

## EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI-EPIDEMIC MEASURES IN TREATMENT AND PREVENTION INSTITUTIONS

Akhmedov Avazbek Aliyevich

Intern teacher of Epidemiology, Department of Epidemiology, Infectious Diseases and Nursing,  
Fergana Public Health Medical Institute

**Abstract:** Hospital antiepidemic tactics intention to restriction the unfold of symptomatic infections and colonization caused with the aid of alarm pathogens. The extinction of an epidemic outbreak usually requires the isolation of the infected or colonized patients, or the cohort of patients contaminated or colonized with the identical pathogen. This article discusses on the evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-epidemic measures in treatment and prevention institutions.

**Keywords:** Antiepidemic tactics; treatment; isolation; infection; measures; transmission; precautions.

The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 as a Public Health Emergency of worldwide problem on January 30, 2020, and a pandemic on March 11, 2020. Afterward, it spread swiftly all over the world, causing nearly four million deaths as of June 2021.<sup>1</sup> It is clear that superb preventive measures are needed in this devastating disease, which still has no cure. In addition to mask using, social distancing, and hygiene practices, which enter our lives as the most basic precautions, communities aim to reduce the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. All over the world, the measures taken and things to do carried out in the COVID-19 pandemic are discussed, and information in this regard is shared.

The preventive measures to be taken in the battle in opposition to the COVID-19 pandemic and their effectiveness have attracted interest as lots as the agent and its treatment. The transmission routes of SARS-CoV-2 are mainly shut contact, respiratory droplets, and in some cases, airborne transmission. To defend from the deadly and devastating effects of the pandemic, measures have been taken at the social level in many countries. The most basic of these measures is the use of masks, social distancing in crowded environments, and keeping hygiene; specially hand hygiene is a priority. Considering the changing social characteristics of every country, it has grow to be inevitable to go into isolation particularly in societies that are culturally socializing or in locations the place populace density is high. Air transportation, which almost eliminated the borders between countries in the world of the 2000s, played an essential role in the unfold of the SARS-CoV-2 between continents inside hours.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Maria Pawlak. Effectiveness of Antiepidemic Measures Aimed to Reduce Carbapenemase-Producing Enterobacteriaceae in the Hospital Environment. Research Article | Open Access. Volume 2022.

<sup>2</sup> İmran HASANOĞLU. Evaluating the efficiency of public policy measures against COVID-19. Turk J Med Sci. 2021; 51(7): 3229–3237. Published online 2021 Dec 17. doi: 10.3906/sag-2106-301.

Epidemic and pandemic prevention applies to two vast categories of diseases. The first are known and established threats, such as cholera and yellow fever, for which the world has safe, high-quality strategies and countermeasures for prevention and speedy response. The second group are high-threat pathogens for which the world has no countermeasures. This crew includes acknowledged and hypothetical (“disease X”) infectious pathogens that might emerge by way of zoonotic spill-over or due to accidental or deliberate release.<sup>3</sup> Prevention of and response to outbreaks of diseases in each businesses require high quality techniques and tools and fantastic stewardship and governance mechanisms for strategic stockpiling and equitable use of world goods such as vaccines and therapeutics. In the case of each hypothetical disease X pathogens and recognised high-threat pathogens, an high quality response also requires a international mechanism to set priorities, fund and speed up lookup and development of scientific and non-medical countermeasures and a global mechanism for large-scale manufacture and distribution. All matter on a world community of knowledge, know-how and operational potential and capability, with WHO and the WHO Health Emergencies programme at its centre.

### References

1. Maria Pawlak. Effectiveness of Antiepidemic Measures Aimed to Reduce Carbapenemase-Producing Enterobacteriaceae in the Hospital Environment. Research Article | Open Access. Volume 2022.
2. İmran HASANOĞLU. Evaluating the efficiency of public policy measures against COVID-19. Turk J Med Sci. 2021; 51(7): 3229–3237. Published online 2021 Dec 17. doi: 10.3906/sag-2106-301.
3. Responding to COVID-19 in 2020 presented both a challenge and opportunity for epidemic and pandemic prevention. <https://www.who.int/about/accountability/results/who-results-report-2020>.

<sup>3</sup> Responding to COVID-19 in 2020 presented both a challenge and opportunity for epidemic and pandemic prevention. <https://www.who.int/about/accountability/results/who-results-report-2020>.