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DEMAND TRENDS FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES IN ANDIJAN REGION

Abstract: The article examines the demand for medical and social services in the Andijan region, the spread of diseases in the region and their causes, as well as measures taken to combat diseases.

Keywords: Healthcare, Andijan region, hospital, service, infectious and non-communicable diseases, diagnostics, diabetes, cancer, tuberculosis.

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ТЕНДЕНЦИИ СПРОСА НА МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ И СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ УСЛУГИ В АНДИЖАНСКОМ РЕГИОНЕ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается спрос на медицинские и социальные услуги в Андижанском регионе, распространение заболеваний в регионе и их причины, а также меры, принимаемые для борьбы с болезнями.

Ключевые слова: Здоровоохранение, Андижанская область, больница, услуги, инфекционные и неинфекционные заболевания, диагностика, диабет, онкологические заболевания, туберкулёз.

Introduction. Number of enterprises in the field of health care and social services As of April 1, 2023, the number of registered enterprises and organizations in the field of health care and social services was 12,368, with a growth rate of 171.7% compared to the corresponding period in 2019. As of October 1, 2023, the number of operating enterprises was 10,873, and their

distribution by region is as follows *figure 1*. The volume of healthcare services As of January-August 2023, the volume of healthcare services amounted to 5,298.7 billion soums, an increase of 105.6% compared to the same period last year.

The share of this type of service in the total volume of market services provided was 1.8%. As of January-July 2023, the volume of healthcare services amounted to 2,098.3 billion soums, or 2.1% of the total volume of market services provided. Measures aimed at developing healthcare infrastructure In 2023, the number of enterprises and organizations registered in the field of healthcare and social services amounted to 12,368, with a growth rate of 171.7% compared to the corresponding period of 2019.

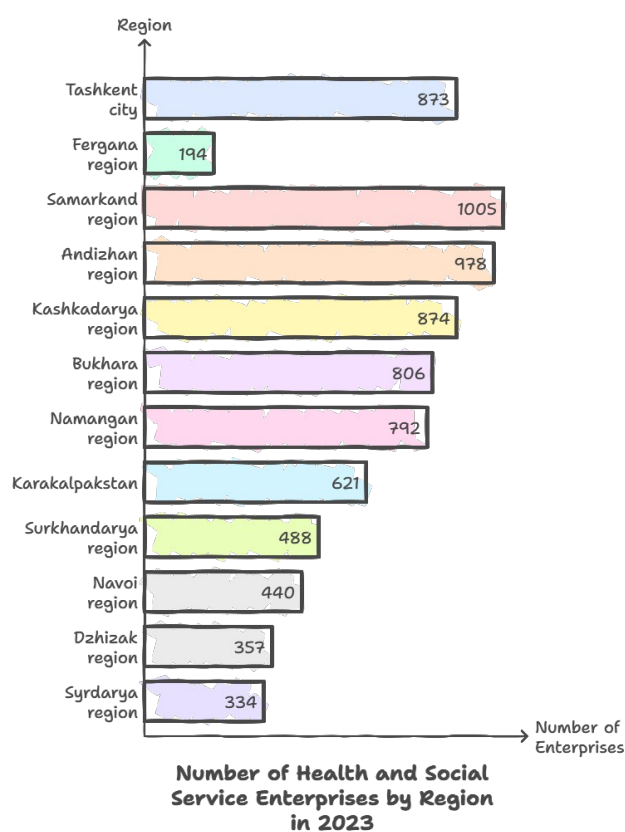


Figure 1. *The Ministry of health was prepared on the basis of Statistics.*

As of October 1, 2023, the number of operating enterprises is 10,873, and their distribution by region is as follows: Tashkent city: 2,087, Fergana region: 1,194, Samarkand region: 1,005, Andijan region: 978, Tashkent region: 874

Kashkadarya region: 806 Bukhara region: 792 Namangan region: 706, Khorezm region: 621, Republic of Karakalpakstan: 488, Surkhandarya region: 440, Navoi region: 357, Jizzakh region: 334, Syrdarya region: 191. The economic situation of the region and the development of health infrastructure affect the health of the population. The development of industry and agriculture increases environmental threats, and the efficiency of health infrastructure plays an important role.

Main part. The number of hospital institutions operating in Andijan region has increased from 92 in 2010 to 179 today. In particular, the number of hospital institutions operating in Andijan city increased from 43 in 2010 to 70 by 2023, while the number of hospital institutions operating in Khanabad city increased from 2 in 2010 to 5 by 2023.

The following factors affect the ecological situation in the region. Air pollution is observed as a result of industrialization, the development of industries such as textile and machine building in the region. The use of pesticides and mineral fertilizers in the cultivation of cotton and other agricultural products leads to pollution of soil and water resources. The main types of diseases in the region and their geographical distribution In 2022, a total of 2,328.7 thousand diseases were registered in outpatient clinics of Andijan region. Of these, 18 and older: 64.0%, 15–17 years old: 7.8%, 14 years old: 28.2%, The main types of diseases are infectious diseases, intestinal infections, respiratory diseases.(Fig.2.)

Adverse events, allergic reactions, toxic reactions. Geographical distribution of social diseases: drug addiction, alcoholism Infectious and social diseases are more common in urban areas. Respiratory diseases and allergic reactions are more common in rural areas. Regional analysis of diseases in the region was carried out on the basis of statistical data, in this process special attention is paid to the analysis of high disease rates and health infrastructure in the regions. Despite the above-mentioned effective activities to protect the

health of the population, a number of issues in the region require expert attention.

In particular, the main diseases prevalent in Andijan region are malaria - common in tropical and subequatorial climate regions. Intestinal infections - due to poor sanitation and contaminated water. Cardiovascular diseases - due to social factors and low physical activity. Major diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, and ischemic heart disease, are widespread in the region. Diseases such as upper respiratory tract diseases, bronchitis, and asthma are related to inflammation of the respiratory tract.

Distribution of Disease Cases by Age Group in Andijan Polyclinics (2022)

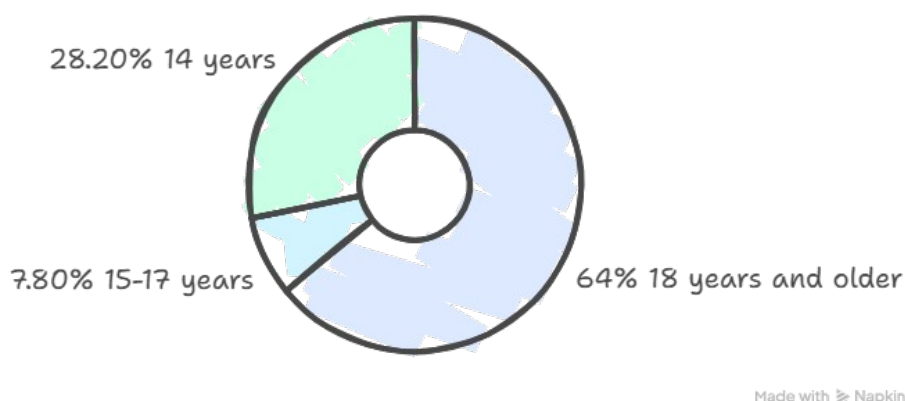


Figure 2. *The Ministry of health was prepared on the basis of Statistics.*

Diabetes mellitus, a metabolic disease, is widespread in the region. Infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and hepatitis are highly prevalent in some districts. Congenital and hereditary diseases are highly prevalent in some districts due to genetic factors. Among the common diseases among children, diseases such as pneumonia, anemia, and dysbacteriosis are widespread. Andijan city has a high incidence of cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. Asaka, Khanabad districts: Respiratory diseases are highly prevalent due to industrial waste. In Bulaqbashi and Shahrikhan districts have a relatively high incidence of

infectious diseases in rural areas. In Kurgan-tepa and Pakhtaabad districts have a high incidence of tuberculosis and hepatitis. About the prevalence of some major diseases (infectious and non-infectious) in Andijan region by district: Infectious diseases HIV (AIDS) Andijan city has a high incidence of HIV in the city. Due to the high population density and very active social migration, the risk of disease spread increases. Asaka district has a lot of industrial and labor migration, therefore, expanded testing and prevention work is being carried out to prevent the spread of HIV. In some areas of Khanabad district, the lack of medical services leads to delays in early detection and treatment of HIV. Work is underway to increase the number of mobile clinics and tests. HIV prevalence may be high in rural areas of Pakhtabad district, especially since poor sanitary and epidemiological conditions lead to late detection of the disease. Marhamat district needs to increase the population's knowledge about health care and promote a healthy lifestyle. Andijan city is one of the areas with a high prevalence of tuberculosis. Although sanitary conditions in the city center are improving, the presence of large population groups increases the risk of disease transmission. The risk of tuberculosis spread in rural areas of Balikchi district may be high, especially as a result of poor sanitary conditions. The high prevalence of hepatitis in Andijan city is due to lack of care in medical institutions and non-compliance with sanitary and hygienic rules. The prevalence of hepatitis in Marhamat district is high due to poor sanitary conditions and late detection of the disease.

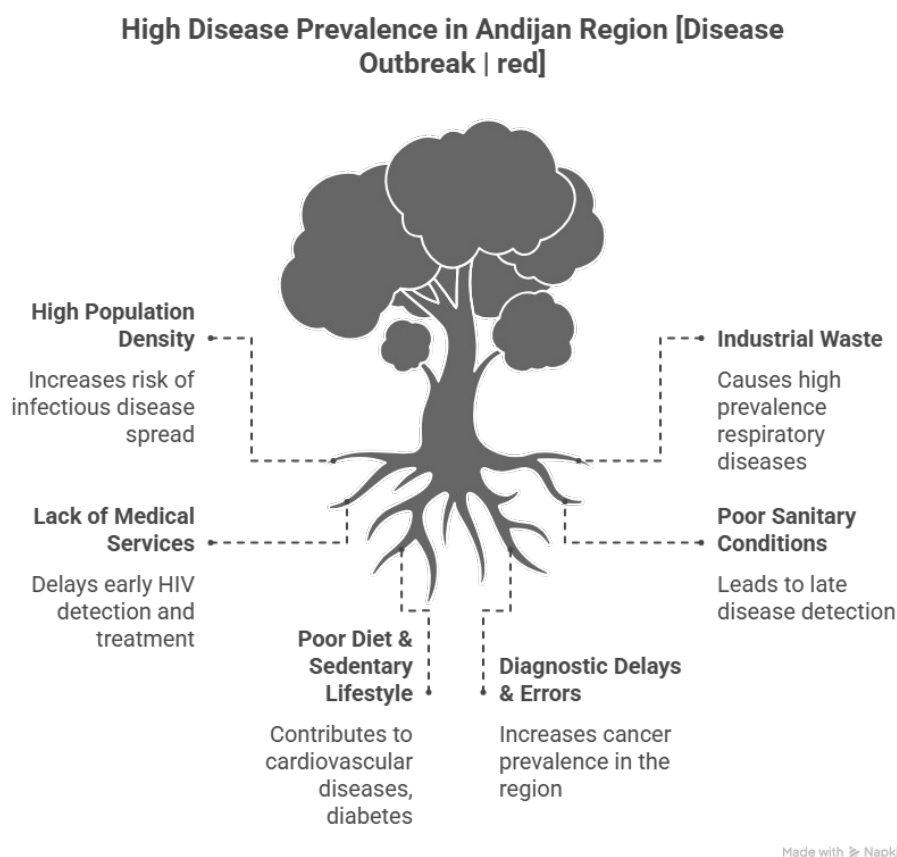


Figure 3. *High disease prevalence in Andijan region.*

In order to prevent the spread of the disease in Shahrikhan district, measures are being taken to strengthen medical care and prevention. Non-communicable diseases - cardiovascular diseases Cardiovascular diseases are highly prevalent among the urban population of Andijan city. Factors such as poor diet, high stress, and low physical activity contribute to the spread of the disease. Industrial labor and low physical activity in Asaka are contributing to the increase in cardiovascular diseases. The prevalence of cardiovascular diseases is higher in rural areas of Khanabad district, as there is a lack of health education among the population. The prevalence of cardiovascular diseases is high among the population of Balikchi district, which is associated with lifestyle. The high prevalence of diabetes among the population of Andijan is due to poor nutrition and a sedentary lifestyle. The prevalence of diabetes in rural areas of Marhamat district may be high, as the composition of food products and physical activity are insufficient. Limited access to health services and low attention to food quality in

Pakhtabad district are contributing to the increase in diabetes. Cancer Despite the availability of medical institutions and high-quality technologies in Andijan city, diagnostic delays and errors are observed. The increase in the prevalence of cancer in Shahrikhan district is associated with poor medical care in rural areas and delayed early detection of the disease. Measures taken to prevent and control the spread of infectious and non-communicable diseases extensive testing and disease detection work is being carried out to prevent HIV, tuberculosis, hepatitis and other infectious diseases. Mobile clinics are being deployed in the districts. Attention is being paid to improving sanitary and hygienic conditions in the districts, ensuring compliance with sanitary rules in medical institutions, as well as improving the service system taking into account social needs. Information on maintaining a healthy lifestyle among the population, preventive measures, especially physical activity and proper nutrition, are being implemented in the districts. Spread of malaria in Andijan region attention is being paid to work aimed at improving the service system, taking into account social needs. In the districts, information on maintaining a healthy lifestyle among the population, preventive measures are being implemented, especially physical activity and proper nutrition. Spread of malaria in Andijan region attention is being paid to work aimed at improving the service system, taking into account social needs. In the districts, information on maintaining a healthy lifestyle among the population, preventive measures are being implemented, especially physical activity and proper nutrition. Spread of malaria in Andijan region(malaria) is an infectious disease transmitted by parasites that infect the human circulatory system. The parasites that cause malaria belong to the genus Plasmodium and are transmitted to humans by the bite of mosquitoes (Anopheles). Malaria is usually found in tropical and subtropical regions and is most common in rural areas with poor sanitation.

Conclusion. There are official statistics on the prevalence of malaria in Andijan region, collected by the centers of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance. In general, malaria in the region is mainly. It is spread in rural

areas, but some diseases can also be observed in the regional center of Andijan. As for the analysis of indicators according to the spread of malaria by district, the spread of the disease is relatively low in the densely populated city center of Andijan. However, if the sanitary and hygienic culture of some residents is low, the risk still exists. Asaka has developed industrial and agricultural sectors, and there are also water resources in this district. Deficiencies in water facilities and the proliferation of mosquitoes in water can cause the spread of malaria. In rural areas of Khanabad district, sanitary conditions and water shortage problems affect the spread of the disease. At the same time, the lack of early detection and preventive work increases the risk of spread. Pakhtabad district also consists of rural areas, and more attention should be paid to combating malaria. The proliferation of mosquitoes and the difficulty in detecting infectious diseases can lead to the spread of malaria. Although measures to combat malaria are actively being taken among the population of Marhamat district, problems with sanitary and hygienic conditions and water facilities lead to the spread of malaria. Measures taken to prevent malaria include cleaning and getting rid of mosquito breeding sites (due to water accumulation), as well as the use of chemical means against mosquitoes to prevent the spread of the disease. Insecticide¹larvicide and larvicide²The fight against the spread of mosquitoes is being carried out using insecticides. Preventive treatment and testing Preventive tests and vaccines are one of the effective methods for early detection and treatment of malaria among the population. It is important to expand medical services and testing capabilities, as well as increase the ability to treat malaria early. Extensive outreach is being carried out to provide information to the population about the spread of malaria and preventive measures. Developing cooperation between health organizations, medical professionals and the local community will be effective in preventing the disease. Reforms are being implemented in the districts in the

¹Insecticides (from Latin insectum - pest and caedo - to kill) are chemicals used to destroy insect pests.

²A larvicide is a product that kills insects in their larval stage, when they are active but not yet mature.

field of sanitation and drinking water supply, which will help reduce the spread of diseases.

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