

## Patients with a Diagnosis of Gonorrhea are Registered in Bukhara Region and Depending on the Clinical Course of the Disease, Separation into Age and Gender

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**Abstract:** We conducted the examination in 522 patients with gonorrhea aged 14 to 58 years of age who were diagnosed with gonorrhea. The diagnosis of gonorrhea was confirmed by clinical, epidemiological and laboratory methods. Three percent of patients compared to age and sex were studied. The results of the study of clinical forms of gonorrhea in young and gender were made. Differences in morbidity between unmarried and married people were studied. Based on the results obtained, statistical processing was performed on the indicators. Significant degree of gonorrhea disease was determined by the rejuvenation of the boy's meeting in juvenile children. It was found that the acute course of gonorrhea is more common among young people and men. Peat and latent occurrence of chronic were found to be more common in older women than men.

**Keywords:** Bukhara Region, with gonorrhea, women, gonorrhea symptoms.

It is known that 200 million people worldwide are registered with gonorrhea every year. Latent, torpid and chronic course of gonorrhea, complicated by immunopathology and various complications, mixed appearance of urogenital infection in 80% of women, prolongation of the incubation period, loss of sensitivity to antibacterial drugs, increased susceptibility to recurrence, 75% of women without gonorrhea symptoms. Complications such as inflammation, destructive changes of internal genitals, development of infertility, diseases of the uterus and cervix, miscarriages or ectopic pregnancies, etc., asymptomatic, torpid, chronic secretions in the diagnosis of the pathogen very low, uncontrolled and insufficient intake of antibacterial drugs, the transition of gonococci to the L-form, making it difficult to find the pathogen in the obtained ointments, the disease is currently will be the basis for high performance [1]. The prevalence of gonorrhea, its serious complications, and the lack of effective treatment at all times have become both a topical and a medical and social problem today. In Russia, in 1989, there were 105.6 patients per 100,000 population, while in 1996 the figure was 139.0. In recent years, this figure has decreased to 40.2%.

It has now been found that a number of features have changed in the course of gonorrhea. Excessive use of antibacterial drugs has led to a decrease in their sensitivity [3]. Unreasonable use of broad-spectrum antibiotics leads to an increase in the resistance of microorganisms, the development of gonococci penicillinase and an increase in the pathological process [4,5,6,7].

### The purpose of the work

1. Retrospective study of patients with gonorrhea from 2010 to 2018 to differentiate between age and sex, married and unmarried.
2. Study of gonorrhea patients in 2018-2019 and age and gender segregation.
3. Statistical processing of the obtained results.

## Materials and methods

In 2018-2019, a clinical diagnosis was made in patients who applied to the regional Dermatovenerology Dispensary. The diagnosis was confirmed by smears taken from patients. Gram grease was prepared and examined bacterioscopically. The results before and after treatment were compared. Patients studied retrospectively were analyzed.

**Statistical methods:** The obtained results were statistically processed. The methods and criteria recommended by IP Ashmarin and AA Vorobev (1962) were used to determine the average value of the indicators - M, the error of the average - m and the difference in reliability - R to determine the level of reliability of the conclusions and data obtained as a result of scientific work. The R-reliability difference was taken from the Student table.

## Discussion

In 2010-2018, the total number of people with gonorrhea applied to the Dermatovenerology Dispensary of Bukhara region was 460 people. The age and sex of these 460 patients were retrospectively analyzed. In 2018-2019, it was found that 62 patients applied. All of this has been studied for research. A total of 522 patients were studied, and all patients were statistically analyzed. Of these, 168 were women and 354 were men. The results of the study on the age and sex of the patients who applied had the following indicators (Table 1). The age of the studied patients ranged from 14 to 59 years, and no cases were reported in both sexes over 53 years of age.

**Table 1: Age and gender division of gonorrhea morbidity**

age	Number of cases in women	Number of cases in men	age	Number of cases in women	Number of cases in men
14	0	3 (0,6%)	37	1 (0,19%)	0
15	1 (0,19%)	8 (1,5%)	38	0	1 (0,19%)
16	9 (1,7%)	22 (4,2%)	39	1 (0,19%)	0
17	13 (2,5%)	26 (5%)	40	1 (0,19%)	2 (0,4%)
18	15 (2,87%)	30 (5,7%)	41	1 (0,19%)	1 (0,19%)
19	13 (2,5%)	29 (5,6%)	42	1 (0,19%)	1 (0,19%)
20	9 (1,7%)	32 (6,1%)	43	0	0
21	8 (1,5%)	36 (6,9%)	44	0	1 (0,19%)
22	15 (2,87%)	26 (5%)	45	1 (0,19%)	0
23	12 (2,3%)	25 (4,8%)	46	1 (0,19%)	1 (0,19%)
24	18 (3,44%)	22 (4,2%)	47	1 (0,19%)	1 (0,19%)
25	17 (3,2%)	27 (5,2%)	48	1 (0,19%)	0
26	8 (1,5%)	12 (2,3%)	49	0	1 (0,19%)
27	6 (1,1%)	10 (1,9%)	50	1 (0,19%)	1 (0,19%)
28	3 (0,6%)	8 (1,5%)	51	0	0
29	3 (0,6%)	7 (1,3%)	52	1 (0,19%)	1 (0,19%)
30	4 (0,7%)	4 (0,7%)	53	0	0
31	0	0	54	0	0
32	1 (0,19%)	2 (0,4%)	55	0	0
33	1 (0,19%)	0	56	0	0
34	0	0	57	0	0
35	1 (0,19%)	1 (0,19%)	58	0	0
36	0	0	59	0	0

The number of patients at the Bukhara Regional Dermatovenerology Dispensary in the study area from 2010 to 2019 was 522, of whom the average age of patients ranged from 14 to 58 years. 168 women and 354 men. The incidence of gonorrhoea during adolescence and adolescence was reliably  $R < 0.001$ . differed among boys compared to girls. This suggests that the incidence of morbidity among boys compared to girls is significantly younger.

The incidence rate among women and men on the clinical course of gonorrhoea among patients was studied (Table 2). Among patients with gonorrhoea, the incidence of acute and subacute gonorrhoea was relatively high among men. Chronic and latent gonorrhoea were more common among women.

**Table 2: Division of gonorrhoea by clinical course of the disease**

Clinical course	Acute gonorrhoea	Acute subacute gonorrhoea	Torpid gonorrhoea	Chronic gonorrhoea	Latent gonorrhoea	General illness
Gender						
Women	28 (5,3%)	36 (6,9%)	42 (8%)	54 (10,3%)	8 (1,5%)	168 (32,2%)
Men	178 (34,1%)	81 (15,5%)	51 (9,7%)	38 (7,2%)	6 (1,1%)	354 (67,8%)
Total:	206 (39,46%)	117 (22,4%)	93 (17,9%)	92 (17,6%)	14 (2,7%)	522

Patients with gonorrhoea were studied among married and unmarried individuals (Table 3). The incidence was 64 among unmarried girls, 216 among unmarried men, 105 among divorced women, and 138 among men who had unprotected sex.

**Table 3: Analysis of gonorrhoea in relation to family life**

Marital status	Number of cases among unmarried girls (15-30 years)	Morbidity among unmarried men (14-30 years old)	Divorced women (30-58 years old)	Men who have sex (20-58 years old)	In individuals living in a healthy family environment	Total number of cases
The form of the disease						
Acute gonorrhoea	18 (3,4%)	144 (27,6%)	10 (1,9%)	32 (6,1%)		204 (39,1%)
Acute subacute gonorrhoea	24 (4,6%)	58 (11,1%)	13 (2,5%)	23 (4,4%)	1 (0,19%)	119(22,8%)
Torpid gonorrhoea	8 (1,5%)	7 (1,3%)	34 (6,5%)	44 (8,4%)		93(17,8%)
Chronic gonorrhoea	12 (2,3%)	4 (0,7%)	42 (8%)	34 (6,5%)		92(17,6%)
Hidden gonorrhoea	2 (0,4%)	1 (0,19%)	6 (1,1%)	5 (0,9%)		14(2,7%)
Total:	64(12,2%)	214(41%)	105(20,1%)	138(26,4%)	1(0,2%)	522

Overall, the incidence of gonorrhoea was 168 in women and 354 in men. The incidence of gonorrhoea among boys has been observed to be significantly lower in adolescence than in adolescence.

Among patients with gonorrhoea, the incidence of acute and subacute gonorrhoea was relatively high among men. Chronic and latent gonorrhoea were found to be more common in women.

Among unmarried girls, acute gonorrhoea was significantly less common than among unmarried boys. Acute, subacute forms of gonorrhoea, torpid gonorrhoea and chronic gonorrhoea, as well as latent gonorrhoea, in contrast, were reported to be slightly higher among unmarried girls than among unmarried boys. Acute, acute subacute, and torpid gonorrhoea were less common in married women than in males, and slightly more pronounced in chronic and latent forms. Only 1 case of acute subacute gonorrhoea was reported in individuals living in a healthy family environment.

Of the total gonorrhoea patients, 39% were acute, 22.8% were acute subacute, 17.8% were torped, 17.6% were chronic, 2.7% were latent gonorrhoea, and acute gonorrhoea was more common than other forms.

It is recommended to strengthen the prevention of gonorrhoea among the population of both sexes and at all ages and to raise awareness about the consequences of the disease.

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