

ATMOSPHERIC AIR POLLUTION AND ITS
MEDICO-ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION

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Annotation: The article will talk about the relationship between men and nature, the change in the composition and dynamics of the geographical shell as a result of the revolution of Science and technology, and the spread of diseases, types and preventive measures in regions with altered ecological status.

Keywords: dust, gas, oxygen, epidemiological status, nitrogen dioxide, diseases of the endocrine system, fluorosis, atmosphere, environmental conditions, dysentery, viral hepatitis, landscape, desertification, nature, carbonate dioxide, industrial waste, sanitary norm.

ATMOSFERA HAVOSINING IFLOSLANISHI VA
UNING TIBBIY-EKOLOGIK HOLATI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada inson va tabiat orasidagi munosabatlar, fan-texnika inqilobi natijasida geografik qobiqning tarkibi va dinamikasining o'zgarishi hamda ekologik holati o'zgargan hududlarda kasalliklarning tarqalishi, turlari va oldini olish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: chang, gaz, kislorod, epidemiologik holat, azot dioksidi, endokrin tizimi kasalliklari, flyuoroz, atmosfera, ekologik sharoit, dizenteriya, virusli gepatit, landshaft, cho'llanish, tabiat, karbonat angidrid, sanoat chiqindilari, sanitar me'yor.

ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ АТМОСФЕРНОГО ВОЗДУХА И ЕГО
МЕДИКО-ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются взаимоотношения человека и природы, изменение состава и динамики географической оболочки в результате научно-технической революции, а также распространение, виды и меры профилактики заболеваний в районах с измененным экологическим состоянием.

Ключевые слова: пыль, газ, кислород, эпидемиологическая ситуация, диоксид азота, заболевания эндокринной системы, флюороз, атмосфера, условия окружающей среды, дизентерия, вирусный гепатит, ландшафт, опустынивание, природа, углекислый газ, промышленные выбросы, санитарные нормы.

We can see that the environmental conditions in most cities of the world are in poor condition compared to those in the countryside. This is primarily reflected in the low quality of urban air (low oxygen and high carbon dioxide, etc., along with the high

content of dust, gases in the air). Cities tend to have relatively high rates of fires and foggy days, with a reduced spectrum of direct solar radiation and shortwave radiation. The nature is being damaged by industrial waste, toxic chemicals, excessive amounts of mineral fertilizers, radioactive substances, hot water from power plants and other abandoned activities of the human society. According to the composition (many synthetic materials), the total volume of this waste remains relevant, the problems of its natural way of processing and again the penetration of substances into the natural circular motion. They are the main sources of environmental pollution, preventing the self-restoration of nature, preventing it. Now, the amendments that men introduced into nature have become so numerous that they have become a barrier for the future development of productive forces by seriously endangering the violation of the existing relative balance in nature [3].

From these disappointing changes in nature, the harm that society sees is of two types - economic and environmental nature. As you know, influence on nature is usually associated with the desire for a pre-set goal. However, with this goal, the possibility of nature does not coincide with each other all the time. However, anthropogenic changes in nature can also lead to new interactions or mutational processes with unpredictable consequences. Consequently, the impact of the science and technology revolution on nature can also go further than the development of our knowledge of the composition, dynamics and balance of the geographical shell and harm the development of society in a certain way. In particular, the exacerbation of diseases caused by the deterioration of the environmental situation in places leads to a deterioration of various epidemiological conditions. Physician and public figure of the XIX century S.P. Lovsov, on the other hand, argues that medical geographical research is obliged to focus not only on the natural conditions of the place, but also on social life, the way of life of the population, social factors.

Also, the famous compatriot Abu Ali Ibn Sina attached special importance to the climate, relief features, water and air of places in determining the causes of the origin of diseases (Tib laws, Vol.1. 33-37 b.) [4].

The UN European Economic Commission (EUC) Convention on cross-border pollution of atmospheric air over long distances, adopted in 1979, provided the basis for collaborative efforts to combat atmospheric air pollution. The convention is one of the main international agreements that ensure the integration of actions in the field of studying and monitoring atmospheric air pollution and its consequences at the regional level and the development of emissions reduction strategies.

In recent years, increased concentrations of sulfur dioxide have decreased in the city of Olmalıq. In Navoi, Kokand, Bukhara, Nukus, Karshi, there was a high level of dust pollution of atmospheric air. Pollution of the atmosphere with nitrogen dioxide in Tashkent, Navoi, Kokand and Fergana exceeded sanitary standards for the entire

recorded period.

Monitoring of the state of health of the population of the surkhandarya region has shown that in the long, Sariasiya, Denov and Jharkhand districts, the registration of diseases of the oncological, respiratory and digestive organs, the endocrine system has continued in all age groups (children are 0-14 years old; adolescents are 15-17 years old; 18 and older). It should be noted that among children from 0 to 14 years old, rare cases of oncological diseases were recorded. In the indicated districts, with regard to diseases of the respiratory organs, endocrine and bone system, oncological diseases, digestive organs and fluorosis, it can be seen that the population's referral rates for medical care have changed towards a decrease [5].

In recent years, humanity has achieved a significant increase in life expectancy due to scientific and technological progress, medical achievements, significant improvement in living conditions. In the last decade, it is noticeable that the number of cases with ichthyema, acute intestinal infections, dysentery, viral hepatitis and some other infectious diseases is decreasing.

In line with the conclusion, it is important that we are all able to take measures to eliminate climate change from the main directions in obtaining ecological problems, maintain the ozone layer, solve Island problems, island problems, prevent desertification of landscapes, use of Water Resources, prevent the spread of infectious and other extremely dangerous diseases!

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