



Problems of Interinstitutional Interaction in Phthisiatrics

**Khudaiberdieva Madina
Jabborovna**

Assistant of the Department of Phthisiatry and Pulmonology
ASMI

ABSTRACT

A survey of 584 tuberculosis patients, 92 TB doctors and 144 general somatic network therapists showed that every second patient with tuberculosis (55.1%) experiences a negative attitude of others towards their personality. The need to create a public organization similar to the "Association of Relatives and Friends of People with Tuberculosis" was supported by 70.1% of TB patients, 63.1% of TB doctors and 52.2% of therapists. Analysis of the data obtained indicates that the need to create a department for chronic tuberculosis patients in the TB service is ripe, which confirms the opinion of 94.5% of TB doctors. The obtained comparative analysis data confirmed the lack of regular assistance from charitable organizations in anti-tuberculosis institutions.

Keywords:

tuberculosis, method, survey, treatment, society.

Introduction

Tuberculosis remains a serious problem for the state and society. Since the end of the 20th century, tuberculosis in Uzbekistan began to be considered as different from the main classes of somatic diseases and closely related to indicators of socio-economic status and behavioral stereotypes of the population [4, 5]. Patients with pulmonary tuberculosis are characterized by a loss of persistent interest and motivation in life, a decrease in vitality and psychological stability. Patients develop uncomfortable relationships in the family, professional activities and in relationships with parents [2]. Tuberculosis remains a socially significant infectious disease today. In addition to medical measures, it is necessary to resolve the social issues of tuberculosis patients, improve the standard of living of the population, and educate about the prevention of tuberculosis. In modern Russian society, the role of medical ethics, ethics and morality in the education of a doctor is extremely necessary [2].

Materials And Methods

The change in public consciousness leads to the fact that the place of traditional media today has already been taken by information flows on the global network and the communities located in it. The new generation is already declaring "life in virtual reality." At the same time, society and managers still have a stereotype of a person with tuberculosis as a "dregs" of society who does not need to be provided with social assistance. The phthisiatrician finds himself at the center of the intersection of many problems, including social ones, but this part of his activity is not fully legitimized, and its other participants (social work institutes, law enforcement agencies, volunteers, etc.) remain on the sidelines [3]. At present, a number of issues affecting the problems of social, psychological, and interpersonal interaction between patients and the society around them remain unresolved. An anonymous survey of 584 tuberculosis patients who were treated in inpatient departments of anti-tuberculosis dispensaries (solid cluster samples), 92 TB doctors (main

array method) and 144 therapists in Andijan in 2023, taking into account requirements accepted in sociology [1, 3]. 505 people (86.5%) participated in the survey of patients under the age of 60 years, 79 (13.5%) older, 434 (74.3%) men, 150 (25.7%) women; 502 people (86.0%) had secondary and secondary specialized education, 82 (14.0%) had higher or incomplete higher education.

Results And Discussion

An important question is the attitude in modern Russian society towards people with tuberculosis on the part of others. More than half of the respondents (55.1%) answered the survey question about the attitude of others towards them and answered that they experienced a "negative" attitude towards themselves. This was the opinion of patients under 60 years of age (57.0 and 43.0%, respectively, $p < 0.001$), female (65.3 and 51.6% of cases, $p < 0.001$).

An indifferent attitude on the part of others was noted by 12.5% of respondents, and men said this significantly more often than women (13.8 and 8.7% of cases, respectively, $p < 0.01$). In 17.5% of cases, patients believe that the people around them treat them "sympathetically." This opinion significantly prevailed in patients over 60 years of age, males with higher education ($p < 0.01$). 14.9% of patients found it difficult to answer.

Only every sixth patient (17.6%) expects the sympathy of others; these are patients over 60 years of age, men with higher education.

In the presence of an infectious disease, an important psychological aspect is the support of the patient by his family members and relatives, and the relationship between them is formed against the background of an epidemiological factor, which is of no small importance, since there is a risk of contracting tuberculosis through contact with the patient.

To the survey question: "Do your family and friends support you in connection with tuberculosis?" The absolute majority (63.1%) of patients answered that they were "very supportive," 22.4% noted "a little support," 9.4% indicated a complete lack of support from

relatives, and only 5.1% of respondents found it difficult to answer.

The data obtained indicate that the majority of tuberculosis patients receive help and support from relatives who show interest in their future fate. But, nevertheless, every 5th patient indicated insufficient help, and every 10th does not receive any help or support from relatives at all.

The opinion of TB doctors on this issue turned out to be generally similar to the opinion of the patients themselves (68.5% of TB doctors expressed the opinion that tuberculosis patients, to one degree or another, receive help from family and friends). However, upon closer examination, 38.1% of phthisiatricians noted that about 50% of patients receive real help from relatives, 21.7% of doctors are sure that such patients are 20–30%, and only 8 think that almost all patients receive support from relatives 7% of respondents.

In 13.1% of cases, doctors believe that help from relatives is provided to only a few patients or that support from them is completely absent. 18.4% of respondents found it difficult to answer. The data obtained indicate the presence of quite complex problems in interpersonal relationships between patients with tuberculosis and healthy people who have family ties.

Despite the fact that most patients noted clear support from relatives during treatment, most of them still experience negative attitudes from others. In order to find opportunities to expand the circle of communication of patients, the question was asked about the feasibility of creating an "Association of relatives and friends of people with tuberculosis", which could provide various assistance to sick people.

This initiative was supported by 40.9% of patients who answered "definitely yes."

29.2% expressed some doubts and answered "rather yes." Only 3.9% of patients absolutely do not accept the creation of such an association; 4.3% of patients answered "definitely not" and "probably not." 21.7% of respondents found it difficult to answer.

Women fully support the creation of an association in 46.7% of cases, and men in 38.9% of cases ($p < 0.01$). Male patients under

60 years of age with secondary education were more likely to speak out against the creation of the association.

Of particular interest is the opinion of doctors (TB doctors and therapists) about the self-organization of patients into various communities in order to support each other.

When asked about the advisability of creating an "Association of relatives and friends of people suffering from tuberculosis," phthisiatricians responded positively in 63.1% ("Certainly yes" 27.2%; "Rather yes" 35.9%); 16.3% ("Definitely not" 6.5% and "Probably not" 9.8%) consider the creation of such an association inappropriate and 20.6% found it difficult to answer this question.

Conclusion

Thus, today the majority of TB specialists (78.3%) are confident in the need to organize close interaction between the anti-tuberculosis service and public organizations in providing various assistance to patients with tuberculosis. However, in reality, such assistance is practically absent, and the interaction of public organizations with anti-tuberculosis institutions is one-time, not systemic in nature, but is provided from time to time, which was emphasized by 82.6% of phthisiatricians, 92.4% of therapists and 92.8% of tuberculosis patients.

References

1. Devyatko I. F. Methods of sociological research: textbook / I. F. Devyatko. — 6th ed. - M.: KDU, 2010. - 295 p.
2. Declaration of the IX Congress of Phthisiatricians of Russia June 1–3, 2011, Moscow // Tuberculosis and lung diseases. - 2011. - No. 8. - P. 3.
3. Delarue V.V. Specific sociological studies in medicine / V.V. Delarue. - Volgograd: VolSMU Publishing House, 2015. - 88 p.
4. Demikhova O. V. Possibilities and problems of diagnosing tuberculosis at the prehospital stage / O. V. Demikhova, M. A. Yakimova, N. L. Karpina // Materials of the IX Congress of Phthisiologists "Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases". - 2011. - No. 4. - P. 124–125.

5. Zolotova N.V. Features of personality development of children and adolescents with respiratory tuberculosis / N.V. Zolotova, A.A. Akhtyamova, N.V. Yukhimenko // Materials of the IX Congress of Phthisiatricians of Russia "Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases". - 2011. - No. 4. - P. 155.