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SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF VIOLENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL

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Annotation: Acute respiratory viral infections are a common group of acute infectious diseases caused by viruses of similar origin. They are mainly caused by damage to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. The causative agents of acute respiratory diseases include adenoviruses, parainfluenza viruses, coronaviruses, rhinoviruses, and other viruses. One such viral infection was reported in December 2019 in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, an epidemic of pneumonia of unknown origin, i.e. coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The global spread of COVID-19 and the deaths of thousands of people due to this disease led the World Health Organization to declare March 12, 2020 a pandemic. The virus was first reported in Uzbekistan on March 15, 2020. To date, countries around the world have been hit hard by the pandemic. Examples include rising poverty, loss of life, and economic backwardness.

Key words: COVID-19, pandemic, PCR test, antigen test, SARS-COV-2, quarantine, isolation.

INTRODUCTION

Since the emergence of the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, scientists have been arguing about its origin. SARS-CoV-2 is believed to be a product of laboratory manipulation. However, genetic data do not support this hypothesis and have shown that SARS-CoV-2 does not derive from the previously known genetic structure of the virus.

Acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) was discovered in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China in January 2020. Since then, the virus has spread throughout the world, infecting 527,000,000 people and killing 6,028,000. In Uzbekistan, 239,000 cases of disease have been identified, of which 1,637 citizens have died. The current coronavirus disease is a global emergency, as its high rate of spread and high death rate have caused severe disruption. The number of people infected with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the causative agent of COVID-19, has grown rapidly around the world. Patients with COVID-19 can develop mainly pneumonia, severe symptoms of acute respiratory distress syndrome, and multiple organ failure.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The coronavirus infection, COVID-19, affects different groups of people in different ways. Most infected people have mild to moderate illness and do not require hospitalization. SARS-CoV-2 disrupts normal immune responses, leading to weakened immune systems and uncontrolled inflammatory responses in patients with COVID-19. These patients have lymphopenia, activation and dysfunction of lymphocytes,

abnormalities of granulocytes and monocytes, high levels of cytokines, increased immunoglobulin G and total antibodies. Commonly observed symptoms:

- temperature increase;
- cough;
- fatigue;
- loss of sense of smell and taste;
- Conditions observed in some infected people:
- sore throat;
- headache;
- various painful sensations;
- diarrhea;
- skin rashes or changes in skin color;
- eye redness;

RESEARCH RESULTS

When determining the place of treatment depending on the patient's condition, depending on the severity of the patient's symptoms and the medical resources available in the region, monitoring patients and

Different treatment areas can be selected for isolation. According to the Chinese guidelines, the specific classification is as follows:

- A) Asymptomatic cases: they are unconfirmed and should not be considered as new cases. The main treatment is a 14-day centralized quarantine and follow-up monitoring by the local health department.
- If there is isolation at home in these cases, household members must be in another room or keep a distance of at least 1 meter from the quarantined person;
- B) Suspicious cases: self-care patients aged 65 years with no underlying medical conditions such as respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease and mental health problems are voluntarily healthy. they must go to a health facility. During the quarantine observation, they must stay in one room and not leave the room randomly;
- C) Mild cases: if present, they are treated in a cabin hospital or at home if hospitalization is not possible due to the number of patients in the health system. In this case, they should be watched and cared for by family members. If patients are in the same room, the distance between the beds should not be less than 1.2 meters, and the room should be equipped with its own equipment;
- D) Severe or very severe cases: patients initially diagnosed as critically ill should be immediately admitted to the intensive care unit for treatment. Patients whose condition has changed from mild to severe, after a doctor's consultation before admission to the hospital and mobile screening in the hospital or at home, they are important hospital follow-up and

Should be transferred to the treatment area;

DISCUSSION

A nasal swab test for COVID-19. This test is an accurate and reliable test for diagnosing COVID-19. Two types of results can be obtained from the test: positive or negative. If the person tested positive, it means

that he has COVID-19. On the other hand, when the test gives a negative result, it means that he does not have COVID-19. Test results are usually available within 24 hours of sample collection, but sometimes it may take several days for the sample to reach the laboratory. An antigen test detects proteins on the surface of the virus called antigens. The result of this test usually takes 15 to 30 minutes. Rapid antigen tests give accurate results when used a few days after the onset of the disease. The antigen test is usually faster, but less sensitive than the PCR test.

CONCLUSION

Covid-19 infection can bring the entire body system to an unprecedented state. It causes the body's immunity to decrease. Traditionally, 70% of infectious diseases are specifically tested and detected in laboratories. During the COVID-19 pandemic, this contribution is even higher and close to 100%, because decisions such as admitting, isolating or responding to a patient are made based on laboratory results. . Patients with Covid-19 show lymphopenia and high cytokine levels, which are the main symptoms of disease progression. Therefore, improving lymphopenia and reducing inflammation is an effective therapeutic approach for patients with COVID-19. The best way to protect yourself from the disease is to follow the rules of personal hygiene, avoid contact with infected patients, follow the rules of proper nutrition, use gauze masks and it is recommended to get one of the vaccines against COVID19.

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