



SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES

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ABSTRACT: The skin is the organ of excretion. through the pores, with sweat, a large amount of hazardous substances are removed from the body. for example, the concentration of heavy metal salts in sweat is the highest, which means that heavy metals are excreted from the body mainly by the skin. the skin takes part in fat, carbohydrate, salt metabolism. vitamin d is synthesized in the skin. it is safe to say that it is she who is the mirror of a person's health, his habits, age, diet, and lifestyle. it is in connection with the numerous functions that a large number of skin diseases arise.

Key words: skin hygiene, pustular diseases, cause of the diseases, venereal diseases, hydradenitis.

Introduction

Skin hygiene is of great importance for the prevention of not only skin, but also a number of other, especially gastrointestinal, diseases. For skin care, you must have special baths for bathing, soft washcloths, baby soap, solutions of potassium permanganate and boric acid, sterile vaseline or sunflower oil, cotton wool and cotton swabs, gauze swabs, small scissors.

To prevent the formation of diaper rash on the neck and behind the ears, a small diaper should be placed between the neck and underwear, folded in the form of a napkin, the ends of which should be placed behind the head.

Changes in the state of the skin in children and visible mucous membranes can be due to various reasons. The younger the child, the easier it is to develop and, as a rule, the more severe skin diseases are. This is due to the fact that the skin of children is delicate and vulnerable, and the body's resistance to various kinds of harmful influences, including microorganisms, is still insignificant. Insufficient regulatory influence of the nervous system, endocrine glands at an early age often leads to a peculiar course of skin diseases, and the richness of the skin of children with blood and lymph vessels makes its reactions more intense.

Some skin diseases are associated with congenital malformations of the skin and manifests itself in the form of an abnormal keratinization process, the formation of blisters and other lesions on the skin. other skin diseases are only symptoms of infectious (measles, scarlet fever, chickenpox, rubella) or non-infectious (nervous, endocrine, gastrointestinal) diseases. In such cases, limited or widespread lesions appear on the child's skin in the form of rashes, eczema, hives, etc. Some Children may have skin lesions

due to the fact that they do not tolerate certain types of food, or certain odors or medications. In each such case, it is necessary to find out and eliminate the cause of the skin lesion. If the child reacts painfully to important food for the body or odors common in the environment, it is advisable to carefully and gradually accustom him to them.

Main part

Skin diseases can also occur as a result of exposure to mechanical, chemical, thermal factors, as well as radiant energy. Any skin lesion can be complicated by pustular, fungal and other diseases. In some cases, pustular, fungal, viral skin diseases occur on their own. The great mobility of children, their tendency to play with the ground, in the sand, with pets often lead to damage to the skin, as a result of which microorganisms easily penetrate the skin. This happens especially often in poor hygienic conditions or if children do not have hygienic skills to properly care for their skin. It must be remembered that most pustular, fungal and viral diseases are contagious and can easily be transmitted to a child from sick people and animals. Changes in the normal state of the child's skin and visible mucous membranes can inform educators about the possibility of certain infectious diseases. In such cases, it is necessary to take appropriate measures to prevent their spread (rubella, measles, scarlet fever, chickenpox, pustular and fungal skin lesions, conjunctivitis, etc.). These changes include the appearance of the so-called primary morphological elements of the rash: specks, spots, nodules, vesicles, blisters, blisters, abscesses. A hygienic bath should be done to children under two years of age at least twice a week, and in subsequent years at least once a week with the obligatory daily washing of the genitals and legs.

Before bathing, wash the bathtub with hot water and soap with clean hands and pour warm water (36-37 ° C) into it. Bathing is carried out at an air temperature of 20 ° C. The child's body is washed with a soft sponge or mittens specially sewn from soft fabric. During bathing, care must be taken to ensure that no water gets into the eyes, ears and nose of the child. After the body is washed, the head and face are washed with clean boiled water, and then doused with water, the temperature of which is 1-2 ° lower than the temperature of the water in the bath.

Venereal diseases - infectious diseases of the female and male genitourinary systems, which are sexually transmitted. And it doesn't matter what kind of sexual relationship you choose. Any contact of the mucous membranes is fraught with the transmission of a sexually transmitted disease. It has been established that sexually transmitted diseases are more easily transmitted from man to woman than vice versa. In a woman, during unprotected intercourse, a large amount of the virus contained in the semen of a man enters the body. The surface area through which the virus can penetrate inside is much larger in a woman (vaginal mucosa). In addition, the infection is more concentrated in the seminal fluid than in the secretions of the vagina. The risk for a woman increases with STDs, cervical erosion, wounds or inflammation of the mucous membrane, with menstruation, and also with a ruptured hymen

Pustular diseases skin of children gets dirty easily while playing or working on the plot, in the garden, or in the vegetable garden. Dust, dirt and microorganisms contained in them - staphylococci and streptococci - are introduced into skin grooves, depressions and irregularities. Dirt irritates the skin, causes itching and scratching, through which, as well as through scratches, abrasions and wounds, pyogenic microorganisms penetrate deep into the skin, often causing pustular diseases. The less the skin is damaged and polluted, the less often pustular diseases occur on it. The weaker the child, the less the resistance of his body, the more susceptible his skin is to the harmful effects of microorganisms. Therefore, pustular diseases especially often occur during or after various diseases. Exudative diathesis, diabetes, anemia, gastrointestinal diseases, as well as heat, hypothermia, tight, uncomfortable and

especially dirty clothes contribute to the appearance of pustular skin lesions. A drop of pus from a patient's abscess on the skin of a healthy child can cause him a similar disease. Among various skin diseases in children, pyoderma accounts for about 40%. Pustular diseases most often occur in the form of streptoderma and staphyloiderma.

Streptoderma is a pustular skin lesion caused by streptococci; characterized by superficial lesions of smooth skin and its folds (impetigo, jam, paronychia).

Impetigo (from Latin impetus - sudden) is highly contagious and is characterized by the rash of bubbles on a reddened background. At the site of penetration of a pyogenic microorganism, more often on open parts of the body; corners of the mouth (jam), behind the ears, nail roller (paronychia) - first a red spot or swelling is formed, and then a bubble the size of a pinhead to ten kopeck coins. Soon the vesicle turns into an abscess, which, when dry, closes with a thin yellow-orange crust ("honey crust"). New bubbles and crusts form nearby. The disease easily passes not only from one place of the skin to another, but also from one child to another, so the patient must be separated from other children. The patient's towel, dishes, napkins are stored separately. The toys and things he used should be washed with hot water and soap, and even better boiled. Treatment of the patient is carried out only as prescribed by the doctor.

Staphyloiderma - pustular diseases caused by staphylococci; characterized by damage to the appendages of the skin (hair follicles, sweat and sebaceous glands).

Folliculitis is an inflammatory lesion of the hair follicle. The disease is characterized by the appearance of small, 1-2 mm pustules, penetrated in the center by hair and surrounded by a narrow pink border. With a favorable course, after 3-4 days, the contents of the abscesses dries up, yellowish crusts are formed, after which no traces remain on the skin.

Furuncle (boil) is an acute inflammation of the hair follicle, sebaceous gland and subcutaneous adipose tissue. For 3-5 days, the boil grows, reaching the size of a hazelnut and more. The skin in the boil area turns red and becomes thinner. After opening, dead tissue and an ulcer are visible in the center, after the healing of which a scar remains. If in the early stages of development of the boil to take the necessary measures (the imposition of a clean ichthyol bandage, physiotherapy treatment, etc.), it can dissolve, and then a scar does not form.

Carbuncle - suppuration of several follicles located nearby. Large areas of subcutaneous adipose tissue become inflamed. Malaise, headaches are observed, body temperature rises. The disease sometimes lasts more than a month. It is especially dangerous if a carbuncle forms on the face, since the purulent process can penetrate into the membranes of the brain.

These infections affect the organs of the genitourinary system, and the development of diseases leads to various consequences and complications, manifested in dysfunctions of other organs. Currently, most sexually transmitted diseases are treatable if they are detected in a timely manner. To this end, if any symptoms are detected, it is necessary to undergo a diagnostic examination to identify an infection. The main signs of disease are discharge from the genitourinary organs, as well as pain during urination and sexual intercourse. The asymptomatic course of many sexually transmitted diseases often complicates the timely establishment of an accurate diagnosis.

The danger of infectious processes is quite high. Developing in the human body, pathogenic bacteria disrupt the functions of the genital organs, which often leads to the development of gynecological and urological diseases, erectile dysfunction, and impaired fertility. In most cases, genital infections become the causes of diseases such as salpingitis, adnexitis, endometritis, cystitis, urethritis,

prostatitis, etc. The development of neoplasms and adhesions on the genitals can also be a consequence of infection.

Currently, there is evidence that the likelihood of HIV infection increases several times in the presence of sexually transmitted diseases. This is due to the fact that pathogenic bacteria infect the mucous membrane of the genital organs, depriving it of its protective functions. Sexually transmitted diseases are especially dangerous for a fetus carried by an infected woman. The presence of herpes, cytomegalovirus and chlamydia are serious threats to miscarriage.

Conclusion

It is possible to avoid the adverse consequences of sexually transmitted diseases by organizing timely treatment. Despite the fact that some pathogens are resistant to most antibacterial drugs, the level of modern medicine allows you to choose the optimal and effective methods of treating genital infections. Also, do not forget that the development of the disease is much easier to prevent, therefore it is important to avoid casual sexual intercourse, use barrier contraception and regularly undergo preventive examinations.

Prevention In case of pustular diseases, compresses should not be used, since, by softening the skin, they contribute to the spread of purulent lesions; baths and showers are not allowed for the same reasons. Intact skin should be daily wiped with alcohol in half with water or vodka; cut your nails short; lubricate the subungual spaces with antiseptic solutions. All this protects healthy parts of the body from contracting a pustular infection. In case of pustular diseases, it is not recommended to give children chocolate, honey, jam, sweets, spicy foods and smoked meats. To prevent pustular diseases, it is necessary to increase the general resistance of the body, provide adequate nutrition with a sufficient amount of vitamins, the correct regimen, and follow the hygienic rules for skin and clothing care.

Hydradenitis is a purulent inflammation of the apocrine sweat glands, which does not occur in children.

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