

## NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE EFFECTS OF MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY ON POPULATION HEALTH

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**Annotation:**This article talks about the negative and positive effects of medical geography on population health. The article also talks about the medical geographical situation of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and measures to improve it.

**Keywords:**Medical geographic situation, administrative region, territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, level of morbidity, medical geographic zoning, relief of regions.

**ENTER:**Currently, when the regions are divided into medical geographical regions, it is necessary to compare the typical disease groups, population mortality, general morbidity rate typical of each of its regions and administrative regions, to further improve the activity of medical service networks in the regions, and to improve the health of the population. is of great importance in reforming the health care system. In the medical geographic zoning of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a comprehensive medical geographic assessment of the territory of the country is required. Because the regions of our republic differ from each other not only by natural geographical features, but also by socio-economic and ecological features. Factors such as terrain and climate, soil, underground and surface water, fauna and flora, population density and level of urbanization, industry and transport nodes are directly taken into account.

In the zoning of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the medical geographic zoning of some groups of diseases that are common is of particular importance. From this point of view, in the study, attention was paid to distinguishing the areas of tuberculosis, which are part of the widespread endocrine, cardiovascular, tumor and infectious diseases in the regions of the republic.

**LITERATURE ANALYSIS:**When the territory of the republic is divided into medical geographical regions, it will be possible to compare the typical disease groups, population mortality, general morbidity rate, typical of each of its regions and administrative regions. This is of great importance in improving the activity of medical service networks in the regions and reforming the healthcare system. The territory of our country has geographical features in terms of its own natural conditions, the composition and amount of diseases among the population. Historical data testify that in ancient times, the territory of our republic was an endemic center of some infectious diseases (cholera, pestilence, malaria, rabies, etc.). Currently, the above-mentioned diseases have completely disappeared, and some of them have decreased somewhat, but among non-infectious diseases, our country has the highest number of diseases related to the heart, blood vessels, respiratory system, malignant tumor, and diseases related to the endocrine system. It differs between countries. This situation mainly depends on the natural and ecological conditions of the country, including the composition of drinking water, population density, specialization of economic networks, industrialization and urbanization of the regions. Prof. to show the distribution of general and specific diseases in the regions. The disease level or nosogeographic index of the population of the regions proposed by A.S. Soliev provides accurate information. This indicator is calculated in two ways:

1. General nosogeographic index. When determining it, the ratio of the share of the total population of the republic to the share of the population of the republic is taken into account.

2. When finding a specific nosogeographic index, the ratio of the share of the region in the system of a specific disease to the share of the total morbidity of this region is understood.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS:**The main economic regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the corresponding medical geographical regions differ from each other in terms of their nosogeographic situation. Based on this, the study focused on the natural conditions of the desert, mountain, valley, and valley, their health-related aspects, and the diseases associated with them. In the research work, Tashkent medical geographical region is distinguished by the high impact of man-made factors when evaluated from a nosogeographical point of view, while the influence of geocological factors is more noticeable in the Lower Amudarya region. It should be noted here that the economy of the medical geographic region of Tashkent has an industrial-agrarian direction. In particular, Angrek-Almaliq industrial district has many reserves of mineral raw materials. At the same time, this industrial node is fundamentally different from other countries in terms of ecological situation. Wide spread of diseases among the population of the region can be explained by the presence of ecological bottlenecks in the region, similar to Angren-Olmalik.

Compared to other regions, the large number of industrial enterprises, the number and density of the population have a unique effect on the nosogeographical situation of this region, disease groups (blood circulation, malignant tumor, nervous system, birth defects, etc.) infection of the population is mainly observed in large population and industrial centers of this region. The cities of Tashkent, Angren, Almalyk, Bekobod and Chirchik stand out in terms of environmental pollution not only in the region, but also in our country. At the same time, this medical geographical region occupies the highest place in our republic in terms of general mortality rates. In 2010, among all causes of death of the population in the republic, death from the circulatory system accounted for 64.0 percent, this is the figure. In the city of Tashkent, it was 65.6%, while the death rate related to malignant tumors was 8.02% in our country, and it was 11.6% in the capital. Also, the region takes the highest place in the republic in terms of diseases of the nervous system, mental disorders, respiratory system. The analysis shows that this region has its negative characteristics, first of all, the large population, the concentration of industries, especially environmentally hazardous industries (chemical, thermal power plants, cement production, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy). ) has a strong influence on the formation of the nosogeographical situation.

This is probably why the region ranks first in our country in terms of infant and maternal mortality, as well as the general mortality rate of the population. In 2010, the total death rate of the population was equal to 7.7 per thousand in Almalyk, 9.5 in Yangiyol, and 9.9 in Chirchik. In this year, the national indicator of infant mortality was 10.9 per thousand, in some settlements of the region, including Parkent district (18.4), Almalyk (15.6) and Ohangaron (15.1). ) cities, this indicator is high. It should also be noted that this region is in the worst position in our republic in terms of maternal mortality. In the current year, the maternal mortality ratio for every 100,000 live births in our country was 21.4, while in some regions of this region, for example, in the city of Almalyk (88.3) and Chirchik (86.2). ) and in the city of Yangiyol (82.0), the situation is slightly higher than the national level. In order to further analyze the nosogeographical situation in this study, attention was paid to identifying some social diseases that are widespread among the population.

Because this region is characterized by the highest burden of social diseases compared to other regions of our republic. In 2010, dangerous tumor diseases were 67.7 people per 100,000 population in our country, and a somewhat sad situation occurred in Chirchik (110.3), Yangiyol (109.9) and Tashkent (109.8) cities of the region. The cities of Chirchik and Almaliq stand out according to the

weight of mental illnesses. Even Orta Chirchik rural district has a higher rate of mental illness (227.7) than the national level (130.1). In recent years, in the countries of the world, as well as in the republics of Central Asia, the population's diseases related to drug disorders are increasing more and more. This region takes the first place in terms of suffering from such diseases. In 2010, the total incidence of this disease among the population of the country was 26.8 per 100,000 people, while in the city of Tashkent this indicator was equal to 44.4 people. A similar situation is noted in the city of Yangiyol. Also, the region ranks first in Uzbekistan in cases of diseases related to the nervous system and mental disorders. It is self-evident that the above-mentioned groups of diseases are mostly found in large cities with highly developed transport and industrial sectors. It should be noted that such diseases are called diseases of development or civilization in many sources.

Tashkent medical geographic region ranks first in the republic in terms of such diseases. When the regions of Uzbekistan are assessed from a medical geographical point of view, the Lower Zarafshan medical geographical region is also distinguished by its special features. Especially Bukhara Academic Research, in the region of Uzbekistan, the location of underground water near the surface of the earth, the increasing salinity of a large part of the land, including the excess of salt in drinking water, has a direct impact on the health of the population. In particular, salt accumulation in the kidneys, urinary organs, skin, and tuberculosis are extremely common here.

Nosogeographic regions of some groups of diseases that are the most common among the population and are the main cause of death of the population are distinguished. In particular, as a result of medical geographical analysis of the regional distribution of tuberculosis among the population of our republic, it became clear that the Republic of Karakalpakstan within the Lower Amudarya region stands out in this regard. The statistics of the last 10-15 years show that the highest rates of tuberculosis occurred in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In 1991, the incidence of tuberculosis was 97.3 people per 100,000 inhabitants in this region, and in 2002, it was 183.0 people. made up of 3 people).

The natural and ecological conditions of Karakalpakstan, the specific problems in the social condition of the population are the reason for the wide spread of this disease in the region. The situation is extremely difficult in Karaozak, Moynaq and Chimboy districts of the region. Therefore, this nosogeographic region is considered a typical center of this disease. Blood circulation, oncological, endocrine system diseases were analyzed in the same way. In general, in the medical geographical analysis of the territory of the republic, the existing regions of our country were evaluated nosogeographically, and it was recognized that the Lower Amudarya and Tashkent regions are in a relatively difficult situation. At the same time, the territorial composition of diseases from a natural geographical point of view was also studied on the scale of deserts, oases and valleys, mountains and foothills, and river basins of the republic. In particular, it is justified that specific nosogeographic foci were formed in the river basins and their upper and lower parts.

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