

## Epidemiology Study of Alcoholic Liver Disease in Bukhara Region

*Nurbayev Farmon Ergashovich*<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** The results of the analysis of 4106 patients with alcoholic liver disease who were treated in stationary conditions and under control at the Bukhara branch of the Republican Specialized Narcotics Scientific and Applied Medical Center during the scientific research are presented. According to the researchs, alcoholic liver disease was found to be most prevalent among the residents of Bukhara city when it was studied in the district section of Bukhara region.

**Keywords:** Alcoholic liver disease, cirrhosis of the liver, chronic alcoholism, Bukhara region.

**Nevertheless,** there are several subclinical sequences (steatosis, steatohepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver) that can be attributed to one of the most common etiologies of alcoholic fatty disease (AFC). In European countries and in the USA, due to the spread of alcohol addiction and its antisocial behavior, there are many treatment options. To date, alcohol addiction has become a serious problem. According to studies conducted in England and Wales in 1979-2005, the degree of hospitalization from alcohol dependence increased by 2 times. In patients who died from Alzheimer's disease, the average survival rate is 45-64%, while in patients with a higher degree of malignancy (25-34%) it decreases. The magazine was founded in 1793 by William M. Bailey, who discovered that alcoholic beverages cause inflammation and burning cirrhosis of the liver. To date, studies conducted by scientists show that there is a correlation between the severity of cirrhosis of the liver and the severity of alcoholism. In Europe, about 2 million people die from cardiovascular diseases caused by alcohol. Officially in Russia, according to official data, more than 10 million people suffered from alcoholism. In the United States of America, 5 to 10% of measles cases are associated with the use of alcoholic beverages. In 15% of them, fatty cirrhosis of the liver develops within 10-20 years - this is from 500 thousand to 1 million hype and from 20 thousand hype. In the USA, the incidence of alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver in 1994-2004 was to a lesser extent (13.6%), and this result (46%) was due to a decrease in alcohol consumption[6]. This is the opinion of Canadian authors [7]. In India, the consumption of alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content of more than 50% led to the development of cirrhosis of the liver. The main cause of fatty diseases in Nepal for several years has been alcohol abuse [9]. Among the distributors of AZHK in Japan [10] in Russia, according to official data, there are about 10 million alcoholics, which is 10% of AZHK and 30 million "suits", that is, 40% of AZHK. In Russia, the LC was produced from 1993 to 2005. From 1980 to 1992 - March 2.2 [11]. In 2000-2005, the Belarusian housing and communal services center was reorganized and actually became a two-tier [11]. According to the data for 1991-2002 in Ukraine, men developed cirrhosis of the liver 3 times more often [13]. The youngest doctor in the history of Ukraine died in 2004 (from cirrhosis of the liver, born in 18063).

The frequency of alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver depends on the severity of the condition caused by alcohol consumption. According to the ZHSS, in tropical forests, the incidence of cirrhosis of the liver is 80% of all cases per year. In the example of Canada [14], it was shown that drinking 1 liter of alcohol increases the risk of developing hype for 5 years, fatty liver cirrhosis by 30% (in men by 17%, in women). 13% or more. Drinking alcoholic beverages while intoxicated constantly increases the risk of developing cirrhosis of the liver. In the United States of America, the consumption of alcoholic beverages led to a significant decrease in the incidence of cirrhosis of the liver in the 1920s[17]. During World War II, alcohol consumption in France declined in 2000 largely due to cirrhosis of the liver [18]. At the same time, in France and Finland, sales of alcoholic beverages were limited, resulting in a 50% increase in mortality from cirrhosis of the liver [20]. According to the data given in the

<sup>1</sup> Bukhara State Medical Institute, Republic of Uzbekistan, Bukhara



literature, the use of alcoholic beverages in their free time is limited and cannot be allowed to persons prone to alcohol abuse and persons prone to its use.

**Purpose:** to prevent the spread of alcoholic diseases among the population of Bukhara viloyat.

**Materials and methods:** in the center of narcology of the Bukhara Viloyat, a survey of patients who are in a stationary state until 2022 was conducted.

**Results:** The 1st table shows the results shown to patients who had a decrease in heart rate (1376) by 33.5%. In second place is John Toumani (539) with a score of 13.1%. The Spaniard Eusebio toumani (300) closes the top three with a score of 7.31%. By that time he was already part of the Bukhara Emirate. Jondor Nebula (248) 6.04%, Vobkent Nebula( 249) 6.07%, Kogon Shahar Nebula (246) 5.99%, Romitan Nebula (230) 5.6%, Pawn 200 Nebula(4.87%), Kogon Nebula (189) 4.60% 157) 3.82%. Karakul fog (151) 3.68%. Korovulbazar fog (42) 1.02%.

That is, patients who are intoxicated do not pay attention to it: in the first case, the Bukhara Shahriyar receives 20% (70 nafar) not a penny, in the second -14.28% (50 nafar) not a penny, in the third-20% (50 nafar) not a penny.12.7% (44.7%) did not have a family.The turnout in the elections was 11.42% (40%).In the 90s, the average household size was 4.63%.

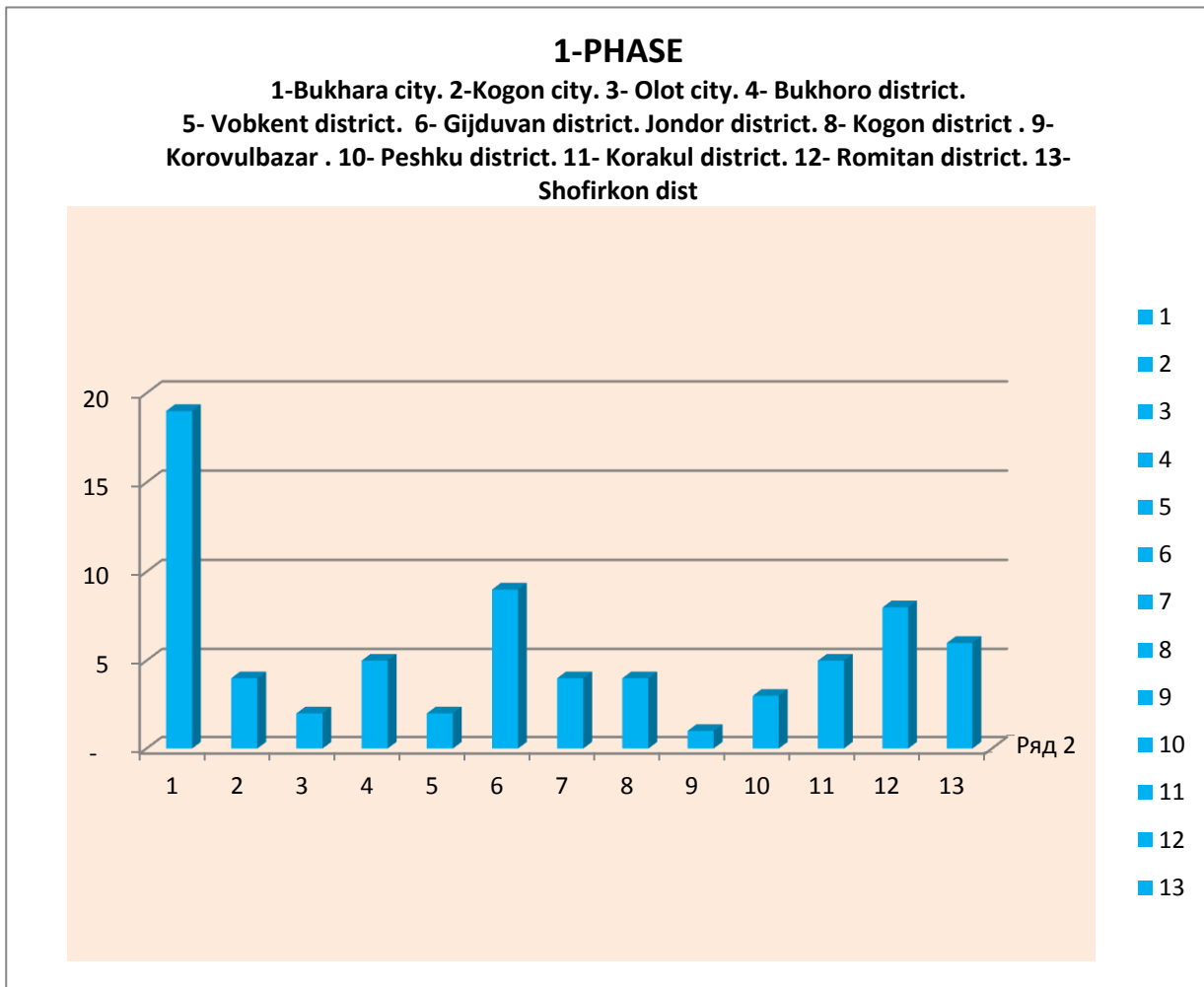
Among all patients treated for cervical cancer, 40.3% (140 people) did not have this diagnosis.In second place with a score of 15.85% (55 wins) Niinisto.Eurofighter is in third place with a score of 8.35% (29 points).7.78% of voters (27.8%) voted for him.In the 90s, it averaged 3.07%.

Among the patients who participated in the observation of the condition of the eyes and eyes, in the first study conducted in Bucharest, there were 31.8%, in the second study conducted in Bucharest - 13%, in the third study conducted in Bucharest - 7.28%.After processing 6.47% of the ballots, Kogan is in the lead.In the 90s, it averaged 4.59%.

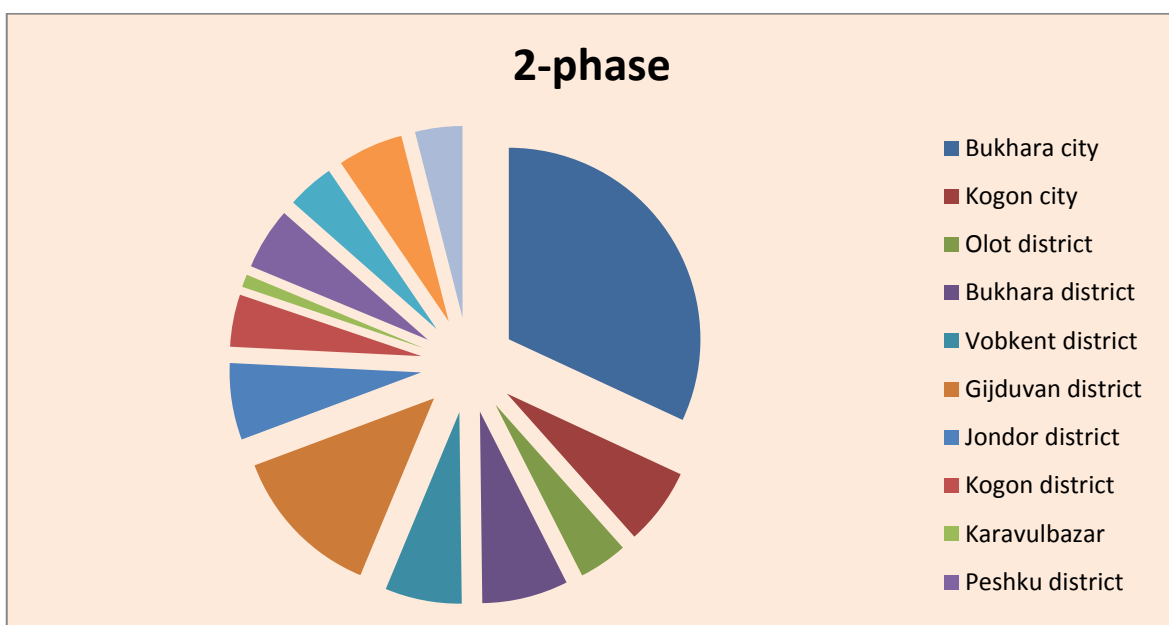
№	City and district	In control Number and percentage	Taken under control Number and percentage	Out of control number and percentage	The number and percentage that goes into control
1	Bukhara city	1376/ 33.5%	70 / 20%	140 /40.3%	<b>1306/31.8%</b>
2	Kogon city	246 /5.99%	27 /7.71%	7/2.01%	<b>266/6.47%</b>
3	Olot district	157/ 3.82%	15 /4.28%	4 /1.15%	<b>168 /4.09%</b>
4	Bukhara district	300/ 7.31%	28 /8%	29 /8.35%	<b>299 /7.28%</b>
5	Vobkent district	249/ 6.07	19 /5.42%	5 /1.44%	<b>263 / 6.4%</b>
6	Gijduvan district	539 /13.1 %	50 /14.28%	55 /15.85%	<b>534 /13 %</b>
7	Jondor district	248 /6.04%	44 /12.7%	27 /7.78%	<b>265 /6.45%</b>
8	Kogon district	189 /4.60%	12 /3.42%	19 /5.47%	<b>182 /4.43%</b>
9	Karavul Bazar	42 /1.02%	2 /0.57%	- /0%	<b>44 /1.07%</b>
10	Peshku district	200/ 4.87%	15/ 4.28%	1 /0.29%	<b>214/ 5.21%</b>
11	KARAKUL district	151 /3.68%	40 /11.42%	24 /6.91%	<b>167 /4.06%</b>
12	Romitan district	230 /5.6%	17 /4.85%	16 /4.61%	<b>231 /5.62 %</b>
13	Shofirkon district	176 /4.3%	11 /3.14%	20 /5.76%	<b>167 /4.06%</b>
	Total	4103/ 100%	350/ 100%	347/ 100%	<b>4106/100%</b>

According to the data obtained in Stage 1, the first of the 13 districts in the Bukhara region is the population of Bukhara Shahar.The second place is occupied by the residents of Gijduvan District of Bukhara region.The incumbent is Romitan district axolisi.The next seat is the District Municipality of Şofirkon.The remaining 9 districts of Bukhara region occupy key positions



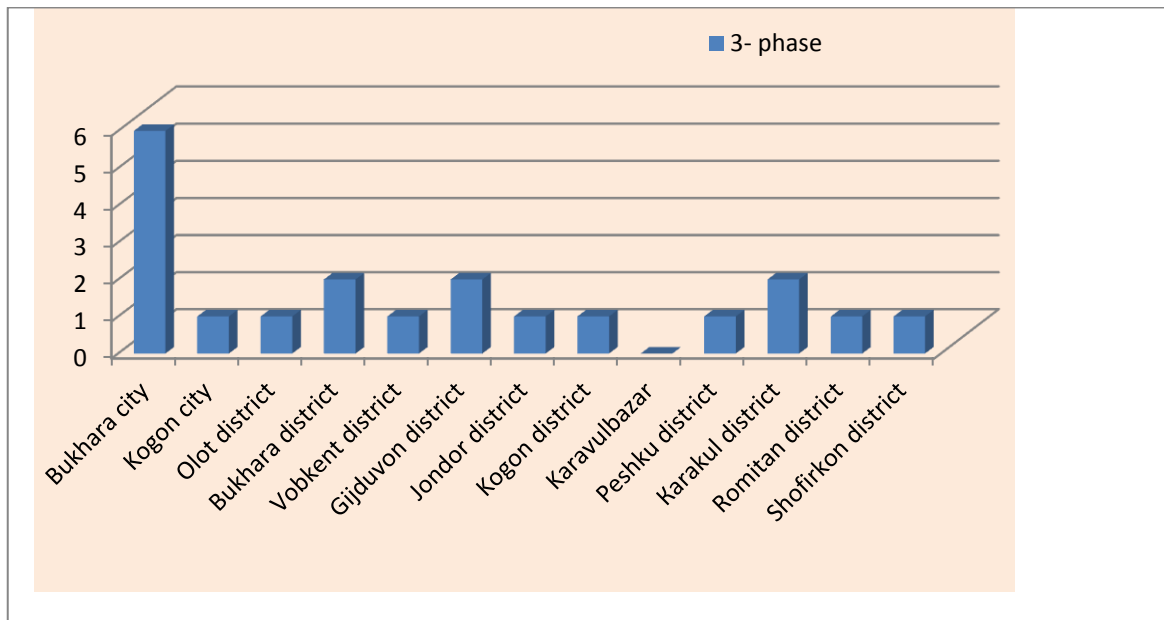


According to the data obtained in Phase 2, Bukhara is the first-largest population of Bukhara, out of 13 districts in Bukhara region. The second place is occupied by the residents of Gijduvan District of Bukhara region. The runner-up is Kagan Shahri akholisi. Next is Peshku district akholi. The remaining 9 districts of Bukhara region occupy key positions



According to the data obtained from Stage 3, the first of the 13 districts in the Bukhara region is the population of Bukhara Shahar. The second place is occupied by the population of Bukhara, Gijduvan, Karakul districts of Bukhara region. The remaining 10 districts of Bukhara region occupy key positions





### Conclusion:

thus, when studying the spread of alcoholic liver diseases in the cross section of the districts of Bukhara region, the first place was always determined to be the most common among Bukhara Shahar akholis. The second place was confirmed by the high incidence of alcoholic liver diseases in the Gijduvon District of Bukhara region. In the second place, it was found that the districts of Karakul, Zhidor, Bukhara occupied the leading positions in the prevalence of alcoholic liver diseases.

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