



Medical and Social Aspects of Epidemiological Analysis and Prevention of the Population Living with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus

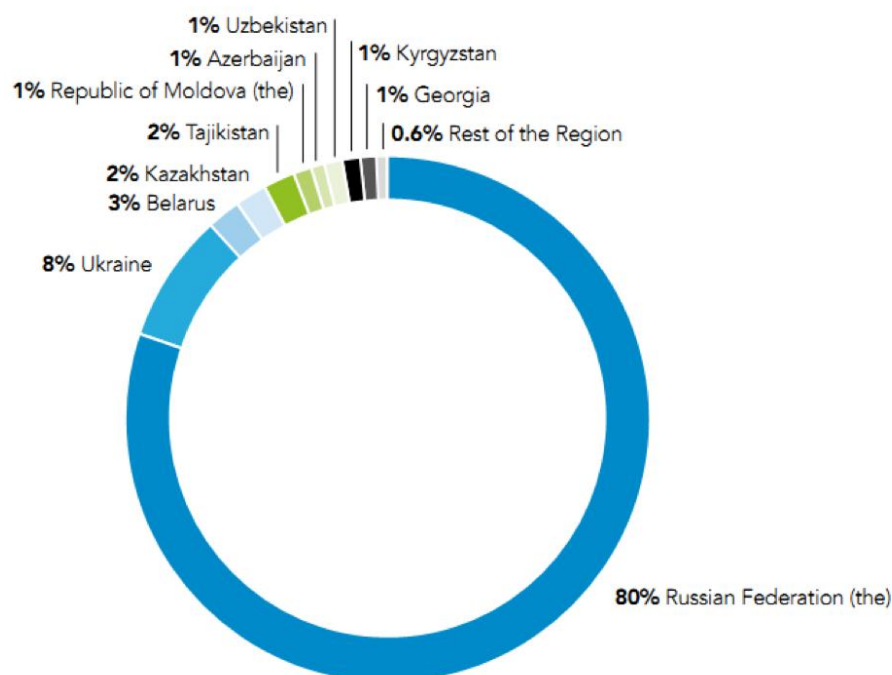
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The urgency of the problem. HIV infection/AIDS occupies a special place among the many problems of modern health care. The reason for this is the pandemic spread of the infection, the severe socio-economic consequences of its epidemic, expensive treatment, and the lack of means of specific prevention so far [L. Bollinger, J.Stover, 1999; S.S. Bloom et al., 2000; S.Dixon, S.McDonald, J.Roberts, 2002). According to experts of the joint UN program on HIV/AIDS

(UNAIDS) and WHO specialists, there are currently more than 42 million HIV-infected, of which only in 2002[8,9]

5 million people became infected [A.Buve et al., 2001; D. In loom et al., 2002;

P.Piot, 2002 and others]. At the end of the last century, the epidemic affected the region of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Already at the very beginning of the 21st century, the rate of infection spread in the republics of the former USSR acquired an epidemic character. Russia itself is part of this region, where the epidemic is [5] growing fastest in the world, and the number of newly registered infections has almost doubled every year since 1998. In 2001, about 83,000 new HIV diagnoses were registered, and up to 90% of them were related to intravenous drug use. In the period from 1995 to 2001. the total number of HIV-infected people has grown 164 times, with the number of infected people detected over the past three years making up the absolute majority of the final figure at the end of 2002 (80%).[6,7]



Country distribution of new HIV cases in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region in 2013



Gain insight into modern patterns epidemic process of HIV infection on each individual administrative territory is possible only with a comprehensive assessment

HIV/AIDS prevalence rates; definition values of the leading ways and factors of infection, morbidity levels AIDS and its mortality, the role of HIV-1 genetic variants, determining the development of the epidemic in risk groups, performance ongoing preventive measures.

Purpose of the study:

Conducting an epidemiological analysis of the population living with the human immunodeficiency virus, studying the epidemiological characteristics, determining the medical and social aspects of optimizing the prevention of the spread of the virus.

Research objectives:

1. Carrying out a comparative epidemiological analysis and assessment of the medical and social aspects of the population living with the human immunodeficiency virus, by age, gender, place of residence (on the example of Bukhara and Navoi regions)
2. Carrying out short-term and long-term forecasting by conducting a comparative analysis of the ways of transmission of the virus in the population living with the human immunodeficiency virus.
3. To study and evaluate the effectiveness of treatment outcomes by analyzing the treatment outcomes of the population living with the human immunodeficiency virus.
4. Development of ways to optimize the primary and secondary prevention of human immunodeficiency syndrome, taking into account the epidemiological features of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus.

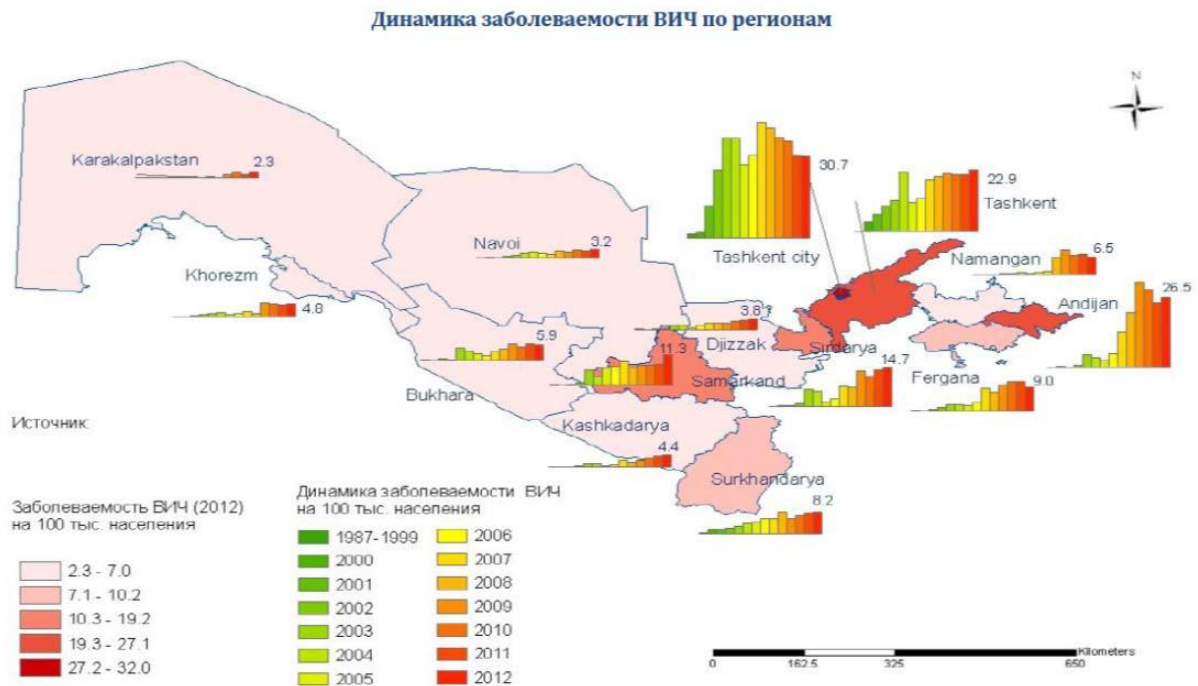
Materials and methods: Features of the spread of HIV infection were studied in all administrative entities, including the city of Bukhara. The source material for the study of epidemiological and statistical data on HIV infection was the data of the Republican AIDS Center for 2000-2022. Data on the size of the population of the regions of the republic were obtained from the official website of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan www.stat.uz. Statistical processing of the material was carried out using Excel 2010, Statistica 6.0. Correlation analysis was carried out according to the method of Karl Pearson.

Results and discussion.[8, 9, 10]

Today, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the estimated number of People Living with HIV is 54,000 according to Spectrum estimates (2018), the registered number is 42,425 people. According to national monitoring data: HIV-infection is kept at a concentrated stage, i.e. prevalent among key populations. In total, 3,983 cases of HIV infection were registered during the year, of which 2,291 (57.5%) were men and 1,692 (42.5%) were women. When analyzing cases of HIV infection by [7,9] transmission routes, it was found: sexual route - 2916 (73.2%), parenteral route - 726 (18.2%), vertical route - 7 cases (1.3%). When examining people who stayed outside their permanent place of residence for more than 3 months, 543 cases of HIV infection were detected, and among newlyweds - 332 cases. During the reporting period, 1161 cases of HIV infection were detected among persons examined for clinical indications. All measures to combat HIV infection are carried out on the basis of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ZRU-353 "On counteracting the spread of the disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV infection)" dated 23.09.2013. The coordinating body for all activities on HIV infection is the Republican AIDS Center, which is subordinated vertically to the Agency for Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare to



the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In recent years, there has been progress in the implementation of measures to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS.



Dynamics of morbidity in the Republic

Conclusions. A trend towards a decrease in the incidence rate was noted, despite the high incidence rates. The main route of transmission of HIV infection remains parenteral, but there is an annual decrease in its share. An increase in the sexual route of infection is noted. The ratio of men and women was 2:1 (previously it was 3:1), which is associated with an increase in the sexual route of infection. The main age category of HIV-infected people has not changed: 20–39 years. The transition of the epidemic from high-risk groups to all segments of the population was revealed. The number of deaths from HIV infection continues to rise.

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