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EFFECTS OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE COVID-19 ON THE LUNGS

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Abstract: Among the most dangerous infectious diseases in the world, the connection of the coronavirus with infectious diseases (pneumonia), pathological conditions and measures to prevent their spread, in addition, which infectious diseases of Covid-19 have tendencies to be connected The development of the corona virus as a result of infectious diseases, the consequences of protein bonds with microbes, bacteria, viruses, the ways of transmission and the scope of the effects of diseases on each other were studied.

Keywords: Infectious process, infectious diseases, virus, Covid-19, pathological condition, pathology, incubation period, prodromal period, convalescence.

INTRODUCTION

The real causes of infectious diseases were discovered in the second half of the 19th century by L. Pasteur, R. Koch, I. I. Mechnikov and others proved by the works of scientists. Some diseases (cholera, dysentery, paratyphoid, dysentery, etc. intestinal infections) are transmitted through the digestive tract (water and food contaminated with feces of patients or unwashed hands touched by particles of these feces). Diseases (droplet infections) caused by small particles of mucus coming out when the patient coughs, sneezes, and speaks enter the respiratory tract with air (droplet infections) such as influenza, whooping cough, parotitis, diphtheria, measles, etc enters. Some diseases are transmitted by blood-sucking insects (lice, mosquitoes, fleas, ticks, ticks, etc.) (malaria, rash, regurgitation, encephalitis transmitted by ticks and mosquitoes, tick fever, etc.).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Each of the infectious diseases has its own characteristics of these periods. Germs of some infectious diseases, such as diarrhoea, remain in the affected body and are released into the surrounding environment. Immunity remains after many infectious diseases. For example, the clinical signs of the disease, the results of laboratory tests and epidemiological data are used to identify infectious diseases. Patients are treated in specially equipped infectious diseases hospitals. Preventive measures play a decisive role in the fight against infectious diseases. The most dangerous type of virus among infectious diseases was identified in 2019 and it was called the coronavirus. Our country, like every other country, is in a difficult situation. At that time, the following words of our president will help our people. ldi. Our people, who have experienced many difficult trials and good and bad days of this life, understand everything correctly and approach the issue consciously. Under the leadership of the mufti, religious scholars are praying for peace and healing for the sick and blessing our country. Regardless of nationality, language and religion, we are all united and we believe that these difficulties will definitely pass.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Today, many types of infectious diseases are known, each of them one of them has its own pathology, causes of origin, spread, ways of transmission and consequences of the disease. Infectious diseases were also encountered in ancient times. Smallpox, pestilence, cholera and other dangerous infectious diseases spread widely from time to time, killing millions of people

and causing a lot of destruction to the society. The nature of infectious diseases and their causes have been unknown for a long time.

The famous scientist and doctor of the Middle Ages, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, in his work "Al-Konun" suspects that the plague, smallpox, measles and other infectious diseases are caused by invisible animals. Infectious diseases play an important role in people's lives. To date, the number of known and studied infectious diseases on earth is more than 1060. Some of these are still widespread from time to time in the form of epidemics or even pandemics. That is why their harm to people's health and human society in general is very great.

The teaching of infectious diseases is closely related to microbiology, epidemiology, parasitology, immunology, experimental chemotherapy and pathological anatomy. Although infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic bacteria, viruses and single-celled simple animals, their emergence cannot be considered only as a result of the microbe's fight against the organism. The outbreak of infection is a complex socio-biological process, which depends on the result of the interaction between the microbe and the macroorganism. When a pathogenic bacterium enters the human body, pathological changes, the process of adaptation and protection occur, that is, an infectious disease develops. A disease does not necessarily develop after a pathogenic microbe enters the body. The relationship between a pathogenic microbe and the human body can be different, depending on the virulence of the microbe on the one hand, and on the susceptibility and reactivity of the human body to this disease on the other hand.

Infection (from the Latin word inficio, infeci, infectum - to infect, spoil, poison) is the entry and reproduction of pathogenic microbes, bacteria or viruses into the human or animal organism, and at the same time, they carry out complex processes with the organism. The infectious nature of bacteria and viruses formation in itself causes these complex processes, and this is an infectious process. The strains of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which causes the dangerous infectious disease COVID-19, were first identified in December 2019 [2]. The genome of the virus was first completely deciphered by the Chinese health services, and on January 10 it was presented to the public. On January 20, 2020, human-to-human transmission of the virus was confirmed in China's Guangdong Province. On January 30, 2020, WHO declared the outbreak a global public health emergency, and on February 28, 2020, WHO raised the global risk level from high to very high. On March 11, 2020, the epidemic was recognized as a disease with pandemic symptoms. Coronaviruses are enveloped RNA viruses that cause respiratory illnesses ranging in severity from the common cold to fatal pneumonia. Many coronaviruses, first discovered in poultry in the 1930s, cause respiratory, gastrointestinal, liver, and neurological diseases in animals.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the studied data and observations, we must clearly state that the formation of protein fibrin bonds with the disease of Covid-19 and pneumonia observed in the alveoli of the lungs is the reason for the strong damage of the lungs and the transition to a severe form of pneumonia. It was observed that the changes in each cell of the lung are damaged from one cell to another, and it was determined that it is transmitted by air droplets. As a conclusion, we can say that one of the urgent problems of our time is an acute infectious viral disease - coronavirus.

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