
INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS DISEASES OF THE POPULATION OF THE VALLEY PROVINCE IN 2016-2020

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ABSTRACT: In 2016, the primary morbidity rate in Andijan region was 50,580.2 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. In the structure of the primary disease, diseases of respiratory organs 29.8%, diseases of blood and blood-forming organs 17.1%, diseases of digestive organs 11.0%, complications related to injuries, poisonings and some external causes 6.3%, urine - diseases of the reproductive system accounted for 6.3 percent, internal secretion glands and metabolic disorders accounted for 4.0 percent.

KEYWORDS: The primary disease, diseases of respiratory organs 29.8%, diseases of blood and blood-forming organs 17.1%, diseases of digestive organs 11.0%.

INTRODUCTION

The total incidence rate among the population of the region was 76,235.8 per 100,000 inhabitants. Of the diseases of social importance, the incidence of tumor diseases is 62.1, the incidence of drug-related diseases is 13.0, the incidence of mental diseases is 109.8, the incidence of tuberculosis is 46.3, the incidence of wounds is 6.9, morbidity was 12.3.

The incidence rate of total infectious diseases is 993.6 per 100,000 population, including the incidence of viral hepatitis 110.9, the incidence of acute intestinal infection 72.1, the incidence of bacterial enteritis 1.4, the incidence of epidural parotitis 0.3, respiratory tuberculosis 38.9, echinococcus 1.6, respiratory cold 189.8, whooping cough 0.1. Meningococcal infection was not registered during this period.

In 2017, the primary morbidity rate in the region was 50,443.3 per 100,000 inhabitants. In the structure of primary disease, respiratory diseases are 26.5%, blood and hematopoietic diseases are 17.0%, digestive diseases are 11.4%, injuries. Complications related to poisoning and some external causes accounted for 7.3 percent, diseases of the urinary-reproductive system accounted for 6.4 percent, and circulatory system diseases for 4.2 percent.

The general incidence rate was 75 thousand 928.1 per 100 thousand population. Of the diseases of social importance, the incidence of tumor diseases is 56.4, the incidence of drug-related diseases is 12.5, the incidence of mental diseases is 98.5, the incidence of tuberculosis is 43.1, the incidence of wounds is 6.7, morbidity was 11.0.

The incidence rate of total infectious diseases is 929.8 per 100,000 population, including 112.6 cases of viral hepatitis. 69.2 cases of STDs, 1.5 cases of bacterial enteritis, 35.8 cases of respiratory

tuberculosis, 0.9 cases of echinococcus, 20.1 cases of HIV, 161.2 cases of respiratory tract infections, whooping cough It was 0.1. Epidemic parotitis, meningococcal infection, measles and severe form of influenza were not registered .

In 2017, 1,210 active tuberculosis cases were detected in Fergana region, and the intensive index was 34.5. This indicator was 44.3 on average in Toshloq, Dangara, Uchkoprik and Uzbek districts, higher than the regional indicator. However, this indicator was low in Fergana, Kuva and Altariq districts.

The weight of detection in the decomposition stage was 23.1 percent. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in Beshariq, Dangara, Yozyovon, Furqat and Kuva districts and in the city of Ko'kan.

The incidence rate of tumor diseases increased by 63.0 per 100,000 population. This indicator was 77.4 on average in the cities of Margilon, Ko'kan, Sokh and Rishton districts and was higher than the regional indicator. This indicator was much lower than the regional indicator in Baghdad, Dangara, Tashloq and Kuva districts.

21.6 percent of detection in preventive examination. This indicator was 10.8 percent on average in Baghdad, Buvayda, Dangara and Toshloq districts, which was much lower than the regional indicator. Detection of the disease at level 4 increased by 11.9 percent. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in Baghdad, Buvaida, Dangara, Uchkoprik and Rishton districts.

The incidence of ulcers increased from 4.9 to 5.0 per 100,000 population. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in the cities of Fergana, Kuvasoi and Sokh, Furqat and Uzbekistan districts. However, this indicator was lower than the regional indicator in Buvai, Tashloq, Uchkoprik, Yozyovon and Rishton districts.

The incidence of gout decreased by 9.9%. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in the cities of Fergana, Ko'kan, Kuvasoi, Buvayda, Sokh, Altariq and Rishton, but it was lower than the regional indicator in the districts of Uchkoprik, Fergana, Yozhiovon and Toshloq.

The primary incidence rate of mental illness was 172.2 per 100,000 population. This indicator was higher than the indicator of Fergana, Margilan, Kuvasoy, and Altariq region. However, this indicator was lower than the regional indicator in Uchkoprik and Fergana district.

In 2017, the primary incidence of drug addiction decreased by 6.3 per 100,000 population. This indicator was much higher than the regional indicator in the cities of Kokan, Margilan, Fergana and Koshtepa districts. However, this indicator was much lower than the regional indicator in Buvayda, Sokh, Yozyovon, Rishton, Uchkoprik and Kuva districts.

2 cases of drug addiction were registered and the rate was 0.1. The incidence rate of alcoholism has decreased to 18.7.

The primary incidence rate of endocrine system diseases increased by 357.0 per 100,000 population. This indicator was 259.2 on average in Fergana, Yozhiovon, Koshtepa districts and Margilon, which was lower than the regional indicator. The reason for this was that the identification of diseases of the endocrine system in these districts was not carried out at the level of the requirements of the time.

The general incidence rate of the population was 96,156.7 per 100,000 inhabitants, and the primary incidence rate was 56,501.5 per 100,000 inhabitants, while the average rate was 41,397.4

per 100,000 inhabitants in Kuvasoy city, Dang'ara, Furqat and Rishton districts, which was lower than the regional indicator.

The number of patients at the dispensary decreased by 29,922.4 per 1,000 inhabitants in the region. This indicator is lower than the regional average in Fergana, Rishton, Sokh and Buvayda districts, which was 20,627.9 on average .

In Andijan region in 2018, the primary infection rate was 48,762.3 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. In the primary disease structure, respiratory diseases are 28.2%, blood and hematopoietic diseases are 16.5%, digestive diseases are 11.1%, complications related to injuries, poisonings and some external causes are 7.7%, urine - diseases of the reproductive system corresponded to 6.7 percent, diseases of the blood circulation system to 4.8 percent.

The total morbidity rate among the population of the region was 75,880.0 per 100,000 inhabitants. Among the diseases of social importance, the incidence rate of tumor diseases is 59.9, the incidence of narcotic diseases is 14.1, the incidence of mental diseases is 96.2, the incidence of tuberculosis is 40.9, the incidence of wounds is 6.4, incidence was 9.7.

The total incidence rate of infectious diseases is 775.0 per 100,000 population, including viral hepatitis 100.7, bacterial enteritis 1.3, epidural parotitis 0.03, respiratory tuberculosis 36, 0, echinococcus 1.9, respiratory tract cold 65.9. Meningococcal infection, severe form of measles and influenza, whooping cough are not registered.

In 2019, the primary morbidity rate in the region was 48,855.6 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. In the structure of the primary morbidity, diseases of the respiratory organs are 25.5%, diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs are 18.3%, diseases of the digestive organs are 10.9%, complications related to injuries, poisonings and some external causes are 7.7%, urine - 7.3% of reproductive system diseases, 4.6% of circulatory system diseases.

The total morbidity rate among the population of the region was 76 thousand 29.4 per 100 thousand inhabitants. Of the diseases of social importance, 64.6 cases of tumor diseases, 14.7 cases of narcotic diseases, 93.7 cases of mental diseases, 40.2 cases of tuberculosis, 6.4 cases of wounds, morbidity was 9.7.

Total infectious disease incidence rate is 738.7 per 100,000 population, including viral hepatitis 75.1, STD 51.9, respiratory tuberculosis 36.1, HIV 18.6 organized .

In 2019, 1,324 active tuberculosis cases were detected in Fergana region, and the intensive index was 36.6. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in Dangara, Yozyovon, Uzbekistan and Toshloq districts. However, this index was 25.9 in the Altiariq, Sokh, Koshtepa districts and the city of Kuvasoy, which was lower than the regional index.

The total death rate from tuberculosis was 0.9 per 100,000 population, and this rate was higher than the regional rate in the cities of Kokan, Margilan and Yozyovon district.

The incidence rate of tumor diseases increased by 68.5 per 100,000 population. This indicator is higher than the regional indicator in the cities of Kuvasoy, Ko'kan and Fergana district, while it is lower than the regional indicator in Buvayda, Dangara and Sokh districts.

42.3 percent of diseases were detected during the preventive examination. This indicator was lower than the regional indicator in Beshariq, Dangara and Koshtepa districts. Level 4 diagnosis

increased by 11.8 percent. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in Bagdad, Sokh, Buvaïda, Yozyovon and Toshloq districts.

Incidence of ulcers increased by 5.1 per 100,000 population. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in the cities of Fergana, Kuvasoy, Margilan and the district of Uzbekistan. However, in Baghdad, Tashlok, Rishton and Yozyovon districts, it was much lower than the regional indicator.

The incidence of gout has decreased by 5.6. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in Rishton, Altiariq, Buvaïda districts, Margilon and Ko'kan cities. In Kuva, Sokh, Toshloq and Yozyovon districts, it was much lower than the regional indicator.

The primary incidence rate of mental illness increased to 191.6 per 100,000 population. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in Margilon, Fergana, Buvaï and Altiariq districts. However, it was lower than the regional indicator in Furqat district and Kuvasoy city.

The primary incidence of drug addiction decreased to 4.4 per 100,000 population. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in the cities of Ko'kan, Margilan, Furqat and Uzbek districts. However, in Kuva, Buvaïda, Toshloq, Yozyovon and Rishton districts, it did not reach the regional indicator.

10 cases of drug addiction were registered and the rate was 0.3. The incidence rate of alcoholism increased by 21.8.

The primary incidence rate of endocrine system diseases increased by 506.6 per 100,000 population. This indicator is lower than the regional indicator in Kokan, city, Buvaïda and Uchkoprik districts .

In 2020, the primary morbidity rate was 49 thousand 854.0 per 100 thousand population. It was equal to 51 thousand 431.4 in adults, 56 thousand 473.0 in teenagers, 65 thousand 896.9 in children. In the structure of the primary morbidity, diseases of the respiratory organs are 26.9%, diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs are 16.8%, diseases of the digestive organs are 10.9%, complications related to injuries, poisonings and some external causes are 6.9%, urine - 6.9 percent of reproductive system diseases, 4.0 percent of circulatory system diseases.

During this period, the total morbidity rate among the residents of Andijan region was 75,673.4 per 100,000 inhabitants. Of the socially important diseases, the incidence of tumor diseases is 63.4, the incidence of drug-related diseases is 11.5, the incidence of mental diseases is 71.6, the incidence of tuberculosis is 28.5, the incidence of wounds is 2.6, morbidity was 5.5.

The total incidence rate of infectious diseases is 490.2 per 100,000 population, including viral hepatitis 30.7, STD 35.8, respiratory tuberculosis 17.9, HIV 10.3 organized.

This is what President Shavkat Mirziyoyev says about the reforms carried out by our country in recent years. "The work on the treatment of acute and severe hereditary hematological diseases will be raised to a higher level. Sufficient funds are allocated from the state budget for complex diagnostics and medical procedures in the field of onco-hematology and difficult-to-treat diseases.

All patients with acute renal failure were covered by free hemodialysis service.

Also, in order to identify and treat endocrine diseases, special departments are established in regional hospitals.

Another issue is that 35 inter-district centers are being established for acute vascular diseases that afflict a large part of our population. These centers serve to reduce death and disability by providing rapid and competent medical care to the population in cases of heart attacks and strokes. In this way, at least 30,000 lives are expected to be saved every year.

Much work remains to be done in the health system to improve efficiency and convenience for the population. In local surveys, only 13 percent of the population said that they perceive positive changes in medicine, indicating that there are a number of systemic problems that do not allow the effectiveness of work in this field to increase .

So, in the studied period, special departments were established in hospitals for the purpose of treating oncohematology and endocrine diseases in the valley regions. Inter-district centers for acute blood-vascular diseases were established. Many people's lives have been saved by providing quick and competent medical care to the residents of these centers in cases of heart attacks and strokes.

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