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# INCIDENCE RATES OF LIVESTOCK COMPLEX EMPLOYEES WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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Annotation: According to sanitary-hygienic features of working conditions, placement of workers according to working conditions, cards of epizootological and epidemiological inspection of zoonosis foci, ambulatory and medical cards of livestock workers with occupational brucellosis in Shafirkon district in 2017-2021, working conditions were studied. The biological factors of the working conditions of livestock complexes and livestock workers are the severity of the labor process, inappropriate factors at various levels, the irregularity of periodic medical examinations at the beginning of work or during work, non-observance of sanitary rules, lack of awareness of workers about the possibility of infection. Causes the spread of brucellosis in the workplace. It can be seen that the incidence of brucellosis among workers increased in 2017-2021, the disease is common among men, and it is common among the population aged 17-50. In the concluding part of the article, prevention and prevention of infectious zoonotic infections among workers engaged in animal husbandry is covered.

**Keywords:** Livestock complexes, occupational brucellosis, inappropriate factors, working conditions, medical examination.

Animal husbandry village household from networks wide spread out field considered the economy important part occupies [1, 4, and 5]. Current in the day animal husbandry It is also special in Uzbekistan to the seat have including: cattle breeding, goat breeding, leather breeding, milk direction, meat in the direction of animal husbandry and another directions in order to used [5]. It is known that cattle breeding in complexes working workers one series to the effects subject to will be Work release factors - bacterial pollution, ammonia and sero-hydrogen, organic and inorganic dust, work in their rooms of the year Hot months high temperature, Cold low air in the months temperature, significant physical stresses, from this except main risk professional infections observed [6].

**Research purpose:** Inappropriate microclimatic factors affecting cattle breeding complexes and livestock workers, the health status of workers, the development of brucellosis disease in 2017-2021 by age, gender, seasons [2, 3].

Materials and methods: During the research, the harmful factors affecting livestock workers were examined using noise, high and low temperature, humidity, air movement speed using special devices (psychrometer, anemometer, thermometer, barometer, thermometers [4,5]. Among the workers We studied the development of brucellosis disease in 2017-2021, its distribution by age, gender, seasons, specific characteristics of cases based on medical service requests, epidemiological cards, ambulatory cards, disease sheets [9].

**Research results: From** the results of the investigation, the following was determined: the maximum temperature in summer is 46-48 C°, air humidity is 46%, in autumn the air temperature is 18.7 C°, air humidity is 58.8%, air movement speed It was 0.35-0.51 m/sec [1,2].

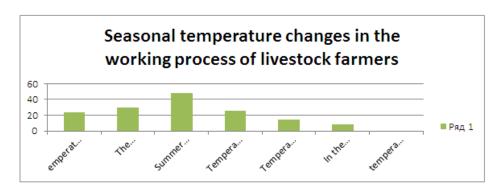


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The results of the inspection showed that the air temperature constantly changes depending on the seasons[9]. As a result of negative factors affecting the body, heat stroke in the summer, inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract in the winter, varicose veins in the legs due to the impact of heavy work, and various allergic diseases can be observed among the workers[11,12].

We studied the development of brucellosis in 2017-2021, the prevalence of brucellosis in 60 patients based on their age, sex, and seasonality, based on medical applications, epidemiological cards, ambulatory cards, and sick sheets [2,3].

Years according to workers between development of brucellosis disease 1 table.

|       | Getting                 | Sex        |      | Young according to |                    |                              |                        |
|-------|-------------------------|------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| No    | sick<br>s the<br>number | A<br>woman | Male | to 14 years<br>old | 15-25<br>years old | 26-50<br>under the<br>age of | From 50 years old high |
| 2017  | $10 \pm 0.057$          | 1          | 9    | 3                  | 2                  | 3                            | 2                      |
| 2018  | $12 \pm 0.067$          | 4          | 8    | 2                  | 1                  | 6                            | 3                      |
| 2019  | 11 ± 0.0625             | 3          | 8    | 2                  | 3                  | 5                            | 1                      |
| 2020  | $13 \pm 0.07$           | -          | 13   | -                  | 4                  | 7                            | 2                      |
| 2021  | $14 \pm 0.08$           | 2          | 12   | 1                  | 2                  | 8                            | 2                      |
| Total | 60                      | 60         | 60   | 60                 | 60                 | 60                           | 60                     |

In 2017, 16.6%, 20.0% in 2018, 18.3% in 2019, 21.6% in 2020, and 23.3% in 2021 were found to be infected. Studies have shown that the brucellosis situation has significantly worsened in recent years under the influence of various social and natural factors[3]. These include the increase in the number of the population, animal husbandry, breeding of agricultural animals, it can be obtained that the fight against brucellosis among the population has decreased[1,2].

In animal husbandry work doing children and teens the number increased. Exactly that's it factors last in years brucellosis with of illness significant level population to increase in the middle this disease with depends of the situation aggravation take came Learned 83.3 of patients percentage men, 16.7 percent Women organize did [1].

Patients sex according to distribution patients young according to distribution

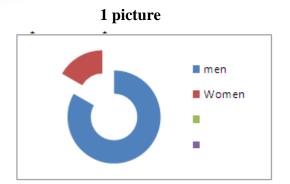


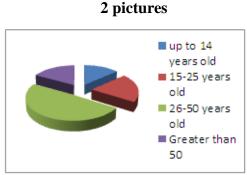
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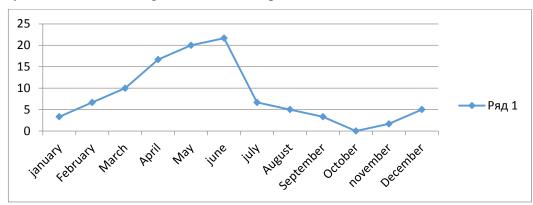
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Patients young content analysis to do the following the picture shows: (2 pictures) under 14 years old (13.3%), 15-25 years old (20%), 26-50 years old (48.3%), over 50 years old large (16.67%). Last 3 years inside illness in the composition giving birth age Women and under 14 years of age and from the age of 50 high population in the middle brucellosis with illness decreased [1,14]. However, up to 20-50 years population between illness a little increased Animal husbandry with working of the population main part of 17-50 years old organize is enough At this age of illness increase professional activity also connect with can \_

Patients year months according to distribution 3 pictures



Year months according to brucellosis spreading analysis when we do disease relatively spring and Summer months more the fact that note done Exactly that's it in months small horned goods increase is being observed [14]. Patients with conversation when done they are especially pregnant during or Abortion occurs in animals when cattle to their goods help that they gave pointed out [2]. Ours in our studies basically a goat of sheep brucellosis trigger has been small horned from animals of people infection note done Infection of infection leader the way contacthousehold the way in 48.2% of cases, sheep shearing, wool and woolen primary again work during done is increased. Analysis being done period from animals to people infection of infection the most wide spread out the way contact (91%) was [14].

### **Summary:**

Urgently requires qualified scientific analysis and development of scientifically based and effective sanitization measures to improve the working conditions of workers around livestock complexes and farms, to protect atmospheric air. Important sanitation measures include livestock complexes and farms in relation to settlements, approved by the Chief Physician of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection of Atmospheric Air of Population Settlements of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Organization of design and construction works in accordance with the sanitary protection zone based on the requirements of sanitary regulations No. 0350-17[12, 13].



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Appropriate placement of livestock complexes and farms in the sanitary protection zone is carried out taking into account zoohygienic and veterinary-sanitary requirements aimed at preventing the introduction of infection from the outside and the spread of infectious diseases among the population.

Workers engaged in the care of livestock were given instructions on compliance with safety requirements, use of personal protective equipment to prevent occupational infection with brucellosis;

According to the order of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 200 of 2012, initial and periodic medical examinations are important in the prevention of occupational diseases.

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