WEB OF SCIENTIST: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 5, Issue 7, July - 2024

ETIOLOGY OF ALLERGIC DISEASES IN CHILDREN IN WARM REGIONS

Salomova F. I.
Qobiljonova Sh. R.
Mansurova K. I.
Tashkent Medical Academy

Abstract

Allergic diseases are among the most common diseases among the child population. In recent years, the world has seen an increase in the development of allergic diseases (AD) in all age groups of the population, in particular the values of which range from 1–3% in adults and up to 10–24% of the child population. At the same time, the growth in the development of allergic diseases varies significantly in different countries, which may be important from the point of view of identifying risk factors for the development of diseases and methods of its prevention. In childhood, allergies most often occur when the body comes into contact with pollen, animal hair, certain medications, insects, cleaning and detergent chemicals, as well as highly allergenic foods (whole cow's milk, eggs, nuts, chocolate, honey). However, there are factors that significantly increase the risk of this pathology: a hereditary factor, poor environmental conditions in the region of residence. And also, the desire of parents to create “sterile conditions” for the child to live and the introduction of complementary foods too early, with the mother’s early refusal to breastfeed.

Hay fever occupies a significant place in the structure of allergic diseases in children. The increase in morbidity in childhood, the polymorphism of the clinical picture of pollen sensitization, the possibility of disease progression with the development of severe forms of bronchial asthma, Meniere's syndrome, epilepsy and other forms of the disease indicate the importance of this problem. The study of hay fever is becoming especially important in connection with the increasing scale of urban greening, as well as the creation of large areas of forest parks, lawns and boulevards.

Risk factors for the development of hay fever are varied and depend on climatic and geographical zones and vegetation cover. It has been proven that the regional characteristics of the region significantly influence the prevalence and characteristics of the course of hay fever in children. It should be noted that people suffering from allergies in different climatic and geographical conditions have different threshold sensitivity to pollen allergens.

In light of these data, for the organization of specialized care for children with allergic diseases and the implementation of adequate preventive measures, studying the

prevalence of clinical variants and risk factors for the development of hay fever in hot regions of the country is of particular relevance. However, in the literature to date there is very little such information in relation to hot climates. The risk factors that determine the formation of hay fever in childhood in hot climates have been practically unstudied.

Purpose of the study: analysis of the structure and risk factors for the development of allergic diseases in preschool children.

Materials and methods of research: An analysis of the structure and risk factors for the development of allergic diseases was carried out based on the study of data from the annual reporting form for the last 5 years (2018-2023), the department of "Allergy neurology of children and adolescents" of the multidisciplinary hospital of the Tashkent Medical Academy. This center territorially corresponds to the administrative boundaries of the city of Tashkent.

Results of the study: Analysis of the structure of allergic diseases made it possible to divide them into three groups. The first group consisted of children with respiratory tract pathology (bronchial asthma, obstructive bronchitis, hay fever, allergic rhinitis and nasopharyngitis) - 36%. The second group consisted of children with allergic diseases associated with the skin and gastrointestinal disorders (atopic dermatitis, urticaria, toxicoderma and toxic vasculitis) - 20%. The third group consisted of children with neurological disorders (cerebrovascular diseases, diseases with damage to the central nervous system) - 44%.

Over the past five years, there has been a slight decrease (by 18%) in the incidence of respiratory diseases, but allergic rhinitis has a high prevalence (81%), which may be due to the climatic and geographical characteristics of the place of residence, environmental factors, in particular air pollution.

When studying the questionnaires of sick children, the main factors contributing to allergic diseases were identified. In most children under one year of age, blood pressure is a consequence of food allergies. Almost any product can cause allergic reactions. The nature of food allergies depends significantly on the age of the child.

The results showed that in 28% of children under one year of age, food allergies contributed to the development of atopic dermatitis (AD). In children of the first year of life, the most common causes of the development of atopic dermatitis are cow's milk proteins, cereals, eggs, fish, seafood, etc. And at an older age, AD is caused by banana, kiwi, persimmon, pomegranate, and other products of plant origin.

Conclusion

Almost all of the above factors are regulated, so taking these factors into account, eliminating them, or at least mitigating their effects can be considered an important reserve in the prevention of allergic diseases. The sooner you start preventing it, the lower the risk of unwanted reactions to various allergens in children.

References

1. Choi, J. W., Salomova, F. I., Razikova, I. S., Mirraximova, M. H., Ibragimova, S. A., & Yunusjanovna, N. N. (2020). The prevalence of symptoms of allergic diseasesin children residing in industrialregions of Uzbekistan. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, 24(4), 2105-2115.
2. Imamova, A. O., G. O. Toshmatova, and R. Khobiljonova Sh. "Protecting works and hygienic assessment of nutrition of preschool children in Tashkent." (2023).
3. Mirsagatova, M. R., & Sultonov, E. E. (2023). Features of the Microflora of the Gastrointestinal Tract in Chronic Inflammatory Diseases of the Upper Digestive Organs in Children. World of Science: Journal on Modern Research Methodologies, 2(2), 93-98.
4. Sadullayeva, X. A., Salomova, F. I., & Mirsagatova, M. R. (2023). Problems of Pollution of Reservoirs in the Conditions of Uzbekistan. Miasto Przyszłości, 33, 102-106.
5. Salomova, F. I., Sadullaeva, H. A., Abdullaeva, D. G., & Kobilzhonova Sh, R. (2022). PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF ALLERGIC DISEASES IN CHILDREN IN HOT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS
6. Жалолов, Н. Н., Нуриддинова, З. И., Кобилжонова, Ш. Р., & Имамова, А. О. (2022). Главные факторы развития избыточного веса и ожирения у детей (Doctoral dissertation, O ‘zbekiston Respublikasi Sog ‘liqni Saqlash vazirligi, Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi, Koryo universiteti “Atrof muhit muhofazasining dolzarb muammolari va inson salomatligi” xalqaro ishtirok bilan Respublika 9-ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari to ‘plami 153 bet).
7. Ибодуллаевна С.Ф., Рустамовна К.С., Гайратовна А.Д., Абдурахмоновна С.Х. (2022). РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОСТЬ И ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА АЛЛЕРГИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ У ДЕТЕЙ В ЖАРКИХ КЛИМАТИЧЕСКИХ УСЛОВИЯХ. Искусство медицины. Международный медицинский научный журнал , 2 (3).
8. Имамова А.О., Тошматова Г.О. и Хобилжонова Ш.Р. (2023). Охранные работы и гигиеническая оценка питания детей дошкольного возраста в Ташкенте.

9. Кобилжонова, Ш. Р., Жалолов, Н. Н., & Журабоев, М. Т. (2022). Тугри овкатланиш спортчилар юкори натижалари гарови.
10. Кобилжонова, Ш. Р., Миррахимова, М. Х., & Садуллаева, Х. А. (2022). РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОСТЬ И ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА БРОНХИАЛЬНОЙ АСТМЫ У ДЕТЕЙ.
11. Кобилжонова, Ш. Р., Миррахимова, М. Х., Садуллаева Х. А. (2022). Значение экологических факторов при бронхиальной астме у детей.
12. Миррахимова, М. Х., Нишонбоева, Н. Ю., & Кобилжонова, Ш. Р. (2022). Атопик дерматит билан касалланган болаларда панкреатик етишмовчиликни коррекциялаш.
13. Миррахимова, М. Х., Садуллаева, Х. А., & Кобилжонова, Ш. Р. (2022). Значение экологических факторов при бронхиальной астме у детей (Doctoral dissertation, Россия).
14. Мирсагатова, М.Р., и Султонов, Э.Е. (2023). Особенности микрофлоры желудочно-кишечного тракта при хронических воспалительных заболеваниях верхних органов пищеварения у детей. Мир науки: журнал современных методологий исследований , 2 (2), 93-98.
15. Саломова Ф.И., Миррахимова М.К., Кобылжонова С.Р. (2022, апрель). Влияние факторов внешней среды на развитие атопического дерматита у детей. Серия конференций Европейского журнала научных архивов.
16. Саломова, Ф. И. (2008). Социально_гигиенические условия проживания детей школьного возраста г. Ташкента. Педиатрия. Журнал им. ГН Сперанского, 87(2), 28.
17. Саломова, Ф. И., Миррахимова, М. К., & Кобылжонова, С. Р. (2022). Влияние факторов внешней среды на развитие атопического дерматита у детей. In Серия конференций Европейского журнала научных архивов.
18. Саломова, Ф. И., Садуллаева, Х. А., Миррахимова, М. Х., Кобилжонова, Ш. Р., & Абатова, Н. П. (2023). Загрязнение окружающей среды и состояние здоровья населения.
19. Саломова, Ф., Садуллаева, Х., & Кобилжонова, Ш. (2022). Гигиеническая оценка риска развития аллергических заболеваний кожи у детского населения. Актуальные вопросы профилактики стоматологических заболеваний и детской стоматологии, 1(01), 88-91.
20. Саломова, Ф., Садуллаева, Х., & Кобилжонова, Ш. (2022). Гигиеническая оценка риска развития аллергических заболеваний кожи у детского населения. Актуальные вопросы профилактики стоматологических заболеваний и детской стоматологии, 1(01), 88-91.
21. Х, ММ (2022). Распространенность и факторы риска бронхиальной астмы у детей. Техасский журнал медицинских наук , 7 , 111-116.