

EXTREMELY DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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Highly dangerous infectious diseases (HCDs), highly dangerous infections (HCIs) are a conditional group of infectious diseases that pose a special epidemic threat. The measures and procedure for prevention of OXYK were confirmed in the International Medical-Sanitary Regulations (IHSR) adopted on July 26, 1969 at the 22nd session of the WHO World Health Assembly. In 1970, the 23rd WHO Assembly excluded rash and recurrent sweating from the list of quarantined infections. With the amendments of 1981, only three diseases were included in the list: plague, cholera and anthrax.

Extremely dangerous infectious diseases

In 2005, at the 58th session of the WHO World Health Assembly, the new WHO, with many and important changes, was adopted. In particular, according to these rules, the WHO has the right to assess the state of certain diseases in the country not only according to the official reports of these countries, but also based on the information received from the mass media. According to these rules, WHO has gained a great opportunity for international medical control of infectious diseases caused by OCD.

DESCRIPTION

Sudden appearance, rapid and wide spread;

High probability of severe illness and death.

Currently, the list of extremely dangerous infectious diseases is expanding. In accordance with Appendix No. 2 of HMSQ-2005, such infections are divided into two groups.

1. Diseases that are considered unusual and can seriously affect public health:

Smallpox;

Poliomyelitis;

Human influenza called with a new type of virus;

Severe acute respiratory syndrome or SARS.

2. Any incident with them is considered dangerous, because these infections can seriously affect public health and spread quickly internationally:

Cholera;

Pulmonary form of plague;

Yellow fever;

Hemorrhagic fevers — Lass, Marburg, Ebola, West Nile fever.

Anthrax and tularemia are also included in the list of highly dangerous infectious diseases in Uzbekistan.

This group also includes "diseases of special national or regional threat" according to WHO-2005, such as dengue fever, Rift Valley fever, and meningococcal disease. Dengue fever is a serious problem for tropical countries, it manifests itself in the form of hemorrhagic and sometimes death among the population. In Europeans, this disease is not so serious, hemorrhagic symptoms are not observed, and due to the absence of a carrier, it does not spread. This is how meningococcal disease is recorded in Central Africa.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXTREMELY DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1. Conventional diseases. Such infections are covered by international sanitary norms. These are:

Bacterial pathologies (plague and cholera);

Viral diseases (monkey plague, hemorrhagic viral fevers).

2. Infections that require international control, but joint measures are not taken:

Bacterial (rash and recurrent sweating, botulism, tetanus);

Viral (HIV, poliomyelitis, influenza, rabies, measles);

Protozoal (malaria).

3. Infections not under WHO control, but under local control:

Anthrax;

Tularemia;

Brucellosis.

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