

TRANSMISSION OF HIV INFECTION THROUGH PARENTERAL MEDICAL PROCEDURES IN HEALTH CARE

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Parenteral transmission of HIV infection through blood - this transmission of the virus occurs most often through blood transfusion. In this case, the drug being administered may be damaged when the syringe is replaced, or the damaged syringe may also be damaged when administered orally. In this case, HIV infection Hospital infection is caused by the most severe disease. To do this, it is necessary to pay close attention to hospital-acquired viral infections.

Infection with HIV infection through blood (parenteral transmission of infection) - when using shared non-sterile syringes and needles during injection drug use, or using non-sterile medical instruments during piercing or tattooing; when transfusion of contaminated blood (if, due to the negligence of medical personnel, it was not tested for HIV);

If we look at the parenteral route through medical procedures, it is 6.5%

The risk of occupational infection among medical workers when providing medical care increases. Infection of a health worker can occur during the performance of therapeutic and diagnostic procedures, as well as during the collection and disposal of healthcare facility waste in case of trauma (cut, injection, damage to the skin with bone fragments, etc.) and contamination of the skin and mucous membranes with the patient's biological fluids containing HIV viruses.

In Tashkent in 2020-2021, cases of HIV detection and suspicion of transmission through parenteral medical treatment were identified: in 2020, a total of 419 people with HIV infection were registered in 11 months (p/n-16.4);

-including only 20 children under the age of 18 (i/k-2.6);

- The total number of people diagnosed with HIV, persons with suspected infection through parenteral medical treatment: - 25 (6.0%);

- In particular, the disease affects children under 18 years of age. with suspected infection through parenteral medical treatment - 12 people;



Note: 25 people with suspected HIV infection medically visited 34 health care facilities, 43 times and received treatment, 55 times in inpatient and outpatient settings.

In 2021, a total of 472 people with HIV infection were registered in 11 months (a/n-17.8);

- including only 20 children under the age of 18 (i/k-2.6);

- The total number of people diagnosed with HIV and suspected of being infected through parenteral medical treatment is 28 (5.9%);

- In particular, the disease affects children under 18 years of age. with suspected infection through parenteral medical treatment – 10 people;

Note: 28 people suspected of being infected with HIV through medical means visited 28 health care facilities 50 times and received treatment 53 times in inpatient and outpatient settings.

In the dynamics of HIV transmission during parenteral medical procedures in the city of Tashkent, the rate of transmission through needles and systems during medical procedures increased by 65 cases (9.8%) compared to 2021 and 2016.

It has been observed that the likelihood of contracting HIV during surgery has increased by 20 (4.2) in 2020 over the past 10 years

In recent years, there have been dramatic changes in the structure of occupational diseases of medical workers. It can be noted that the incidence of HIV infection among medical workers has increased slightly compared to previous years.

Conclusion. Currently, one of the effective ways to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS infection in a hospital setting is the development, improvement and introduction into medical practice of highly effective measures to prevent these diseases.

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