

## TAXONOMY INDICATORS OF CONGENITAL ANOMALIES DEVELOPMENT IN BUKHARA REGION

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### ABSTRACT

Carried out an epidemiological study on the prevalence of congenital anomalies of malformations, (CAM) in Bukhara region for the period from 2017 to 2020. It was shown that these CAMs as congenital heart defect and Down's syndrome were the most common pathology among other CAMs.

**Keywords:** Down syndrome, anomaly, congenital anomalies, polydactyly, syndactyly.

### INTRODUCTION

It is well known that. The Bukhara region is an important economically developed industrial region located in the arid zone of Uzbekistan, which is characterized by the presence of a sharply continental climate, a high level of insolation, a high degree of technogenic impact caused by the operation of industrial enterprises.

The complex of technogenic factors affecting the health of the local population can be attributed to the so-called "controlled risk factors", on the basis of which it seems promising to develop and implement a target program for the prevention and treatment of congenital malformations congenital anomalies in the region [3,6].

In recent years, a continuous growth of VAR has been detected in the world. An increase in the relative indicators of hereditary and congenital pathology in the structure of morbidity and mortality of newborns and young children was noted [1,7].

It is shown that more than 10% of all conceptions in the human population are accompanied by congenital anomalies of which 0.5% are chromosomal diseases, 0.7% are molecular, 1.8% are polygenic pathologies, the remaining 7% are hereditary predispositions [1, 7]. 4-6% of children with congenital anomalies are born annually in the world, and in many countries, fetal and newborn congenital anomalies are among the first in the structure of mortality [1,4, 7].

In connection with the above, the study of the frequency of spread, early diagnosis, prevention and treatment of congenital anomalies is one of the urgent tasks of modern medicine.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the frequency of distribution of a number of VAR in the Bukhara region.

Material and methods of research. We conducted prospective epidemiological studies that included detailed registration of congenital anomalies in the Bukhara region. It should be noted that only based on accurate data on the frequency of occurrence of congenital anomalies in the regions, and then in Uzbekistan, it is possible in the future to judge the epidemiological picture and the frequency of occurrence of congenital anomalies, to conduct a medical examination of children with congenital anomalies and determine the required amount of pediatric and other specialized types of treatment [4, 5].

Individual examination cards were developed for each child with congenital anomalies with the introduction of objective and reliable information there, starting from the beginning of the mother's pregnancy, the development of the child - to the profiling clinics, taking into account the diagnoses.

In this study, archival materials of maternity hospitals in the city of Bukhara were used. - The Bukhara region, as well as the data of the Bukhara Regional Screening Center. In maternity hospitals, all the birth histories and the history of the development of newborns for the period from 2017 to 2020 were studied and analyzed.

Results and discussion. The results of the research showed that 84,159 live children were registered in the settlements/ Bukhara region for 4 years.

The prevalence rates of 6 types of congenital anomalies were analyzed (Table). Of these, the following types of congenital anomalies were most common: congenital heart defects, Down syndrome, spinal hernia and polydactyly.

For example, the frequency of congenital heart defects was 0.48 or

1:2053, with Down syndrome - 0.40 or 1 case per 2475 newborns, with spinal hernia - 0.34 or 1 : 2902, with polydactyly - 0.32 or 1 case per 3117.

Table. Quantitative characteristics of congenital anomalies in the Bukhara region for the period from 2017 to 2020

Vo		the amount of INJECTED					
		2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	X
Name of BA							
I.	Congenital torticollis	8	4	6	5	23	0,27 // 1 : 3659
2.	Down Syndrome	10	10	8	6	34	0,40 // 1 : 2475
3.	Congenital heart defects	10	12	11	7	40	0,48 // 1 : 2053
4.	Polydactyly	10	6	4	7	27	0,32//1 : 3117
5.	Syndactyly	2	4	4	2	12	0,14//1 : 7013
6.	Spinal сог грыжа	9	6	8	6	29	0,34 // 1 : 2902

I Note: X is the frequency per 1000 live births over 4 years.

The second group of VPD, namely congenital torticollis and syndactyly, occurred with a lower frequency compared to the above-mentioned congenital anomalies and according to the frequency of epidemiological prevalence in the Bukhara region, they can be conditionally attributed to the group of pathologies with a moderate nature of the spread of congenital anomalies (Table).

Congenital torticollis was registered with a frequency of 0.27 or 1 case per 3659 newborns. Syndactyly in terms of the frequency of occurrence of congenital anomalies was in last place: 0.14 or 1 : 7013.

The results obtained indicate that the epidemiological picture of the situation in the Bukhara region is unfavorable. We obtained different frequencies of congenital anomalies propagation. Higher frequencies of the epidemiological prevalence of congenital anomalies were recorded here, in contrast to those in the Navoi region [ 2 ].

It should be emphasized that in the Bukhara region, unfavorable environmental impacts in the complex negatively affect the health of the population living here [3, 6] and make a certain "contribution" to the frequency of birth of children with congenital anomalies.

We believe that the high frequency of congenital anomalies occurrence in this region is due to environmental, hereditary and social factors.

### CONCLUSIONS

1. We have obtained epidemiological data on the general picture of the frequency of congenital anomalies spread in the Bukhara region.
2. In the Bukhara region, a steady dynamic growth of congenital anomalies was noted.
3. In this region, a high incidence of congenital heart defects, Down syndrome, spinal hernia and polydactyly was recorded.
4. Apparently, a complex of unfavorable environmental factors in the Bukhara region affects the epidemiological situation of the frequency of the spread of VAR.

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