

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS AND BRANCHES OF NOSOECOLOGY IN THE FORM OF THE HUMAN FACTOR

A.Rejaboyev

Namangan State University, Faculty of Geography, 2nd Year Master

frejaboyev@mail.ru Tel:+998945050817

Annotations

Strengthening the relationship between nature and society in this article suggests the need for a broader study of ecology with the negative impact of human intervention on nature. In the same way, by studying the effect of ecology on human health, specific areas of disease are identified and nosocardio is developed.

Keywords: nosocard, nosogeography, nozoecology, empirical medical ecology, zoonanthroponosis

Due to the fact that such researches are less, the shortcomings of this field are clearly noticeable. For example, the in-depth examination of factories has a negative effect on the health of the population.

For example, patients in Surkhandaro region have the same appearance. Another of them is ironic and the wastes of petrochemical plants and nature have a bad effect on human health, causing all kinds of infectious and airborne diseases. Within medical ecology, nosoecology (ecology of human diseases) can be distinguished as a separate aspect or aspect of nosogeography and nosology. He connects the factors and laws of population diseases with the natural and social environment. Ecology is very close to geography in terms of content. Therefore, it is appropriate to recognize nosoecology as a separate branch of nosogeography.

In the first case, it is assumed that the diseases of the population are related to environmental conditions, and in the second - the spread of one or another disease in a specific area and its connection with the natural and socio-geographical characteristics of this place.

The concept of disease ecology was first used as a term by the American researcher Jacques May (French, US citizen, who worked as a military doctor in Vietnam) in the middle of the last century. He is the author of a number of important works in this field, including "Ecology of Human Diseases" (New York, 1958) and "Study of Human Diseases" (New York, 1961). Jacques May's ideas in the study of zoonanthroponoses, in turn, led to the organization of other groups of diseases. Nozoecology is an empirical, specific aspect of ecology, which at the same time emphasizes its geographical aspect, i.e. regional distribution and differences of diseases in different regions under the influence of local natural and social environment.

The second approach called "Methodology and methodology of medical-geographical and non-ecological researches" was used to analyze the medical-geographical situation

using various ecological-hygiene and epidemiology methods, as well as methods of zoning, mapping and mathematical modeling. In this regard, from the point of view of the science of geography, medical geographical, more precisely, nosogeographical zoning is important. It is possible to carry out integrated medical-geographical zoning by specific groups of diseases related to the identification of certain nosogeographic outbreaks and areas. According to N.Q. Komilova (2012), population density and location system have a great influence on the spread of many infectious-parasitic diseases from the point of view of medical geography.

At the same time, it should be noted that not only the location of the population, but also other factors, including the social living conditions of the population, its provision of housing, proper nutrition, customs, lifestyle, etc., also contribute to the spread of diseases. has an effect. Cartographic method is very important in geographical research. Mapping is a method of comprehensive assessment and reflection of the natural and socio-economic conditions of a specific area. In this regard, the classification proposed by A.A.Shoshin (1962) is quite useful.

According to him, nosocards are important in medical geography, that is, cards showing the geographical distribution of diseases are of great importance. In the work of this article, it is envisaged to compile administrative districts on the basis of computer technology, at the same time, to carry out a regional analysis of population morbidity.

In conclusion, I can say that in the process of observing areas with disturbed ecological conditions, it is necessary to research the causes of certain diseases and the foci of the disease. Of course, it is possible to prevent the spread of diseases during the experiment or by providing medical assistance to the area. Social life is also important here. If the social level is low, the areas with a high level of disease can also be hotbeds, and the health of the population can be optimized by improving the infrastructure of this area.

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