



THE ROLE OF FOOD IN THE SPREAD OF INTESTINAL INFECTIONS

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ABSTRACT: *The purpose of our research is to analyze the results of an epidemiological survey of epidemic foci of acute intestinal infections at the place of residence of the patient. According to the data of the epidemiological department of the "Center for Sanitary and Epidemiological Well-being" of the Dangara district of the Ferghana region, an examination of epidemic foci of acute intestinal infections was conducted in 2019. Taking into account the special reporting documentation on acute intestinal infections in the foci of infections, a survey of patients was conducted about the products and water they consumed within seven days before the onset of the diseases.*

KEYWORDS: *analyze, intestinal infections, information, products, epidemic, food.*

In modern conditions, with morbidity, the establishment of specific factors of transmission of pathogens of acute intestinal infections is very difficult. The only way to obtain objective information about epidemiologically significant food and water is to examine home foci of infections. Meanwhile, the current "Map of the epidemiological examination of the focus of an infectious disease" (form 161 /y) prescribes to conduct a survey on the nature of nutrition and water use, which determines the diagnostic conclusion. Each epidemic focus-the place of detection of the disease, regardless of its size, is subject to epidemiological examination. It should be carried out both for individual cases of the disease and in the event of epidemic outbreaks. Epidemiological examination serves as one of the main links of the complex of anti-epidemic measures at the site of the identified infectious disease and should be carried out from the moment of identification of the patient to the elimination of this disease. The leading role in the epidemiological survey, as in all anti-epidemic work, belongs to the epidemiologist. When clarifying the causes of the disease and the conditions that may contribute to its further spread, familiarization with



the household environment and sanitary and hygienic conditions at the site of the identified infectious disease is of great help. In some cases, when identifying the sources of infection, special attention should be paid to finding out the possibility of infection not only from patients, but also from healthy carriers of infection. In addition, the doctor's attention should be paid to identifying patients with an erased form of the disease. When identifying ways of spreading the contagious origin at the sites of detection of an infectious disease, it is necessary to keep in mind infections through water and food. The purpose of our research is to analyze the results of an epidemiological survey of epidemic foci of acute intestinal infections at the place of residence of the patient. According to the data of the epidemiological department of the "Center for Sanitary and Epidemiological Well-being" of the Dangara district of the Ferghana region, an examination of epidemic foci of acute intestinal infections was conducted in 2019. Taking into account the special reporting documentation on acute intestinal infections in the foci of infections, a survey of patients was conducted about the products and water they consumed within seven days before the onset of the disease.

The frequency of consumption of food and non-boiled water by patients with acute intestinal infections according to the results of an epidemiological survey of epidemic foci in 2019.

In the Dangara district, only 35 cases of acute intestinal infections were detected in 2019. In 31 (88.5%) cases, according to the epidemiological history, the nutritional transmission factor was established. When deciphering the food factor, in 6 (19.3%) cases, food prepared in private food enterprises was detected, in 10 (32.2%) cases, raw or home-cooked food takes place. This is animal meat, raw egg and raw milk, milked at home. In 15 (48.3%) cases, fruits and vegetables. In 4 (11.5%) cases of all cases, the use of raw unboiled water from a decentralized water supply is detected.

Based on these data, it can be concluded that more morbidity was observed when eating at home.

Figure 1. Places of infection with acute intestinal infections.

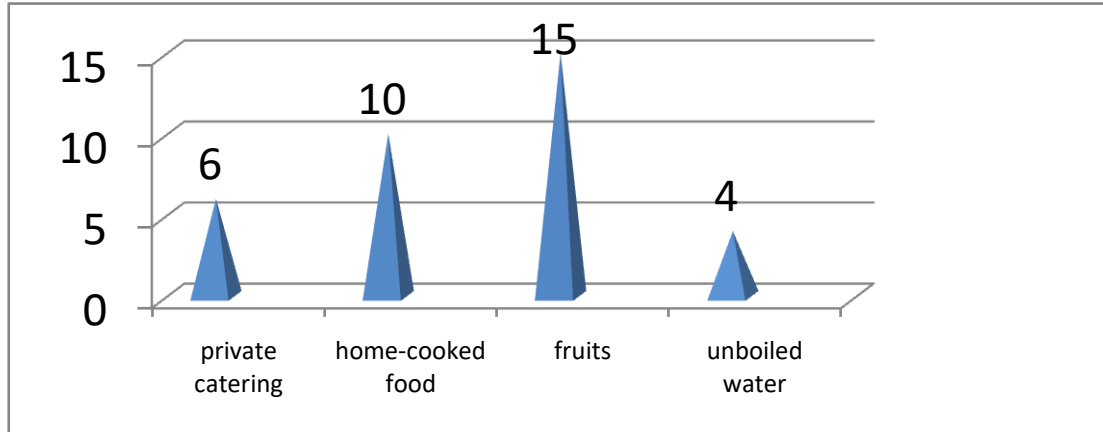


Figure 2. Transmission factors in diseases with acute intestinal infections

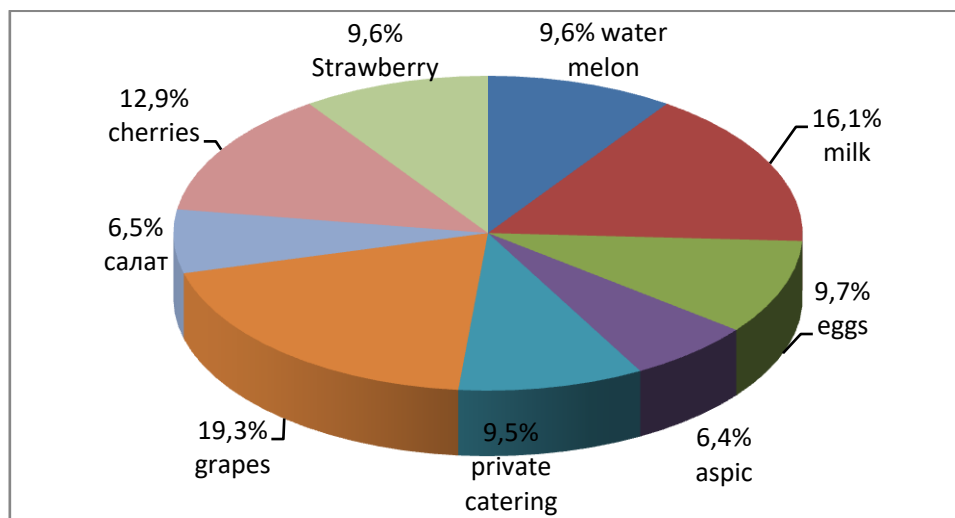


Figure 2. Transmission factors in diseases with acute intestinal infections

According to the bacteriological data of the study, out of a total of 35 cases identified, Salmonella spp is diagnosed in 3 cases, Shigella zonne in 24 cases, UPM in 4 cases and unidentified etiology in 4 cases.

Summarizing the results of the examination of foci of acute intestinal infections for the frequency of consumption of salad products showed that vegetable salads have epidemiological significance in dysentery Shigella sonnei, salmonellosis and intestinal infection of unknown etiology. In patients who have consumed raw milk, Shigella sonnei



dysentery is also important. And when using unboiled water, *Shigella flexneri* was detected. When eating fruit, salmonella was more important.

Thus, during the epidemiological examination of epidemic foci of acute intestinal infections, careful collection of an epidemiological history contributes to the objective identification of pathogen transmission factors.

The results indicate the involvement of milk, improperly stored meat products and egg-containing dishes, salad products, fruits and decentralized water supply as factors of transmission of pathogens of acute intestinal infections.

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