



## **DISTRIBUTION OF PERINATAL DISEASE IN NEWBORN CHILDREN IN KHORZAM PROVINCE BY CITY AND DISTRICT AND CAUSES OF DEATH.**

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### **Abstract:**

Nowadays, in the XXI century, ie the century of new technologies, it is obvious that in the field of medicine, among the major changes in many areas, there are significant changes [1,3,4,7]. In particular, the increase in the level of education in the field of medicine as a result of medical equipment, laboratory and instrumental equipment, training of health workers, the provision of home care in family clinics, rural family clinics, home care and treatment facilities There is a growing incidence of diseases [2,5,8].

**Keywords:** urban and district, sex, weight

### **RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC:**

Nowadays, in the XXI century, ie the century of new technologies, it is obvious that in the field of medicine, among the major changes in many areas, there are significant changes [1,3,4,7].

In particular, the increase in the level of education in the field of medicine as a result of medical equipment, laboratory and instrumental equipment, training of health workers, the provision of home care in family clinics, rural family clinics, home care and treatment facilities There is a growing incidence of diseases [2,5,8].

### **THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

Is to analyze the nosological distribution of urban and district, sex, weight and distribution of infants who died in the perinatal center of Khorezm region in 2020-2021.

### **METHODS AND MATERIALS OF THE EXAMINATION:**

According to our research, the Khorezm regional perinatal center has retrospective data on the causes of deaths of infants born between 22 and 37 weeks of gestation in 2020-2021, living from 0 to 7 days, and died. autopsy materials, cases between cities and districts, duration of pregnancy, age, sex, weight, type of disease, relative to the circumstances leading to perinatal death.

### **RESULTS OF THE SURVEY:**

According to the results of the survey, in 2020-2021, a total of 150 babies were born in the regional perinatal center, of which 80 were boys and 70 were girls.

Newborns weighed 15 people weighing 500-999 grams, 23 people weighing 1000-1499 grams, 24 people weighing 1500-1999 grams, 19 people weighing 2000-2499 grams, 14 people weighing 2500-2999 grams, 19 people weighing 3000-3499 grams, 3500 and 36 babies were born weighing more than that.

When checking the city and District, 43 people were born in Urgench, 14 in Urgench, 12 in Khiva, 19 in Khazarasp, 7 in Pitnak, 15 in Khonka, 9 in Bagat, 2 in Yangiarik, 6 in Yangibazar, 13 in Gurlan, 5 in Shovot, 3 in Kushkupir, a total of 150 babies were born. if the person is organized, then 2 children can be born outside the Khorezm region or at home. Respiratory and renal malformations of the fetus and newborn are described. However, the state of children's health in later life has not been studied in the scientific literature. We have found only a few studies on this category of children. Further research will allow doctors to evaluate the results of travel in the postpartum period, pregnancy, rheumatoid arthritis. He wished that children born to mothers with diabetes should be referred not only to a local pediatrician, but also to a neurologist (from 1 month), as well as a cardiologist. The child should be monitored not only in the first year of life, but also in later childhood, because in children, the frequency of dental and neurological pathologies is much higher



than in others. Periodicity of observation - 3, 6, 9, 12 months, then 1 time per year. Due to the fact that at each stage of a child's life there are special morphological, physiological and psychological features, it is recommended to assess the state of health of children by childhood (infancy, adolescence, preschool, school and adolescence). V.I. According to Krasnopolsky and other authors, the pathology of the central nervous system at different levels is the main disease of infants. [9,12,14].

In the first year of life, the central nervous system of toxic or hypoxic-traumatic genesis in all children is observed perinatal damage. This fact is due to the fact that the development of fetoplacental abnormalities during pregnancy is associated with chronic hypoxia of the developing fetus, and there is no doubt that in the case of abnormal birth, the risk of acute hypoxia and fetal harm is aging. Evaporation also plays a role in the redistribution of iron content and tissue breakdown. Most often (70.2%) children are diagnosed with a syndrome of musculoskeletal disorders, which is manifested by muscular dystonia or hypotension. Impairment of muscle tone is associated with age-related delays in the development of the musculoskeletal system and the formation of musculoskeletal skills (observed in 41.1% of secondary children). Only a quarter of all patients in the early years are under the dynamic supervision of a neurologist, because the parents of children assess their development in a satisfactory way and do not suffer from anything. At the same time, in 78.4% of children there is a violation of the central nervous system, in which the leading syndrome (16.4%) is a delay in the development of neuropsychological development. There is a slightly lower tendency (up to 75%) for preschool children with neurological disorders. The structure of this injury is as follows: in 1/4 of patients there is a neurotic reaction in the form of tics and hyperkinesia, to a lesser extent, 16.6% of children are diagnosed with impaired activity, in 12.5% of cases there is a slow development of psychomotor skills [13,15].

45.4% of infants have gastrointestinal diseases, most often caused by functional disorders (regurgitation, colitis) and dysbacteriosis. It remains to be seen how much it will remain in the senses and how it will slow down.

Deficiency of certain morphofunctional functions of the fetus during childbirth is the basis for this. Approximately the same frequency of rickets is recorded, which can be explained by a functional deficiency in the background of cortical metabolic rate. The incidence of carcinogenic disorders (cardiopathy, uterine rupture) is explained by hyperglycemia and the

direct impact on the development of carcinogenesis in pregnancy. The fourth child was diagnosed with cutaneous dysplasia, and the child was diagnosed with sapopic dermatitis. 34.5% of children suffer from sandy diseases, mainly viral thrush, due to impaired general and local immunity. By the end of the first year of life, 4.8% of children with 1st and 2nd degree obesity are registered. According to subsequent observations, the incidence of cancer is still high, reaching 40.4% of preschool children and 37.5% of preschoolers. In the structure of the disease, autonomic dysfunction syndrome is the first. Children are characterized by an increase in weakness and fatigue (38%), emotional instability (11.1%), chronic headache (16.6%), epigastric pain (27.7%), weather sensitivity (27.7%). 70.1% of patients with chocardiology have mitral valve dysfunction, additional cytopic chords in the left ventricle; 23.6% have saregurgitis with symitral valve prolapse. A similar tendency is gastrointestinal, it is also observed in the assessment of intestinal diseases, which are recorded in 36.1% of preschool children and 50% of preschool students. Adult saprodyskinesia (55.5%) and gastroduodenitis (11.1%) are the most common diseases. In summarizing these data, it should be noted that with age, the nerves of the internal organs and systems become stronger due to the tone of the blood vessels. The increase in the frequency of endocrine pathology with age is especially significant. From the structure of the disease, malnutrition (varying degrees of obesity) takes the first place (88.8%). In 11.2% of children, the language of acetone vomiting is mentioned in the literature.

When babies born with the disease were examined, asphyxia was diagnosed in 20 people, in the post-asphyxiation case 14 people, with respiratory distress syndrome 34 people, with respiratory distress syndrome 20 people, with internal development infection 15 people, with pneumopathy 14 people, with cerebral ischemia 11 people, with Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy 7 babies were diagnosed. But since 15 babies were born with a weight of less than 500 Gramm, they were not diagnose.

According to WHO, in 70-80% of children who died in the early days of life, the direct cause of death was nbs. (T. E. According to Ivanovskaya and et al., 1989 year) NBS causes the death of newborns in 50% of cases. (N. I. Puzireva and others. 1987 year) morphological signs of nbs were detected when early neonatal death was analyzed in 81% of cases in newborns.

The frequency of Nbs depends on the degree of maturity of the newborn. The more severe the child's



condition is at birth in Nbs children, the more often it is observed. The number of deaths from nbs per year in the United States ranges from 9,767 to 8,273, and NBS mortality rate per 1,000 live births varies prematurely from 28.8 to 35.9 (P. Forrel, R. Vood, 1976 year). Nbs occurred at 6% and is associated with low birth weight, gestational age, birth asphyxiation, and male gender. Death from Nbs was 52%, and 88% of them died in the first 7 days of life. (T. Khafoor et al. 2003 year) NBS mortality was observed in 43,6% of cases, of which 93,61% were premature and 3.38% were full-term. Especially severe nbs is observed in congenital injuries. In 23.8% of cases, respiratory disorders are complicated by inflammation of the lungs and bronchi (g. A. Grigorian and others., 1997 year).

In our studies, it was found that in a total of 150 newborns who died in the early perinatal period of the syndrome of dyspnea, this is 81,5%.

In the study of the distribution of newborns by gender, parity and gestation age, it was found that the syndrome of dyspnea is more common in male children, as well as in those born from 1-3-th pregnancy, in newborns. 70.43%, 4 or more pregnancies were born at the age of 1-3 months. 46.95% of newborns were born from severe asphyxiation.

The weight of newborns changed from 900 to 4500 gr and above. 59,6% of children died on the first day of life, 17,7% died on the second day. 5,3% of newborns lived up to six days.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that in 2020-2021 years of inspections it was found that the perinatal mortality rate of newborns in the Urgench city of Khorezm region was higher than in other districts.

Among the causes leading to death in the process of examinations, the highest indicator was the syndrome of respiratory disorders in infants.

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

As a high rate of occurrence in the city, the toxic substances coming out of the cars moving in the cities mainly during xomiladorlik, heavy loads during xomiladorlik are caused by the fact that the woman is carrying the worker is sitting in one place a lot during the working time until the child is taken care of.

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