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FEATURES OF SANITARY-HYGIENIC AND EPIDEMIOLOGY OF BRUCELLOSIS AND THE DYNAMICS OF MORBIDITY IN PESHKU DISTRICT

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Abstract: Epizootological and epidemiological inspection cards of zoonosis foci in Peshku district in 2022-2023, outpatient and medical cards of livestock workers suffering from occupational brucellosis, working conditions were studied. The biological factors of the working conditions of the workers of livestock complexes, the severity of the work process, inappropriate factors at various levels, the irregularity of periodic medical examination at the beginning of work or during work, non-observance of sanitary rules, lack of awareness of the possibility of infection of workers lead to the spread of brucellosis in the workplace. In the concluding part of the article, prevention and prevention of infectious zoonotic infections among workers engaged in animal husbandry is covered.

Key words: Livestock complexes, occupational brucellosis, inappropriate factors, working conditions, medical examination.

The purpose of the research: To study the health status of workers engaged in animal husbandry and the development of brucellosis in the years 2022-2023 by age, gender, and seasons.

Materials and methods: In the course of research, we studied the development of brucellosis among livestock workers in 2022-2023, its distribution, age, sex, and seasonal characteristics, based on applications to medical services, epidemiological cards, ambulatory cards, and sick sheets [3].

Research results: The results of the investigation revealed the following: in summer, the maximum temperature in livestock farms is 46-48 C°, air humidity is 46%, in autumn the air temperature is 18.7 C°, air humidity is 58.8%, air movement speed is 0.35- It was 0.51 m/sec[1,2].

the development of brucellosis among livestock workers in 2012-2023, its distribution, age, sex, seasons, and specific characteristics of the disease on the basis of appeals to medical services, epidemiologic cards, ambulatory cards, and disease sheets in 60 patients [2,3,4].

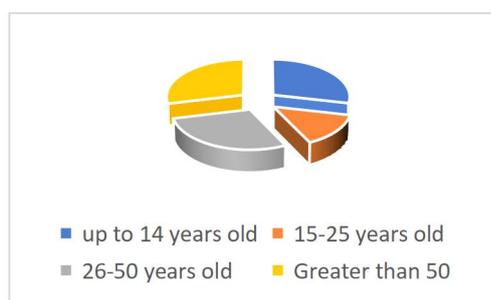
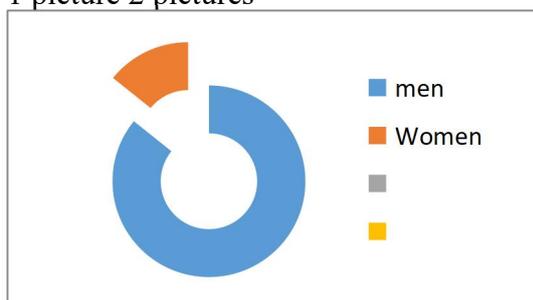
Development of brucellosis among workers by years Table 1.

No	Getting sick the number of	Sex		By age			
		Wo man	Man	up to 14 years old	15-25 years old	26-50 under the age of	over 50 years old
2022	4 ± 0.057	1	3	1		2	1
2023	3 ± 0.067	0	3	1	1	-	1
Total	7	1	6	2	1	2	2

In 2022, 57.1%, women 14.2%, men 42.8%, in 2023 42.8% women 0, men 42.8% were found to be infected. Studies have shown that in recent years, under the influence of various social and natural factors, the situation related to brucellosis has significantly decreased[5,6]. The number of children and adolescents working in livestock farming has increased. It is these factors that have led to a significant increase in the incidence of brucellosis in recent years, and to the aggravation of the situation with this disease among the population. 85.7% of studied patients were men, 14.2 % were women[1,6].

Distribution of patients by gender Distribution of patients by age

1 picture 2 pictures



Analysis of the age structure of patients shows the following picture: (2 pictures) under 14 years old (28.5%), 15-25 years old (14.2 %), 26-50 years old (28.6 %), over 50 years old (28.7%). In recent years, the incidence of brucellosis among women of childbearing age and the population under 14 years and over 50 years has decreased[1,2,4]. However, the incidence increased slightly among the population aged 20-50[6,7]. The main part of the population working with livestock is 17-50 years old. The increase in morbidity at this age can also be attributed to professional activity.

When we analyzed the spread of brucellosis by months of the year, it was noted that the disease is more common in spring and summer[4,5]. It is during these months that small horned cattle increase. When patients were interviewed, they noted that they helped livestock, especially during childbirth or when animals had abortions[10,11]. In our studies, human transmission was mainly reported from small horned animals, the causative agent of brucellosis of goats and sheep. The leading way of infection is the contact-household way, in 48.2% of cases, it is carried out during sheep shearing, wool and wool primary processing[1,2]. During the analyzed period, the most common way of transmission of infection from animals to humans was contact (91%).

Summary: Urgently requires qualified scientific analysis and development of scientifically based and effective sanitization measures to improve the working conditions of workers around livestock complexes and farms, to protect atmospheric air[5,6]. Important sanitation measures include livestock complexes and farms in relation to settlements, approved by the Chief Physician of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection of Atmospheric Air of Population Settlements of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Organization of design and construction works in accordance with the sanitary protection zone based on the requirements of sanitary regulations No. 0350-17[6,7].

Appropriate placement of livestock complexes and farms in the sanitary protection zone is carried out taking into account zoohygienic and veterinary-sanitary requirements aimed at preventing the introduction of infection from the outside and the spread of infectious diseases among the population[4,5].

Workers engaged in the care of livestock were instructed to comply with safety requirements, to use personal protective equipment to prevent occupational infection with brucellosis;

According to the order of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 200 of 2012, initial and periodic medical examinations are important in the prevention of occupational diseases.

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