

## THE SCHOOL RESULTS IN ASSESSING THE PREVALENCE OF MYOPIA AMONG STUDENTS

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**The purpose of the study.** In the Andijan region, students studying at the Corrish-Corrish school live at the school, who conduct an examination after diagnosis of myopia, fractured joints and analysis of factors affecting the condition of joints.

**Research of materials and evaluation of methods.** The school includes an in-depth medical center based on a Medical center specializing in the pathoanatomical treatment of myopia, fractured conditions, clinical analysis, as well as a clinical faculty specializing in the diagnosis and diagnosis of diseases related to Alzheimer's and Keynjalik's disease. 2022-2023 ukuv-Yel district of Andijan region consists of 2 cities and 14 tumans, currently 806 educational institutions are organized, 595863 educational institutions are organized in bugung on January 7, January 18, 309052 educational institutions are organized in Ugul, population (51.8%), Kyzylorda is 286811 people, which is 48.2% of the population, which is 3.6% of the total population. The ukuvchilarning horasida kite kilingan educational institution is located in the KHKT-10 hastalik on the basis of the Usulida tanlangan cohort.

**Analysis of the results obtained.** The school can make such a comparison with the laws of growth and development of students, compared to girls under the age of 18, boys are more sick, and the level of resistance to risk factors is lower than girls. Myopia is one of the diseases associated with intra-school factors among schoolchildren. Of the 2,304 school children aged 7-18 who were under control, 178 of the 7-year-old school children identified myopia in 19.1% of the school's students, 14.64% among 8-year-olds, and were found to be in excess of boys among girls. From the age of 11, the highest prevalence is relapsed from the age of 12, although the school is a condition associated with the development of secondary sex glands among students. Among 12 juveniles, the total was 8.0% among those examined, and among them, the prevalence rate of the disease was 43(23.19%). The highest prevalence rate was 37.23% among 15-year-olds, compared to 17.73% among young children and 19.24% among girls. The results obtained show that a high incidence of the disease among 9th graders when the school age is set, also common among 12th, 13.14-year-olds, with a high score of a sharp excess among 15-year-olds. The fact that a controlled school in the general Andijan region accounted for 19.57% of the total ratio among students is indicative of a decrease in the risk factors of the disease and the effectiveness of ophthalmological examinations over the years. It is advisable to carry out a comprehensive analysis of this case.

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