THE RESULTS OF AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PREVALENCE OF MYOPIA AND THE RISK FACTORS THAT AFFECT IT AMONG STUDENTS OF A 12-15-YEAR-OLD SCHOOL IN THE FERGANA VALLEY

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Relevance of the problem. According to the World Health Organization, the number of people suffering from myopia varies from 10% to 90% in developed countries. In Russia, 10% of the population cannot see far, at the same time the fact that in the United States and Europe such patients make up 25%, and from Asian countries-80%, has been reversed in the work of a number of authors. The WHO has chosen to see low (dim) in unmodified refractive anomalies as one of the leading areas for preventable blindness elimination by 2020. Uncorrected myopia causes difficulties in vision, reduces professional flexibility and leads to a loss of quality of life. Local authors have also carried out a number of studies, and the prevalence of myopia among schoolchildren aged 7, 11 and 15 has increased significantly to 6 times in the transition from primary to senior classes, and refractive disorders were observed in 65% of cases at 15 years of age.

The purpose of the study. The 12-to 15-year-old school in Fergana Valley Education consists of improving the prevalence of myopia among students and the assessment of the risk factors that affect it.

Material and assessment methods of research. Located in Andijan, Namangan and Fergana region of Fergana Valley, the 12-15 year old school consists of assessing the prevalence of myopia among students and the risk factors that affect it. Supervised students were implemented during the 2022-2023 school year. 806 schools in 2 cities and 14 districts in Andijan province, 1026 schools in 4 cities and 15 districts in Fergana province, 742 schools in 1 City and 12 districts in Namangan province, for a total of 7 cities and 2574 schools in 41 districts, the number of school students aged 7 to 18 was 1813680. Among them, 12-15 was 740 out of a total of 2,304 students in Andijan province, while 12-15 was 923 out of 2,633 students in Fergana province and 740 out of 2,180 students in Namangan province. The school assessed the recurrence of myopia among students in the cohort method of selective order based on XKT-10, and they were allocated to grades. The results obtained were analyzed in a statistical way.

Analysis of the results obtained. The school carries out the laws of growth and development of students in full order of growth and development at the expense of their sexuality at the age of 12-15 years compared to their students.
Among the total 2,304 school students examined for Andijan region, 12-15 years old was 740 (33.9%). 451 (19.57%)out of a total of 2,304 audits. Of these, 210 (9.18%) boys and 241 (10.46%) girls were diagnosed with myopia. Of the 210 boys diagnosed with total myopia in

the Andijan region, 45.7% were in 96 boys, while 107 of the 241 girls diagnosed with myopia (44.3%) were girls aged 12-15. This is the highest.

Among the total 2,633 school students examined for the Fergana region, 12-15 years old was 928 (35.0%). 497 (18.87%)out of a total of 2,633 audits. Of these, 224 (8.58%) had boys and 273 (10.36%) had girls diagnosed with myopia. Of the 224 boys under control, myopia was diagnosed, with 99 boys aged 12-15 externalizing, 44.1% externalizing, and 118 girls aged 12-15 (43.2%) out of 273 diagnosed with myopia.

A total of 2,180 school children were examined in Namangan region, of whom 12-15 were 740 (33.9%). 423 (19.47%)out of a total of 2,180 audits. Of these, 191 (8.88%) had boys and 232 (10.65%) had girls. Of the 740 school children aged 12-15 in Namangan region, 83 accounted for 11.2% in boys, 191 miopia diagnosed students of this age group accounted for 43.4%, girls of this age group accounted for 100, and a total of 232 miopia diagnosed girls accounted for 44.8%.

Among supervised pupils, it was found that boys were higher in girls than boys, and the young cross-section was higher in 15-year-olds. It has been proven in a number of works that boys under the age of 18 are more likely to be infected with all diseases and lower in all indicators than girls.

Myopia is a condition of farsightedness - one of the diseases associated with intra-school factors among schoolchildren. Of the 7,117 school students in the controlled Fergana Valley under the age of 7-18, 555 out of the 15-year-old school students identified myopia in 97 (17.4%) of the school students, 110 out of 19.8% were teenage girls, and 37.23% in Andijan province and 37.23% in Fergana and Namangan province were the highest.

The high rate of relapse in 15-year-olds is due to the fact that their high rate of sexual development corresponds to the age of recurrence, and today, in the case of iron deficiency and iodine deficiency in relation to statistics among different segments of the population, it is necessary to reverse the position after the khastlaik. It is advisable to attribute to the risk factors of all three relapsed diseases a lack of whiteness in the daily ration.

The results obtained show that it is necessary for the school to improve the effectiveness of deepened medical examinations among students, take students into dispensary control and timely clarify the risk factors of the disease in the Fergana Valley, and increase the effectiveness of ophthalmological examinations.

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