



CHARACTERISTICS OF PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN IN THE CONDITIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article is aimed at studying the specific characteristics of pneumonia in children in Uzbekistan based on available information and research in the field of health care. Pneumonia is a common respiratory infection among children in Uzbekistan it is common in cold seasons.

Key words

pneumonia, prevention, diagnosis, treatment methods, respiratory tract, disease.

Pneumonia is a serious respiratory disease that poses a serious threat to the health of children all over the world, including in Uzbekistan. The characteristics of pneumonia in children in Uzbekistan are influenced by various factors, such as environmental conditions, socio-economic status, access to medical services, and the spread of infectious diseases. Understanding these specific characteristics is essential for developing effective preventive, diagnostic, and treatment strategies tailored to the needs of children in Uzbekistan. Pneumonia is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children in Uzbekistan, especially during the cold winter months air increases respiratory infections. The prevalence of pneumonia in children is closely related to environmental factors such as air pollution, overcrowding, and access to clean water. These conditions increase children's susceptibility to respiratory tract infections, including pneumonia. Socio-economic disparities also play a decisive role in the formation of pneumonia symptoms in children in Uzbekistan. Poverty, malnutrition, and limited access to health services can prevent early detection and proper management of pneumonia cases, leading to more severe disease and negative outcomes for affected children. Eliminating these socio-economic factors is important in improving the general health of children with pneumonia in Uzbekistan.

In addition, the availability and quality of health services, including access to health facilities, diagnostic tools, and skilled medical professionals, have a significant impact on the management of pneumonia in children. In Uzbekistan, problems related to access to medical services and resources, especially in rural areas with less developed health infrastructure, can lead to delays in the diagnosis and treatment of pneumonia learning, taking measures to meet the specific needs of this population is essential. By studying the environmental, socioeconomic, and health factors that influence the severity of pneumonia in children, health authorities across Uzbekistan can reduce the incidence of pneumonia, improve early detection, and improve treatment outcomes for children can develop targeted strategies. Pneumonia poses a serious threat to children's health in Uzbekistan, especially in the winter months when respiratory tract infections are more common. Understanding the characteristics of pneumonia in children in Uzbekistan is very important for improving prevention, diagnosis and treatment strategies. Cold weather and indoor air pollution contribute to an increase in respiratory illnesses, making children more susceptible to pneumonia. Environmental conditions in Uzbekistan, including air quality, overcrowding, and limited access to clean water, can increase the risk of pneumonia in children may increase the risk. Exposure to solid fuel indoor smoke and poor ventilation in homes can further increase susceptibility to respiratory tract infections. Socio-economic

disparities play an important role in the prevalence and treatment of pneumonia in children in Uzbekistan. Poverty, malnutrition, and limited access to health care facilities prevent early detection and timely treatment of pneumonia, leading to more severe cases and poor outcomes. Limited access to health care facilities, especially in rural areas, can lead to delays in the diagnosis and treatment of pneumonia in children. To improve pneumonia outcomes in Uzbekistan, it is important to strengthen the health infrastructure, increase access to medical services, and promote medical information. Vaccination programs to combat pneumonia among children in Uzbekistan hygiene promotion, proper nutrition, and awareness of pneumonia symptoms and treatment are being conducted. Early detection through community health programs can help reduce the burden of pneumonia in children.

Conclusion:

Pneumonia remains an important public health problem for children in Uzbekistan under the influence of various environmental, socio-economic and health factors. By understanding the unique characteristics of pneumonia in children in Uzbekistan and implementing targeted prevention strategies, health authorities can try to reduce the burden of this respiratory infection and improve the health of children throughout the country.

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