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SOCIO-MEDICAL ASPECTS OF CHILDREN'S DISABILITY

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Annotation: This article provides information and conclusions about the disability of children in Sariosiyo, Denov, Uzun districts of the Surkhandarya region of Uzbekistan, as well as information about the growing trend of children's disability today and its most important causes.

Key words: child disability, childhood disease, congenital disability, acquired disability.

Introduction. Childhood disability is one of the most important medical and social problems of our country and the world community. Today, throughout the world, there is a growing trend of childhood disability, the most important reasons for which are the presence of environmental problems in many countries, worsening socio-economic conditions, declining living standards and deteriorating nutrition [2,3].

Disability, along with indicators of morbidity, physical development, and a group of medical and demographic criteria, is an important indicator of the health status of the child population.

For sound planning and effective operation of the system of medical and social assistance to disabled children and their families, it is necessary, first of all, to know about the prevalence of the phenomenon being studied and the structure of childhood disability.

In recent years, we have observed significant negative changes in public health, characterized by a deterioration in both medical-demographic and medical-statistical indicators [1,2,4].

In connection with the above, doctors and scientists are seriously concerned about the decline in the level of physical development of children, the increase in morbidity rates and, of course, the increase in disability. All of these aspects determine the special social significance of the problem being studied, namely, childhood disability.

Goal of the work. This article examines the socio-medical aspects of childhood disability in the Surkhandarya region as a systemic parameter of public health.

Material and methods. The analysis was carried out on the basis of statistical collections of the Statistics Committee of Surkhandarya region. We used statistical and "event-control" research methods [4].

In the Sariosiysky, Uzunsky and Denovsky districts of the Surkhandarya region, the influence of risk factors on the morbidity and mortality of young children was studied separately for each age group using the "incident-control" method of studying children with disabilities.

Results. The number of children with congenital malformations was: boys - 12.6% and girls - 16.9%, total: 29.5%. The number of disabled children was 32.8% boys and 37.7% girls, total: 70.5%.

Based on the results of a survey conducted by age and gender of children with disabilities in the Sariosi, Uzun and Denau districts of the Surkhandarya region, the following indicators were identified.

Disabled children under 16 years of age registered by the Medical Association of the Sariosi region accounted for 9.3% in the Surkhandarya region, of which 55% were disabled boys and 45% of disabled girls in the Sariosi region.

Disabled children under 16 years of age registered by the Uzun District Medical Association accounted for 8.2% of the region's population, of which 8.3% were boys and 91.7% were girls in the Uzun District. Registered by the Denau District Medical Association, children under the age of 16 accounted for 16.9% of the region's population, of which 42.8% are disabled boys and 57.2% are disabled girls in the Denau District.

When studying the lifestyle and living conditions of families of children with disabilities in the Sariosi, Uzun and Denau districts of the Surkhandarya region, the frequency of congenital and acquired disorders in girls was higher than in boys.

Diseases of the nervous system leading to disability in children accounted for 24.3%, including 59.2% for boys and 40.8% for girls.

Inability to fully lead a healthy lifestyle in families with disabilities, neglect of caring for young children, lack of knowledge of child care due to early marriages, poor water quality, low caloric intake of food, more pollution than in other areas, high levels of stress in families lead to disability of newborns and growing children.

Conclusions. Based on research results, it is necessary to develop and implement scientifically based preventive measures aimed at reducing child poverty and improving the quality of medical, social and nursing care for children with disabilities. Early identification of risk factors affecting the child’s disability is necessary, including clinical supervision and timely medical examination, as well as a qualitative improvement in the work of nurses.

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