Ecological Problems Of Water Bodies

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ABSTRACT

pollution of the catchment basins with waste water causes the origin and spread of various infectious diseases among the population. Especiallytyphoid fever, paratyphus, salmonellosis, gonorrhea, viral hepatitis "A" type, cholera, etc. Acute infectious diseases are characterized by rapid and massive spread through contaminated water. During the monitoring year, the total number of samples taken from the 2nd category water bodies was 1881 (100%), of which 307 (16.3%) did not meet hygienic requirements. If we analyze the results of the inspection of the water of both water bodies, in the observation year, the water quality indicators of the water bodies of the 2nd category are more polluted than the water quality of the water bodies of the 1st category.

Keywords: population, globalization, water bodies, pollution, waste water, infectious diseases, external environment, risk factor

Cost: Globalization of climate change, continuation of the desertification process on a global scaleas a result, the risk of water shortage is becoming more and more serious. Water shortage is evident in the Central Asian countries located at the crossroads of the Eurasian continent, especially in the Republic of Uzbekistan[2,5,8]. Therefore, taking measures to eliminate the threatening danger is the priority direction of managing the use of water resources in our republic. At the same time, the pollution of open water bodies with waste water is the cause of the origin and spread of various infectious diseases among the population.typhoid fever, paratyphus, salmonellosis, gonorrhea, viral hepatitis type "A", cholera and a number of other acute infectious diseases are characterized by rapid and massive spread through polluted water [1,4,6]. These diseases are caused by bacteria and viruses that are more resistant to the external environment. The above-mentioned diseases are collectively called acute intestinal diseases, and their prevalence is 50-70% of acute intestinal infections among young children in our country. Acute intestinal diseases cause the death of approximately 5 million young children in the world every year. In the development of these diseases, especially environmental objects, in particular, water, food products and dirty hands in life, household items (dishes, dishes, etc.) play an important role[3,7,9,10].

Materials and methods of the research: In order to fulfill the goal set before us, an analysis of the

data on the state of pollution of water resources by category in 2022 was conducted.

Research results. Based on the above, we conducted a sanitary-hygienic inspection of the sanitary conditions of water facilities in the places where the population uses water and obtained the following results. The results obtained in 2022 show that 16 of the total samples (409) did not meet the hygienic requirements. During 2022, the total number of samples taken from water bodies of the 1st category was 409 (100%), of which 16 (3.9%) did not meet hygienic requirements.

During the monitoring year, the total number of samples taken from the 2nd category water bodies was 1881 (100%), of which 307 (16.3%) did not meet hygienic requirements.

No	Categories of water bodies	Total sample number	Samples that do not meet hygienic requirements
1	1st category	409 (100%)	16 (3.9%)
2	2nd category	1881 (100%)	307 (16.3%)

Analyzing the results of the inspection of the water of both water bodies, we found out that the water quality indicators of the 2nd category water bodies were more polluted than the water quality of the 1st category water bodies in the observation year. As we know, water bodies of the 2nd category are used for cultural and household purposes, which causes water-related infectious diseases among the population.

Summary. Based on the above, it can be concluded from the results of the analysis of the water of water bodies that in the observation year, the water quality indicators of the 2nd category water bodies are more polluted than the water quality of the 1st category water bodies. As we know, water bodies of the 2nd category are used for cultural and household needs, which causes the emergence of water-related infectious diseases among the population. In the prevention of acute intestinal infectious diseases, measures to eliminate the spread of microorganisms by household means are very important. It is necessary not to pollute open water bodies with various wastes, and not to bathe in unmarked water bodies.

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