

TO EXAMINE THE SEASONAL PREVALENCE OF LOCAL STRAINS OF
STAPHYLOCOCCI CALLED SEPSIS

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ANNOTATION

The relevance of the article is that to examine the seasonal prevalence of local strains of staphylococci called sepsis.

Key words: *sepsis, microbe, blood, pressure, infection*

Sepsis (gr. sepsis — rotting) (microbes enter the blood, common purulent infection, purulent discharge into the blood) is a common infectious disease caused by the spread of purulent microbes from the local infectious foci to the blood flow, to the lymph nodes, from them to all tissues and organs of the patient. Infection reduced and purulent diseases located in different areas (abscess, abscess, phlegmon, etc.) It can be a source. The suppuration of it causes babies sepsis after childbirth, as a result of suppuration of the uterine cavity will appear. Usually, staphylococci, streptococci, pneumococci, gonococci, intestinal stick and other microbes Sepsis provokes. The development of it, firstly, is caused by a rise in virulence (disease provocation) of infected microbes, which leads to purulent process, and secondly, a decrease in the protective power of the organism caused by the patient's weight loss, vitamin deficiency and other diseases. Sepsis on the most severe type, microbes multiply in the blood, damaging it with their poisonous products (toxins), do not eat red blood cells (erythrocytes).

Sepsis on this type of Gav, the temperature rises to 39-40°, the patient's meat is rubbed, which is exchanged with a drowned sweating. Sometimes the skin becomes yellowish and rashes are thrown on it. S.in some light cases, microbes do not multiply in the blood, but spread through the bloodstream to various organs and tissues, as a result of which a large number of purulent foci are formed. In such cases, S. the longer it passes, the place where the pus accumulates is aggravated when the bladder becomes inflamed, and after a crack in the stomach or after the operation is slightly relieved. It is treated only in the hospital. Sepsis profilactics consists in applying to the doctor in a timely manner in any purulent process — when the larynx is torn, hasmol, phlegmon appear. In life, it is necessary to prevent injuries, treat minor injuries, especially injuries in a timely manner. The mother who takes care of the baby must strictly follow the rules of Asika. When Sepsis is severe, microbes in the blood multiply very quickly, and they damage the blood with their toxic products (toxins), that is, they do not eat red blood cells (erythrocytes).

When Sepsis develops, the body temperature of the patient rises to 39-40 degrees, the meat crumbles, sometimes sweats hard. In some cases, the skin becomes yellowish and rashes are thrown on it. When Sepsis passes a little lightly, microbes do not multiply in the blood, but with blood flow they spread to different organs and tissues, as a result of which, as a result, multistage purulent foci are formed. At this time, sepsis lasts longer, and when pus accumulates, the patient's condition is slightly aggravated, and after a crack in the stomach (or after the operation) it is slightly relieved. In both cases of sepsis, the patient's body temperature rises, his head hurts, he sweats a lot, arterial pressure decreases, he becomes exhausted, his appetite disappears, he often suffers from impotence. In addition, there is an increase in the size, swelling of the liver and spleen, a deterioration in the functioning of the heart and kidneys. Minor black spots appear on the limbs of the patient, inflammation occurs in the joints and muscles. And in young children, sepsis often occurs in the form of pneumonia

(pneumonia). External and internal factors play an important role in the appearance of sepsis. For example, it sometimes occurs even after biting insects (flies, Pasha, Cana, fleas, spiders).

Also, sometimes, when an infection falls on the open wound on the skin, the wound appears late, in various gangrenoses (mainly leg gangrene), after surgery on the abdominal organs and as a complication of acute surgical diseases. When Sepsis is severe, microbes in the blood multiply very quickly, and they damage the blood with their toxic products (toxins), that is, they do not eat red blood cells (erythrocytes). When Sepsis develops, the body temperature of the patient rises to 39-40 degrees, the meat crumbles, sometimes sweats hard. In some cases, the skin becomes yellowish and rashes are thrown on it. At present, many cases of inflammatory diseases of the face-jaw area, especially such processes in children, give septic complications. Odontogen sepsis occurs due to inflammation of the gums or jaws, in most cases accompanied by rupture of the subcutaneous lymph nodes of the jaw and phlegmon of the oral cavity. Sometimes there are conditions for the development of sepsis, when the healing of wounds on the legs and post-injury injuries of different places of the body are delayed or untreated on them in due time. In general, sepsis occurs more often in women who have cracked the eyes and have had children, in infants under one year, as well as in patients with various surgical diseases. Sepsis occurs in purulent wounds on the organs of the abdominal and thoracic cavity, especially when the abscess and large abscesses (carbuncles) come out, crush them by hand. Sometimes sepsis develops even with minor injuries (due to carelessness, when a place in the body is scratched or cut). In some cases, sepsis may occur after inflammation of the mammary glands (mastitis) in women. There are many types:

Gynecological sepsis occurs after some changes or diseases in the functioning of the genital organs (for example, abortion made under unfavorable conditions, severe passage of childbirth, purulent endometritis, salpingitis). Cryptogen sepsis often occurs in the body under certain conditions due to autoinfections, that is, infections may have settled in the tonsils, dental granulomas, kengaygan bronchi, intestines, spleen. Tonsillogen sepsis often occurs as a result of the sharing of pus and necrosis (angina) of the tonsils. Rhinoplasty sepsis is a complication of purulent diseases of the nose and its adjacent cavities. Urosepsis occurs as a result of infection of the urinary-venous organs, their lesions, as well as purulent processes in these organs. Surgical sepsis is three as a complication of various surgical diseases (especially purulent peritonitis, pleurisy, appendicitis, lung abscess and burn injury).

In addition to this, the process of sepsis is observed in newborns. Infant sepsis (neonatal sepsis) is a common infectious disease, which occurs when bacteria enter the blood from the foci of infection. Infection with the organism of the baby can pass in antenatal (prenatal), intranatal (during childbirth) and postnatal (after childbirth) periods. Sepsis develops very quickly, especially in infantile infants. In infants, this disease is provoked by various pathogens and conditional pathogens (for example, staphylococci, Streptococci, Pneumococci, salmonella, intestinal stick). It is believed that if the body of a pregnant woman experiences inflammatory processes, the infection in the purulent foci due to skin damage during childbirth passes to the baby. Sepsis of infants most often occurs during or after the birth of a child. Most often, ulcer becomes a source of microbes. As a result of the penetration of infection from mold, sepsis occurs. That is, sepsis develops easily when the child it is cut at home, or when it is tied with a non-clean thread and a rag, sprinkling ashes on it. In addition, microorganisms that provoke sepsis can penetrate into the body of the baby through the mucous membranes, respiratory tract, gastrointestinal, skin lesions and its vessels.

If the conservative treatment does not give enough usage. We must not forget that sepsis is an extremely serious process. In this process, pus is absorbed into the blood and settles in all organs and cells of the body. After that, the necessary organs and cells begin to be eaten, their activity is sharply disrupted. In particular, the work of the cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive organs is disrupted and their insufficiency is observed. Sepsis is treated only in hospital conditions. Bunda is used in conservative (medicamentous) and surgical procedures. Purulent foci in the body are eliminated with the help of medicines, physiotherapeutic procedures and several more complex methods of treatment. In cases where conservative treatment does not help, surgical treatment is performed. It is known that when sepsis develops, a severe type of poisoning (intoxication) occurs in the patient's body, at which time the appetite disappears and the body becomes powerless. Therefore, in the process of treating sepsis, it is necessary to give the patient high-calorie, that is, foods. In addition, patients should be in a calm state, comply with sanitary and hygienic rules. Especially good treatment for them is important in the healing of the disease. Our advice is that a person should not neglect any sores that appear on his body and any inflammations that occur on his body. To prevent sepsis, pay attention to the following situations:

- open wound suppuration;
- acne tip whitening on the face;
- chickenpox output;
- the appearance of a rash (acute purulent inflammation of the tissues of the finger of the hand);
- the occurrence of phlegmon (acute purulent inflammation of subcutaneous fat clechate) in the body;
- healing stretch of small scars on the skin;
- a burn somewhere in the body.

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