



Epidemiological Assessment of OIH Infection Among the Samarkand Region's Leprous Population Groups

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Abstract: The article reviews the epidemiological situation of HIV infection among risk groups (injecting drug users, people providing intimate services for payment, sexually transmitted infections, migrant workers) in the Samarkand region for the past two years (2021-2022), outlines the regulatory documents on the prevention of HIV infection and the necessary preventive measures among the population of the region. In our country, special attention is given to measures to counter the spread of HIV infection. In the context of the epidemic, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of preventive measures, in particular, involving the population in HIV testing, including people from key groups that determine the epidemic spread of HIV infection in our country. The importance of population testing is extremely relevant, primarily for the timely detection of infection and prescription of chemoprophylaxis. It has been established that timely initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART) in accordance with current clinical guidelines is very important both for preserving the health of the population itself and for reducing the risk of HIV spread at the population level.

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

The relevance of the topic the prevalence and steady growth of HIV infection in the population is one of the pressing and serious problems of modern medicine. In the current vaccine, more than 45 million individuals in Jahan are living with HIV infection, 1.7 million per year. More individuals are registered with HIV infection (1,2). This disease does not exclude the population of Uzbekistan, persons living with HIV infection are more than 47,000 people, including cases of the disease in yukori among the population of the Samarkand region are more than 6,000 people (3). The population registered with HIV infection reached 6,969 between 2021 and 2022. Testing the population for HIV infection is controlled on the basis of the special kidneys of the Ministry of health of our state, and medical care is carried out with standard rules.

Purpose of the study: it is aimed at analyzing the infection of the population of the Samarkand region with HIV infection in persons who are part of the safe Guruh in 2021-2022 and the implementation of preventive measures.

Materials and methods of study. Work on Population Studies was carried out at the Samarkand regional AIDS care center. The study data was based on annual final reports and was observed to record HIV infection in vulnerable groups in the population.

Research findings: in the province, 384 of the population were diagnosed with HIV infection in 2021, including 223 (58 %) males and 161 (42 %) females. In the following 2022, when tested for HIV infection, 454 individuals were diagnosed with HIV and an increase of 70 individuals was observed. If the population is assessed on an intensive indicator of HIV infection damage, that is, it was 9.6 in 2021 and 11.2 in 2022. It is known from this that more than 1.6 points are observed. (Table No. 1)

2012-2021 analysis of HIV infection records and transmission routes (j-1)

Years	HIV-identified martyrs	Intensive pointer.	Children under 18 of this	Intensive pointer	Transmission routes							Epid. those who died before the inquiry	
					Sex	%	parenteral	%	Vertical	%	Uncertain	%	
2021	384	9,6	33	2,3	311	80,9	44	11,4	0	0,0	27	4,9	2
2022	454	11,2	33	2,3	376	82,8	63	13,9	4	0,9	10	4,2	1

Analysis of martyrs living with HIV infection in Samarkand region by affiliation to safe groups as of 01.01.2023 (j-2)

№	Administrative wards (City/district)	Total number of people living with HIV infection	IOGMIQ (PIN)		Sex workers in exchange for encouragement	Individuals who have JAYBYUK	Labor migrants	Homosexuals	Persons serving their sentences in jiems			
			Male	woman								
1	Samargand sh	1312	270	20	116	11	4	134	64	5	106	12
2	Katttaqo'rg'on sh	195	31	1	15	1		28	11		12	2
3	Bulung"ur t	84			11	2		11	2	1	1	

4	Jomboy t	138			24	2		20	10			
5	Ishtixon t	260	6		17			12	7		4	
6	Katttaqo'rg'on t	217	8		29		1	30	9		10	
7	Qo'shrabot t	54			6			3	2		2	
8	Narpay t	146	8		21	1	1	20	5		3	2
9	Nurobod t	87	7		14		2	10	0		3	
10	Oqdaryo t	150	2		25	1		21	9		3	1
11	Payriq t	189	17	1	21		1	20	10	1	11	
12	Pasdarg'om t	403	11	1	44	2	1	68	19	2	10	1
13	Paxtachi t	39	7		4		1	1	1		7	
14	Samarqand t	371	23	2	35	3		55	32	1	6	1
15	Tayloq t	201	12	1	17			22	22	1	3	
16	Urgut t	765	226	3	52	3	4	79	23	1	37	
Total		4611	628	29	451	26	15	534	226	12	218	19

*- HIV infections in other codes.

The population living with HIV-infection in the January 2023 cumulative case given in the data in Table 2 above was 4,611, of which the individuals in the hafli group were: 628 male needle-through drug recipients (55.3%) and 29 female (44.7%). In exchange for the promotion, the intimate communicator Shahs have 451 Members. 26 women and 15 men from shahsla, who had a venereal disease, contracted the disease. Of the labour migrants, 534 men and 226 women contracted the disease, compared to 12 HIV-infected homosexuals. The Punishers were 218 men and 19 women living with HIV infection with the remaining code at Ham, 1,131 men and 1,322 women. It is known from this that HIV infection exposure among individuals in the safe Group accounted for about 50 percent of total exposure. Therefore, it is possible to assess the harm of akholi with HIV infection, the epidemic situation on the basis of these indications.

January 2023 case of HIV infection in Samarkand region of persons between the Sexes (J.-3).

№	Administrative areas	Those who live with HIV				are dead			
		Absolute number	Men	Women	Including children under 18	Total	Men	Women	Including children under 18
1	Samarqand sh	1312	772	540	95	1066	842	224	30
2	Katttaqo'rg'on sh	195	109	86	23	90	63	27	3
3	Bulung"ur t	84	41	43	9	23	15	9	4
4	Jomboy t	138	84	54	15	55	32	23	6
5	Ishtixon t	260	120	140	89	82	43	39	24
6	Katttaqo'rg'on t	217	127	90	20	46	30	16	8
7	Qo'shrabot t	54	26	28	9	13	8	5	2
8	Narpay t	146	86	60	22	52	38	14	6
9	Nurobod t	87	50	37	8	26	20	6	3
10	Oqdaryo t	150	79	71	9	35	16	19	6

11	Payriq t	189	110	79	24	75	49	26	10
12	Pasdarg'om t	403	212	191	49	106	65	41	14
13	Paxtachi t	39	23	16	1	14	7	7	
14	Samarqand t	371	192	179	34	195	143	52	16
15	Tayloq t	201	104	97	23	70	60	10	3
16	Urgut t	765	414	351	46	699	589	110	20
Total		Total	2549	2062	753	2648	2020	628	155

It is known from Table 3 that when sexually acquired in the population's infestation, of the 4,611 HIV-infected Shahs, 55.3% give birth to men and 44.7% to women. From this, it can be seen that there is a low percentage of harm among women.

Conclusion:

1. The incidence of HIV infection epidemic in the province among the population is 4,611 as of First January 2023, including 2,549 (55.3%) males and 2,062 (44.7%) females. The intensive indicator of HIV-infected persons in relation to one hundred thousand morals was 175.0, of which children under 18 years old were 51.2. It is known from this that there is a high incidence of HIV infection among men (by 10.6%).

2. From the analysis it is known that 2,158 people (46.8%) were infected with HIV at the cost of a safe Group and 2,453 (52.3%) were infected with HIV from the code of thumb. From this it is known that the study of HIV infection among safe groups is important in determining the epidemiological situation.

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