1720061	642,8	1075314	815,5

When analyzing the total morbidity of the population in the region on the basis of applications (according to the state statistical report form 12 "zdrav"), in 2017 the intensity of diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs was 162.7 per 1000 population, 25.3% of total

diseases (extensive indicator), of which women make up 240.4 or 29.5 percent and take the first place.

The second place is occupied by diseases of the respiratory organs; The intensive rate per 1,000 population is 132.2, 20.6% of the total morbidity (extensive), and women are 142.7 or 17.5%.

The third place is occupied by diseases of the digestive system, with an intensity rate of 65.2 per 1,000 population, accounting for 10.1% of all cases.

The fourth place is occupied by diseases of the endocrine glands, endocrine system: the intensity is 40.3 and accounts for 6.2% of all cases.

In fifth place are diseases of the circulatory system, the intensity of which is 32.2%, and the share of total diseases is 5.0%.

The sixth place is occupied by intensive diseases of the genitourinary system - 45.1%, the share of total diseases - 7.0%.

Injuries and poisonings are in seventh place (intensive rate 42.7%, the share of total diseases is 6.6%), followed by some infectious and parasitic diseases (intensive rate 25.7%, total diseases 4.0%), diseases of the nervous system (intensive indicator 17.5, weight 2.7 percent).

Based on the above, the improvement of the geo-ecological situation and public health in the region should be carried out in three stages and directions:

1. Improving the territorial and sectoral structure of the regional socio-economic system;
2. Improving sanitary-epidemiological and medical-ecological monitoring of the region;
3. Improving the territorial organization of regional medical services. To do this, do the following:

1. Accelerated development of socio-economic spheres of the region is one of the main issues of today. The development of economic sectors through the creation of new jobs, the launch of production of quality industrial products, in a sense, will solve social problems, which in turn will reduce the incidence of diseases associated with material problems.

2. The complexity of issues related to the improvement of permanent living conditions and material well-being also exacerbates the social problems of the region and at the same time has a negative impact on the development and health of the population.

3. Improving the sanitary-epidemiological situation in the region is associated with the reorganization of the mechanism of environmental infrastructure, ie the disposal, storage and processing of household waste. In particular, the proximity of groundwater to the surface necessitates special equipment for solid and sewage disposal systems, especially indoor structures. One of the main aspects of this issue is the disposal of sewage waste (in the city of Namangan, district centers) through a closed route into a concrete basin and the construction of modern treatment facilities. It is also advisable to organize the production of secondary materials on an industrial basis on the basis of solid household waste.

4. One of the main issues is the provision of fresh water to the population of the region. Currently, just over 70% of the region's population has a certain level of access to quality drinking water. This figure is deplorable in districts such as Mingbulak, Pop, Norin. For example, in the Pop district on the western edge of the province, only 2/3 of the population has access to safe drinking water. However, the fact that the southern part of this district is floodplains complicates the ecological situation compared to other areas. Therefore, the provision of clean drinking water to the population is one of the most urgent issues.

5. Equipping the system of medical services and institutions controlling the environment and the sanitary-epidemiological situation with modern technology and equipment is a topical issue. In remote areas, most health monitoring and rehabilitation facilities are equipped with old medical equipment. Devices to help diagnose some complex diseases are available only in the regional center.

Based on the results of the above analysis, it can be noted that 60-70% of the cases are related to nutrition. Therefore, in order to reduce the incidence of non-communicable diseases in the population, it is necessary to strengthen the promotion, advocacy, awareness-raising work among doctors, nurses of regional, city and district on healthy eating, rational nutrition among the population.

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