BUXORO VILOYATIDA COVID-19 KASALLIGINI TARQALISHIDA BEMORLAR GENDER XUSUSIYATLARINING O'RNI.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada COVID-19 kasalligining tarqalishida bemorlarning gender xususiyatlarining o'rni muhokama qilinadi. O'tkazilgan tadqiqodlar davomida qaysi jins vakillarida COVID-19 kasalligidan kasallanish darajasi yuqoriroqligi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: COVID-19, Gender xususiyatlar, gender guruhlar.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi: Jamoat salomatligi sohasida o'tkazilayotgan muvaffaqiyatli tadqiqodlar davomida epidemiya vaqtida mavjud kasalliklarning tarqalishini oldini olishning yangi imkoniyatlari paydo bo'layotganligini kuzatish mumkin. Yaqindagina butun insoniyat boshidan kechirgan COVID-19 pandemiyasi ham infeksion kasalliklar tarqalishida juda ko'plab preventiv chora tadbirlar ishlab chiqish zarurligini ko'rsatdi. Ayni shu chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish jarayonida juda ko'plab kasallikning ijtimoiy xususiyatlarini hisobga olib borish zarur. |Xususan kasallik tarqalishida uning gender xususiyatlarini o'rganish kasallik tarqalishini oldini olishda va preventiv chora tadbirlarni ishlab chiqishda juda dolzarb hisoblanadi. O'z navbatida shuni aytish mumkinki, ayollar va erkaklar o'rtasida ko'pincha kasallik tarqalish vaqtida turli xil munosabat bo'ladi. Bunday holat inson organizmimning biologik jinsiy xususiyatlari, hamda ijtimoiy jihatdan qurilgan gender majburiyatlari bilan tushuntiriladi. COVID-19 bilan kasallangan bemorlarni jins bo'yicha ajratilgan ma'lumotlar bilan deyarli barcha mamlakatlarda hujjatlashtirilgan izchil namunalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ko'proq erkaklar , xuddi shunday yoshdagi ayollar bilan solishtirganda, og'ir kasallik va o'lim xavfini boshdan kechiradilar . Bir qancha davlatlarda o'tkazilgan tajribalar davomida kasallikning gender xususiyatlari turlicha kechishini kuzatish mumkin. Masalan Kanada sog'liqni saqlash xizmati vakillari tomonidan tayyorlangan hisobotlarda kasallik uchrash darajasi erkaklarga nisbatan ayollarda yuqoriroq nisbatda uchrashi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar berildi. Buning asosiy sababi sifatida esa ayollarning sog'liqni saqlash va parvarish bilan bog'liq kasblarda erkaklarga nisbatan bir necha barobar ko'proq o'rinlarda ish olib borishi bilan tushuntirildi. Ya'ni bunday vaziyatda kasallikka chalinganlar bilan ko'proq muloqot qiluvchilar ayollar bo'lib hisoblanadi. Rossiya federatsiyasida olib borilgan statistik tahlil natijalariga ko'ra quyidagi xulosalar olindi. Bunga ko'ra Yangi koronavirus

infektsiyasi erkaklarda ayollarga qaraganda o'lim darajasi yuqoriligi bilan ajralib turadi. Buning sababi sifatida 1-turdagi interferonning katta miqdorda ishlab chiqarilishi COVID-19 ga erta javob reaksiyasi sifatida namoyon bo'lishi mumkin. O'z navbatida O'zbekiston hududida ham COVID-19 kasalligining tarqalishini gender xususiyatlarini o'rganishda olib borilgan tajribalarning yetarlicha emasligi sababli, Buxoro viloyati misolida koronavirus infeksiyasi tarqalishini jinsga bog'liq bo'lgan jihatlarini o'rganib chiqdik.

Tadqiqod maqsadi: Buxoro viloyatida COVID-19 kasalligi tarqalishining gender xususiyatlarini aholi qatlamlariga mos tarzda o'rganish.

Material va metodlar: 2020-2022-yillar davomida Buxoro viloyat kasalxonasi va viloyat yuqumli kasalliklar shifoxonasida COVID-19 tashxisi bilan davolangan ikki ming ikki nafar bemorning passport ma'lumotlari.

Olingan natijalar: COVID-19 kasalligining tarqalishida aholi gender xususiyatlarining o'rnini o'rganish maqsadida, barcha davolangan bemorlarni ikki toifaga ajratib chiqildi. O'z navbatida quyidagi jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki erkaklar va ayollar o'rtasida deyarli teng nisbatda kasallik tarqalishini kuzatish mumkin. Faqatgina kichik ulushlarda erkaklarda ustunlikni kuzatish mumkin. Quyidagi jadvalga asoslanib shuni tahlil qilib aytadigan bo'lsak jami bemorlarning 1055 nafarini, foiz nisbatda olinganda 52,75 %ini erkaklar tashkil qiladigan bo'lsa, mos tarzda qolgan bemorlar ya'ni 947 nafar bemor ulush hisobida 47.25% bemorlar ayollar hisobiga to'g'ri keladi.

Gender xususiyatlariga ko'ra taqsimlanish

Gender	Soni	Foiz
Ayol	947	47.25%
Erkak	1055	52.75%

Xulosa: Dunyo davlatlari bilan taqqoslash olib borilganda Buxoro viloyati hududida kasallik tarqalishining gender xususiyatlari tahlil qilinganda erkaklar va ayollar o'rtasida kasallik aniqlanish darajasi deyarli teng foizlarda aniqlangan. Faqatgina erkaklarda biroz ustunlikni kuzatish mumkin. Bu holatning asosiy sababi sifatida aholi bilan ko'proq muloqot olib boruvchi ish o'rinlarida erkaklar ulushining nisbatan yuqoriligi bilan izohlash mumkin. Boshqa tarafdan olib qaralganda kasallik tarqalishining gender xususiyatlarini ochib berish uchun bir qator laborator tahlillarni o'tkazish uchun katta ehtiyoj bor.

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