

HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF THE PROBABILITY OF DISABILITY OF THE
WORKING AGE POPULATION

BOQIJONOV FARRUKH AZIZJON OGLI

FERGHANA MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Abstract: This in the article big of age (18 years <) and to labor capable age (men 18-59 years old , women 18-54 years old) of the population in 2016-2020 disabled to be probability and them until 2050 forecast issues given .

Key words: Disability, to work capable, probability, prognosis, occupational hygiene, medical and social the examination.

Entrance: Disability and the problem of persons with disabilities are characterized by the fact that they constitute a large part of the social structure of society. Around the world More than 1 billion people suffer from disabilities. According to UN experts, people with disabilities make up 15% of the world's population.

The main part: The problems of maintaining and strengthening the health of the population of working age are among the priority directions of the state policy, which have a great impact on the state of social and economic development of all countries. One of the most important issues facing public health at the present time is the study of indicators of disability among the working-age population characterizing the health of the population and the causes, factors that cause them, the laws of their formation, and the development of preventive measures based on them.

Results and discussion: The probability of becoming disabled was calculated based on the application made by the total population of adults to the medical and social expertise commission of Fergana region in 2016-2020.

between 2016 and 2018 (per adult-years). This indicator was 0.0017 probability of becoming disabled for an average adult in the last five years in Fergana region (Table 1).

Table 1

Probability of becoming disabled among the elderly population in Fergana region in 2016-2020

Years	Probability of becoming disabled		
	Primary	Again	Total
2016	0.0011	0.0048	0.0059
2017	0.0017	0.0047	0.0064
2018	0.0023	0.0050	0.0073
2019	0.0022	0.0053	0.0075
2020	0.0021	0.0050	0.0071
Annual average	0.0017	0.0050	0.0067

In addition, the probability of disabled people of working age among the older population was calculated.

The analysis showed that the probability of the working-age population becoming disabled for the first time was the highest in 2016-2018, ranging from 0.0012 to 0.0025 , with an average of 0.0018. The probability of re-disability among the working-age population is higher than that of the general population, ranging from 0.0050 to 0.0058 in 2016-2019, with an average of 0.0055 (2- table).

2 - table

People of working age with disabilities

probability of being

Years	Probability of becoming disabled		
	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Again</u>	Total
2016	0.0012	0.0054	0.0066
2017	0.0018	0.0050	0.0069
2018	0.0025	0.0054	0.0078
2019	0.0024	0.0058	0.0083
2020	0.0022	0.0056	0.0080
Annual average indicator	0.0018	0.0055	0.0073

According to the results of the analysis, the probability of primary disability within one year, as well as the probability of disability of the population of working age according to the average rate over many years (5 years) and its re-disability the probability is also high compared to the whole population. The above probability of being disabled, tabular data, is a probabilistic model, which is of great practical importance. According to the probability model, it is possible to determine the absolute number of disabled people among different groups of the population. To do this, a certain number of the population is multiplied by the probability of having a disability corresponding to it.

Thus, the high probability of re-invalidation among the working-age population in Fergana region indicates that this age group of the population is in a dangerous group.

disabled people was predicted based on the data of the application to the commission of medical and social expertise of different population contingents (2016-2050) .

Population disability forecasting arithmetic growth method using take went _ In this to labor capable age population disability five average annual growth to past labor capable in yoh population registration of disability through is considered

The number of people of working age who were recognized as disabled for the first time is equal to 23.7% according to the average annual accumulation index, i.e. in 2016-2017 it was 2656-4013 people, and in 2017-2018 this indicator was 5408 -5396 people, and in 2020 it was equal to 5173 people. Their annual forecast is 5,802 in 2030, 6,431 in 2040, and 7,060 by 2050.

If the number of people of working age who are recognized as disabled again is 2.9% according to the average annual accumulation index, it is equal to 11733-11042 people in 2016-2017, 11827-12961 people in 2018-2019, and 13088 people in 2020. has been According to the forecasting results, in 2030-240 it was 13,427-13,766 people, and by 2050, this indicator is expected to reach 13,427 people.

The average annual indicator of the total number of persons with disabilities according to the accumulation index is equal to 6.7%, which includes 14,389-15,055 persons in 2016-2017, 17,235-18,357 persons in 2018-2019, In 2020, there were 18,261 people. According to the forecasting results, the total number of persons with disabilities will be 19,229-20,197 in 2030-2040, and this figure will reach 21,165 by 2050 (table 3).

Table 3

Forecast of disability of working-age population in Fergana region in 2016-2050

Years	First times those found to be disabled the number	Again disabled those found to be the number	Total
	Accumulation index 2 3.7 % _	Accumulation index 2.9 %	Accumulation index 6.7%
2016	2656	11733	14389
2017	4013	11042	15055
2018	5408	11827	17235

2019	5396	12961	18357
2020	5173	13088	18261
2030	5802	13427	19229
2040	6431	13766	20197
2050	7060	14105	21165

Conclusion. In conclusion, it should be noted that the very high indicators of the BNDT population of working age compared to the retirement age indicate that the population of working age is in the risk group. In order to solve this problem, the work of the medical and social expertise commission on the rehabilitation of the disabled and the development of individual rehabilitation programs for each disabled person of working age is of great importance. Also, it is very necessary to ensure that medical prevention of disability is included in the main direction in all links of the health care system, especially at the level of primary medical and sanitary care.

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