



To Analyze the Frequency of Pathology of Ent Organs Among School-Age Children

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ABSTRACT

According to the results of the research, it was revealed that chronic tonsillitis is very common among schoolchildren both in the city and in the countryside. Pathology of hearing loss among schoolchildren in the city is in second place, and among schoolchildren in the village - in third place. This may be due to the high medical care of the population in the city. Chronic otitis among schoolchildren in urban conditions is in third place, and in rural areas - in second place. This is due to the incomplete observance of the hygienic conditions of schoolchildren in rural areas. There were no differences in the incidence of chronic laryngitis and pharyngitis at the place of residence.

Keywords:

Respiratory tract, chronic otitis media, pharyngitis, schoolchildren, hearing loss, morbidity, ENT organs, tonsillitis

Relevance. Diseases of the respiratory system occupy a leading place in the structure of the general morbidity of children. This indicator tends to increase. This fact emphasizes the medical and social significance of ENT pathology, especially among schoolchildren. Many researchers have studied the etiology of ENT pathology, exogenous and endogenous factors that are important. The main external factors are environmental pollution, social living conditions, low level of education, the level of sanitary culture of parents [2,3,4,9].

One of the most important tasks of modern otolaryngology is the treatment and prevention of children suffering from diseases of the upper respiratory tract, as well as the prevention of complications.

In our country, from year to year, the problems associated with protecting the health of the younger generation, its mental, cultural, and physical development are of particular importance. One of the important tasks in this area is to study the health of school-age children, analyze the prevalence of diseases and develop measures to reduce them. To plan and

implement measures to prevent otorhinolaryngological pathology and improve medical care, patients need to have information on the prevalence of ear, nose, and throat diseases. And, about the nature and degree of influence of various medical and social factors on the formation and maintenance of this pathology in children. Morbidity rates play an important role in assessing the health of the population. The study of morbidity only by referral does not reflect the real picture, since the referral depends on the availability of medical care, the medical activity of families, health literacy, and other factors [1,4-8].

Research objective. The study of the features of ENT pathology in schoolchildren in the conditions of the Bukhara region and the city of Bukhara, the development of therapeutic, preventive, and organizational measures aimed at reducing the risk of acute and progression of chronic diseases of the upper respiratory tract in schoolchildren.

Materials and methods of examination.

Pathologies of ENT organs were studied among the children of schoolchildren in the city of Bukhara and the Bukhara region by conducting preventive examinations. The number of children of schoolchildren involved in a medical examination: schoolchildren of the city of Bukhara - 51024, children of rural schools - 92447. Classification of diseases according to the X revision of the ICD.

Results and its discussion. Based on the results of a medical examination of school-age children, it was revealed that the overall incidence of ENT pathology is $163.4 \pm 0.9\%$, including in urban conditions this figure was $83 \pm 1.2\%$, in rural areas - $207 \pm 2.9\%$, (Table 1).

Table 1

Incidence rates of ENT pathology among schoolchildren in the city of Bukhara and the Bukhara region

Diseases	City		Areas		Total	
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%
Chronic tonsillitis	2035	$480,5 \pm 7,6$	8683	$451,9 \pm 3,5$	10718	$457,1 \pm 3,2$
Chronic laryngitis	10	$2,36 \pm 0,7$	98	$5,1 \pm 0,5$	108	$4,6 \pm 0,4$
Chronic pharyngitis	4	$0,94 \pm 0,4$	75	$3,9 \pm 0,4$	79	$3,4 \pm 0,3$
Chronic otitis media	13	$3,07 \pm 0,8$	1354	$70,5 \pm 1,8$	1367	$58,3 \pm 1,5$
Hearing loss	138	$32,6 \pm 2,7$	322	$16,7 \pm 0,9$	460	$19,6 \pm 0,9$
Total	4235	$83 \pm 1,2$	19215	$207 \pm 2,9$	23450	$163,4 \pm 0,9$

According to the results of the study, it was found that chronic tonsillitis ($457.1 \pm 3.2\%$)

is in the first place in terms of the incidence of ENT organs, chronic otitis media ($58.3 \pm 1.5\%$) is in the second place, and a decrease in hearing ($19.6 \pm 0.9\%$), the fourth - chronic laryngitis ($4.6 \pm 0.4\%$), the fifth - chronic pharyngitis ($3.4 \pm 0.3\%$).

In the conditions of rural areas among schoolchildren, chronic tonsillitis ($451.9 \pm 3.5\%$) ranks first in the pathology of ENT organs, chronic otitis media ($70.5 \pm 1.8\%$) ranks second, and third - hearing loss ($16.75 \pm 0.9\%$), the fourth is chronic laryngitis ($5.1 \pm 0.5\%$), and the fifth place is chronic pharyngitis ($3.9 \pm 0.4\%$). In schoolchildren living in urban areas, as well as in rural areas, chronic tonsillitis is the first ($480.5 \pm 7.6\%$), hearing loss is the second ($32.6 \pm 2.7\%$), the third is chronic otitis ($3.07 \pm 0.8\%$), the fourth is chronic laryngitis ($2.36 \pm 0.7\%$) and the fifth is chronic pharyngitis ($0.94 \pm 0.4\%$).

Thus, according to the results obtained, it was revealed that chronic tonsillitis is very common among schoolchildren both in the city and in the countryside. The pathology of hearing loss among schoolchildren in the city is in second place, and among schoolchildren in the village - in third place. This may be due to the high level of medical care for the population in the city.

Chronic otitis among school-age children in urban conditions is in third place, and in rural areas - in second place. And this is explained by the incomplete observance of hygienic conditions by schoolchildren in rural areas. There were no differences in the incidence of chronic pharyngitis and laryngitis at the place of residence.

Conclusions. In the conditions of the city and the village, the same, rather high, incidence rates in schoolchildren from the ENT organs were revealed.

Improving the quality of preventive and medical care, improving medical literacy among schoolchildren is required both in rural areas and in urban areas.

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