DESCRIPTION OF DRINKING WATER IN COMPLIANCE WITH HYGIENIC STANDARDS

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Abstract. *Violation of the quality and natural condition of the waters can damage human health due to the fact that the water contains a large amount of infectious diseases-mosquito microorganisms, or due to an increase in worm eggs or an increase in the content of various chemicals in the water, but rather a decrease in it. The provision of centralized water supply to settlements reduces the incidence rate while improving the sanitary lifestyle of the population.*

Keywords. *Invasions, poisonings, endemic non-toxic diseases, saprophytic microorganisms.*

When providing the population with clean drinking water, it should be considered to protect it from various infectious diseases spread through the water and prevent non-infectious poisoning caused by changes in the chemical composition of water, since the impact of water on the human body can be direct, this includes infectious diseases, invasions, poisoning, endemic non-toxic diseases. And the indirect effect is caused by unpleasant sensations when water is consumed, at some point the condition expands so much that even the population refuses to consume water. In other words, the negative effects of water come to the surface under certain conditions, and these conditions include: when there are lambs of infectious diseases in the water, when they differ in the degree of their chemical composition, etc.

Violation of the quality and natural condition of the waters can damage human health due to the fact that the water contains a large amount of infectious diseases-mosquito microorganisms, or due to an increase in worm eggs or an increase in the content of various chemicals in the water, but rather a decrease in it. The provision of centralized water supply to settlements reduces the incidence rate while improving the sanitary lifestyle of the population.

The first vodoprovods of the 19th century were supplied from open water sources, worsening the sanitary condition of the population rather than improving it, which is due to the transfer of water to the population without treatment at any treatment facility. This resulted in Hamburg; stomach typhus in London cities, and plague epidemics in St. Petersburg. According to data from the entire World Health Organization, about 5 million people die every year due to the poor quality of drinking water in the world. The incidence of infectious diseases of the population associated with water supply is 500 million per year.

1) the disease-calling microorganism should get into the water at the source of the water supply. Currently, there are always these conditions due to the channelization of settlement pods, the presence of infectious diseases and healthy bacteria carriers.

2) pathogenic microorganisms must maintain their ability to live in the aquatic environment for a long time. These conditions are different for each microorganism, and mainly pathogenic microorganisms are not stored in the aquatic environment for a long time, since water is not considered a natural food environment for them. In addition, the storage of microorganisms in the aquatic environment also depends on the temperature of the water, season of the year, other saprophytic microorganisms.

3) Microorgaiism, which calls for an infectious disease, must enter the human body through water. These conditions occur when there is a violation of the technological process in water treatment stations or violation of the rules of

Operation (operation) of the vodoprovod network. Therefore, the whole World Health Organization offers the three most basic (3) of several elementary rules in the organization of water supply:

1) using water sources with the best water quality.

2) ensure the protection of water sources from pollution.

3) constantly conduct water disinfection activities.

The role of water in the cause of intestinal, hepatitis, abdominal typhoid, paratyphoid, diarrheal diseases is great. The appearance of various infections in bodies of water is often caused by humans themselves. In addition, those who carry a microorganism without a full-fledged treatment will also constantly damage the external environment at the same time water too. They are factors of the external environment water bodies, soil, through which they pollute crop products. Microorganisms, on the other hand, do not lose their ability to live in the external environment for a long time.

In fact, diseases that spread from water pollution are very dangerous. Especially in earlier times, such cases were often observed as a result of poor attention to drinking water. Several other infectious diseases can spread through the water, these include Vasilevweil, disease, water lichen, leptospirosis, etc. Rodents: rats, mice and other aquatic animals play an important role in their distribution. 0 ' when analyzing infectious diseases spread through water in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it follows that the spread of intestinal infection is caused by the consumption of pool, ditch and canal water in 70% of cases. 81.3% of cases appear as a result of bathing in Canal and ditch waters, and 58% as a result of ingesting contaminated well water. Such conditions can also result from drinking goho tap water. This is caused by rotting, cracking, wastewater discharge, etc.

The Zarafshan River in our republic is becoming a place of water microorganisms, this is due to sewage and wastewater, garbage is discharged into the river water without neutralizing it. The degree of rejection of infectious diseases

transmitted through a water source will depend on the type of disease-causing microorganism, the level of resistance of the organism and the mechanism of transmission. The effects of disease-causing microorganisms are primarily exposed to children, older people, the sick, and people with low immunity. Epidemics are most common in " places with little anti-infection power, i.e. kindergartens, flat schools, treatment and preventive institutions, nursing homes.

Water contamination by microorganisms, which has several specific aspects in relation to chemical contamination. They consist of the following:

• microorganisms are insoluble in water, they are in the aggregate state of a separate part or suspended substances in the aquatic environment, that is, they are fixed in the surface part of the suspended substances.

• the mechanism of transmission does not depend solely on the pokultration of microorganisms in the aquatic environment, but also on their ability to survive and cause disease after falling into the body.

• the disease is caused by the reproduction of the lamb inside the body.

• unlike chemicals, the fact that the disease is caused by microorganisms does not matter much in the amount of them, but also one microorganism can cause the disease.

In conclusion, it can be said that a lot of infectious diseases can spread through the water. For this reason, the entire world Medical Association under the United Nations is providing very large funds and assistance to needy countries based on the program of providing clean water to the population. At the same time, it is advisable to scientifically preserve the epidemiological safety indicators of water. Checking the absence of pathogenic microorganisms in hygienic assessment of water from an epidemiological point of view is a complex and long-lasting work. In this regard, indirect bacteriological indicators are used. The more water is contaminated with saprophytic microbes (hence, intestinal sticks) the safer it is epidemiologically.

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