

ASEPSIS AND ANTISEPTICS IN OBSTETRICS.

Siyob Abu Ali ibn Sino nomidagi Jamoat salomatligi texnikumi

MIROVA MARXABO BAXRIDDINOVNA

NURALIYEVA MARJONA MANSUROVNA

Abstract: The female genitalia are divided into external and internal genitalia. The external genitalia are mainly considered to be the organs of sexual sensation; the internal genitalia perform the function of developing the fetus and giving birth. In this process, it is very important to observe asepsis and antiseptics.

Annotatsiya : Ayollar jinsiy a'zolari tashqi va ichki jinsiy a'zolarga ajratiladi. Tashqi jinsiy a'zolar, asosan, jinsiy hissiyot a'zolari hisoblanadi; ichki jinsiy a'zolar homilani yetiltirish va bola tug'ish funksiyasini o'taydi. Bu jarayonda aseptika va antiseptikaga rioya qilish juda muhimdir.

Аннотация: Женские половые органы делятся на наружные и внутренние. Наружные половые органы являются главным образом органами полового ощущения; внутренние половые органы выполняют функцию развития плода и рождения ребенка. Очень важно в этом процессе соблюдать асептику и антисептику.

There are many types of microbes that cause disease during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period: in particular, streptococcus, staphylococcus, Escherichia coli, gonococcus, pneumococcus, gas infection and other microbes. These microbes live constantly (without causing disease) on the skin surface of a healthy person, in the oral cavity, nose, respiratory tract, even between decayed teeth. These microbes can get into the bodies of other people, especially on the wound surfaces that appeared in the uterus and birth canal after childbirth, and cause serious infectious diseases.

When examining the mouths of some healthy people, diphtheria (Lefler) bacillus is often found in them. These microbes can get into the bodies of other people and cause real diphtheria disease in them. Accordingly, great importance should be attached to airborne infections. Because microbes are spread into the air with droplets of saliva when a person sneezes, coughs or talks. Microbes that get on the injured surfaces of the internal genital organs of a woman in labor develop very well in such favorable conditions. The fluid secreted from the vagina cleanses itself of other microbes thanks to the Dederlein stick in it. The reaction in it is an unfavorable condition for the survival of other microbes. However, if the normal chemical state of the vagina changes, it becomes an alkaline environment, as a result of which Dederlein sticks disappear and microbes that cause diseases multiply in the vagina. Microbes often enter the body through the hands of doctors and midwives, various instruments, dressings, clothing, etc.

Maternity hospital employees must protect themselves from infectious and purulent diseases. It is impossible for doctors and midwives working in the maternity ward to work at the same time in the ward where women are admitted after childbirth, and especially in septic wards. If they have any purulent wounds, they are not allowed to work in the maternity ward. Maternity ward staff must wear a cotton gown or a washed and ironed shirt when they come on duty. After putting on clothes, they must roll up their sleeves to the elbows and wash their hands frequently with soap. There must be special bathrooms for maternity ward staff. Each employee who comes on duty must first take a shower. To prevent airborne infections, all maternity ward staff must work with a 2-layer gauze mask covering their mouth and nose. Such a mask is changed daily. In addition, when entering the maternity ward and operating rooms, bahila (white cloth booties) are worn.

Doctors, midwives, nurses and students (all employees) working in the maternity ward should be checked for the presence of pathogenic staphylococcus by taking swabs from their hands, mouth, nose and throat once a year. In obstetrics and surgical

departments, bacterial cultures are taken and tested every 3 months according to the plan. One of the factors for compliance with the rules of antiseptics and asepsis is the exemplary cleanliness of the maternity ward building and its annual repair. After giving birth, the woman is placed in spacious and bright wards. It is especially necessary to observe cleanliness in maternity hospitals built in the old style. Because the wards are large and the toilets are shared. In this case, all wards and toilets should be wiped with a cloth soaked in chlorinated water and ventilated twice a day. In particular, the intensive care unit where babies are placed should be extremely clean and bright, and the room temperature should not exceed 25-26°. It is advisable to conduct a bacteriological examination once a month in the maternity ward and wards where babies are placed. In maternity hospitals, the wards are emptied alternately, women are not admitted to this ward for a day or night, and the beds and blankets are also ventilated, the walls painted with oil paint, the floor of the room, the beds in it, and the bedside tables are washed with soap and water, and then wiped with a cloth soaked in chloramine and chlorinated water.

A clean mattress is placed on each bed and sheets are made. The diapers used by women are also disinfected. All wards are irradiated with a mercury quartz lamp. This cleans the items used for the woman and the baby from germs and protects them from infection. After the woman goes home, the beds are thoroughly washed, the mattress, pillows and blankets are ventilated for 24 hours. On sunny days, they should be taken outside and spread out. If possible, it is better to autoclave them. Dirty clothes and linens are stored in special containers in another room and sent to the laundry every day. The baby's clothes and diapers are washed separately from the mother's, boiled and ironed. Clean diapers are stored in special cabinets, and the ironed ones are stored in special drums (boxes).

The gauze used for the woman's diaper is changed at least 3-4 times a day, and more often if necessary. If a woman in labor uses a special disinfected cloth (sudno), after using it, it is washed in running water and rinsed with a disinfectant solution. The

genitals of a woman in labor are washed in the morning and evening during the first days of labor, and if a bandage is sewn, it is cleaned with alcohol and smeared with iodine solution. Relatives and acquaintances of the woman are allowed to enter the maternity ward. They must be clean in clothes and have slippers (or cellophane bags) on their feet. It is the duty of every doctor to talk to women in labor every day and tell them how to behave when they go home, and to explain to them the rules of asepsis and antiseptics.