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EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DYNAMICS OF DISEASES IN KIZILTEPA DISTRICT

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Abstract:
When the factors causing the occurrence of infectious diseases were analyzed by statistical analysis methods, the methods showed that non-compliance with sanitary and hygiene rules was the main factor. Developing preventive measures to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases.

Purpose: to carry out a sanitary-epidemiological analysis of the factors that cause infectious diseases in Kyziltepa district and to promote the results of the analysis to the general public.

Keywords: Infectious diseases, parenteral diseases, enteral diseases, airborne infections, ways of transmission of diseases, mechanism of transmission of infectious diseases.

Materials and Methods:
Kiziltepa district SEO and JSB annual reports (2018-2021). SanQvaM No. 0342-17 of January 10, 2017 of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Prevention of Nosocomial Infections", Order No. 37 on "Improving the measures taken against highly dangerous zooanthroponous infectious diseases among the population in the Republic ".

Result:
Although there are many infectious diseases in our republic, brucellosis is mentioned in the order No. 37 on extremely dangerous diseases, and this disease is considered an extremely dangerous infectious disease. Brucellosis mainly infects farm animals: sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, camels, reindeer and others. Usually, each animal species is affected by a certain type of pathogen. However, Brucella melitensis and abortus species can migrate to other animals[5,7,9].
This situation has important epizootological-epidemiological significance, especially Brucella melitensis, which is dangerous for humans, can migrate to

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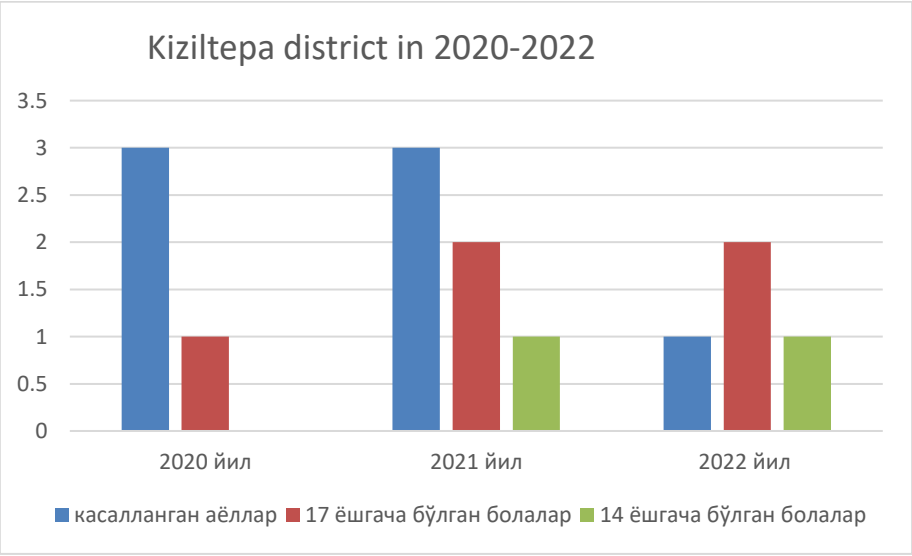
large horned animals. The microbe can enter the animal body through the mucous membrane of the digestive tract, genital and respiratory tracts, conjunctiva, and skin wounds. The clinical course of brucellosis in animals is polymorphic, and one of the main clinical signs is abortion[6,8,10]. Abortions play an important role in the epizootology and epidemiology of brucellosis, because in the cases of abortions, placentas, metritis, endometritis, and vaginitis, a large number of brucelli are released from the uterus and vagina for a long time, causing infection and re-infection of animals. will be In similar cases, as a result of a large amount of Brucella entering the animal body, the pathogens easily break through the humoral immunity created in animals after vaccination, and this indicates that there is no epidemiological effectiveness of vaccination. Animals with brucellosis also shed brucella in their milk and urine[11,13,15]. Large amounts of brucella are released when sick animals give birth and give birth, as well as the spread of infection through milk in the farm, in most cases, serve as the main factor in the transmission of the disease to humans. In addition to abortion in animals, brucellosis is observed in joints (arthritis), synovial system (tendovaginitis, bursitis), damage to genitals (endometritis, vaginitis), in mammary glands (mastitis), in men - orchitis, epididymitis. Brucellosis can be hidden in animals and it can be detected only with the help of special laboratory tests. Infectious agents can also be spread by animals without clinical symptoms of brucellosis. Some animals can remain carriers of Brucella and isolate the pathogen for 5 years, sometimes more[16,17,18,19].

When studying the dynamics of brucellosis disease in Kyziltepa district in 2020-2022, the following results can be seen.



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The natural reservoirs of Brucella are animals. In this regard, the epidemiology of brucellosis is completely determined by its epizootology, and the disease can be included in full-fledged typical zoonoses[1,2,3].

Sources of pathogens for humans are sheep, goats, cattle and pigs. Reindeer have also been reported to infect humans[23]. In some cases, the source of infection can be horses, camels, mules, dogs, cats and other animals[20,22,24].

Cases of transmission of Brucella melitensis, Brucella canis and other types of Brucella from dogs to humans are known. There are reports of Brucella suis transmission from cats. In Uzbekistan, the main sources of infectious agents for humans are small and large horned animals[25,26].

In case of brucellosis in humans, the brucellosis-negative sheep-livestock holdings are of particular importance, because the group appearance of the disease is more common. In the hearths of black cattle and pig farming on farms disease usually sporadically cases occurs[27,28,29] . Brucellosis infection of human pathogens in transmission source as epidemiological important have not _ Brucellosis spread ways different because _ Brucella sick of animals all separation systems through is separated . Brucellosis causative agent to people infection communication , food , less cases aerogenous and mixed roads with infection can _ In foci of brucellosis disease of infection communication mechanism separately importance occupation is enough Illness sick animals with more in communication to be in individuals (shepherds , livestock farms workers , including zoo specialists , sut milkmen) more occurs . Animals during childbirth , the fetus when throwing when helping and hand with companion separate in cases infection danger high will be With brucellosis sick of animals meat , animals skin , fur again work in processes disease infection can _ Such cases Brucella to the human body skin through enters _ of the instigator smallness and his high invasiveness Brucella undamaged skin through to enter big chance creates _ Skin in coatings variously injured _ places (scratches , crushes , scratches , friction as a result of) of Brucella access opportunity significant level increases[30,31,32] . Also brucella _ communication the way with eye , nose , mouth space mucus floor through entrance observed . Brucella is transmitted by alimentary route when products made from the meat and milk of an infected animal are consumed. Raw milk (especially sheep's and goat's) and dairy products (brynza, cream, sour cream, kimiz, etc.) are at high risk. Brucella can be kept alive in milk for 10 days, and in cheese for up to 45 days.

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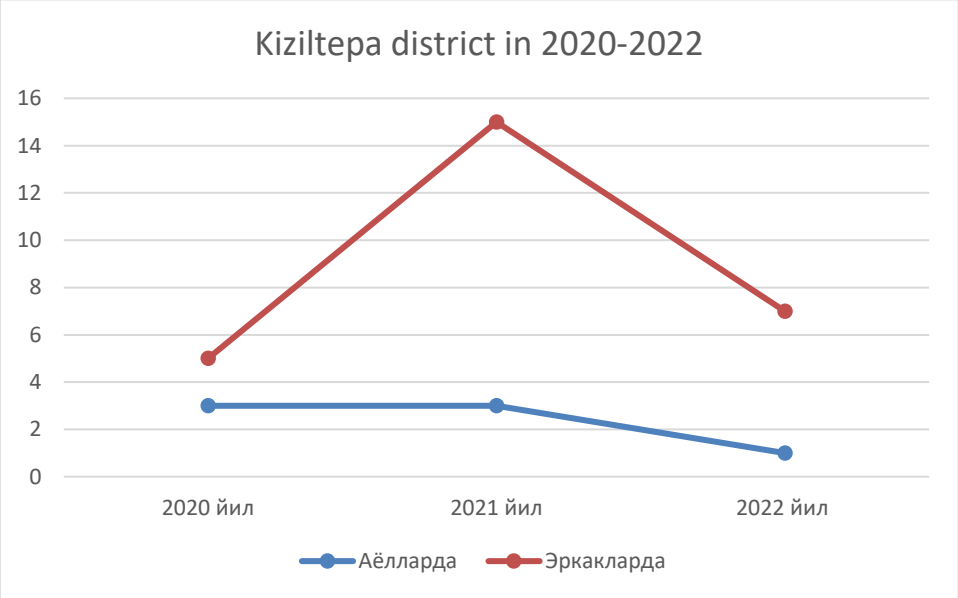
The risk of brucella transmission to humans through the alimentary route depends on the species of brucella present in milk or milk products[2,3,4]. Brucella melitensis has a high risk, the use of milk from sheep (goat) or cattle infected with Brucella melitensis in the preparation of dairy products (in the case of migration of Brucella melitensis to cattle) causes a mass infection of people with brucellosis, and the infectious process is characterized by a severe form. Meat has a low epidemiological risk, as it is consumed after thermal treatment (with the exception of sheep and goat meat infected with brucellosis). At room temperature, the life activity of Brucella in wool is kept for up to 3 months[12,14].

When analyzing the differences between women and men infected with brucellosis in Kiziltepa district, the following were found.



The seasonality of brucellosis in humans is related to the economic activity of people, including the process of caring for farm animals. It is necessary to pay great attention to the time of calving, lambing and lambing, as well as the time of shearing and bathing of sheep[4]. If the brucellosis disease is registered, a sanitary-hygienic and epidemiological examination will be conducted by SEO and JSB. Epidemiologist , sanitary doctor, veterinary specialists in this case with in cooperation with the administration in the presence of done to increase need[12,14,16].

Experts of the state sanitary-epidemiological and state veterinary services will write an epidemiological and epizootological conclusion, in cooperation with

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farm managers, develop a set of measures to combat brucellosis in farm animals, warn of human transmission, and eliminate the outbreak[1,2,3].

Conclusion:

Based on the above, infectious diseases are distinguished by the fact that cases of non-compliance with the rules of sanitary-hygienic and anti-epidemic procedures are the most common causes of sleep . Taking into account the above points, we ask the general public to follow the sanitary and hygiene rules and anti-epidemic procedures, and it is recommended to carry out campaigning activities by informing the population about these rules and how their non-compliance can lead to serious situations.

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