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The Spread Of SARS-Cov-2 Coronavirus In Uzbekistan And Current Response Measures

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ABSTRACT

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №5537 "On establishment of the Special Republican Commission on preparation of the Program of measures to prevent importation and spread of a new type of coronavirus in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated January 29, 2020, and in accordance with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan the list of primary prevention measures carried out by VPP in the primary health care system was developed.

KEYWORDS

Coronavirus infection, prevention, SARS-CoV-2 virus

INTRODUCTION

Pandemic COVID-19 is an ongoing pandemic of coronavirus infection caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. An outbreak was first reported in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak a public health emergency of international concern and on 11 March a pandemic. As of 15 February 2021, the pandemic had reported more than 109 million cases worldwide; more than 2.4 million people had died and more than 81.5 million had recovered..

SARS-CoV-2 virus is mainly transmitted through close contact. most often through small droplets produced by coughing, sneezing and talking. The droplets usually fall to the ground or on surfaces rather than travelling long distances through the air. Transmission can also occur via smaller droplets that can remain suspended in the air for longer periods of time. Less frequently, infection is possible after touching a contaminated surface and then touching the face. An infected person is most contagious during the first three days after the onset of symptoms, although transmission is possible before symptoms appear and through people who do not show symptoms.

One of the tasks facing doctors is to monitor the patient from the moment of the first symptoms of the disease and teach them to follow the rules of quarantine, personal hygiene and healthy lifestyles. This approach reduces the impact of negative risk factors, prevents the development of serious complications, reduces mortality rates, and is necessary to save the lives of thousands of people and the state budget. The main changes concern the routing and outpatient treatment of patients. Common symptoms include fever, cough, fatigue, breathlessness and anosmia,

and possible stuffy ears. Preventive measures include hand washing, covering the mouth and nose with the elbow when coughing or sneezing, keeping distance from others (social distancing), wearing a mask in public places, disinfecting surfaces, increasing ventilation and filtration of indoor air and monitoring and self-isolation for people who suspect they are infected. Authorities around the world have taken action by imposing travel restrictions, risk control in the workplace and closing facilities. In addition, many institutions are working to increase testing capacity and contact tracing of infected persons. The COVID-19 pandemic caused serious socio-economic consequences, including the largest global recession since the Great Depression and mass starvation affecting some 265 million people. It led to the postponement or cancellation of many sporting, religious and political cultural events, and widespread supply shortages were exacerbated by panic buying. Emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases have fallen. Schools, universities and colleges were closed, either nationally or locally, in 172 countries, affecting approximately 98.5% of the world's school- and college-age population. Misinformation about the virus has spread through social media and the media. Xenophobia and discrimination against Chinese people and those perceived to be Chinese or from regions with high infection rates are known.

CAUSES OF OCCURRENCE

Many of the first cases were related to the Wuhan market, which sells seafood as well as birds, snakes, bats and farm animals. As the coronavirus genome was deciphered to have components similar to bat and pangolin coronaviruses, it was assumed that bats and

pangolins had met at the Wuhan seafood market, creating conditions for the recombination of these animal coronaviruses. The version first emerged in a statement by Wuhan city authorities on 31 December 2019, a day after the management of the Wuhan Institute of Virology took up the cause of the new virus. On 30 December 2019, Wuhan authorities sent a request to the Wuhan Institute of Virology - to check whether there had been mishandling of experimental materials at the UIV. On 31 December, Shi Zhengli began an inspection of her laboratory for possible coronavirus leakage from it. On 6 February, Professor Bothao Xiao published an article in which he expressed a theory about the possible origin of the new coronavirus at OIP. On 7 February, Shi Zhengli stated that the coronavirus had nothing to do with her laboratory. Starting from 12 March 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers imposed a quarantine on the entire territory of Ukraine for three weeks, until 3 April. In particular, the quarantine included the closure of educational institutions, a ban on mass gatherings of more

than 200 people and the closure of air links with some countries. Also, 179 out of 219 checkpoints were scheduled to be closed. On 3 April 2020, the prime minister recorded a video message in which he outlined the additional restrictions that would be imposed by the cabinet:

- It is forbidden to travel on the streets more than two people, with the exception of people accompanying children;
- Only 21 border crossing points will remain open;
- Mandatory observation of all persons arriving in the country for a period of 14 days.

Almost a year has passed since the contagion entered Uzbekistan and claimed many lives, the table below shows statistics on coronavirus infection, fatalities, those who recovered, those who became ill (serious and critical cases) and those who had tests done.

Current coronavirus statistics as of 06.03.2021	
Total infections	80 081
Deaths	622 0,8%
Those who recovered	78 722 98,3%
Currently ill.	737 0,9%
Of these severe	27
And critical cases	1 377 915
Tests performed	40 773

To date, almost 10,000 Uzbek citizens have been tested for the Chinese coronavirus vaccine, and volunteers will be vaccinated with three doses. The third phase of the coronavirus vaccine trials began in Uzbekistan on 12 December, CentralAsia reported, citing the Ministry of Innovative Development. More than twenty members of the management family have been vaccinated with the first dose of the recombinant vaccine imported from China. The trial will reportedly involve 5,000 volunteers over the age of 18 who do not suffer from chronic diseases. Volunteers will be vaccinated with just three doses of the vaccine during the trial period. As of January 23, the number of people coming in for the screening was 9,596. Of these, 4281 volunteers have received the first dose of the vaccine and 251 have received the 2-dose ZF 2001 vaccine.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, protect yourself and others from infection with CORONAVIRUS - COVID-19. Coronavirus has the power to affect cells in the respiratory tract. It has an incubation period of 2 to 14 days. Symptoms of coronavirus as mentioned above include fever, cough, shortness of breath.

Measures to prevent infection:

- Wipe your hands frequently with alcohol-based wet wipes, use alcohol-based disinfectants, or wash your hands with soap and water. Passengers with signs of respiratory illness and temperatures above 37.0 degrees are not allowed to fly;
- Avoid close contact with people who show signs of cold or flu;
- Keep a social distance when checking in, collecting luggage - a distance of at least 2 metres between persons;

- In case of non-compliance with epidemic rules, there is an administrative penalty of up to 10 BRV (basic calculation units).

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