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Introduction. Urogenital tuberculosis (UGT) is a form of extrapulmonary tuberculosis that affects the urinary tract and genitals, causing inflammatory changes in the kidneys, bladder, and genitals. This is a complex and often hidden disease, which makes it difficult to diagnose and prevent it early. Urogenital tuberculosis is a consequence of tuberculosis of the lungs or the spread of infection to other organs through the blood.

Effective prevention strategies for UGT can significantly reduce morbidity and prevent complications such as kidney failure or infertility. An important aspect is the use of integrated approaches, including epidemiological control and early diagnosis.

Epidemiological aspects. The epidemiological situation of urogenital tuberculosis is closely related to the general incidence of tuberculosis in the population. In countries with a high incidence of tuberculosis, the risk of developing extrapulmonary forms of the disease, including UGT, increases significantly. Since the disease can be asymptomatic for a long time, an important step is to identify and monitor people at risk.

The main epidemiological.

1. Identification of risk groups: People who are
2. Monitoring patient contacts: It is important to monitor effectively
3. Public awareness: campaigns to inform people about the risks

Early. Early diagnosis of tuberculosis of the genitourinary system is a key measure to prevent severe consequences. In the initial stages, the disease may be asymptomatic, which makes it difficult to detect it in a timely manner. It is important to use modern diagnostic methods to detect tuberculosis lesions in the organs of the urinary system.

Diagnostic methods:

1. Microbiological studies: Microbiological examination of urine, including culture for mycobacteria
2. Ultrasound diagnostics: Ultrasound of the urinary system can help identify changes such as calcifications
3. Radiography and CT: These methods

4. Biopsy: In difficult cases, it can

Personalized infection control. An individual approach to infection treatment and control involves taking into account the characteristics of each patient, which significantly increases the effectiveness of treatment and prevents the development of drug resistance.

Personalized infection control strategies:

1. Treatment of HIV-positive patients: considering the weakened immune system of HIV-positive patients

2. Patient education: it is important to explain to patients the importance of following the treatment regimen in order to avoid the development of drug resistance and relapses of the disease.

Prevention. Prevention of urogenital tuberculosis also includes general measures to prevent the spread of infection. Education and public awareness regular information campaigns aimed at raising awareness about tuberculosis

Conclusion. Prevention of urogenital tuberculosis requires an integrated approach, including effective epidemiological monitoring, the use of modern diagnostic methods and personalized treatment. It is important to ensure timely identification and treatment of people with tuberculosis, as well as to develop prevention programs for at-risk groups in order to prevent the spread of the disease and reduce morbidity.

WORDLY
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