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INFECTIOUS DISEASES AS A GLOBAL PROBLEM OF MODERN TIME

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Abstract
The article studies modern problems of diagnostics and the prevention of infectious diseases; A conclusion is made about infectious diseases as one of the global problems of our time

Keywords: infectious diseases, mortality, morbidity, epidemic, prevention.

Introduction

Despite the epidemiological transition that took place at the end of the 20th century in the structure of morbidity in the world population in favor of chronic non-infectious diseases, the problems of infectious pathology have not lost their relevance today.

Infectious diseases, including new ones, pose a threat to human development, as they cause a third of the total annual number of deaths in the world. According to the World Bank (2008), 50% of deaths of children under 5 years of age in the world are caused by infectious diseases (respiratory pathologies, intestinal infections, measles, malaria, AIDS and others), and in the structure of morbidity in this age group, infectious diseases make up 80% [1-2].

According to the World Health Organization (2004), mortality due to infectious diseases in some countries of the world ranks second in the structure of overall mortality.

At the end of the twentieth century, the situation with such well-known diseases as plague, cholera, yellow fever worsened, and more than 30 new previously unknown but dangerous diseases appeared: highly contagious hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Ebola, Marburg; HIV infection, bird and swine flu and others [3-4].

Today, the threat of bioterrorism is real, since epidemics of infectious diseases, especially those caused by highly pathogenic pathogens, lead to severe socio-economic consequences.

One of the most pressing problems of infectious pathology is acute intestinal infections. According to WHO, more than 4 billion cases of intestinal infections are registered annually worldwide, with the incidence among children exceeding that among adults.

Among the huge number of pathogens of infectious diseases, viruses occupy a special place. WHO declared the 21st century the century of viruses. The most common diseases are influenza and parainfluenza, hepatitis (A, B, C) and HIV/AIDS.

Over its short historical period, HIV infection has become widespread throughout the world, leading to severe socio-economic and demographic consequences, and creating a threat to personal and public safety. At the same time, the epidemic process of HIV infection continues to be characterized by high intensity, the incidence of HIV infection and AIDS is registered in all regions of the country, but the epidemic process is most intense in the southern and eastern regions of the country.

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The peculiarities of the incidence of infectious diseases in the world and in Uzbekistan determine their leading place among the causes of premature mortality and temporary disability of the population. There is a mutation of infectious pathogens and their resistance to chemotherapy.

Despite advances in the field of clinical medicine, the problem of infectious diseases continues to remain quite complex in all countries of the world without exception [5-6].

Throughout almost the entire twentieth century, clinical medicine was mainly engaged in the study of infectious diseases with a typical course. At the present stage, new aspects of problems have been identified, one of which is the establishment of the role of infectious pathogens in the development of chronic inflammatory diseases in humans, which is why the proportion of infectious diseases in the overall structure of human pathology can reach 60-70%.

Among all infectious diseases registered in Russia, influenza and acute upper respiratory tract infections, viral hepatitis, acute intestinal diseases, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, infections controlled by specific preventive means, and parasitosis have the greatest impact on the health of the population.

A completely different picture of infectious diseases can be seen from statistical data: in the structure of causes of death, infectious and parasitic diseases occupy the smallest spectrum, skipping ahead of all the others.

The lowest average age of death for the class of infectious and parasitic diseases is 42.4 years for men and 39.5 years for women. Compared to circulatory diseases and neoplasms, men die from various infectious diseases on average 27 and 21 years earlier. But even with diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs, the gap in rates reaches 20 and 10 years, respectively.

It should be noted that some scientists emphasize the increase in mortality from AIDS, the victims of which are mainly people aged 30-39 years, which contributes to the “conservation” of these negative trends and negatively affects the formation of population survival rates, especially at the age of working activity.

Analysis of the incidence of infectious diseases shows a downward trend without taking into account carriers, influenza and acute respiratory viral infections (ARVI). However, upper respiratory tract diseases are the most common infectious diseases. Among the causes of temporary loss of performance, they occupy first place: even in the inter-epidemic period, they affect one sixth of the world’s population.

At the same time, protecting public health is a social problem that greatly depends on: working conditions, housing and communal services, culture, nutrition and the availability and quality of medical care. In the latter factor, the prevention of infectious diseases is of paramount importance. Consequently, a correct understanding of the tasks of epidemiology, rational, qualified, targeted use of a large arsenal of specific and general preventive measures will certainly contribute to further success in the fight against infectious diseases [1; 4].

However, infectious disease specialists tend to be rather pessimistic about the prospects for combating infectious diseases in the next decade, both in the world in general and in Uzbekistan in particular.

One involuntarily recalls the words of Louis Pasteur, said by the great scientist at the end of his life: “Gentlemen, microbes have the last word.”

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