



## **World Conference on Social Sciences, Law and Public Policy**

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### **STUDY OF THE INCIDENCE OF DISEASES AMONG PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS RESULTS ANALYSIS**

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#### **Abstract**

Maintaining the health of children, especially school-age children, is a priority for all countries. In order to raise and raise a healthy generation, it is of great importance to study the incidence of diseases among children. The results of the conducted studies show that chronic diseases such as asthma, epilepsy, and hypertension are widespread among school-age children. The prevalence of diseases among children varies depending on the geographical location of the country and the socio-hygienic status of the population.

**Keywords:** health indicators , especially school, morbidity, schoolchildren

#### **Relevance of the problem**

Ensuring the social, medical and hygienic well-being of children in our country is one of the main directions of state policy, and significant work is being carried out in this regard. Improving the hygienic conditions of educational institutions is of great importance in implementing the ongoing reforms and raising a spiritually mature and healthy generation. Today, in our country, along with state secondary schools, private schools also operate.

**Purpose of the study:** To analyze the health status of children and adolescents studying in private and public educational institutions.



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**Materials and methods of the study:** Children's illnesses in public and private schools in Tashkent were recorded in a specially created "Schoolchildren's Health Study Card". Data on the disease were collected based on applications and medical examination results. To study the incidence of diseases, children's medical cards (form No. 026/h) and developmental history were taken from the applications. To ensure the reliability of the results obtained and to obtain sufficient observation units so that the error does not exceed 5%, we decided to select 600 students from public secondary schools and 400 from private schools. To ensure the representativeness of the selected set, we used the random strata method. For this, the shares of students in grades 1-4, 5-9 and 10-11 studying in secondary schools in our republic in 2023 were calculated and a proportionally selected set was formed.

General information about the studied students and their illnesses were recorded in a specially created "Schoolchildren's Health Study Card". Information on illnesses was collected based on referrals and medical examination results. To study the incidence of illnesses according to referrals, the children's medical card (form No. 026/h) and developmental history were taken. Medical examination data were compiled and studied based on the results of periodic medical examinations conducted by doctors of polyclinics (pediatrician, neurologist, otolaryngologist, ophthalmologist, dentist, surgeon, psychiatrist, speech therapist).

of diseases was conducted based on data obtained from referrals and medical examinations. Referral morbidity to DPMs is one of the important indicators reflecting the health status of children. To study referral morbidity of school-age children, extracts from their outpatient cards were taken. According to the results of our study, the referral morbidity rate was 1453.3 ‰ among students of state schools (hereinafter referred to as DM), and 1367.5 ‰ among students of private schools (XM) ( $p < 0.001$ ).