



THE ROLE OF WATER QUALITY IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Sherko'zieva G.F.

Jalolov N.N.

Toshpulatov B.M.

Daniyarova N.Kh.

Turakhodjaeva D.

Tashkent State Medical University

Abstract

This article studies the dynamics of infectious diseases and water quality indicators related to water quality over time. Water is of important epidemiological importance, and a number of intestinal infections can be spread through water: typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, dysentery, viral hepatitis A, and cholera. In 2018-2019, more cases of disease were recorded among the population than in other years of observation.

Keywords: Amoebiasis , population, cholera, hepatitis, hygiene, morbidity, water, infectious diseases,

Introduction

In recent years, our country has been implementing consistent reforms in the field of water use, including water supply and water discharge, with comprehensive measures taken to ensure the rational use of water, its quality and safety, as well as the introduction of modern innovative systems for accounting for water consumption. However, due to global climate change, the duration of dry seasons in the republic is increasing, the area of snow reserves in the mountains is decreasing, and the frequency of water shortages is increasing, which in turn leads to an increase in the risk of water shortages. In this regard, strong legislation has been created in this regard, in particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the management of water resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to increase the level of provision



of the population with drinking water and improve its quality” is also reflected in the decree. As we know, a person cannot live without water for a long time, because water is involved in all vital functions of the human body: it is part of all organs and tissues, and the main processes that ensure the life of humans and animals take place in a liquid environment. Water is of great and important sanitary and hygienic importance, without it it is impossible to keep the body and rooms clean, cook food, wash clothes, and meet household needs. Water is of important epidemiological importance, a number of intestinal infections can spread through water: typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, dysentery, viral hepatitis A, and cholera.

When studying the incidence of diseases associated with drinking water among the population, we studied diseases transmitted through the environment, in particular infectious diseases, and the following results were obtained: dysentery is one of the most widespread infectious diseases among the population through drinking water. Dysentery or diarrhea is an acute infectious disease that is accompanied by damage to the large intestine (frequent diarrhea and abdominal pain) and intoxication of the body (loose stool, fatigue, headache, fever, nausea, sometimes vomiting) and occurs all over the world. Depending on the type of dysentery pathogen found in humans, bacterial dysentery and amebiasis are distinguished, while dysentery bacteria are released into the external environment with the patient's feces and contaminate external objects, posing a threat to public health. Dysentery microbes can persist from several days to 2-3 months. A healthy person becomes infected when they consume water, fruits, vegetables, or food contaminated with disease-causing bacteria.

Results Obtained

Based on the above, we retrospectively analyzed the incidence of this disease in the population over the years and obtained the following results: In 2017, 1 case (376 cases in the republic), 2018, 2 cases (170 cases in the republic), 2019, 2 cases (145 cases in the republic), and 52 cases in 2020. Acute intestinal diseases: 24 cases (3788 cases in the republic) in 2017, 43 cases (2660 cases in the



republic), 14 cases (2598 cases in the republic), and 18 cases (1657 cases in the republic) in 2020.

Conclusion

From the results obtained, we can conclude that in 2018-2019, the number of cases of dysentery was higher than in other years of observation. Therefore, to prevent dysentery, it is necessary to keep the living quarters clean, strengthen sanitary control over food enterprises and water networks, eliminate mosquitoes, strictly observe personal hygiene rules, wash fruits and vegetables in clean water, etc. Providing the population, especially in rural areas, with clean drinking water is an important social measure not only in the prevention of dysentery, but also in the prevention of all acute intestinal diseases.

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