



Prevalence of Digestive Diseases among the Population

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Abstract: In this article, as of April 1, 2023, in the Surkhandarya region, information and conclusions are given about the prevalence of diseases of the digestive organs among the population and some related disorders.

Keywords: Malnutrition, urban population, digestion, analyzed, prevention.

Relevance of the study. Diseases of the digestive system take one of the leading places among diseases of internal organs. The digestive system is always affected by various factors of the environment - the nature of food, work and living conditions [2].

Diseases of digestive organs are widespread among people living on Earth today, and they are suffering from certain types of these diseases.

As of January 1, 2022, diseases of the digestive system accounted for the highest rates of diseases diagnosed for the first time in our Republic, and 11,000 of every 100,000 people have this disease. In particular, as of April 1, 2023, among the residents of the Surkhandarya region, which is located in the south of the Republic of Uzbekistan, diseases of the digestive organs made up 3.1%, and this disease is widespread mainly among the rural population [1].

Malnutrition is one of the factors causing diseases of the digestive organs among the rural population. For this reason, today we took into account the relevance of this disease and conducted research.

The purpose of the study. Determination of prevalence rate of diseases of digestive organs among the population of Surkhandarya region as of April 1, 2023 and scientific justification.

Research materials and methods. In our study, as of April 1, 2021-2023, diseases of the digestive organs were studied among the residents of Surkhandarya region.

Case control method and statistical research methods were used in conducting the research.

Discussion of research results. It contains the summarized results of the examination of some groups of the elderly population according to the statistical form of our analysis conducted in 2021-2023 in all regions of the Surkhandarya region. At the first stage, a unified methodology for assessing the procedure for medical examination and the availability and probability of OP specialists during the medical examination was developed [3].

During the second stage of the medical examination, 18-29-year-olds, 65-year-olds and women were selected, and a total of 1,000 people underwent a medical examination.

Differences between men and women in the age structure of the citizens who participated in the survey among the population who participated in the medical examination were determined.

Among the population of the region, diseases of the digestive organs make up 3.1%, 10% of the population aged 18-29, 8.1% of the population aged 65 and over, and 10.7% of women are found to be infected with this disease.

Diseases of the digestive organs make up 4.4% of the population living in villages, of which 57% are women with diseases of the digestive organs.

44.5% of the population of the region were diagnosed with a disease of the digestive organs for the first time, that is, those who did not suffer from this disease before, as a result of an examination or examination, 6.33% of them were 18-25 years old, 65 years and older 4.76% and women made 33.4%.

Among the population of the region, it was found that the disease of digestive organs is more common among the rural population than among the urban population. It was reported that this indicator is higher than 60% among those detected for the first time. 60.8% of women living in rural areas of the province were diagnosed with this disease for the first time.

In conclusion, the rate of occurrence of diseases of the digestive organs among the residents of Surkhandarya region is higher among the residents of the villages than among the residents of the city. When analyzing the population of the region by gender, it was found that women are more affected by this disease.

In order to reduce the diseases of the digestive organs among the urban and rural population, the incidence rate would have been reduced if preventive measures were developed, and comprehensive educational work was carried out among the population by students of advanced medical schools and general practitioners.

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