



COMPARATIVE FREQUENCY OF PREVALENCE OF INDIVIDUAL FORMS OF CONGENITAL CURVATURES OF THE GENITAL PENIS IN CHILDREN OF NAMANGAN

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Relevance. Hypospadias as a disease was first described by Galen. However, hypospadias remains the most important medical and medical - social problem today throughout the world.

The medical and social significance of hypospadias is due to its high prevalence, the tendency to a constant increase in the number of patients - children, high disability due to complications and great economic damage.

In recent years, special attention has been paid to the issues of epidemiology and prevention of hypospadias. This is due to the fact that despite the large number of proposed methods of surgical correction, the treatment of hypospadias still remains one of the most difficult problems in pediatric urology due to the high percentage of complications.

Treatment of hypospadias is not only a complex, but also not fully resolved problem. Therefore, the frequency of births of children with various forms of hypospadias and the high percentage of postoperative complications, which, according to modern researchers, reach 50%, continues to increase.

In this regard, the search for and study of safe and highly effective screening (epidemiological innovative approaches) methods for early pre-nosological prevention and treatment of hypospadias is a pressing problem for medical science and practical healthcare.

The aim of the study: to study the prevalence, improve the effectiveness of prevention and surgical treatment of hypospadias based on our own innovative developments in children of the Fergana Valley.

The object of the study was 914 children with hypospadias from the Fergana Valley (202 in the Andijan region, 467 in the Namangan region and 245 in the Fergana region) aged 0–18 years.

The subjects of the study were venous and capillary blood, urine, analysis of subjective and objective data, assessment of risk factors, materials, digital





rectal examination of the prostate gland, data from drug therapy and surgical treatment, as well as endoscopic and urodynamic equipment.

Research methods. To achieve the goal of the dissertation and fulfill the set tasks, subjective, physical, survey, clinical, biochemical, pharmacoepidemiological, instrumental, special (digital rectal, echographic, transrectal ultrasound, uroflowmetric, urethrocystoscopic, surgical) and statistical methods were used.

Results of the study: the presented results of the analysis of the obtained results on the comparative frequency of prevalence of individual forms of congenital curvature of the penis (CCP) in children of Namangan. It is noted that CCP and CCp in the age group of children 0-18 years are observed with a prevalence rate of 43.9% and 19.5% ($P < 0.01$), respectively. Depending on age, their detection rates varied by up to 44% and 50% ($P < 0.05$) and were determined at the following levels: at 0–1 years by 5.6% and 12.5% ($P < 0.01$), at 2–4 years by 50.0% and 50.0%, at 5–9 years by 27.8% and 25.0% ($P > 0.05$), at 10–14 years by 11.1% and 12.5% ($P > 0.05$), at 15–18 by 5.6% and 0.0% ($P < 0.01$). Other forms of HIV, HIVDSU and Peno TPPF in individual age groups of the studied population were characterized by the following prevalence, respectively: at 0-1 years by 14.3% and 0.0% ($P < 0.01$), at 2-4 years by 42.9% and 50.0% ($P < 0.05$), at 5-9 years by 28.6% and 37.5% ($P < 0.05$), at 10-14 years by 14.3% and 12.0% ($P > 0.05$), at 15-18 years by 17.1% and 19.5% ($P > 0.05$).

In general, summarizing the noted epidemiological trends, it can be concluded that the prevalence of HIV in the population of children in Namangan, depending on age, is noted with a difference of 26.9%. The highest detection rate is observed at the age of 2-4 years (48.8%) and 5-9 years (29.3%). Significantly low prevalence rates are observed at the age of 0-1 years 7.3%, 10-14 years 12.2% and 15-18 years 2.4% [$\chi^2 = 3.052$; $Df = 12$; $P > 0.05$]. Taking these characteristics into account is important when planning and implementing prognostic and preventive programs for HIV in children in this region.

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