

**SOCIAL CONDITIONALITY OF INCIDENCE IN THE POPULATION OF
FERGANA CITY**

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Abstract: We live in certain social, economic, social and cultural conditions that undoubtedly influence the level and nature of morbidity. The study of the health status of the population is carried out on the basis of various criteria. Taking these criteria into account when studying population morbidity is not enough; however, they must also be used in conjunction with factors affecting the health of the population [1,2,3]. The study of these conditions and factors when analyzing the morbidity of society makes it possible for health care institutions to determine the causes of pathology and develop the most effective preventive measures for these diseases.

Key words: heredity, congenital malformations, intrauterine intoxication, climate, weather, terrain, nature of vegetation and soil,

INTRODUCTION

The main factors determining the intensity and structure of morbidity and the health status of the population include:

- A) endogenous factors (heredity, congenital malformations, intrauterine intoxication, etc.);
- B) natural or environmental factors (climate, weather, terrain, nature of vegetation and soil, etc.)
- C) socio-economic factors (social system, degree of economic development, working conditions, living conditions, recreation, nutrition, level of education, culture, hygiene skills, upbringing, psychology, accessibility and level of medical care, etc.).

All of these factors influence collectively and are mutually determined, but each of them plays a significant role in the development of diseases[4,5,6].

But, we must take into account that in the formation of human health and subsequently the entire population, the decisive role belongs to social and hygienic factors. In modern times, there are two types of pathology, corresponding to two types of population reproduction. As a result of studying the structure and intensity of morbidity in the population of the city of Fergana, recently, specifically in recent times, there has been a sharp decrease in the frequency of some infectious, parasitic diseases and tuberculosis[7,8,9]. The leading place in pathology was taken by cardiovascular diseases, mental and nervous diseases, injuries and poisonings, influenza, diseases of the organs of vision and hearing, bones, joints and muscles. Malignant tumors, which rank second among causes of death, have a relatively small share in the structure of morbidity. Upon observation, it is determined that the material base of health is steadily growing[10,11,12]. This, however, does not mean that there are no factors in the social conditions of people's lives that adversely affect morbidity. It is enough to point out the severity of the housing problem, the lack of adequate nutrition, the imperfection of a number of technological processes in various industries, the pollution of

water, air, soil, etc. As a rule, morbidity is judged by the population's request for medical care. According to the study, this rate is much higher in urban populations than in rural areas. This is due to the fact that there are still differences in the level of medical care[13,14,15,16]. In the city, this indicator ranges from 1100-1300 per 1000 inhabitants, and in rural areas there are significantly low rates of 600-800 requests per 1000 population. To some extent, a factor such as the distance between the village and medical institutions plays a role in this situation.

Based on the results of a study of the morbidity rate of the population of the city of Fergana, it was revealed that in the structure of morbidity the first place is occupied by diseases of the blood organs and the educational system, of which anemia takes a share, followed by diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the endocrine system, mainly endemic goiter; diseases of the digestive system; hearing diseases; circulatory diseases, especially diseases associated with high blood pressure; diseases of musculoskeletal and connective tissue[16,17]; injuries and poisoning, etc. If you pay attention to the causes of the occurrence and development of the higher listed diseases, you will notice that they are all associated with a person's lifestyle. And social and hygienic factors are one of the most important components of lifestyle and influence human health. The basic patterns for the population as a whole are repeated across almost all age groups. Influenza and catarrh of the upper respiratory tract take first place in almost all age groups up to old age. Basic patterns of the structure of general morbidity[18,19]. Although it is impossible to speak of an absolutely stable structure of morbidity, nevertheless, a comparison of data for a number of cities allows us to consider the predominance of the listed groups of diseases in the composition of morbidity as the main pattern. It is obvious that this nature of the structure of appeal for nosological forms is mainly due to a violation of the relationship between the organism and the environment. All groups of diseases that give the highest frequency of treatment are precisely those diseases, the occurrence of which is mainly due to certain harmful environmental influences[20,21].

These are influenza, catarrh of the upper respiratory tract, adjacent to them, according to the conditions of occurrence, other diseases of the respiratory system and sore throat; diseases of the digestive system, among which the leading place is occupied by acute digestive disorders as a result of poor nutritional conditions; injuries as a result of external influences and diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, among which the main place belongs to pustular skin diseases. The latter are known to be a consequence of skin contamination, especially poorly treated minor injuries. The same is the importance of environmental factors and etiology of most diseases of the organs of vision, ear, nose and throat, as well as the peripheral nervous system. Along with acute ailments, which make up the bulk of diseases, diseases, although with a lower proportion, but representing severe health problems, are of great importance in assessing the health status of the population[22,23]. These long-term chronic diseases occupy a prominent place among the total number of days lost from work and especially among the causes of disability and mortality. These include diseases of the cardiovascular system, rheumatism, chronic diseases of the digestive system, peptic ulcers, liver diseases, and finally malignant neoplasms, primarily cancer.

CONCLUSION.

Therefore, early recognition of their active therapy using the most advanced methods of modern medicine are the main tasks of healthcare in the fight to prevent disability and prolong life. Thus, directly or indirectly, morbidity depends on the impact of unfavorable environmental factors. Analysis of the morbidity structure indicates, first of all, the priority importance of appropriate sanitary measures; the struggle to improve working conditions,

living conditions, nutrition, and compliance with occupational hygiene and safety requirements.

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