



MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS ARE THE BASIS FOR MEDICATION PREVENTION IN MEDICAL STUDENTS

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Actuality

Preserving and strengthening the health of student youth is one of the most important state tasks. Young people play a leading role in shaping the future of the country, labor resources, defense capability, intellectual and creative potential, and reproduction of the population [1,2].

The specifics of studying at a medical university makes high demands on the state of health. A medical opinion on the subject of suitability for studying at a university and subsequent professional activity is an equally important point in predicting the educational and professional adaptation of students - future doctors [3,4]. A significant role in this process is played by the deterioration in the health of graduates of medical universities, adverse psychological and social factors. A number of studies show trends in the increase in the prevalence of diseases among health workers, which often becomes the reason for them to change their profession [5].

Material and Methods

The analysis of morbidity according to the data of medical examinations was performed for 2 years in medical students. Age of students: from 17 to 23 years. The number of examined students by faculties: medical - 2530, pediatric - 2102 and medical-pedagogical - 433. In total, 5065 students were examined.

Table 1 Distribution of the examined students of the medical institute according to the data of medical examinations

Nº	Faculties	Total
1.	Therapeutic	2530
2.	Pediatric	2102
3.	Medical and pedagogical	433
	Total	5065

Results and its discussion. According to our data, in the first year, young men who underwent a medical examination. amounted to - 47.40%, and girls - 52.60%. And in





the second year, the young men who underwent a medical examination amounted to 54.20%, and the girls - 45.80%.

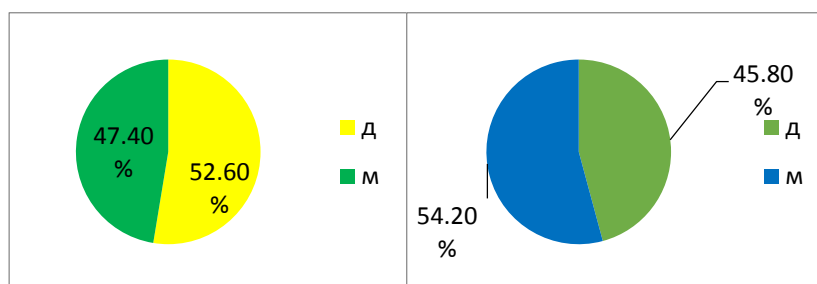


Fig. 1 and 2. Structure of diseases by sex of students in previous and subsequent years

There is an increase in the number of young men in the following year who underwent a medical examination compared to the previous year. This is probably due to the increase in the number of boys among students, compared with girls.

We have analyzed the structure of diseases identified during the medical examination by years in boys and girls. According to our data, there is an increase in the number of diseases detected during a medical examination among male students in the next year (54.2%) compared to the previous year (47.40%). This is probably also due to the increase in the number of male students.

Among female students, there is a decrease in the number of diseases detected during a medical examination: in the previous year - 52.6%, compared with the next year (45.8%). This is probably due to a decrease in the number of female students studying at the medical institute.

We have analyzed the structure of diseases by faculties by years. In the compared years, the structure of diseases of students of the pediatric faculty remains at the same level (44.40% and 44.20%), there is a slight decrease in diseases at the medical faculty (46.50% and 43.30%) and a slight increase at the medical and pedagogical faculty (9.10% and 12.50%).

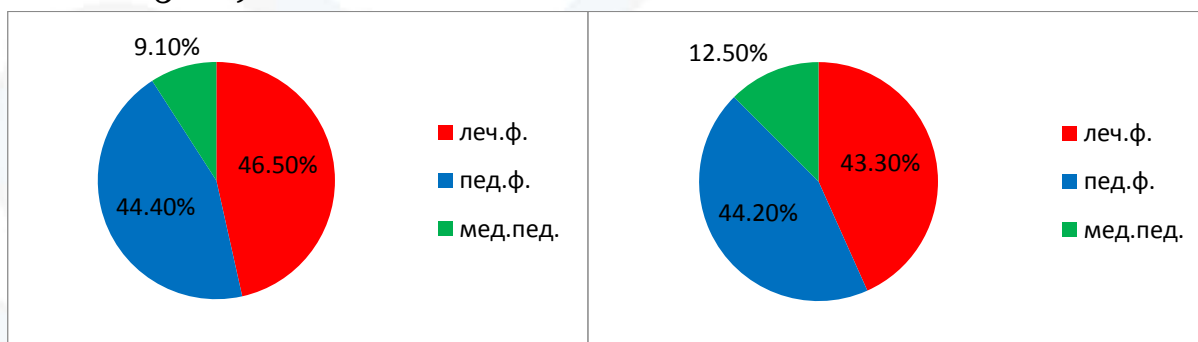


Fig. 3 and 4. Structure of diseases by faculties in previous and subsequent years



This is probably due to the improvement of preventive work among student youth. We have studied the structure of diseases among students in the compared years. According to medical examinations (for the previous year), in the structure of diseases, the class of diseases according to ICD-10 among students is dominated by IV. Diseases of the endocrine system, eating disorders and metabolic disorders 19.20%, followed by VIII. Diseases of the ear and mastoid process 17.20%, VII. Diseases of the eye and its adnexa 14.10%, XIV. Diseases of the genitourinary system (gynecological) 15.20% and other diseases account for 34.30%.

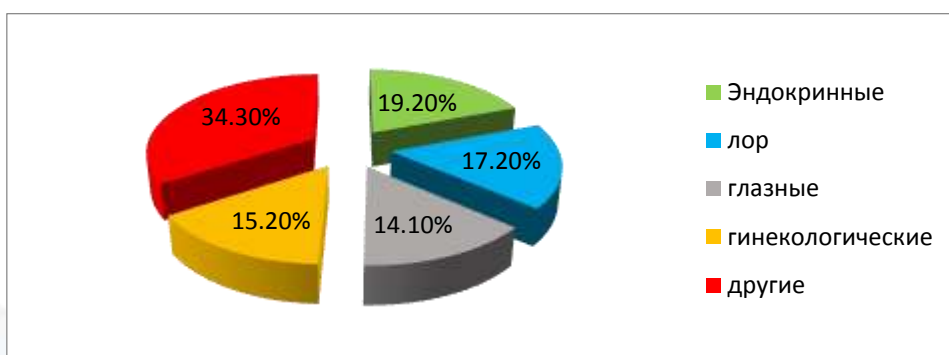


Fig.5. Structure of diseases among students in the previous year

Almost the same structure of diseases of the class of diseases according to ICD-10 among students in the next year: IV prevail. Diseases of the endocrine system, eating disorders and metabolic disorders 17.50%, followed by: VIII. Diseases of the ear and mastoid process 16.70%, VII. Diseases of the eye and adnexa 14.10%, equally XIV. Diseases of the genitourinary system (gynecological) 10.0% and XII. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue 10.0%, and other diseases account for 31.70%.

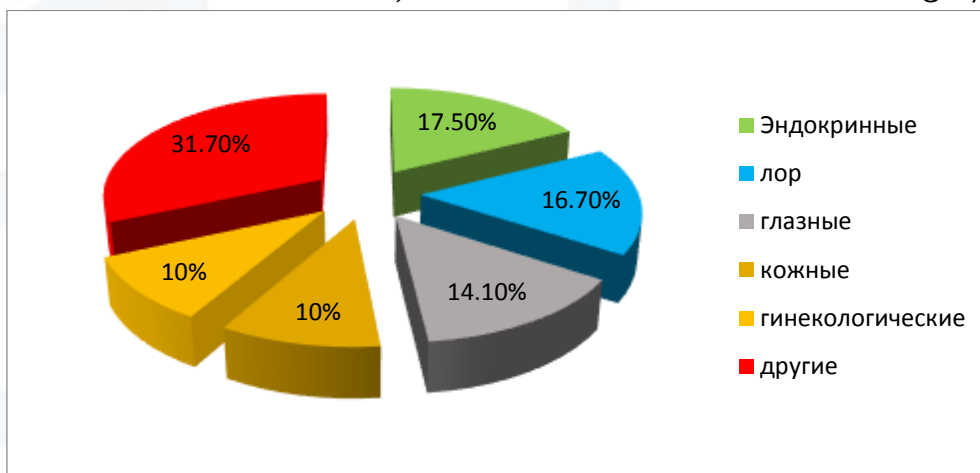


Fig. 6. Structure of diseases among students in the next year



We have studied the indicator of pathological damage in medical students by years, which is calculated for 1000 students by faculties.

According to our data. the indicator of pathological damage in the previous year was 36.50% at the medical faculty, 42.10% at the pediatric faculty and 42.20% at the medical and pedagogical faculty, the difference between the faculties is not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$).

Our data revealed that the rate of pathological damage in the following year was by faculties: at the Faculty of Medicine - 40.90%, at the Pediatric Faculty - 50.20% and at the Medical and Pedagogical Faculty - 68.20%.

The indicator of pathological damage by years per 1000 students by faculties is presented in Figs. 9 and 10.

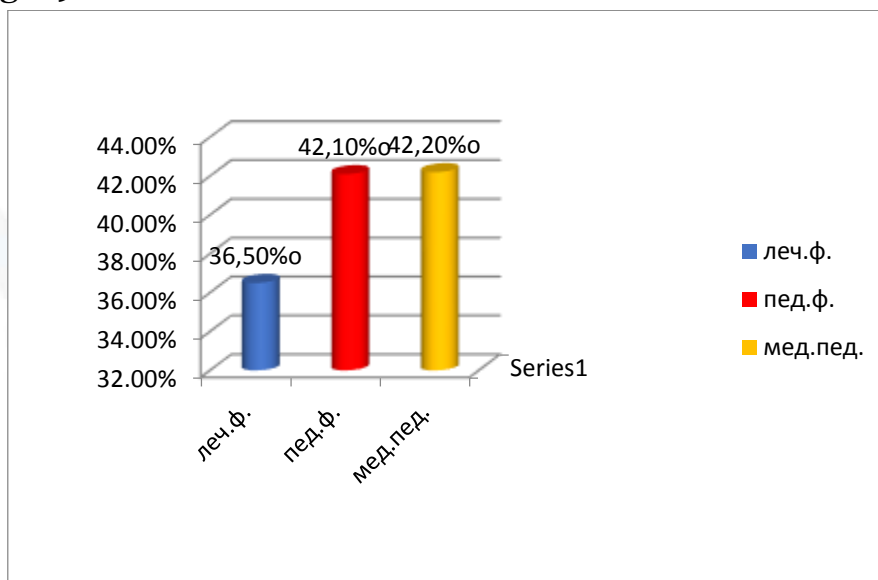


Fig. 7. Indicator of pathological affections of students by faculties in the previous year

An analysis of the indicators of pathological damage between faculties showed that a high rate was noted in the medical and pedagogical and pediatric, compared with medical, the statistical difference between the faculties is significant ($P < 0.001$).

According to our data, there is an increase in the rate of pathological damage in the next year (47.10%), compared with the previous year (39.30%), the difference between the compared years is statistically significant ($P < 0.001$).

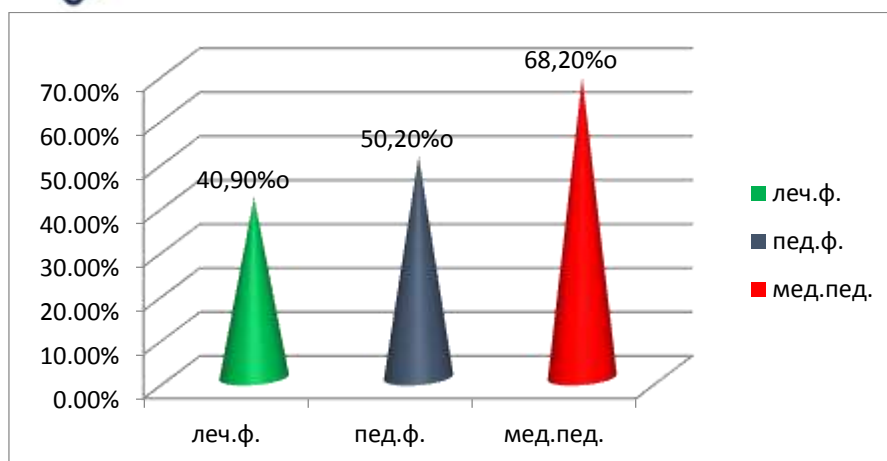


Fig. 8. The indicator of pathological damage of students by faculties in the next year

Conclusion

The state of health of young students is a dynamic process that changes under the influence of external and internal factors, leading to both deterioration and improvement.

The increase in the indicator of pathological damage in the next year, compared with the previous year, is probably associated with the improvement of health care for the population, including student youth, with the introduction of modern diagnostic tests, as well as the attitude of medical students to their health.

References

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