

CLASSIFICATION OF THE MOST COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES TODAY

Djurayev Muzaffar Gulamovich

Department of infectious diseases, Andijan State Medical Institute,
Andijan, Uzbekistan

Abstract: Today, infectious diseases are increasing all over the world. The etiology, origin and treatment measures of these diseases are considered in this article.

Keywords: Infectious disease, method, treatment, diagnosis.

General facts:

- Immunization helps prevent morbidity, disability, and death from the following diseases: hepatitis A and B, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, polio, rubella, mumps, tetanus, tuberculosis, cervical cancer, diphtheria, rotavirus diarrhea, influenza, chicken pox, rabies, tick-borne encephalitis, yellow fever, hemophilic and meningococcal infections, infection, tularemia, leptospirosis, plague, cholera, brucellosis, anthrax, Q fever, typhoid fever, Sonne's dysentery.

- Global coverage of essential vaccinations remains stable - about 86% are vaccinated against whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, and polio.

- Rates of use of new vaccines are increasing.

- Immunization currently prevents 2 to 3 million deaths each year from diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and measles.

- Some 18.7 million infants around the world still do not receive essential vaccines.

The main directions of created vaccines:

- expanding the range of vaccine-preventable infections

- creation of complex vaccines that provide protection against several infections simultaneously

- use of new methods (reducing doses of preservatives, antigens, using immunostimulants, modern carriers, increasing the degree of purification, etc.).

Some facts about vaccine-preventable diseases: Tuberculosis comes in many forms and is often very difficult to detect.

A person can encounter **tuberculosis** infection at any age. The risk of developing the disease is significantly higher in children under three years of age and in older people, as well as in people with a weakened immune system (for example, patients with HIV/AIDS). Vaccination against tuberculosis does not protect against infection with the causative agent of tuberculosis, but it actually protects against the transition of a latent infection into an overt disease (in approximately 70% of those vaccinated), and almost 100% protects children from severe forms of tuberculosis: tuberculous meningitis, tuberculosis of bones and joints, severe forms of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Diphtheria - the severity of the disease is due to the extremely poisonous toxin that the diphtheria bacillus secretes. The disease can develop myocarditis with cardiac arrhythmia and heart failure, as well as swelling of the airways, which can be fatal. The manifestation of the disease among the population is restrained by high coverage of preventive vaccinations (more than 95%).

Whooping cough manifests itself as a "barking" cough over 4-8 weeks. This disease is most dangerous for children in the first year of life. Immunity is not passed on from mother to child. The most common of these, and the most common cause of death, is bacterial pneumonia. Convulsions and seizures may also occur. This is mainly due to a lack of oxygen in the brain during coughing attacks or due to the action of bacterial toxins.

Hemophilus influenza infection (Haemophilus influenza type b) causes the development of acute respiratory infections, bronchitis, otitis, and is one of the leading causes of meningitis and pneumonia among children under 5 years of age. Moreover, up to 80% of the isolated strains are resistant to antibiotics traditionally used in the world. The frequency of severe, crippling complications after an infection reaches 40%, and the mortality rate is 15%. In preschool institutions, 40% of children are carriers of Haemophilus influenzae. By the end of 2014, the Hib vaccine had been introduced in 192 countries.

Hepatitis B is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is believed that about 5% of the total population of the Earth are carriers of HbsAg (a marker of this infection). Transmission of the virus as a result of casual sex without a condom, intravenous drug use, when using other people's personal hygiene items (manicure, pedicure accessories, razors, piercings, tattoos), also occurs from mother to child during pregnancy or childbirth. Often HBV is asymptomatic and ends in cirrhosis or liver cancer. By the end of 2022, hepatitis B vaccine had been introduced nationally in 184 countries.

Human papillomavirus (cervical cancer virus) is the most common viral infection of the genital tract and can cause cervical and other types of cancer, as well as genital warts in men and women. The virus is very easily transmitted from person to person; by the age of 50, eight out of ten women are carriers of the papilloma virus. The presence of the virus increases the risk of developing precancerous conditions by sixty times. By the end of 2022, the human papillomavirus vaccine had been introduced in 63 countries.

Measles is a highly contagious disease; you can become infected even by entering a room where a sick person was present a few hours ago. Measles occurs with a high fever and can be complicated by severe pneumonia, blindness, encephalitis, and even death. By the end of 2022, 85% of children under two years of age had received one dose of measles vaccine, and 154 countries had included a second dose as part of their routine immunization programmes.

Mumps is a highly contagious disease, usually mild, accompanied by painful swelling of the parotid glands, headaches and muscle pain. Dangerous complications: meningitis, hearing loss, infertility. By the end of 2022, mumps vaccine had been introduced nationally in 121 countries.

Rubella usually occurs in a mild form in children. Complications after rubella occur more often in adults; approximately 70% of women who have had rubella develop arthritis, and rarely, encephalitis. Children may develop bleeding problems. Rubella is dangerous when the fetus is infected in early pregnancy - this can lead to fetal death or congenital rubella syndrome with damage to the brain, heart, eyes and ears. By the end of 2022, rubella vaccine had been introduced nationally in 140 countries.

Tetanus is caused by a toxin of bacteria that multiplies in dirty wounds and poorly treated umbilical cords. Severe muscle cramps and convulsions can lead to serious consequences and death. By the end of 2022, tetanus prophylaxis had been introduced in 103 countries. As a result of immunization, about 83% of newborn children were protected.

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