

AIDS

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Abstract

The thesis is about one of the dangerous illness AIDS. AIDS (Russian SPID) is an acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The virus of this disease was first discovered in 1983 by the French scientist Montane and the American scientist Gallo.

Keywords: AIDS, virus, immune deficiency

The virus was found in people who had sex with this patient. When viewed through an electron microscope, the virus is resistant to the external environment, i.e. heat of 57°C, alcohol, acetone, and ether quickly kill it. Viruses mainly penetrate into cells, lymphocytes, spermatozoa, affecting the genetic apparatus and destroying it. This disease is very common all over the world.

Ways of transmission. People with AIDS, those who have sex with patients, prostitutes, homosexuals (sexual intercourse between people of the same sex), drug addicts, donors, if the skin is damaged, it passes through the skin.

Clinical picture. Latent period from 1 month to 1 year or even 10-15 years.

The disease begins acutely, fever, weakness, loss of appetite, weight loss, enlarged lymph nodes in 10-20% of patients will be. Mainly, the lymph nodes in the neck, upper umbilicus and armpits are enlarged. Patients have headaches, sleep disorders, and diarrhea. All kinds of rashes appear on the body. His condition is getting worse day by day and he is getting sick. The patient loses weight day by day. Most patients develop tumors on the head, body, oral cavity, internal and external genitalia. This is also called a tumor. The color of this is light red or red, slightly raised from the skin. Basically, the virus lowers the immune system in the human body, so the severe changes observed in the body do not go back.

AIDS damage to the nervous system. AIDS affects all parts of the body, including the nervous system. This damage is initially in the meninges and causes meningitis. In this case, the patient's condition is severe, unconsciousness, severe headache, vomiting, all meningeal signs are positive. Cerebrospinal fluid is high in pressure, colorless and clear,

the number of cells is increased due to lymphocytes, because the inflammation is serous in nature. In many cases, the inflammation also spreads to the brain tissue, where symptoms of meningoencephalitis are observed. At this time, inflammation of the cranial nerves, hemiparesis or hemiplegia, and ataxia can be observed along with meningeal symptoms. In this case, the cerebrospinal fluid has a serous character. Sometimes, together with the meninges and tissue, the spinal cord is also damaged, in which symptoms of meningoencephalomyelitis are observed. In this case, the symptoms of spinal cord injury are added to the above symptoms. Cases of para or tetraplegia, disorders of the pelvic organs appear in the arms and legs. Peripheral nerves and roots are often inflamed at the same time, along with the brain and spinal cord. Symptoms of inflammation of the peripheral nervous system are added to the symptoms of damage to the membranes, brain, and spinal cord.

With pain in the arms and legs, traction signs (Lasseg, Wasserman, Neri) are also positive. It is diagnosed as meningoencephalomyelopolyradiculo neuritis. The course of the disease is very severe, and gradually the patient's condition worsens and leads to death.

The cure. Until now, the cure for this disease has not been found, but scientists from all over the world are searching.

Ways to prevent. Carrying out educational activities against drug and drug addiction, testing immigrants from abroad, donors' blood for AIDS. It is recommended to use disposable syringes for each patient.

1. www.ziyonet.uz
2. <https://mymedic.uz/>