



EFFECTS OF COLONIC DISEASES ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: April 11 th 2023 Accepted: May 11 th 2023 Published: June 20 th 2023	Physical development reflects the growth and developmental processes of the body at certain stages of ontogeny when genotypic data are phenotypically manifested under the influence of environmental factors. Accordingly, environmental factors affecting the physical development of children and adolescents require an individual and regional study of each organism's lifestyle, depending on the state of health. The data obtained are compared to certain parts of the body (head, neck, chest, abdomen and pelvis, arms and legs) and growth or change is observed. Anthropometric data are used not only in medicine but also in criminology to describe and identify criminals.
Keywords: Anthropometric Index, length, width, thickness, shape, color, environmental factors, morphological and functional parameters.	

INTRODUCTION

Anthropometric parameters of children under 18 years of age living in Fergana region were studied by age, sex and region. Using the data obtained, the anthropometric parameters of the children were analyzed. Constipation caused by various colon diseases common in children has been found to have a negative effect on children's anthropometric performance[8]. It is known that one of the important indicators of the human body is its physical development, which studies the morphological and functional parameters that form the basis of a holistic and multifaceted assessment of health. One of the most pressing issues in age-related morphology is the study of growth and body weight in children and adolescents of different ages.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Anthropometry is a quantitative description of the variability of all the features of the human body (length, width, thickness, shape, color, etc.). The data obtained are compared to certain parts of the body (head, neck, chest, abdomen and pelvis, arms and legs) and growth or change is observed. Anthropometric data are used not only in medicine but also in criminology to describe and identify criminals. It is also recognized that anthropometric indicators at different ages are significantly dependent on climatic-geographical factors as a multifactorial process. The authors note that the physical development indicators of the population living in mountainous areas have some differences compared to the population in other regions. When anthropometric indicators of children aged 7-12 years, i.e. small school age, living in low mountainous areas are studied according to sex, age and external environment, body weight increases 1.5 times in boys, 1.9 times in girls, and the most intensive growth in boys at 9 and 11 years, in girls while it is observed at the ages of 11 and 12. When studying the anthropometric

and dento-typological characteristics of 16-21 year olds living in Penza and Penza region, their regional characteristics were higher than in other regions in body length (up to 0.5-2.5%), weight (up to 1-10%), chest width and its circumference. (Up to 2-8%) were found to be less. According to the research conducted by Y.S. Afanasievskaya, the population of 16-21 years old living in Krasnodar and Krasnodar region has differences in anthropometric and somatotypological features compared to other regions[1,7]. It is known that the physical development of children is significantly affected by the climate, the characteristics of the living space, the schedule, the nature of the diet, the diseases experienced. According to the authors, the level of physical development of children is also affected by hereditary factors, type of constitution, metabolic intensity, endocrine background of the body, the activity of blood enzymes and digestive fluid. In 2013, M.I. Orlova studied the factors influencing the anthropometric parameters of the fetus and observed the dynamics of the development of the child in the period from birth to 1 year. At the same time, the influence of environmental factors on the cross-section of the territory, the child's diet, natural and artificial nutrition gave his conclusions. According to medical sources, the number of anomalies and deformations of the dental-jaw system has increased in recent years, which is especially noticeable in children who are on artificial feeding at breast age. Comparative description of changes in the dental system and dentition parameters of children on artificial and natural nutrition, development and implementation of computer programs to determine the normative growth of anthropometric parameters of the head and face of children on different diets in infancy, development of norms and standards of physical development of children[3]. The creation of objective anthropological-environmental monitoring, which shows the impact of



many external factors on children's life activities, is important to improve the mechanism of preventive measures, reducing the complications of the disease. The study of the effects of endogenous and exogenous factors using modern regional standards of physical development can optimize prophylactic screening of the child population. As a result, the methodology for developing regional standards of physical development of children and adolescents will be improved. One of the most important problems of modern medicine is the study of the anatomical and morphological structure of the spine. He studied the anthropometric and vertebrometric characteristics of the stature of women aged 16-20 years, as well as the shape of the spine. The last decade has seen a trend of deteriorating physical development indicators, especially in environmentally disadvantaged agricultural and industrial regions[2]. Assessment of physical development in different age groups was limited to the use of anthropometric indicators, measurements of height and body weight, but data from a comprehensive study of the effects of colostasis on pediatric anthropometric indicators in colonic disease were insufficiently covered. Therefore, the development of standards for the physical development and sexual maturity of children in different regions, including our country, is of great importance for medicine. The standards being developed require frequent updates depending on the acceleration process and the somatic development of the child. A number of scientific studies on anthropometry have been conducted, but the effect of constipation on anthropometric performance in children, which is very common in diseases of the colon, is one of the current problems of medicine today. Identifying and evaluating these changes, systematizing them will play an important role in the health status and development of today's growing younger generation. THE

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

To study the effect of constipation on anthropometric indicators in children with diseases of the colon, which occur in the cities and districts of Fergana region. Anthropometric indicators of students of school No. 1 in Fergana city, school No. 21 in Fergana district, school No. 40 in Baghdad district, school No. 9 in Buvayda district of Fergana region were studied in 926 students. The height of the children was measured vertically using a meter height meter. Body mass was measured with scales. All other measurements were measured with a centimeter tape.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The study was conducted in 3 phases. In stage 1, children's body mass index was determined based on their height and body weight. The results were compared with the norm. In stage 2, children under 18 years of age with abnormalities in age and gender were observed in the dynamics. Concentrations include height, body mass, head circumference, chest circumference, waist circumference, left and right shoulder length, left and right wrist length, left and right arm length, left and right paw and toe length, left and right foot length. , left and right thighs and calf circumference were measured[5,6]. The health map of children, which includes anthropometric indicators,

Map of the study of anthropometric indicators of population health by regions|| was developed, which included the above indicators. Anthropometric measurements of the studied children were performed in the medical centers of this school with the participation of a doctor and a nurse. The results of the anthropometric indicators obtained from 200 children observed in the dynamics were analyzed as follows. In particular, in the analysis of the measured anthropometric indicators of children in school No. 40 of Baghdad district, 7 boys and 5 girls from 1st grade students; 5 boys and 6 girls from 2nd grade students; 3 boys and 4 girls from 3rd grade students; 2 boys and 4 girls from 4th grade students; 8 boys and 6 girls from 5th grade students; 4 boys and 7 girls from 6th grade students; 5 boys and 3 girls from 7th grade students; 8 boys and 9 girls from 8th grade; 6 boys and 6 girls from 9th grade; Abnormalities were observed in 4 boys and 5 girls from 10th grade students, in 5 boys and 7 girls from 11th grade students. In a total of 12.09% of the children surveyed (including 5.93% boys and 6.16% girls), anthropometric values were found to be below normal. When the reason for the low anthropometric indicators was studied, it was found that 37.05% of them (including 24.01% girls and 13.04% boys) suffered from constipation. CONCLUSION Constipation caused by various diseases of the colon (colitis, Grishprung's disease, dysbacteriosis, dolichosigma and other diseases) in children has a negative impact on the anthropometric parameters of children.

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