

**MEASURES TO COMBAT INFECTIOUS DISEASES (VIRAL
HEPATITIS) IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS RESULTS
(EXAMPLE OF 1950-1980)**

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Annotation

In this article, the spread of infectious diseases is based on a number of natural conditions, the essence of the state's socio-economic policy, in particular, the material life of the population, the government's policy in the field of health care, the extent of the spread of sanitary knowledge among the population, residential areas, the sanitary condition of cities and districts, the close connection with such issues as environment and ecology, supply of clean drinking water, food consumption level of the population has been reflected.

Keywords: infectious disease, hepatitis, viral, jaundice, epidemic, special hospital, treatment.

The peoples of the world have suffered greatly from infectious diseases in all historical periods. The origin and spread of this type of disease is related to a number of factors, such as climatic features, natural conditions, the solution of socio-economic issues in a particular country, in particular, the establishment of sanitary education work by the state, the state of preventive measures, the ecological condition of the area, the sanitary conditions of residential areas, condition, availability of clean drinking water and sewage system, organization of measures for treatment of infectious diseases are among these.

In various cities of the republic, the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions of food stores and public catering establishments served as one of the main factors in the widespread spread of infectious diseases. For example, in 1970, when the food store No. 64 belonging to the Chilonzor district food trade association of Tashkent city (manager Zaynutdinov) was inspected, it was found to be in an unsanitary condition. In the store, people who did not pass medical examination traded with customers. Although the city sanitary-epidemiological station did not allow the activity of this store, they continued to work. Also, the above situation was observed in stores No. 3, 20, 16, 13, 22, 28, 53, 58 in Tashkent[11].

During the years of Soviet power, measures were taken to combat viral hepatitis, one of the most widespread infectious diseases, and the work of recording this disease in the country began in the 50s of the 20th century. In 1950, 133,170 people were registered with this disease in the Union, and in 1989, 910,000 people suffered from jaundice [1]. Among the allied republics, Uzbekistan is one of the regions where yellow disease is widespread, and strong air pollution, the use of harmful chemicals in agriculture, and violation of sanitary and hygienic rules created favorable conditions for the spread of the disease. For example, in Surkhandarya region, 3885 people were registered with viral hepatitis in 1962, and the number of patients increased by 20-25% compared to the previous year[2]. In the first 9 months of 1966, the

number of people suffering from jaundice in Sariosia district increased by 74.2% compared to the previous year, and in 1968, the disease increased 3, 4 times in Shargun fortress of the district [3].

One of the main factors in the increase of viral hepatitis was the fact that patients were not admitted to hospitals on time. Most of the people infected with viral hepatitis turned to the doctor after the appearance of yellowing of the skin, after passing the treatment period of the disease [4].

The headquarters of the fight against viral hepatitis and the emergency commission against the epidemic worked in the regions of Uzbekistan. More cases of transmission of jaundice type "V" through medical equipment have been detected, but no measures have been taken to prevent this. In 1976, 2 out of 10 syringe decontamination points were operating in Kashkadarya region. 20-25 percent of the demand for syringes of the region's population was satisfied[5].

In 1981, the decision of the Ministry of Health of the USSR No. 752 "On strengthening measures for the prevention of viral hepatitis" was adopted. In order to organize the implementation of this decision, the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the UZSSR "On the necessary measures that cannot be delayed for the prevention of viral hepatitis in the Uzbek SSR" was adopted [6].

Jaundice disease and its prevention and elimination have become one of the most urgent tasks of the republican and regional leadership, health workers. Because the incidence of this disease has increased in Uzbekistan compared to other regions. In April 1981, the order of the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan "On urgent measures to prevent viral hepatitis in Uzbekistan" was announced.

In September 1981, a special brigade of the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan conducted investigations to study the details of the spread of viral hepatitis in 6 regions of the republic. The results of the inspection were discussed in January 1982 at the board of the Republican Sanitary and Epidemiological Council and the Ministry of Health of the USSR [7].

In order to prevent the viral hepatitis disease, campaigning activities through all directions of the mass media were intensified. In 1982, 16 programs on television and 12 broadcasts on national radio were devoted to the fight against viral hepatitis. In addition, 9,641 performances, 2,146 film screenings, 339 articles, 30,000 copies of pamphlets were published in different regions of the republic this year, and 1,168 meetings were held with the population on this issue [8].

During this period, some progress was made in the fight against viral hepatitis in the city of Tashkent. 2000 treatment places for viral hepatitis patients were created in city hospitals[9].

Doctors of Uzbekistan have achieved a number of successes in the treatment of infectious diseases. Viral hepatitis (jaundice) is a widespread infectious disease in the provinces, and despite the fact that treatment departments and special hospitals for this disease are established in every district and city, many patients turn to doctors in search of treatment [10]. The majority of those infected with jaundice were children, and the environment in hospitals was not very comfortable for them. Especially if we take into account that in some cases this disease is caused by severe fear of children, and children being treated in hospitals experienced strong emotional experiences while receiving drip injections, which in turn had a negative effect on

their recovery. The doctors treated the child in mild ways without affecting the child's psyche. They used different treatment methods depending on the period of onset of the disease. If a child has had jaundice for a long time, it is treated by crushing a small vein under the tongue. In cases where the disease is just beginning, a different treatment method is used. Doctors have paid great attention to diet in the treatment of viral hepatitis. Depending on when the disease began, it was prescribed to eat only boiled water and stale bread for 5 to 10 days. From 3 to 6 months, the patient is forbidden to eat strong food and sweets such as eggs, mutton, nut kernels. During this period, the patient is recommended to drink various liquids that help to clean the liver, to drink watermelon, pea and chicken soup, sweet pomegranate water continuously. The most famous doctor in Kashkadarya region was master Shukur Baba Otamurodov, who was known as "Kasonlik doctor". He was born in Koson in 1932. He learned the medical profession from his father and grandfather and helped thousands of people during his career by treating patients with the best of his abilities. Grandfather Shukur has nearly forty years of experience in treating jaundice, and he made an accurate diagnosis and helped them recover as much as he could[12].

Thus, infectious diseases were widespread in Uzbekistan during the Soviet period, and epidemics occasionally occurred in the regions. The origin of this situation was caused primarily by the lack of sanitary education, the excessive use of various toxic chemicals in agriculture, the acute problems of providing the population with clean drinking water, the deterioration of ecology, and other similar factors. The protection of human health depends to a large extent on the extent to which clean drinking water supply and sewage services are established, and although certain works were carried out in this regard in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era, the material funds allocated for the transfer of clean drinking water pipelines and the errors in their development and due to shortcomings, the indicator of providing the population with clean drinking water was at a very low level. In the villages of the republic, a large part of the population consumed water from open water bodies, that is, streams and canals.

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