

Mirbabayeva Nodiraxon Soliyevna

**Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after muqimi
Teacher of the Department of special pedagogy.**

Annotation: Down syndrome is a congenital defect disease characterized by the fact that children remain from a different level of growth, both physically and mentally. The article provides information about children with Down syndrome, family and school cooperation in their upbringing.

Keywords: Down syndrome, chromosomal trisomy, genetics, hereditary factors, anomaly, Alzheimer's disease, epicanthus, hypotonia, prenatal.

Down syndrome (chromosome 21 trisomy) is a form of genome pathologies in which the karyotype is often represented by 47 chromosomes instead of the normal 46, since the 21st pair of chromosomes is three copies instead of the normal two. This syndrome was named after John Down, an English physician who first described it in 1866. The connection between the origin of the congenital syndrome and the change in the number of chromosomes was determined only by the French geneticist Jerome Lejeune in 1959.

In the 20th century, Down syndrome became a fairly common diagnosis. People with Down syndrome have been reported a lot, but only part of the symptoms could be stopped. Most people with Down syndrome have died in infancy or childhood. Until the middle of the 20th century, the causes of Down syndrome remained unknown, but it was known to science that the relationship between this syndrome and mother age and the syndrome can be dealt with with equal probability by representatives of all races. In those days, the theory reigned that the syndrome was caused by a combination of genetic and hereditary factors. Other theories have promoted the notion that the syndrome develops due to injury during childbirth.

Down syndrome is not a rare pathology-it is observed on average in one case out of 700 births. Currently, due to the prenatal diagnosis, the frequency of birth of children with Down syndrome has decreased from every 1,100 cases to 1, since abortion is resorted to when the fetus finds out about the disease. The probability of having an anomaly in both sexes is the same.

The number of children born with Down syndrome is 1 for every 800 or 1000 babies. In 2006, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention assessed it as one case for 733 live births in the United States (5,422 new cases per year). About 95% of them are chromosome 21 trisomy. Down syndrome can occur in all ethnic groups and in all economic classes. The mother's age affects the likelihood of conceiving a child with Down syndrome:

- If mothers are between 20 and 24 years old, this probability is 1 to 1562;
- Up to 30 years old-1000 to 1;
- 35 to 39 years old — 214 to 1;
- In the case of over 45 years of age, the probability will be in the ratio 19 to 1.

Despite the fact that the probability increases with the age of the mother, 80% of children with this syndrome are born in women under 35 years of age. This condition is associated with a higher overall fertility rate in this age group. According to the latest data, the age of the father increases the

risk of developing the syndrome in a child, especially if he is over 42 years old. Usually, Down syndrome is accompanied by the following external signs:

- "Flat face — - 90%
- Brachycephaly (anomalous skull) — 81%
- Skin layering on the neck of newborns-81%
- Epicanthus (vertical skin layer covering the medial corner of the eye slit) — 80%
- Joint hyperharic activity — 80%
- Muscle hypotonia-80%
- The flatness of the nape-78%
- Arm-leg bitch-70%
- Brachimesophalangia — numbness of the fingers due to underdevelopment of the middle phalanges) - 70%
- Cataract development after 8 years-66%
- Openness of the mouth (due to low muscle tone and special structure of the palate) - 65%
- Dental anomalies-65%
- 5-finger clinodactyly — oblique silent) - 60%
- Arcane palate-58%
- Flatness of the nose sash — 52%
- Burushgan language-50%
- Transverse Palm layer-45%
- Short wide neck — 45%
- Congenital heart porogi-40%
- Short nose-40%
- Strabismus — let's cry) - 29%
- Chest deformation — 27%
- Spots on the edges of the colored curtain-19%
- Episindram-8%
- Stenosis or atresia of the duodenum-8%
- Congenital leukosis (white blood disease) — 8%.

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Down syndrome cannot be cured, but there are many techniques that can help patients gain social and other skills. Today, individuals with Down syndrome have an extended life expectancy, a period that exceeds 50 years. Many people with this syndrome get married. Men will have a limited amount of sperm, while most men with Down syndrome are infertile. Women have a regular menstrual cycle. At least 50% of women with Down syndrome can have children.

In 35-50% of children born to mothers with this syndrome, Down syndrome or other disability is diagnosed. There is information that patients with Down syndrome are less likely to have a cancerous tumor. However, such people are more likely to suffer from Cardiological diseases (usually congenital heart defects), Alzheimer's disease and acute leukemia. People with this syndrome have a weak immune system, so children (especially at an early age) often suffer from pneumonia, they have a difficult experience of infections that occur in children, stomach disorders are often noted.

In different cases, the cognitive development of children with Down syndrome is significantly different. Nowadays, it is impossible to determine in advance how good the child's assimilation and physical development will be before birth. Determination of Optimal methods is carried out after childbirth using early intervention. Since each child has a wide range of opportunities, their success in a standardized educational program at school can vary significantly.

Mastering problems that exist in children with Down syndrome can also occur in healthy individuals, so parents can try to give their children to normal schools. In most cases, children have speech problems. A certain delay is observed between the perception of the word and its pronunciation. Therefore, it is recommended that parents take the child to the speech therapist.

Subtle motor skills are delayed in development and significantly lag behind other motor skills. Some children can start walking from the age of two, and some at the age of 4. Physiotherapy is usually prescribed to speed up this process.

Often the speed of development of speech and communicative skills is delayed, and this helps to identify hearing problems. If they exist, this is corrected by early intervention or by marking hearing aids. Children with Down syndrome are usually divided into special classes at school. This is due to the fact that they have a low ability to learn and a high probability of lagging behind their peers.

It is children and adults with Down syndrome who live longer due to socialization and a positive attitude in society — this applies not only to persons with disabilities, but also to persons without disabilities. It is true that individuals with Down syndrome can think more slowly than others and take a long time to assimilate information. But although their movement and appearance may be similar, each child with Down syndrome will have different abilities.

According to scientific research, children with Down syndrome have IQ (intelligence measure) in the light to medium low range and speak more slowly than other children. But this does not mean that they cannot read. The effects of the syndrome on learning are usually mild to moderate. The problem is the lack of individual conditions for the manifestation of many strong abilities of a person with each Down syndrome.

In developed states, people with Down syndrome, along with all, go to ordinary schools, work, participate in making decisions that relate to them, start a family, vote and contribute wonderfully to society.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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