WEB OF SCIENTIST: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 11, Nov., 2022

ROLE OF A WOMAN'S MOTHER IN PREVENTION MORBIDITY OF CHILDREN

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Abstract
The article highlights the main role of women in the prevention of morbidity in children under 17 years of various groups with various diseases.

Key words: resistance, placental, health, incidence, SARS.

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Introduction

The health of the Company depends on the health of the future generation.
Environmental pollution of the environment, non-rational food, morbidity of the mother has a negative impact on the health of children, local and general resistance to the body [1,7].
Prevention of morbidity is breastfeeding and died duffy feeding [2,5]. As is known, with a long-term impact of negative factors, the complex creates the prerequisites for disruption of compensator-adaptive mechanisms, resistance and tolerance of women's body, which lead to the playback of unhealthy offspring.
The state of health of newborns depends on the parameters of the nonspecific protection of pregnant women. In conditions of Karakalpakstan, pregnant women with feprangine coincidence in the defendants were identified: immunological changes in immunochemical and hormonal indicators. Fetoplantal failure has an impact on the development of the fetus, newborn and the health of older children [6].
The health of future generations depends on the level of medical knowledge not only medicines, but also women's mothers [4].

Purpose: Studying the role of a mother's mother in the prevention of the incidence of children.

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Materials and Methods of Research

A sociological survey was conducted with the help of specially developed documents of the children of the city of Kukus. A survey was covered by 2340 women, children who have children under 17 years old. By the method of conducting an individual assessment, all the surrounded children were divided into 3 groups: 1 group - children with slow-out development, 2 group - children with normal values and 3 groups - children with accelerated development [3]. Statistical processing of materials is made on the IBM PC XT computer using the CSS application package**.**

Research results: The analysis of the data poll data showed that almost 90% of the children were born with a body weight from 2501 to 4000. Around 8% of children were born weighing up to 2500 or more than 4% - over 4000 years. The growth of the birth body at most schoolchildren (90% of cases) was from 48 to 56 cm, whereas with low (up to 47 cm) and high (57 and more cm) body length, resulting, 7.6 and 1.9% of the children were respectively. Children with low growth and with low body weight are greater than to be at risk of morbidity. When studying the prevalence of certain diseases, school-related schools found a clear relationship with the rate of development (Table 1). Thus, among schoolchildren, 1 and 3 groups were above the prevalence of chronic diseases, which were diagnosed almost 17.8% of students with 1 and 19.2% of students to 3 groups and only 12.1% of children of 2 groups. In 3 groups of schoolchildren, there were a large number of children who have undergone infectious diseases that were revealed in 31.5% against 21.8% of children 1 and 2 group**s.**

Table №1 Distribution of children different from the level of development of groups, depending on the frequency of diseases,%

Group of children	n	the incidence of					
		chronic		infectious		acute during the year	
		abc.	%	abc.	%	abc.	%
1	354	63	17,8	77	21,8	86	24,3
2	1653	200	12,1	360	21,8	315	19,1
3	333	64	19,2	105	31,5	87	26,1

When we examines the children's wedding, it was further revealed that 97.5% of the students had a normal posture, while such post-orals violations, like Lordosis, Kyphoza and Scoliosis, respectively, in 1.5; 0.2 and 0.9% of cases, with regard to violations of the thorax form, most often there was a "chicken breast" (13.2%), in the

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cases there were "breasts of the shoemaker" (1.1%) and the presence of a "pt" (0.1%). It was revealed that more children of the Karakalpak ethnic group had "O-"-legs (8.9%) and 6 times less (1.5%) "X" shaped legs, flattened and flat stop was characteristic of 14.3% of children (Tab. 2.).

Table №2 Distribution of children different from the level of development of groups, depending on the frequency of violations of the musculoskeletal system,%

Group of children	n	violation							
		posture		Thickening forms		Forms of the legs		Forms of the Stop	
		abc.	%	abc.	%	abc.	%	abc	%
1	354	9	2,5	65	18,4	34	9,6	58	16,4
2	1653	27	1,6	250	15,1	179	10,8	226	13,7
3	333	12	3,6	33	9,9	37	11,1	43	12,9

In the distribution of children in terms of development, it is determined that the orals violation and the curved form of legs have often met among children with accelerated development, whereas the shape of the feather form and abnormal forms of the chest have more often identified in children with a slow level of development.

Analysis of incidence of various acute diseases (flu, Orvi, angina, bronchitis, etc.) in recent years has shown that they are more common among schoolchildren with accelerated and slow-released development (26.1 and 24.3%, against 19.1% in the group), which is in close connection with the prevalence of chronic tonsillitis and bronchitis among children 1 and 3 groups (respectively 2.5 and 9.9% vs. 6.1% in 2 group). Chronic diseases in mothers before birth of the child, were 26.6% of the persons, the children of which were treated with 1 group, 17.1 and 22.8% -Createn to 2 and 3 groups.

Thus, comparing the indicators of chronic, acute and infectious morbidity in groups of schoolchildren with an average, relatively accelerated and slow-based development, we can say that they were lower in the group of children with an average development rate, the best indicators of health status were identified in children 2 groups and the worst in children 3 groups. The incidence of dependent on the care and from feeding children by mothers. In addition, the chronic diseases of the mother played a large role in the indicators of the incidence of children.

Output

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the incidence of children in the matter of the care of the mothers.

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