

IMPROVEMENTS OF VACCINE PREVENTION AND METHODS OF THEIR SOLUTIONS, ACHIEVEMENTS, CURRENT PRIORITIES.

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Abstract:

The article talks about routine vaccination in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as routine vaccination of teenage girls aged 11-13 years against papilloma viral infection, which causes carcinoma of the cervix and other anogenital organs. The function of a medical worker is to inform parents and or the person being vaccinated about the infection, its possible complications in case of infection, and also that failure to vaccinate violates the child's rights to life and health,

Key words: *vaccination, prevention, health protection, routine vaccination, medical workers.*

Introduction

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, routine vaccination is a key link in the public health system, and it is implemented within the framework of state policy (Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which clearly states that preventive vaccinations included in the National Calendar are free, carried out on a voluntary basis with the consent of citizens; possible refusal to vaccinate, which must be documented in writing. The task of the medical worker is to inform parents and or the person being vaccinated about the infection, its possible complications in case of infection, as well as the fact that failure to vaccinate violates the child's rights to life and health, proclaimed by the Vienna Declaration (1993) and the World Medical Association, adopted in Ottawa (1998). In accordance with the National Calendar of Preventive Vaccinations, routine vaccination against 21 nosological forms of infection is carried out in Uzbekistan. Significant tangible achievements have been achieved.

Purpose of the work. To highlight tangible achievements, highlight the most relevant priority and promising areas of immunoprophylaxis, emerging challenges and ways to solve them.

Materials and methods. The achieved results of routine vaccination in the Republic of Uzbekistan are analyzed, missed opportunities and ways to overcome them are identified.

Results. According to experts from WHO and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, USA), vaccination is considered one of the effective measures to prevent current infectious diseases, along with providing the population with clean drinking water. Results: since 2019, polio has not been registered, including the vaccine-associated paralytic form. Also, diphtheria (since 2009), plague (since 2010), acute viral hepatitis B among children under 14 years of age (since 2013) is not registered, infant mortality has sharply decreased (by a third since the beginning of routine vaccination in 2010) from pneumococcal infections (from 2018-2021), the incidence of rubella, mumps, and whooping cough has sharply decreased to 0.01 per 100 thousand population (with the exception of an outbreak in 2014-2015). In the future, it is planned to include in the National Calendar of Preventive Vaccinations vaccination against rotavirus infection, chickenpox, as well as routine vaccination of teenage girls 11-13 years old against human papillomavirus infection, which causes carcinoma of the cervix and other anogenital organs. Despite the obvious achievements of vaccine prevention, new challenges and missed opportunities still arise. Let's give a few examples: in 2013, 41 thousand people per day, 6 people per hour, died from measles in the world. All these people were not vaccinated due to refusal of routine vaccination for various reasons, including increased anti-vaccine propaganda and low efficiency of information work on the part of medical workers, especially at the primary health care level.

Conclusions. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, more than 2 thousand people fell ill with this infection in 2018-2019, almost all of them were not vaccinated. Around the world, up to 2.5 million congenital deformities associated with maternal rubella are registered annually. In the 90s, more than 120,000 people fell ill with diphtheria in the CIS countries due to low coverage of DTP vaccination. An epidemic of polio was registered in 2019 in Tajikistan, which previously had a "free" status for this infection. Whooping cough epidemic in Japan (more than 35,000 cases). In all cases, the cause of the outbreaks was refusal of routine vaccination. In all cases, the way to overcome these challenges is to strengthen the information work of the population. It must be persistently accessible, reliable, balanced, objective, specific, truthful, reasoned, clear and understandable to the population. The task of a medical professional, in addition to the above, is to resolve doubts and reduce unjustified fear of vaccination.

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