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ASSESSMENT OF THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN ASSOCIATED WITH HELMINTHIASIS DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

Intestinal helminthosis is common among children. Ear infections are rare, but they can be reduced in studies, physical fitness, cognitive functions, shuningdeck, school and academic courses. In addition, he seeks to expand educational research opportunities, find a higher education institution and advance his career. In childhood, intensive growth and intensive metabolic processes occur, which determine the high need of the child's body for vitamins and minerals. Children affected by vomiting are associated with eating the course of the disease, and especially in children, there is a decrease in height, low weight and anemia.

Key words: school, children, anthropometric indicators, body weighing, height indicator, circumference of the chest, hemoglobin.

INTRODUCTION

Physical development is an indispensable indicator of the health of a growing organism. Subject to general biological laws, it shows a stimulating and depressing effect on environmental factors, including contamination of the living area by various substances that have both. At the same time, the negative effect is not limited only to the moment of exposure, the process of formation of the organism affects not only the future [4]. The processes of growth and development of the child's body, depending on the environmental conditions that are still little studied, depend on the ecological variability of the habitat and the physics of the growing organism, which can serve as the basis for illuminating the mechanisms of adaptation [1, 5].

Purpose. It consists in a comparative assessment of the main anthropometric indicators of children from 7 to 10 years old in schools in the city of Tashkent.

RESEARCH METHODS AND METHODS

Measurements of anthropometric indicators were carried out in 3,161 children between the ages of 7 and 10, of which 2,651 were educated at secondary school No. 300 in Sergeli district, Tashkent City. The obtained values of anthropometric indicators of physical development of schoolchildren of Sergeli District, Tashkent City were compared with the results of the study of 510 children studying at the secondary school No. 98 in Yunusabad district.

RESULTS

Children from the two districts enter the school with almost the same anthropometric indicators. When we did the research, we divided schoolchildren into two large groups. In this, the controlled group is healthy children, while the main group is the group of children found vomiting. For example, when measured by age, the height indicators were 125.3±0.78 in the 7-year-old boys 'control group, 123.89±0.44 in the main group, and 124.95±0.93 in the 7-year-old girls' control group, and 123.00±0.56 in the main group. 8-year-old boys had 128.53±0.59 in the control group, 127.50±2.53 in the main group, and 126.44±0.96 in the control group of 8-year-old girls, and 126.50±6.67 in the main group (Table 1).

Table 1.

Comparison of the height indicator in the main and control groups of schoolchildren.

Age	Standard M±m		Control M±m		Main M±m	
Sex	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
7	125,14±3,95	124,64±456	125,3±0,78	124.95±0,93	123,89±0,44	123,00±0,56
8	128,88±4,61	127,89±5,34	128,53±0,59	126,44±0,96	127,50±2,53	125,50±6,67
9	132,76±5,74	132,04±5,68	132,19±1,16	131,58±1,23	131,55±1,33	130,89±1,99
10	137,42±5,92	137,06±6,32	138,05±0,74	136,89±0,85	136,80±1,46	136,00±1,052

The body weight of shuningdek bolalarning is comparable to the control group of the control groups (Table 2).

Table 2.

The main and control groups for body weighing are trained at the school.

Age	Standard M±m		Control M±m		Main M±m	
Sex	Boy	Girl	Boy	Sex	Boy	Girl
7	25,10±2,96	23,94±2,28	25,08±0,61	23,72±0,78	23,34±0,30	22,18±0,54
8	26,34±2,46	25,14±2,27	27,66±0,85	26,78±0,88	25,75±1,70	24,37±1,05
9	29,82±2,35	27,66±3,47	30,19±1,76	28,83±1,44	28,55±1,12	27,78±1,54
10	32,12±3,04	32,46±3,36	35,31±1,41	33,23±0,96	30,60±0,93	28,75±1,13

The weighing of weights in the trunk, the table top divided into parts, the marks and the analyzing objects must be clear. In 7 cases, the bolalaring control group was 25.08±0.61 ni, the main group was 23.34±0.30 ni; in 7 cases, the bolalaring control group was 23.72±0.78 ni, the main group was 22.18±0.54 ni. Control groups 27.66±0.85 and main groups 25.75±1.70 received 8 points; control groups 26.78±0.88 and main groups 24.37±1.05 received 8 points. 9 of them, the control group was 30.19±1.76, the main group was 28.55±1.12; the control group was 28.83±1.44 and the main group was 27.78±1.54. 10 points above the control group 35.31±1.41 and above the control group 30.60±0.93; above the control group 33.23±0.96 points above the control group 28.75±1.13 points above the control group.

It can be seen from this that the difference in comparison between the control and main groups of children 7 and 8 years old was 1-2 kg, while it turned out that the difference between 9-year-olds is 1 kg, and between the body weight of boys and girls 10 years old is slightly more, that is, 5 kg. Children in the main group were found to have significantly lower body weight than the control group.

Table 3.

Comparison of the index of the circumference of the chest in the main and control groups of schoolchildren

Age	Standard M±m		Control M±m		Main M±m	
Sex	Boy	Girl	Boy	Sex	Boy	Girl
7	62,91±2,27	60,14±2,92	63,94±0,73	62,72±0,58	60,33±0,59	58,55±0,34
8	63,98±2,82	61,94±2,51	64,53±0,67	62,93±1,01	62,25±1,43	58,63±1,07
9	65,90±2,87	62,12±2,33	66,81±1,76	64,04±1,45	64,91±0,69	61,22±1,92
10	69,16±3,03	65,56±3,17	70,13±1,33	66,20±0,87	67,00±0,84	63,25±1,18

The data obtained showed that in children of the main group, negative changes from 3 studied somatometric indicators were mainly due to body weight. The reason for this is characterized by a decrease in appetite and dysfunction of the digestive organs of children suffering from vomiting.

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CONCLUSION

It can be seen from this that among schoolchildren from 7 to 10 years old, there are significant changes in height, body weight, chest circumference among those in the control and main group. This means that children with vomiting disorders have a downward trend in growth and development compared to healthy children. This does not affect the child's not only height, but also mental and physical development. At the same time, there is also a deficiency of hemoglobin and all vitamins and minerals in the blood, which are involved in the assimilation of Sciences, decreased memory and metabolism.

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