INTO THE CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT, DIAGNOSIS AND PREVENTION OF ACUTE DISEASES OF THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY IN THE POPULATION WITH COVID-19

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Relevance

COVID-19 is a serious infectious disease with a high mortality rate. According to data provided by the WHO, the current coronavirus statistics as of 2024 (worldwide) show that it has spread to 229 countries, the total number of infections is 704,753,890, and the number of deaths is 7,010,681 (1.0%).

This situation has made it urgent to develop urgent preventive measures that can counteract the increased risk of developing non-infectious pathologies associated with COVID-19 and post-Covid syndrome, including acute diseases of the abdominal organs.

The purpose of the study is to study the prevalence of acute abdominal diseases in the Uzbek population with COVID-19, assess the characteristics of the clinical course, and identify regional aspects of emergency prevention.

Research material and methods: the object of research A population of 1,356 Uzbek men and women aged 18-90 years, who had been infected with SARS-COV2 and were being treated for COVID-19 in Andijan surgical and therapeutic hospitals and "COVID-19 centre hospitals" were recruited as a sample. The population study included the following: epidemiological study methods, instrumental examination methods, laboratory examination methods, surgical examination methods and clinical examination methods.

Research results. The results show that in the Uzbek population with COVID-19, acute surgical diseases of the abdominal cavity (ACSD) are detected with a prevalence of 26.7% and are more common in men (28.6%) than in women (25.7%) with no significant statistical difference [RR=1.114; 95% CL=0.893-3.189; χ^2=0.90; r=0.084; P>0.05].

Acute abdomen was reported with a prevalence of -14.4% in men and -16.7% in women in the Covid-19 study (P>0.05), and in the overall Covid-19 population, it was confirmed with a prevalence of -15.9% [RR=0.860; 95% CL =0.573 -1.222; χ^2 =0.854; r=-0.031 ; P>0.05]. Appendicitis was observed with a prevalence of -69.1% [RR=0.943; 95% CL =0.859 -1.036;

χ^2 =1.553; r=-0.042; P>0.05]. Acute cholecystitis and cholangitis were confirmed with a prevalence of 34.2% [RR=1.269; 95% CL =1.059 -1.521; χ^2 =6.495; r=-0.085; P>0.05]. The prevalence of acute pancreatitis is of interest with an indicator of -0.67% [RR=1.761; 95% CL =0.357 -8.673; χ 2 = 0.496; r=-0.023; P>0.05]. The prevalence of gastroduodenal bleeding, as shown in the table and the figure in the appendix, is 20.2%. [RR=1.050; 95% CL =0.804 -1.373; χ^2 =0.128; r=-0.012; P>0.05].

Conclusion Such data were obtained for the first time regarding COVID-19 infection in the Uzbek population, and they are important for early planning and implementation of preventive measures, which will significantly reduce or completely eliminate medical, economic, and social losses among the population.

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