



## HYGIENIC ANALYSIS OF BRUTSELLYOSIS ETIOLOGY AND EPIDEMIOLOGY IN OUR COUNTRY

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**Annotation:** This article outlines the etiology and epidemiology of brutselliosis in those living in our country, where brutselliosis is widespread and suffers.

**Keywords:** etiology, brutselliosis, health-care, damage, measures, epidemiology, stimulant, brutsella.

**TOPIC RELEVANCE:** In most goods in the world, brutsellyosis is a very common disease that causes economic and social damage to the population. Brutsellyosis infection is widespread around the world, and in some regions the incidence rate in endemic regions remains between 0.013 and 200 or more.

In recent years, significantly reduced viral and bacterial dangerous infectious diseases have been achieved in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and some have been almost completely eliminated. However, brutsellyosis remains much more relevant to medical science and practice. Because the disease traditionally has its own socio-economic place, it is characterized by an increasingly chronic nature of the infectious process in the animal and human body, and it is precisely because of its characteristics that animals become a constantly active source of infection, and from the products obtained from it, the cause of the disease increases and becomes a source of disease and ensures the continuity of the epizootic process.

**RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:** Analysis of the etiology and epidemiology of brutsellyosis in Uzbekistan.

**RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Official reports and epidemiological check cards of the National Sanitary Epidemiology Peace and Public Health Service on brutsellyosis. Epidemiological and statistical methods were used in the analysis of this article.

**RESEARCH RESULTS: Etiology:** the causative agent of brucellosis belongs to the group of bacteria belonging to the brucella family. They are round or rod-shaped, polymorphic, the size is 0.3-0.5 to 0.6-2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , they do not form spores, they are less mobile, they are stained with gram-negative dye. Brucella are very resistant



to the external environment, their life span is from 10 to 45 days, in oil 25-67, in cheese 14-45, in meat 14-25, in water 5-150, in dry soil 45, in wet soil 75 can be kept alive in silk materials for 3-4 months. The best nutrient medium is liver broth and liver agar. Lives in ice and snow for 2-4 months. It is killed immediately when boiled in liquid food at 60 0C for 30 minutes. Chemicals: 2% phenol, 1% creolin, 1-5% chlorine lime, 0.5-1% lysol, 0.2% formalin and 0.5-1% chloramine act bactericidally on brucelli and kill them in a few minutes. Brucellosis is caused by a group of bacteria called Brucella in humans and animals. Currently, there are 6 types of these:

1. Brucella mellitensis - consists of 3 different biovars causing disease in small horned animals.

2. Brucella abortus - consists of 9 different biovars infecting large horned animals.

3. Brucella ovis infects breeding rams.

4. Brucella suis - consists of 5 different biovars, damaging pigs.

5. Brucella canis - infects dogs

6. Brucella neotomus infects desert rats and their pathogenicity for humans has not yet been determined.

**Epidemiology:** Brucellosis belongs to the group of zoonoses, the carrier of the disease is farm animals and livestock (goats, sheep, cows, pigs, camels). It is a pathogenic microbe for humans, in which the disease is very severe, recurrent and complicated. Infected animals shed germs through urine, feces and milk. Animals suffering from black lameness are often distinguished from other animals by castration. In addition, the risk of infection in zootechnicians, veterinarians and laboratory workers is of great importance. The professional factor is of great importance in the epidemiology of brucellosis. There are many employees who are prone to infection of this disease and those who work in this field. During the last 10 years, the analysis of the disease in the republic showed that 30-35% of cases occur among urban residents and 65-75% among rural residents (except Tashkent, Jizzakh, Syrdarya regions). 2 – 2.5 times more returned. The reason why the disease is more common among the city's residents is the fact that qualified and special hospitals have been built here. In our republic, brucellosis occurs in both men and women, but it is more common in men, because men work mainly in animal husbandry.

**CONCLUSION:** Preventive measures and many sanitary measures for brucellosis depend on the nature of sanitary-veterinary measures. Only effective measures against brucellosis among domestic animals can successfully prevent disease among humans.



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