

FORMATION OF MEDICAL GEOGRAPHICAL ENVIRONMENT IN FERGANA REGION

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Annotation: This article deals with the study of the medical and geographical conditions of Fergana region and the analysis of the composition of diseases in the region. The results also reveal a comprehensive understanding of disease prevalence and distribution in the region.

Keywords: Fergana region, medical-geographic conditions, composition of diseases, distribution, spread, socio-economic factors, health services.

ENTER: Fergana region includes various geographical features, including plains, mountains and river basins. These factors can significantly affect the local climate, environmental conditions and the spread of various diseases. In addition, the region is home to a diverse population with unique socio-cultural, dietary habits and lifestyles. All of these factors contribute to the complex relationship between geography and health outcomes in Fergana province.

By examining medico-geographical settings, this study seeks to shed light on the regional distribution of diseases, identify any geographic clusters or variations, and explore potential risk factors associated with certain diseases. During the analysis, various health indicators are taken into account, such as the prevalence of diseases, mortality rates, and the use of medical services in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the health status of the population. Fergana region is distinguished by its unique medical-geographic conditions and population diversity. Understanding the interrelationship between geographic factors and disease patterns in this region is critical for effective health planning, resource allocation, and disease prevention strategies. This study is aimed at studying the medical and geographical conditions of Fergana region and analyzing the composition of diseases in its regions.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS: A stratified random sampling method was used to ensure the coverage of different geographical areas in Fergana region. The region is divided into separate strata based on geographical features such as altitude, climate and level of urbanization. Descriptive statistical analysis was conducted to summarize the demographic characteristics of the study population and the prevalence of various diseases. In 2021, the most common diseases were respiratory diseases, 492,451 cases were registered in the region. In addition, diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders affecting the immune system (233,545 cases), as well as diseases of the circulatory system, were found to be important health problems affecting a large part of the population.

There is a difference in the type and degree of diseases in different geographical regions of Fergana region. In the city of Fergana, it can be seen that diseases of the circulatory system are higher than in other regions, the main reason for this is the high level of urbanization in the center of the region, urban lifestyle, as well as factors such as the concentration of qualified medical services in the center of the region. Diseases of respiratory organs have also increased by 30% in the last 10 years in the city of Fergana, the highest increase was recorded in the district of Beshariq (59%). Beshariq district is an area under the influence of "Kokan wind". In Sokh District, a mountainous region, the number of respiratory diseases decreased by 42%.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS: The results of this research will help us to understand the medical and geographical conditions of Fergana region and their impact on the composition of diseases. The

discussion focuses on the main results, their implications, and their consistency with the existing literature. Natural geographical factors are connected with the spread of some diseases in Fergana region. Certain diseases are related to the topography, climate, and extent to which the regions are covered by the hydrographic grid, consistent with previous studies highlighting effects on respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, among others. Physiological effects of high altitude, such as reduced oxygen levels and temperature changes, can increase the burden of disease in these areas. Climatic variables such as temperature and precipitation have also been shown to be associated with specific diseases. Warmer temperatures and higher levels of precipitation have been linked to the spread of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever.

The climate of the Fergana region can provide favorable conditions for the spread and spread of diseases of the respiratory organs, diseases of the heart and blood system. Considering these climatic factors in the development of preventive measures and surveillance systems is essential to improve public health. Socio-economic factors make an important contribution to the composition of diseases in Fergana region. This conclusion highlights the existence of health disparities and the need for equitable access to health care, medical education, and socioeconomic development opportunities. Interventions that address these socioeconomic factors are critical to reducing the burden of disease and ensuring health equity in the region.

In this study, the medical and geographical conditions of Fergana region were studied and the composition of some diseases in its regions was analyzed. The data revealed a significant influence of medico-geographical factors such as altitude, climate and environmental conditions on disease patterns.

Socio-economic factors and the use of health services were identified as the main contributing factors to the composition of diseases. Low socio-economic status and limited health infrastructure in some geographic areas are associated with high disease prevalence, emphasizing the need to address health disparities and improve access to health care. In short, this study provides valuable information about the medical and geographical conditions of Fergana region and their impact on the composition of the disease. By understanding these factors, health policymakers and professionals can develop targeted interventions to effectively address the unique health challenges faced by residents of Fergana region. By implementing evidence-based strategies, we can strive to improve the health and quality of life of the people of this region.

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