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MONITORING OF VIRAL INFECTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: [Viral infections are getting more and more common and serious problem throughout of the world.](#) During the independence years, Uzbekistan established a system how to deal worldwide viral epidemics. [Last ten years the world experienced many viral epidemics, and Uzbekistan was not an exception.](#) Monitoring of diseases enables us to determine true level of differend kind of viral infections among population of Uzbekistan. Differend methods are being used to monitor , for example collecting data from citizens, getting information from local hospitals, creating digital medical history for every one and etc.

Key words: bacterial infections, post-COVID-19, pandemic, antibiotics, resistance, bacteria, infections, Uzbekistan, world, epidemics.

Introduction:

Viral infections are a major health concern worldwide. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, monitoring and surveillance of viral infections is crucial to understand the epidemiology of these infections and develop strategies to prevent their spread. This article provides an overview of the current monitoring systems and initiatives implemented in Uzbekistan to control viral infections.

Current Monitoring Systems:

Uzbekistan has established several monitoring systems to track viral infections. The National Virology Center (NVC) is responsible for monitoring and diagnosing viral infections. The NVC has established a network of laboratories across the country to collect and test samples from suspected cases of viral infections. In addition, the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan has developed an electronic reporting system for notifiable diseases, including viral infections. The system allows for real-time reporting of cases of viral infections to the national health authorities.

Initiatives to Control Viral Infections:

The government of Uzbekistan has implemented several initiatives to control viral infections. The Ministry of Health has developed a national immunization program that provides free vaccinations to children against several viral infections, including measles, mumps, and rubella. The government has also implemented a program to prevent mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B virus. In addition, the government has partnered with international organizations to develop a national HIV/AIDS prevention and control program.

Challenges and Future Directions:

Despite the efforts made by the government of Uzbekistan, there are still challenges in monitoring and controlling viral infections. One of the major challenges is the lack of awareness among the general population about the importance of vaccinations and preventive measures against viral infections. The government needs to increase public awareness through educational campaigns and community-based interventions. Another challenge is the lack of resources and infrastructure in some parts of the country, which makes it difficult to implement effective monitoring and control measures. The government needs to invest in building capacity and infrastructure in rural areas to ensure that all citizens have access to

quality healthcare services. [Additionally, scholars of Uzbekistan are trying to contribute to collect data and monitor viral infections.](#)

Conclusion:

Monitoring and surveillance of viral infections is crucial to understand the epidemiology of these infections and develop strategies to prevent their spread. Uzbekistan has made significant strides in establishing monitoring systems and implementing initiatives to control viral infections. However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed to ensure that all citizens have access to quality healthcare services and preventive measures against viral infections. It is essential that the government of Uzbekistan continues to invest in public health infrastructure and education to control viral infections and improve the health of its citizens.

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