



PREVENTION OF HIV INFECTION AMONG HEALTH

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: December 11th 2022 Accepted: January 11th 2023 Published: February 17th 2023</p>	<p>The article examines the epidemiological situation of HIV infection in the Samarkand region for the last 2 years, identifies normative documents on the prevention of HIV infection and the necessary preventive measures among health professionals. If women have HIV infections RISK: spread to the population. The authors are devoted to the study of raw data on the status of HIV infection, routes of transmission and current issues in the organization of prevention work. Organization of preventive measures for HIV testing of the population in the prevention of HIV epidemics. For this reason, the detection of HIV infection in pregnant women is of particular importance to determine the extent of the epidemic. To do this, the status of HIV infection in the region over the next 2 years and what preventive measures pregnant should help to avoid HIV infection were studied.</p>

Keywords: AIDS, HIV infection, introspection, prevention of HIV infection, epidemiology of HIV infection, ARVT.

RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC.

The widespread and stable growth of HIV infection in the population is one of the urgent and serious problems of modern medicine. More than 35 mln persons live with HIV infection in Jahon in the current competence, 1.7 million per year. more than one person is registered with HIV infection (1,2). This disease has not bypassed the population of Uzbekistan, people living with HIV infection are more than 47,000 people, including cases of the disease in yukori among the population of the Samarkand region, more than 6,000 people (3). The number of registered axoli with HIV infection reached 6,969 from 2021 to 2022. Testing of axoli for HIV infection is controlled on the basis of special orders of the Ministry of health of the state and medical care is carried out by standard rules.

The maximum of the study: on the example of the Samarkand region, the focus is on the prevention

and Prevention of HIV infection of the population in 2021-2022.

Materials and methods of study. Research work in the akholar district was carried out at the Samarkand Regional Center for the fight against Aids. The data of the study were based on annual final reports, and among the aholi there was an increase in the incidence of HIV infection.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY:

In 2021, 384 people of akholi were diagnosed with HIV infection in the region, including 223 (58 %) men and 161 (42 %) women. In the following 2022, when tested for HIV infection, 454 people were diagnosed with HIV and an increase of 70 were observed. If we consider the harm of axoli with HIV infection in an intensive pointer, that is, it was 9.6 in 2021 and 11.2 in 2022. It is also known that 1.6 points are observed.(Table No. 1)



2012-2022 analysis on HIV infection record and transmission routes (table.Nº1)

Years	Persons diagnosed with HIV	Intensive pointer.	Children from 18 years old	Intensive pointer	Юқиш йўллари								Epid.those who died before the inquiry
					Sex	%	parenteral	%	vertical	%	Unclear	%	
2021	84	3,6	93	3,3	11	0,9	4	1,4	1	0	7	9	2
2022	54	4,2	13	3,3	76	2,8	3	3,9	1	9	0	2	1

The number of people living with HIV infection in the cumulative state of the regional population of 01.01.2023 in 2 tables is 4,611, of which 2,549 are men (55.3%), 2,062 are women (44.7%), including 753 are children under the age of 18. Of the total registered, 669 were registered in the HIV phase and 84 were registered in the AIDS phase. Of the HIV-infected individuals, 2,648 died, 144 were written off in a commission manner, 3 were deported and 48 were not found at the address. From the above data, it can be seen that in subsequent years, the differences between the sexes in the spread of the

disease are approaching one another. This was recorded by Khaki by other automakers Ham (4.5).

In 2021, 384 individuals living with HIV infection were analyzed for HIV transmission routes, 311 (80.9%) sexually transmitted, 44 (11.4%) via parenteral route, 27 (4.9 %) with uncertain path, and those infected via vertical route were not recorded. In 2022, 376 (82.8%) of those affected with 454 HIV infections were sexually active, 63 (13.9%) parenteral, 10 uncertain, and 4 had contracted the disease vertically. It is also known that the difference in transmission routes is not noticeable (Tab. No. 2)

№	Administrative regions	People living with HIV				Those who died			
		Absolute number	Men	Women	Including children under 18 years of age	Total	Men	Women	Including children under 18 years of age
1	Samarkand City	1312	772	540	95	1066	842	224	30
2	Kattakurgon sh	195	109	86	23	90	63	27	3
3	Bulungur area	84	41	43	9	23	15	9	4
4	Jambay area	138	84	54	15	55	32	23	6
5	Ishtikhan area	260	120	140	89	82	43	39	24
6	Bigturgon area	217	127	90	20	46	30	16	8
7	Koshrabad area	54	26	28	9	13	8	5	2
8	Narpey area	146	86	60	22	52	38	14	6
9	Norabad area	87	50	37	8	26	20	6	3



10	Okdarya area	150	79	71	9	35	16	19	6
11	Peyaric area	189	110	79	24	75	49	26	10
12	Pasdargom	403	212	191	49	106	65	41	14
13	Paktachi	39	23	16	1	14	7	7	
14	Samarkand	371	192	179	34	195	143	52	16
15	Taylok	201	104	97	23	70	60	10	3
16	Urgut	765	414	351	46	699	589	110	20
Total		4611	2549	2062	753	2648	2020	628	155

Table 3 states that 10.3% of individuals living with HIV infection are children under 18 years of age (473), while the remaining parts are 1,436 people (33.1%) aged 30-39, 335 people (7.3%) aged 25-29, 1,327 people (28.8%) aged 40-49, 227 people (4.9%) aged 19-24, 646 people aged 50-59 (14,01 %), 60 people (167 %) are coming to the age of 3,6 and above. It is known that the infection of a child with HIV infection occurs a lot among 30-49-year-olds, which negatively

affects the process of making cocktails.

As can be seen from the table above, cases of sexual transmission of HIV infection have been increasing over the years, and there is also a record of the disease in a stable state among discordant couples. Another of the main causes that are currently driving the epidemic is the increase in individuals who lead a chaotic sex life.

The tax on youth of persons living with HIV infection in Samarkand region as of 01.01.2023 (Table-3)

	Administrative areas (city/district)	Number F															
		Up to 0-18 years old		18-24 age		25-29 age		30-39 age		40-49 age		50 age		60 age		Жами	
		е	а	Е	а	е	а	Е	а	е	а	Е	а	е	а	е	а
1	Samarkand City	62	33	21	32	45	27	191	182	25	16	15	81	39	33	772	540
2	Kattakurgon sh	12	11	4	4	7	5	25	33	42	18	17	13	2	2	109	86
3	Bulungur area	6	3	3	4	5	4	15	19	4	6	6	6	2	1	41	43
4	Jambay area	12	2	3	1	11	4	29	30	18	11	8	5	3	1	84	54
5	Ishtikhon area	52	37	5	10	12	9	25	48	20	25	5	9	1	2	120	140
6	Bigturgon area	16	4	7	8	12	9	47	37	35	19	9	9	1	4	127	90
7	Koshrabad area	5	4			3	5	8	8	6	9	4	1		1	26	28
8	Narpey area	16	6	6	3	12	2	25	28	14	14	12	3	1	4	86	60
9	Norabad area	5	2	3	0	4	5	16	14	11	8	8	5	3	3	50	37



10	Okdarya area	6	2	6	4	13	5	26	35	16	18	10	4	2	3	79	71
11	Peyaric area	23	1	5	4	11	13	27	27	32	23	10	9	2	2	110	79
12	Pasdargom	29	20	15	13	17	20	63	79	48	43	29	12	11	4	212	191
13	Paktachi	0	1		2	2	2	13	8	5	1	2	1	1	1	23	16
14	Samarkand	20	14	12	13	11	8	50	67	68	51	26	24	5	2	192	179
15	Taylok	15	8	6	5	8	6	30	32	25	33	17	11	3	2	104	97
16	Urgut	25	21	15	13	23	15	83	116	166	130	81	51	21	5	414	351
Жами		304	169	111	116	196	139	673	763	766	561	402	244	97	70	2549	2062

CONCLUSION: 1. In the province, the incidence of the HIV infection epidemic among the population was 6,969 per aunt of the first January 2023, including 4,420 (63.4%) men and 2,549 (36.5%) women. The intensive indication of HIV-infected individuals in relation to one hundred thousand axals was 175.0, of which children under the age of 18 were 51.2. In the first of January 2023, 2,496(35.8%) of HIV-infected individuals died to their aunt.

2. Children aged 11.1% (481), 19-24 years old 4.2% (185), 25-29 years old 7.4% (321), 30-39 years old 33.1%(1422), 40-49 years old 27.8%(1200), 50-59 years old 12.5% (542) and the age of 60 and above is 3.5%(153 people).

If timely detection of HIV-infected axoli and early coverage with ARVT is carried out, the Prevention of HIV infection damage will be carried out competently.

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