The Features of a current of diseases among the population of the Aral Sea

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Annotation: ***In this article there are given information and discussions about current diseases in the areas of Aral Sea and Khorezm region. Some statistics of specific diseases, cause and effects of environmental changes on people's health in above mentioned areas are included.***

Key words: ***etio-pathogenetic, regional directives, salinity, anemia, respiratory diseases, kidney, digestive tract.***

The purpose of our research is to study the negative etio-pathogenetic environmental factors that predispose to various diseases in the territory of Khorezm region, which is a region of the South Aral Sea, and on this basis to determine the correct methods of prevention and treatment. The official data of the Khorezm regional directives and the findings of the scientific research conducted at the Urgench branch of the TTA were analyzed.

In recent years, the water level of the Aral Sea has decreased by more than 14 meters, the water area of the sea has decreased by 40%, the volume of water - by 60%, the average salinity has reached 30 g / l. More than 100 km of shores have receded. hectares of arable land, the area of influence of dust mites reached a distance of 300 km and more.

Decreased iron content in water, dry sediment, increased hardness, increased levels of cotton dust in the air are associated with anemia, increased risk of kidney, digestive tract, respiratory diseases. Today, more than 10 million people live in the ecologically dilapidated area of the South Aral Sea.

In recent years, this figure has reached 884.6, an increase of 4.3 times. According to official data, in recent years, respiratory diseases have increased in Khorezm region - 5 times; urinary tract diseases has comprised 4 times; diseases of the gastrointestinal tract has registered 3.5 times; urinary stone disease has grown 5.5 times; gallstones has risen 8 times. Among pregnant women, anemia accounts for 76.1%. More than 81% of pregnant women have been diagnosed with various extra-genital diseases.

There is also an increase in diseases of the urinary system, especially in the elderly, the incidence is 396.6 per 10,000 population. (In 1991 it was 346.6). In children, the disease has risen from 38.7 to 44.8 per 10,000 population in recent years. In the elderly, circulatory system diseases also increased from 243.6 to 333.7 per 10,000 population. This is 1.9 times more than the national average (177.3).

Concluding the aforementioned data, it is clear that the negative impact of the environment on the health of the population is obvious, and it has the same effect on all groups of the population. This is manifested by an increase in morbidity, complications from illness, and an increase in infant and maternal mortality.

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