

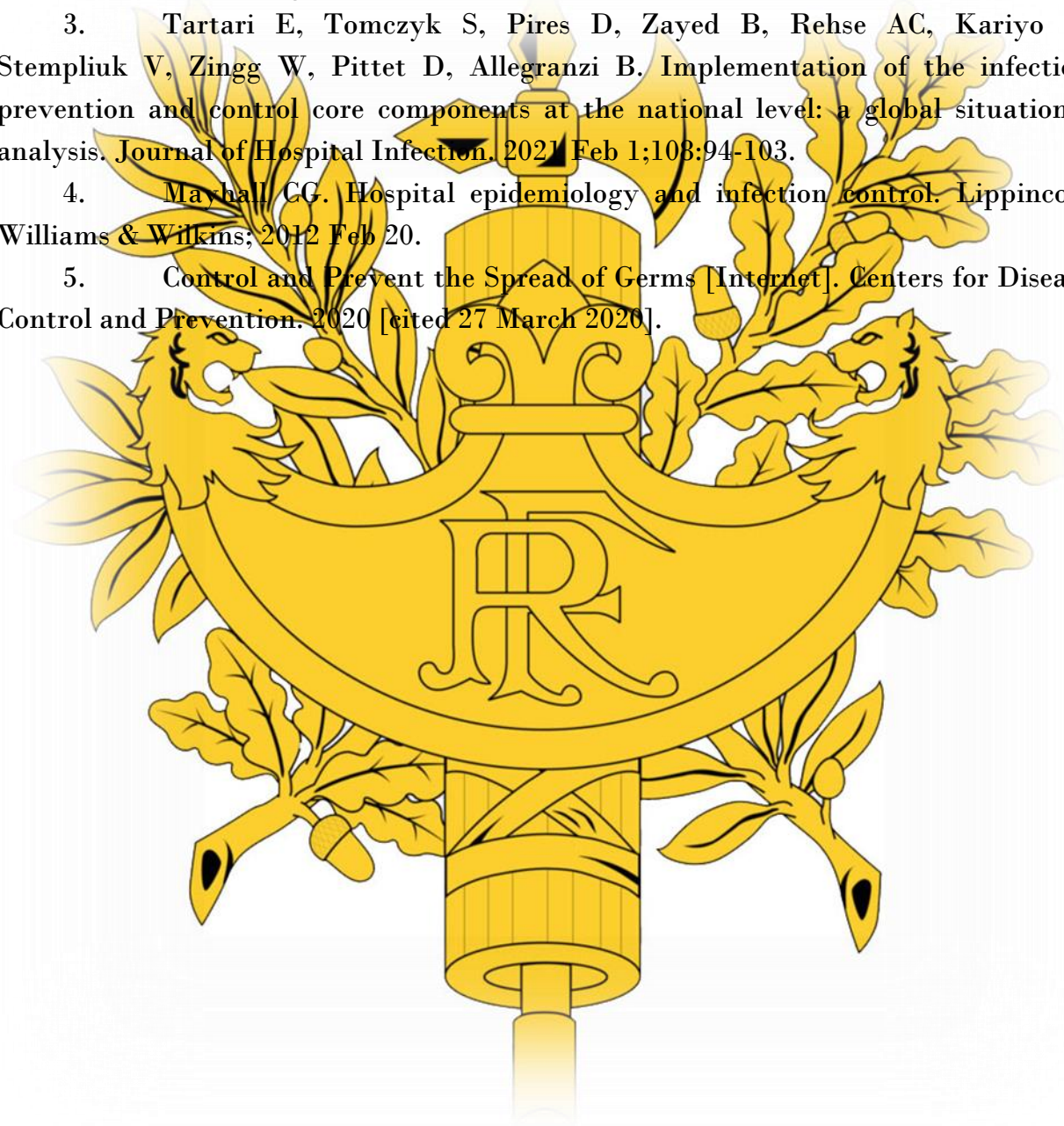
and the workforce. Infection prevention and control programs should be in place, in conjunction with use of the hierarchy of controls, to reduce transmission of infections so far as is reasonably practicable. Infectious agents transmitted during provision of health care come primarily from human sources, including patients, members of the health workforce and visitors. Successful infection prevention and control measures involve implementing work practices that prevent the transmission of infectious agents using a two-tiered approach: standard precautions and transmission-based precautions. Transmission-based precautions are specific interventions to interrupt the mode of transmission of infectious agents. They are used to control infection risk with patients who are suspected or confirmed to be infected with agents transmitted by contact, droplet or airborne routes. Transmission-based precautions are recommended as extra work practices in situations when standard precautions alone may be insufficient to prevent transmission. Transmission-based precautions are also used during outbreaks to help contain the outbreak and prevent further infection. Transmission-based precautions should be tailored to the infectious agent involved and its mode of transmission – this may involve a combination of practices. Aseptic technique, use of invasive medical devices, workforce immunization and screening for vaccine-preventable diseases, and environmental cleaning are also important elements of infection prevention and control systems. Health service organization management is responsible for overseeing the systems and processes to maintain a clean, hygienic environment, including maintenance and upgrading of buildings and equipment; environmental cleaning of the buildings and infrastructure; evaluation of the infection risks for new products or equipment; and linen handling and management.

Although most cases of food-borne infection are not dangerous, some can lead to serious medical conditions, including kidney failure and meningitis. You can prevent infections by food-borne pathogens in your household by preparing and storing foods safely. Whether you are young or young at heart, getting vaccinated is an essential part of staying healthy. Many serious infections can be prevented by immunization. While vaccines may cause some common side effects, such as a temporarily sore arm or low fever, they are generally safe and effective.

Conclusion. The most important way to reduce the spread of infections is hand washing - frequently wash hands with soap and water, if unavailable use alcohol-based hand sanitizer (containing at least 60% alcohol). Also important is to get a vaccine for those infections and viruses that have one, when available. Contaminated hands of healthcare providers are a primary source of pathogenic spread. Proper hand hygiene decreases the proliferation of microorganisms, thus reducing infection risk and overall healthcare costs, length of stays, and ultimately, reimbursement.

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TUZKON KO'LIGA QUYILADIGAN KOLLEKTORLAR

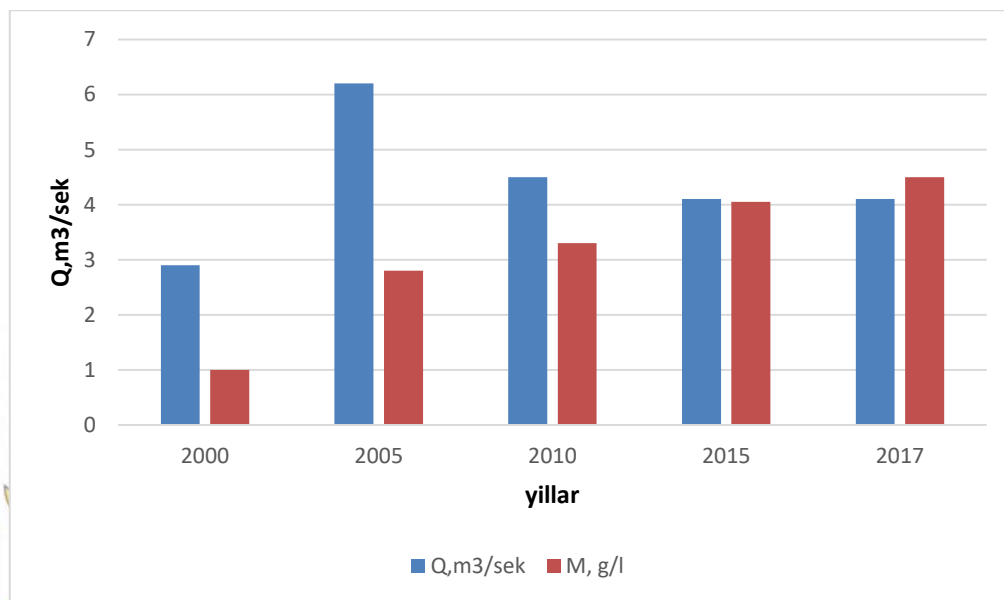
Sirojiddinova Surayyo Xudoyqul qizi

Annotatsiya. Qli kollektorining boshlanishi Sangzor daryosini tugash qismi bo'lib, u JBKning va boshqa kichik kollektor suvlari quyilishidan tashkil topgan. QLI kollektori Sh.Rashidov tumani Gandumtosh qishlog'i hududidan boshlanadi, umumiy uzunligi 100 km, xizmat ko'rsatish maydoni 11350 ga, o'rtacha yillik suv sarfi 22 m³/s, 2017 yillik suv miqdori 428,58 mln.m³, o'rtacha sho'rlanishi 3,56 gr/l. QLI kollektoriga Sh.Rashidov tumanidan 4468,2 ga, Zafarobod tumanidan 2939,7 ga, Paxtakor tumanidan 3942,1 ga maydondan suv tushadi. Qli kollektorining suv sarfi 2000 yilda o'rtacha 10,36 m³/cek, 2005 yilda 16,3 m³/cek, 2010 yilda 8,8 m³/cek, 2015 yilda 12,5 m³/cek va 2017 yilda 12,6 m³/cek bo'lgan. Qli kollektorida eng ko'p suv sarfi 2005 yilda kuzatilgan bo'lib buning sababi yillik yog'ingarchilik (524,5 mm) bilan bog'liq va eng kam suv 2010 yilda yilning quruq va bahor faslining kam yog'in kelishi sababli suv sarfi eng kam bo'lgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Qli kollektor, kichik kollektor, suv sarfi, drenaj suvlari, qamrov maydoni, mineralizatsiya, moddalar balansi.

Kirish. Oqbuloq kollektorining uzunligi 51,81 km, xizmat ko'rsatish maydoni 36780 gektarni tashkil etadi. Oqbuloq kollektoriga asosan Paxtakor, Arnasoy tumanlari sug'oriladigan maydonlaridan drenaj suvlari tushadi. Oqbuloq kollektorining 2017 yillik o'rtacha suv sarfi 8,0 m³/s, 2017 yillik oqim 126,41 mln.m³. 2017 yillik o'rtacha sho'rlanish darajasi 4,49 gr/l. Oqbuloq kollektorining umumiy xizmat ko'rsatish qamrov maydoni 36780 gektarning 13178 gektari Arnasoy tumaniga, 23602 gektari Paxtakor tumaniga to'g'ri keladi. Oqbuloq kollektorining suv sarfi 2000 yilda o'rtacha 2,9 m³/cek, 2005 yilda 6,2 m³/cek, 2010 yilda 4,5 m³/cek, 2015 yilda 4,1 m³/cek va 2017 yilda 4,1 m³/cek bo'lgan. Oqbuloq kollektorida eng ko'p suv sarfi 2005 yilda kuzatilgan bo'lib buning sababi yillik yog'ingarchilik (524,5 mm) bilan bog'liq va eng kam suv 2010 yilda yilning quruq va bahor faslining kam yog'in kelishi sababli suv sarfi eng kam bo'lgan, o'rtacha suv sarfi 4,36 m³/cek (1-grafik). Oqbuloq kollektorining suv sarfi va mineralizatsiyasi o'rtasida bir ozgina korrelyatsion bog'lanish bor ($R^2 = 0,3553$) va kollektor suvi mineralizatsiyasining 2000-2017 yillar davomida ko'payganligi ushbu kollektor suv sarfiga bog'liq bo'lmagan holda oshganligini bildiradi (1-grafik).

Oqbuloq kollektorining mineralizatsiyasi 2000 yilda 1 gr/l, 2005 yilda 2,8 gr/l, 2010 yilda 3,3 gr/l, 2015 yilda 4,05 gr/l va 2017 yilda 4,5 gr/l, bo'lgan (1-grafik).



1-grafik. Oqbuloq kollektori o'rtacha yillik suv sarfi va mineralizatsiyasi o'zgarishi dinamikasi.

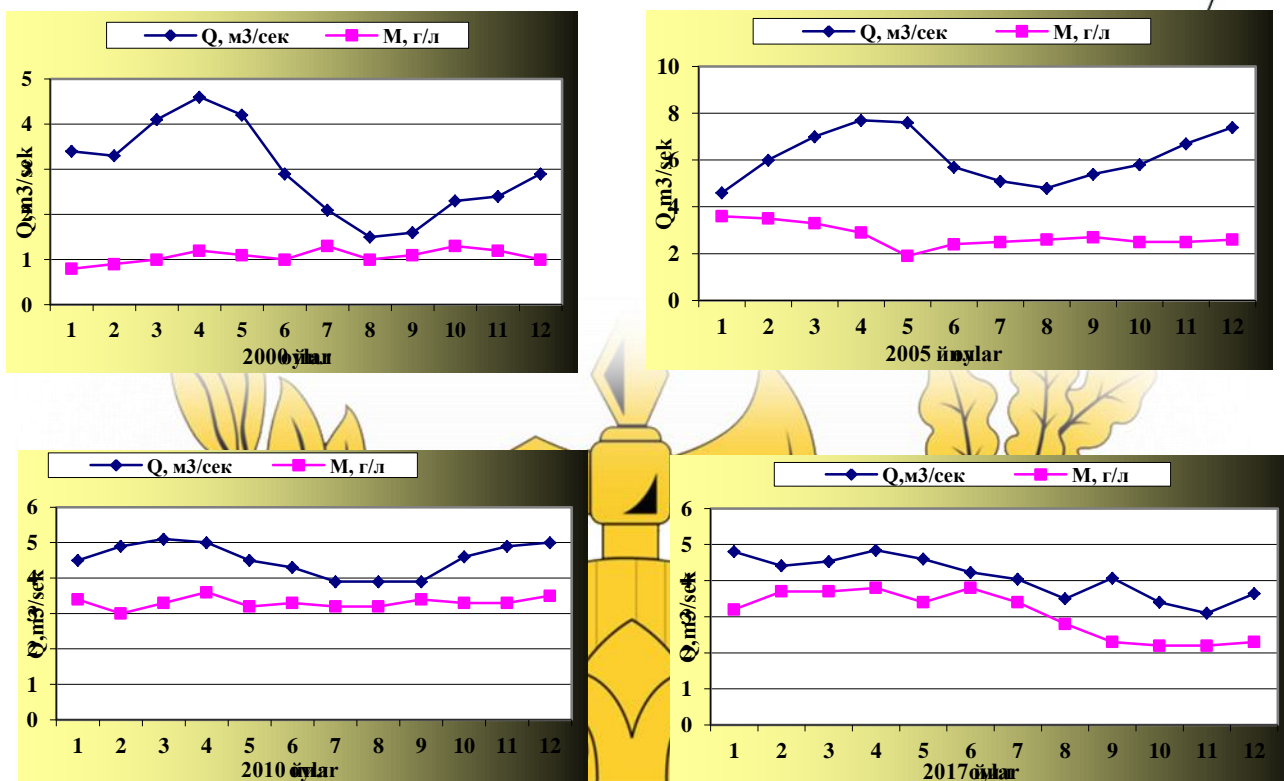
Oqbuloq kollektorining 2000, 2005, 2010, va 2017 yillar davomidagi oylik o'rtacha mineralizatsiyasi o'zgarishi dinamikasi tahlil qilinganda ushbu kollektor suvi minerallasuvi o'rtacha miqdori 2,7 g/l bo'lgan. O'rtacha yillik mineralizatsiyasi 2000 yilda 1 g/l, 2005 yilda 2,7 g/l, 2010 yilda 3,3 g/l va 2017 yilda 3,8 g/l ya'ni muttasil oshib borgan (1-grafik).

Oqbuloq kollektorining suvi mineralizatsiyasining yil fasllari davomida o'zgarish natijalari tahlili 2000 yilda o'rtacha minerallasuv 1 g/l bo'lib, eng yuqori miqdori iyul oyida 1,3 g/l va eng past miqdori yanvar oyida 0,8 g/l bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi (2-grafik). Oqbuloq kollektorining suvi mineralizatsiyasining yil fasllari davomida o'zgarish natijalari tahlili 2005 yilda o'rtacha minerallasuv 2,7 g/l bo'lib, eng yuqori miqdori yanvar oyida 3,6 g/l va eng past miqdori may oyida 1,9 g/l bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi (2-grafik).

Oqbuloq kollektorining suvi mineralizatsiyasining yil fasllari davomida o'zgarish natijalari tahlili 2010 yilda o'rtacha minerallasuv 3,3 g/l bo'lib, eng yuqori miqdori aprel oyida 3,6 g/l va eng past miqdori fevral oyida 3 g/l bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi (2-grafik).

Oqbuloq kollektorining suvi mineralizatsiyasining yil fasllari davomida o'zgarish natijalari tahlili 2017 yilda o'rtacha minerallasuv 3,06 g/l bo'lib, eng yuqori miqdori may oyida 3,8 g/l va eng past miqdori noyabr oyida 2,2 g/l bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi (2-grafik).

Umuman olganda Oqbuloq kollektorida 2000-yil yanvar, 2005 yil yanvar, 2010-yil aprel va 2017-yilning may oylarida minerallasuvining oshganligi kuzatilgan.



2-grafik. Qabuloq kollektorining 2000, 2005, 2010 va 2017 yillar davomidagi oylik suv sarfi va mineralizatsiyasining o'zgarish dinamikasi.

Xulosa. Viloyat sug'oriladigan yerlariga sug'orish suvlari orqali kirib kelgan, sug'oriladigan tuproqlarda ushlanib qolgan va KDS orqali chiqib ketgan minerallashuvini va ayrim kimyoviy moddalar balansini aniqlash tuproq meliorativ holatini yaxshilashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Suvning mineralizatsiyasini va suv sarfini birgalikda aniqlab borish tabiiy suv gidroekotizimini yomonlashuvini oldini oladi. Kollektor suvlari sifati aniqlanishi ko'llar gidroekologiyasi flora va faunasiga salbiy ta'sirlarni oldini oladi.

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