SJIF 2019: 5.222 2020: 5.552 2021: 5.637 2022:5.479 2023:6.563 2024: 7,805 eISSN:2394-6334 https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd Volume 11, issue 03 (2024)

HYGIENIC ANALYSIS OF HEALTH CONDITION OF CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE

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ABSTRACT: According to the WHO, health status is the achieved hormonal status of the child's mental, physical, spiritual and aesthetic development in accordance with age and gender.

The problem of studying and preventing the health condition of children and adolescents is one of the main problems at the state level today, therefore protecting and strengthening the health condition of the community is one of the main tasks facing the healthcare organizations of our country.

Keywords: Health status, hepatitis A, ARI, children and adolescents, preschool education.

INTRODUCTION

Today, functional changes in the state of health of the growing body are increasing year by year, one of the main reasons for this is the lack of proper organization of the daily routine, insufficient physical training and disordered nutrition. determined.

In recent years, despite the wide implementation of measures aimed at protecting the health of children and adolescents, reducing diseases and improving their physical development, today the level of some diseases among children and adolescents who live and study in our country is still high. remains.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Disease data of children of preschool age were analyzed based on the results of personal cards 026 form and the number of appeals. Disease data were studied and analyzed according to perechen klassov and rubric "Mejdunarodnoy statisticheskoy klassifikatsii bolezney i problem, svyazannix so zdorovem" (MKB-10). Their health status and morbidity were studied in family hospitals in their place of residence.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Despite the transition of the market economy, the opening of small sub-sectors, the number of diseases caused by the disruption of the daily routine among children in preschool educational institutions, the violation of eating culture, and the lack of various vitamins in the diet, especially vitamins of group A and B, is increasing day by day. is going This leads to the derailment of the laws of growth and development of children of preschool age, and specific changes in the educational system. In recent years, the number of children born due to H_1N_1 flu, AIDS and its consequences is increasing day by day.

During the inspection, one of the reasons for the sharp increase in the number of appeals among children of preschool education age is the fact that the routine of children of this age and

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its main components are not on track or non-compliance in preschool educational institutions and at home, the low level and quality of vaccination of children, incorrect Poor diet and lack of physical fitness are the cause of decreased immune system activity.

Medical service to the preschool educational institution is provided by a specialized family hospital in the Uchtepa district of Tashkent city.

Their annual work plan is available and approved.

The accounting procedure is carried out on the basis of the following documents.

History of children's development; children's personal account card; physical development evaluation journal; journal of returns of anthropometric examinations; Committee on Sanitary Epidemiologic Safety and Public Health Physician Visit Journal; product quality return book; quality return book of raw products; quality return book for cooked products; register of infectious diseases; notebook of somatic diseases; book of return of medical examination of employees; immunization record book; First aid kit return book; Record book of humanitarian assistance

Table 1-2 shows the prevalence of infectious diseases recorded in the register of diseases in preschool educational institution No. 20 in Uchtepa district of Tashkent city.

Table 1

The rate of spread of infectious diseases by individual diseases, %

(Total 430 checked)

Number of diseases	Absolute number	%, ratio
Hepatitis A	1	0.2%
ARI	14	3.25%
Total	15	3.48%

As can be seen from Table 1, the prevalence of infectious diseases among preschool children under control was 3.48%. Out of this, the incidence rate of hepatitis A type was 0.2%, and the incidence rate of ARI was 3.25%. When we take this from 100% of total infectious diseases, it was found that 6.6%, 93.3% were ARI.

Table 2 shows the prevalence of somatic diseases among children of pre-school age under control.

As can be seen from Table 2, the hygienic analysis of the prevalence of chronic diseases among children educated in a preschool educational institution showed that among children respiratory system diseases are in the first place, ARI is in the first place, brochitis is in the 2nd place, it was found that catarrhal angina took the 3rd place, and allergic diseases took the 4th place.

It was found that allergic diseases took the second place and the 5th place. The % prevalence of these diseases was found to be higher than other diseases by a wide margin.

Table 2

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Incidence rate of somatic diseases

The total number of examined children is 430

No	Name of diseases	Abs	%	
1	ARI	99	60.31%	
2	chronic tonsillitis	22	3.17%	
3	Bronchitis	114	16.47%	
4	Conjunctivitis	5	0.72%	
5	Streptodermia	8	1.15%	
6	Otitis	3	0.62%	
7	allergic diseases	25	3.6%	
8	surgical diseases	14	2.02%	
9	orthopedic diseases	10	1.44%	
10	catarrhal angina	73	10.5%	
	Total	692	100	

CONCLUSION

- 1. The prevalence of infectious diseases among children of preschool age was 3.48%, of which the prevalence of hepatitis A was 0.2%.
- 2. Among children educated in pre-school education institutions, among chronic diseases, respiratory system diseases take the first place, that is, ARI takes the first place, brochitis takes the 2nd place, catarrhal angina takes the 3rd place, 4th It was found that Rinni had allergic diseases.

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