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THE ROLE OF THE TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 DISEASE IN THE BUKHARA REGION

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The relevance of the topic: The rapid spread of severe acute respiratory coronavirus infection (MERS-CoV-2), the causative agent of COVID-19, has shown the need to determine not only the clinical data on the disease, but also the social characteristics of the disease. In the course of global research, many social characteristics of the COVID-19 disease have been identified. On the other hand, thanks to the analysis of the conducted studies, it is clear that the role of the territorial distribution of the population in the spread of the disease is very important. During this study, it will be possible to determine whether patients belong to the urban or rural population, how widespread COVID-19 disease is in a certain region and the peculiarities of its spread. The high role of the regional distribution of the population in the spread of the disease can be explained by the ease of movement around the world and the availability of various travel options. This is the reason that allowed the new strain of the disease to spread rapidly around the world. Thus, although new SARS-CoV-2 infections are often detected in high-resource countries where statistical data can be sorted, their origin has not been fully studied. What complicates the control of information related to the virus is the lack of systematic statistical monitoring among the rural population.

Several studies around the world have examined differences in the territorial spread of SARS-CoV-2 infection between urban and rural communities. Previous studies of other viral diseases have shown that rural areas have characteristics different from urban ones and have historically been sources of infectious diseases, including mumps, influenza and zoonotic diseases. It is reported that rural areas have become the epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, especially in the Midwest of the United States, where there is an increase in morbidity and worse results.

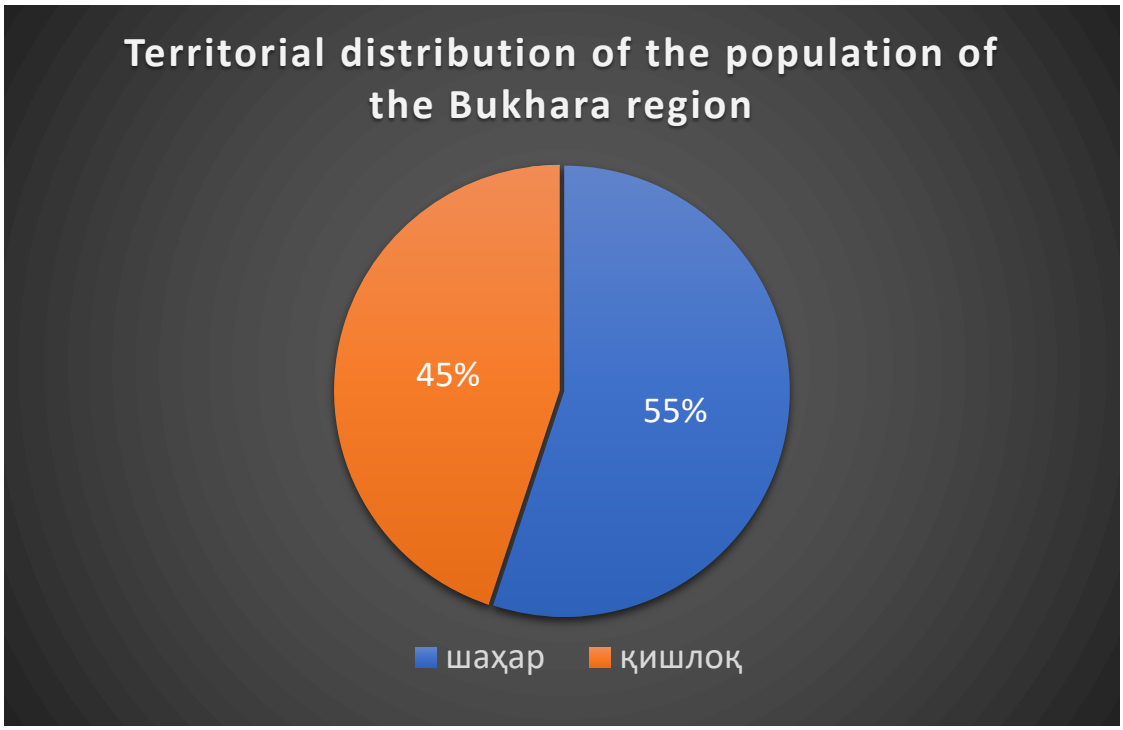
Experiments conducted in the United States show that the infection rate of COVID-19 is relatively higher among the rural population, whereas studies conducted in China, which is considered the epicenter of the disease, show that the rate of spread of the disease is higher among the urban population. shows the population.

In the course of our study, we took two thousand two patients who were treated at the Bukhara Regional Hospital and the Bukhara Regional Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Bukhara region during 2020-2022, based on their medical history and during a retrospective analysis, according to data from their place of residence, i.e. by belonging to the urban or rural population, the incidence was analyzed by the level of spread

The purpose of the research: to determine the relationship between the spread of COVID-19 disease in the Bukhara region and the territorial distribution of the population based on a retrospective analysis of the medical histories of patients treated in the region in 2020 and 2022.

Materials and methods: Passport data of patients treated at the Bukhara Regional Hospital and the Regional Infectious Diseases Hospital in 2020-2022.

Results: Based on the passport data of 2002 patients who were treated with a diagnosis of COVID-19 at the Bukhara Regional Hospital and the Regional Infectious Diseases Hospital during 2020-2022, we divided all patients into 2 groups at the patient's residential address. Accordingly, the 1st group is the permanently registered population of the city, and the 2nd group is the permanently registered population of the village.



Classification of courses by age limit	Number of patients	The amount of percentage
The population of the city	1104	55.10%
The population of the village	898	44.90%

As can be seen from the above table, in the territory of the Bukhara region, one can observe almost equality between the urban and rural populations in the spread of COVID-19 disease. As an explanation, it can be said that 55% of the total number of 2002 patients treated in beds, i.e. 1104 people, had a relatively large proportion of the population living in the city. The remaining 45% of the patients, 898 people, were classified as rural residents. On the other hand, it can be seen that in the Bukhara region, the incidence among urban and rural residents is higher than among urban residents.

Conclusion: Among the social characteristics considered important in the spread of COVID-19 disease, the territorial distribution of the population is of particular importance. In the course of our study, the spread of COVID-19 disease in the Bukhara region was more often observed among urban residents than among rural residents. In other words, it can be concluded that the level of spread of coronavirus infection among residents of the city is high. The reason for this is due to the high level of communicative and integrative processes among city residents due to population density.

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