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sciences, education and information & technology. It intends to reach the researcher's with plethora of knowledge to generate a pool of research content and propose problem solving models to address the current and emerging issues at the national and international level. Further, it aims to share and disseminate the empirical research findings with academia, industry, policy makers, and consultants with an approach to incorporate the research recommendations for the benefit of one and all.



ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal



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# DOI NUMBER: 10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00106.X A REAL TIME CRIME REPORTING SOFTWARE SYSTEM Amannah Constance Izuchukwu\*; Igwela Jennifer N\*\*

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### ABSTRACT

On an alarming rate, every day crimes take place in our local. The crime agencies are trying to keep up, but the manpower, information and technology within their jurisdiction is not just enough to tackle these crimes as frequent as they occur. The study's aim was to design and implement a real-time crime reporting system. The objectives of the study included to; identify the constraints associated with the existing crime reporting framework, improve on the constraints associated with the existing crime reporting framework, test the improved version of the crime reporting framework, compare the existing crime reporting framework with the improved version and deploy the improved version of the crime reporting framework. The architecture of the proposed system consists of the two main pages. The crime report page and the admin page. The method adopted in the study was the water fall model. The water fall model comprises of six phases of software development. The system was implemented using the Angular JS and Firebase database along with the JavaScript programming language. The system was tested and deployed.

KEYWORDS: Crime, Reporting, System, Real-time, Software

# INTRODUCTION

On an alarming rate, every day crimes take place in our local. The crime agencies are trying to keep up, but the manpower, information and technology within their jurisdiction is not just enough to tackle these crimes as fast as they come. This study seeks to proffer solution to crime reporting, documentation, and extermination (at least on a large scale). A real-time crime reporting system will take away the challenges and difficulties the crime agencies face every day in cataloging crime as they come. This system also offers security on the side of the person reporting this crime, because this system ensures anonymity on their end, (Arkers, 2013; Florian, Rouse and Black-Howkins, 2016).

#### **Statement of the Problem**

Before the completion of this project, it is observed and understood that our crime agencies manually collect, document and catalog information arising from crime. This is quite unfortunate, because it brings about delay in crime reporting, data processing and action taken upon such crime, not to speak of the stress and danger reporter must undergo to have a crime reported to the agency. This gets tougher for the reporter most times that they just give up. Manually documenting crime sets back our pace to tackle crime in our resident. This study is designed to address problems concerning immediate crime reporting, recording and documentation of crimes as well as reduce time wastage in file searching and also improve the efficiency of the staffs in charge of these records.

### Aim and Objectives

The aim of the research was to develop a real-time crime reporting system. The following objectives led to the realization of the aim:

- i. Identify the existing crime reporting framework.
- **ii.** Identify the constraints associated with the existing crime reporting framework.
- iii. Improve on the constraints associated with the existing crime reporting framework.
- iv. Test the improved version of the crime reporting framework.
- v. Compare the existing crime reporting framework with the improved version.
- vi. Deploy the improved version of the crime reporting framework.

### Significance of the study

The research will be of immense benefit to those who belong to a society and dream of the betterment of such society. As an individual who lives in a society, it is our obligation to report crimes to the appropriate authority to inform them so that justice will prevail in our society.

#### Scope of the study

This research is limited to crime reporting by Rivers State Criminal Investigation Department, law enforcement agencies and to every crime handling desks in the state.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

### **Crime Reporting in Nigeria**

In the work of Nwankwo (2016) highlighted above, he focused on the modes and techniques with which crime activities are reported in the State in particular and in the country in general. Crime victims are usually the ones that report crime cases to the Police, and in a few cases by the Police in event where they stumble into crime scenes and oblige their services. Other time sympathizers are also responsible for some crime reporting, (Aodele, Onuiri, Olore, and Anita, 2015). Most of the times these reports made and acknowledged while others are received but never acknowledged. Result from the study showed that violent and nonviolent crimes exist in Nigeria with different scales of violent incidents. The record showed that Rivers State came second on crime fatality in Nigeria as of June September, 2006 to 2015 with 197 armed robbery cases, 765 cultism cases, and 67 kidnapping cases which makes her a pitch crime zone in Nigeria, (Crime Business News 2018).His work on "*Crime Reporting in Nigeria*" was statistically and theoretically sound, but the researcher did not proffer solution on tackling the problem like a crime reporting system, (Cohen, 2017;).

### **Real-Time Crime Records Management System for National Security Agencies**

The work of Awodele, Onuiri, Olaore, and Anita (2015) highlight, concentrated on managing crime on the spot. Their work highlighted the merits of handling crime related activities without delay; this includes reporting, acknowledging, investigation, arrest, and prosecution. The result of their system proved efficient as evaluated using storage capacity, response time in r crime handling and administrative work. It also allows enhanced access to comprehensive, reliable and accurate information. The study was purely focused on making a crime reporting and management system for Nigerian police force, public usage of the system was not taken into consideration. The study also failed to address the craving need for a real-time crime reporting system.

### A Scalable Online Crime Reporting System

Bernburg and Krohn (2003)investigated the crime reporting system in scalable context. Their model is based on a paradigm where the user interact with the system and reports a crime, the system process and documents that information (crime case) and generates a tracking identification number, next the crime has been successfully been reported and waiting for an official from the crime desk to attend to it. Although these scholars were actually detailed in their study, they failed to include an on the spot information about and crime related activities.

# SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

# Analysis of the Existing System

Over the years, crime handling had been done and handled manually throughout the crime handling desks. The existing crime reporting system as briefly discussed in the introduction of this work are explained in details below. In the existing system, when a crime is perpetuated, the victim or the concerned citizen goes to the appropriate crime desk and file his/her complaint. The crime handling officer takes record of the complaint and documents it in the appropriate file. The case gets assigned to an available officer that is suited for the job, then the officer investigates

the crime and prosecute the case if need be, (Chaudhari, Dal, Nikhare, Dayal and Golghate, 2018; Damacharla, Dhakal, Stumbo, Javaid, Ganapathy, Malek, and Devabhaktuni, 2018).

In view of the foregoing, not less than five factors can be observed in the operational process of the existing system, they include: the crime, the victim or the witness, the crime handling officer, the recording/documentation of the crime, the assignment of the crime to a suited officer, and lastly the prosecution of the crime.

### **Constraint of the Existing System**

As discussed earlier in the operational process of the existing system, it is clear to see that the manual system has at least five factors which have to come into play before a crime will be resolved. These five factors compile down together to make the process of crime reporting and resolving tedious in the following ways:

- i. Remote crime report is not made available in the existing system.
- **ii.** Crime documentation and sorting are still done manually.
- **iii.** The existing system lacks a real time capacity.
- iv. Crime piles up and left unattended to because of the slow nature of the existing system.
- **v.** The existing system suffers from excessive paperwork.
- vi. High risk of human error is inevitable in the existing system.

# 3.2 Analysis of the Proposed System

The research is designed to automate all the activities of the existing system that are still carried out manually. In the proposed system, a software engine is responsible for carrying out the whole clerical (recording, documenting, updating, etc.) task which is done manually in the existing system. In the proposed system, once a crime is committed, the victim or the correspondent at the crime scene comes into the system and reports the crime, the crime gets posted to the database at real time, immediately, an officer in a crime handling agency can go through the crime details as reported by the victim or the correspondent, then the next available officer can be assigned to process the case.

# Justification of the Proposed System

The proposed system provides an avenue where the burden of manual documentation of crime gets lifted from the shoulders of the crime handling agencies. The proposed system also provides the benefit of remote crime reporting at real time as well as eliminating the need of going through offices upon offices just to report a crime.

# Design of the System

The structure or the whole processes involved in implementing the proposed system constitute the design spectrum of the research. The system constitutes the user interface components which include the frontend web development technologies like HTML5, CSS3, Bootstrap 4, and Angular (JavaScript). The backend component which includes Firebase (a backend as a service platform developed by Google for web and mobile app development). The components when integrated together renders a vibrant and sound system incorporated with clean interface to make the system usage easy and enjoyable.

#### Method adopted for the Study

The study adopted the water fall model. This method comprises of six phases of software development and they include: the requirement gathering and analysis, the system design, the system implementation, testing, system deployment, and maintenance phases.

#### Architecture of the System

The architecture of the proposed system consists of the two main pages. In the crime report page, a user gets linked to the system and reports a crime by filling in the form fields at the crime report page. Once the user submits the form, his/her case gets documented and formatted by the system and ready to be attended to. The administrator has to provide the right security credentials to get into the system administrative page. Once the administrator is successfully logged in, he is presented the administrative page with the full functionalities of the system. On the administrative page, the administrator has the right and privileges of adding, updating, viewing, deleting, and searching of crime cases.



Fig. 1: Architecture of the system

### **Input Design**

The input design describes the process through which data filed in by a crime reporter is passed to the server for saving and recording. When the user gets into the system, he/she can file a

South Asian Academic Research Journals http://www.saarj.com report by filling in the form, once done reporting, he can either post to the serve for saving in the database or cancel the process.

Fill in the form to report a crime		
Reporters Full Name Reporters Phone Number		Posting to Server
Location Of The Crime	Crime Details	Response
Title of the Crime		
Description Of the Crime		
Post Cancel		

#### Fig 2: Input Design of the system

**Report A Crime** 

#### **Process Design**

The processing task of this system is done by the server. The client (a user computer visiting the page on the web) submits the crime details to the server and the server processes the data and saves it on the database, on this, the data can now be available for review by the crime handling desks.





#### Flowchart of the System

This subsection describes the crime reporting process of the system. It shows in details how a user reports a crime, how the server processes that data and save in the database, and how a user makes decisions in terms of continuing with the system or exit out. The diagram below also shows the notification toasts that the system throws up to the user to keep him/her engaged with the system.



**Fig.4: Flowchart of the system** 

#### **Output Design**

The output of the system depends on the data inputted by the crime reporter, processed by the server and rendered to the administration for review

#### **Recent Crime Reports**

Crime Titile: Drunk Driver Hits a 14 Year Old Crime ID: XGH - 526 - JKSM | Reported: 15 - Mar - 2018

Crime Description: Lorem ipsum Dalum Bluma jung palama Ate Duta...

Crime Titile: Five Armed Men Robbing a Bank Crime ID: JPC - 916 - LKSM | Reported: 13 - Mar - 2018

 $Crime \ Description: \ Lorem \ ipsum \ Dalum \ Bluma \ jung \ palama \ Ate \ Duta...$ 

Crime Titile: Fire Outbreak In Shop 99

Crime ID: QTK - 406 - TDRI | Reported: 11 - Mar - 2018

Crime Description: Lorem ipsum Dalum Bluma jung palama Ate Duta...

#### Fig.5: Output Design of the system

#### **Database Design**

This subsection describes in details how the data will be structured. The proposed system has a database that constitutes two tables. These tables includes the admin table which holds the administrative credentials of authorized officer, whereas the crimes table constitutes of the vital information that gives a crime a meaning.



### Fig.6: Database Design of the system

#### Security Mechanism of the System

The security framework of this system is handled by the Firebase authentication system. The administrative page and its functionalities are protected from users that do not have the right credentials. This is necessary to keep out unauthorized users from meddling with the system in a malicious way. Once a user gets registered by the administrator of the system, that user can now have the right and privileges of utilizing the system and its features.



Fig.7: Security Mechanism of the System

### SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

### **Choice of Development Environment**

The proposed system was implemented using JavaScript and Firebase database. The language was chosen because of its rich object oriented features, plugins packages for developing rich and interactive online applications.

### Justification of the Development Environment

JavaScript is fast and lightweight. JavaScript is programmed to easily run on desktop and mobile device, making it an easier platform for developing a real time crime reporting system. The cost of developing this app in JavaScript is more economical compared to other programming languages, simply because JavaScript can run on any client device (browser) without the need to do a custom installation of the programming language on the server. JavaScript can play well and nicely with other application programming interfaces (API) built with other programming languages and services such as: PHP, .NET, Python, Ruby, Node, Firebase, etc.

### **Implementation Architecture**

The system utilizes a component based architectural design pattern for the accomplishment of the layout structure of the application.



# Fig 8: Implementation architecture





# Fig. 9: The Login/Authentication Component Works

The next page to be tested was the homepage. After testing the page, it resulted to a success after the user successfully navigated through the page and reported a crime.

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#### Fig. 10: Homepage and necessary views rendered

Furthermore on the testing was the administrative page which enables the crime handling agent to access all functions available on the system, which includes create, delete, update, show, and search functions.

Recent Crimes	
Cult Clash With Vikings ID: NC4X-NTJA   Reported: 2 months ago   By: Chinwe Usirim Details Edit Delete	
Car Crash By Drunk Driver ID: MS40-MZNA   Reported: 2 months ago   By: Oluwafemi Ebenizer Details Edit Delete	<sup>347</sup> AM ∫ <i>(</i> <sup>347</sup> 2018 □

Fig. 11: Admin Page

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# Fig. 12: Archived Crime Records

# SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

#### Summary

The study was aimed at developing a real time crime reporting software system. It took into account the prevalent cases of crime in the society and the conventional approach toward knowledge of the crimes and consequently the mode of reporting the known crimes. Whereas the traditional mode of crime reporting is constrained with delays and insufficient contents, the proposed real time software is on-the-spot crime reporting, content-based, security-enabled and consistent with event and time. The water fall method was used in the research. The methodis a function of six phases of software development namely; the requirement gathering and analysis, the system design, the system implementation, testing, system deployment, and maintenance phases. The research architecture consisted of the two main domains; the crime reportingdomain and the administrative domain. For effective and efficient crime storage, update and retrieval, the study designed a dynamic database that describes in details how the data will be structured and organized. The database consists of two tables which are the admin table which holds the administrative credentials of authorized officer, and the crimes table which provides the vital information that gives a crime a meaning. The crime reporting software was developed and implemented using JavaScript and Firebase database tools. The software was tested using Meta data related to the field of crime.

# CONCLUSION

Linearly the study's objectives were achieved. The study identified the existing crime reporting framework. It identified the constraints associated with the existing crime reporting framework. The study improved on the constraints associated with the existing crime reporting framework.

The crime reporting software was developed and tested. The improved version of the crime reporting framework was compared with the existing crime reporting framework and subsequently deployed. The research's aim was achieved; the system was developed, tested with field data related to societal crimes and eventually deployed.

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# DOI NUMBER: 10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00107.1 THE RELATIONSHIP OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION WITH THE DISTURBANCE OF GLUCOSE TOLERANCE Zhuraeva Kh.I\*; Badridinova B.K\*\*

# <sup>1,2</sup>UZBEKISTAN

# ABSTRACT

Arterial hypertension and impaired glucose tolerance are in many ways interdependent and often precede a more pronounced pathology, the metabolic syndrome. In this regard, it is an actual problem of modern medicine, as the timely diagnosis and treatment of this combination can reduce the disability and mortality in this cohort of patients, prolonging their life and preserving their working capacity. Clinical features of hypertension with concomitant metabolic disorders are: frequent formation of refractory hypertension, early damage to target organs development of LVH (left ventricular hypertrophy), quickly leading to myocardial dysfunction, renal hyper filtration and MAU, reduction of aortic and arteries elasticity. It has been established that impairment of insulin's ability to suppress glucose production in the liver and / or stimulate glucose uptake by peripheral tissues can underlie a decrease in insulin sensitivity. Since in healthy people 75-80% of glucose is utilized by skeletal muscles, it is more likely that its main cause of IR is impaired insulin stimulated glucose utilization [8]. A certain value in the development of hypertrophy and proliferation of smooth muscle cells and fibroblasts of the vascular wall in hypertension has a stimulating effect of insulin on collagen synthesis. It has been established that the thickness of the intima media complex of the carotid artery and the number of desquamated endotheliocytes circulating in the blood of patients with hypertension with IGT closely correlate with elevated insulin levels [5]. Thus, hypertension and IGT are largely interdependent conditions, significantly affect health and often precede a more pronounced pathology - the metabolic syndrome. Timely diagnosis and correction of this combination can reduce disability and premature death, prolong and improve their quality of life, and maintain their efficiency.

**KEYWORDS:** Arterial Hypertension, Insulin Resistance, Impaired Glucose Tolerance

# INTRODUCTION

One of the most discussed interdisciplinary problems of modern medicine in recent years has been the metabolic syndrome (MS), which cardiologists, endocrino-logists, gastroenterologists, hepatologists, gynecologists,

rheumatologists, sexopathologists, surgeons and other specialists discuss. And everyone finds some clinical manifestations of MS in the field of their professional interests. It seems that this syndrome criteria is too soft, blurry, non-specific. And this allows us to refer to it an infinite number of diseases and syndromes, in which there are any metabolic disorders [12].

Despite some confusion in the criteria, all researchers are unanimous in the idea that MS is associated with insulin resistance or hyperglycemia, dyslipidemia, arterial hypertension and obesity. In addition, a clear relationship between MS and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and hyperuricemia was shown [18].

AG is one of the main symptoms, combined in the concept of MS. In some cases, arterial hypertension (AH) may be the primary link in the pathogenesis of MS.Prolonged untreated or poorly treated hypertension causes deterioration of the peripheral circulation, which leads to a decrease in the sensitivity of tissues to insulin and, as a result, to relative GI and IR [2]. Goal. To study the relationship of arterial hypertension with impaired glucose tolerance based on the results of clinical trials

The problem of the relationship between hypertension and metabolic disorders is one of the most frequently discussed by specialists in therapy, cardiology and endocrinology. Clinical features of hypertension with concomitant metabolic disorders are: frequent formation of refractory hypertension, early damage to target organs - development of LVH (left ventricular hypertrophy), quickly leading to myocardial dysfunction, renal hyper filtration and MAU, reduction of aortic and arteries elasticity. According to the daily monitoring of blood pressure (ABPM), hypertensive patients with metabolic disorders are diagnosed with more pronounced disorders of the circadian rhythm of blood pressure, higher pressure loads at night and increased variability compared with hypertensive patients without metabolic disturbances, as well as maintaining high indicators of complications and mortality in the population of patients with hypertension, even when monitoring blood pressure [13, 20].

Metabolic syndrome is a series of biochemical disorders that occur at the level of tissue metabolism. MS is characterized by an increase in the mass of visceral fat, a decrease in the sensitivity of peripheral tissues to insulin and hyperinsulinemia, which cause the development of disorders of carbohydrate, lipid, purine metabolism and arterial hypertension. One of the most frequent combinations is the combination of arterial hypertension with impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) [6]. It is assumed that their main link is insulin resistance (IR), as evidenced by a large number of multicenter studies, indicating that from 20% to 50% of hypertensive patients with IGT [17]. More often in hypertensive patients, hyperinsulinemia is detected as a condition preceding NTG. The reasons for the frequent detection of IR are not completely clear. It is assumed that there is a common genetic defect contributing to the development of hypertension in insulin-resistant patients [23, 21].

In modern Russian and European recommendations for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of hypertension [9,13] special attention is paid to determining the degree of risk. In the European

recommendations, abdominal obesity is a factor in determining additional risk, and in Russia, impaired glucose tolerance. AH in combination with NTG leads to the development of a complex of metabolic, hormonal and clinical disorders, which are risk factors for the development of cardiovascular diseases, which are based on IR and compensatory hyperinsulinemia, known in the literature under the names: metabolic three syndrome, abundance syndrome, syndrome X, fatal quartet, metabolic syndrome, IR syndrome [22].

In the late 1980s, a number of authors [17, 19] independently of each other noted the relationship between the development of patients with hypertension and IR. G. Reaven, back in 1988, suggested that it is IR that is a key factor in the development of hypertension syndrome, including hyperinsulinemia, impaired glucose tolerance, hypertriglyceridemia, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol and arterial hypertension, called "Syndrome X" [22]. In 1992, Haffner proposed the term "insulin resistance syndrome" [17], since most authors agree that the combination of AH with IHT most often precedes the metabolic syndrome. It has been established that impairment of insulin's ability to suppress glucose production in the liver and / or stimulate glucose uptake by peripheral tissues can underlie a decrease in insulin sensitivity. Since in healthy people 75-80% of glucose is utilized by skeletal muscles, it is more likely that its main cause of IR is impaired insulin stimulated glucose utilization [8]. IR can be considered the main integral mechanism around which a chain of metabolic and hemodynamic disturbances is formed [8, 20].

The elevated level of insulin in the blood, observed during IR, leads to an acceleration of the conversion of glucose into fat, being a powerful blocker of fat breakdown. The presence of IR contributes to the GI necessary to overcome the threshold of reduced insulin sensitivity. The resulting GI for a long time supports normoglycemia. A vicious circle develops: IR hyperinsulinemia - obesity - IR, etc. [eleven]. Insulin enhances glucose utilization by muscles, ensuring their normal performance, promotes the transfer of amino acids into cells and an increase in the intracellular concentration of sodium and potassium ions, stimulates protein synthesis and prevents their breakdown, activates the synthesis of ATP, DNA and RNA [1]. There is evidence that RI exacerbates the degree of hypertension. Increased IR activates the sympathetic nervous system, leading to peripheral hypersympathicotonia. In the kidneys, the activation of the  $\beta$ -receptors of the juxtaglomerular apparatus is accompanied by renin production, sodium and fluid retention. Constant hypersympathicotonia contributes to the growth of arterial pressure, impaired microcirculation in skeletal muscles, initially with physiological dilution of microvessels, and then with morphological changes in the form of a decrease in the number of functioning capillaries. A decrease in the number of adequately supplied blood myocytes, which are the main consumer of glucose in the body, leads to an additional increase in IR and hyperinsulinemia, thereby closing the "vicious circle" [11]. Insulin also leads to the stimulation of growth and migration to the intima of arterial smooth muscle cells, increased production of plasminogen activator inhibitor 1, vascular remodeling, accelerating the development of atherosclerosis [10].

It is assumed that the main defects that determine the IR, are localized at the post-receptor level. They are not the same in different patients, but for the manifestation of existing genetic disorders, acquired changes, in particular obesity, are of no small importance. It is also necessary to take into account the ability of cortisol to significantly reduce the sensitivity of tissues to the action of insulin, which not only reduces insulin-induced glucose transport into cells, but also

inhibits its postreceptor glucose utilization, suppressing the activity of secondary insulin messengers [5]. The development of IR leads to a deterioration in glucose utilization, an increase in its content in the blood, which has a stimulating effect on the  $\beta$ -cells of the pancreatic islets of Langerhans and leads to the development of adaptive hyperinsulinemia. It is the development of chronic excess of insulin in the blood that most researchers consider to be the starting button for starting the formation of the metabolic syndrome. It was shown that in addition to the direct effect on vascular smooth muscle tone and  $\beta$ -adrenoreceptor activity of the vascular wall, an excess of insulin is directly involved in the development of hypertension. It is assumed that insulin stimulates the capture of glucose by the neurons of the ventromedial nuclei of the hypothalamus, changing the functional state of neurons and reducing their inhibitory effect on the active centers of the sympathetic nervous system in the brainstem, inhibits release and increases the capture of noradrenaline by nerve endings [7].

A certain value in the development of hypertrophy and proliferation of smooth muscle cells and fibroblasts of the vascular wall in hypertension has a stimulating effect of insulin on collagen synthesis. It has been established that the thickness of the intima media complex of the carotid artery and the number of desquamated endotheliocytes circulating in the blood of patients with hypertension with IGT closely correlate with elevated insulin levels [5].

Characteristic of persons with hypertension, IR and GI reduce the response to vasodilator and increase vasoconstrictor effects. They can be due not only to changes in the metabolism and architectonics of the vascular wall, but also effects on the vascular endothelium and platelets, accompanied by increased production of endothelin, thromboxane A2, prostaglandin F2 $\alpha$  and a decrease in prostacyclin [6].

The effect of insulin on lipid synthesis in the liver and directly in the vascular wall is well known. Its excess not only enhances the synthesis of cholesterol, low and very low density lipoproteins, but also significantly inhibits the process of lipolysis [3].

There are numerous studies studying the subtle mechanisms of the effect of IR and hyperinsulinemia on blood pressure levels. Normally, insulin has a protective effect on blood vessels due to the activation of phosphatidyl 3 kinase in endothelial cells and microvessels, which leads to the expression of the endothelial nitric oxide (NO) synthase gene, the release of NO by endothelial cells and insulin-dependent vasodilation. In healthy people, the administration of physiological doses of insulin causes vasodilation. However, in chronic hyperinsulinemia and IR, pathophysiological mechanisms triggering hypertension are triggered [7].

Essential hypertension is often associated with metabolic disorders, among which obesity, impaired glucose tolerance, and dyslipidemia are most common [18]. Hyperglycemia and hyperinsulinemia activate the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) by increasing the expression of angiotensinogen, angiotensin II (AT II) and receptors for AT II [24]. Recently, adipocytes have also been found to be able to secrete aldosterone in response to AT II [14]. In this regard, adipocytes can be considered a miniature RAAS [15].

At the same time, activation of the sympathetic nervous system is noted, accompanied by an increase in sodium reabsorption in the kidneys, cardiac output, and general peripheral vascular resistance, which over time leads to fixation of arterial hypertension.

Some authors propose to treat hypertension and IR as parallel consequences of one common cause - a genetically determined violation of the transport function of cell membranes [4].

Thus, hypertension and IGT are largely interdependent conditions, significantly affect health and often precede a more pronounced pathology - the metabolic syndrome. Timely diagnosis and correction of this combination can reduce disability and premature death, prolong and improve their quality of life, and maintain their efficiency.

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# LIVE WEIGHT AND AGE DYNAMICS IN KARAKUL LAMBS OF KYZYLKUM FACTORY TYPE

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# ABSTRACT

The article presents data on the studied dynamics of live weight of plant – type lambs of the Kyzylkumtupe from birth to 4 months of age compared to black colored lambs. The data summarized in the table show that there are certain differences in terms of live weight between colors. Moreover, higher rates, although they are statistically unreliable, are observed in black lambs at birth. Such differences in lambs of a semi circular curlicue type are 0.05 kilograms, ribbed type 0.08 kilograms, flat type 0.11 kilograms, over grown type 0.17 kilograms, and a weighted average of 0.09 kilograms. The same trend is observed at 4 months of age. Moreover, higher rates, although they are statistically unreliable, are observed in black lambs at birth. Such differences in lambs of a semi circular curlicue type are 0.05 kilograms, and a weighted average of 0.09 kilograms. The same trend is observed at 4 months of age. Moreover, higher rates, although they are statistically unreliable, are observed in black lambs at birth. Such differences in lambs of a semi circular curlicue type are 0.05 kilograms, ribbed type 0.08 kilograms, over grown type 0.17 kilograms, ribbed type 0.08 kilograms, flat type 0.11 kilograms, over grown type 0.17 kilograms, ribbed type 0.08 kilograms, flat type 0.11 kilograms, over grown type 0.17 kilograms, and a weighted average of 0.09 kilograms, over grown type 0.17 kilograms, and a weighted average of 0.09 kilograms, over grown type 0.17 kilograms, and a weighted average of 0.09 kilograms. The same trend is observed at 4 months of age. However, it should be noted that the slightly low live weight of sura lambs does not say that they are to some extent under developed. The performance of these lambs may well provide them with a sufficiently high vitality and productivity.

**KEYWORDS:** Karakul sheep, live weight, dynamics, coloring of suras, productivity, curlicue type.

# INTRODUCTION

Growth and development, which are indicators characterizing the biological characteristics of living organisms. The optimal or maximum expression of these in dictators play an important role in the manifestation of the hereditary properties of animals.

An important indicator affecting the productivity, vitality, constitutional strength of organisms is live weight. High live weight provides high productivity, vitality and constitutional strength.

Karakul sheep are considered medium-sized animals. The live weight of adult rams is 55-60, queens 38-40, year-old 30-35 kilograms. However, it should be noted that they are large-fruited and the live weight of lambs at birth is 10-13% of the weight of the queens (4.0-4.6 kg). This feature makes the Karakul sheep hardy and unpretentious to severe pasture and climatic conditions of the desert.

In the structure of the Karakul breed there are sheep of different colors (black, gray, sur, brown, white, halim, zarmalla, pink, etc.) and more than 20 different colors. These sheep differ in terms of live weight, exterior examples, which is established by numerous studies (I.Ya. Averyanov 1968, S.A. Asomov, L.O. Abdul-Tairov, I. B. Ata-Kurbanov 1989, A. Gaziev, U.T. Fazilov 2007).

The amount of live weight also depends on the ecological zone of breeding of these sheep. In general, sheep raised in the piedmont semi-desert zone are larger than sheep of gypsum ands and deserts. (R.Matyakubov 1999, A.M. Ombaev 2003).

Based on the fore going, sheep of severe coloration bred in the area of the gypsum desert of Karnabchul were subject to study.

# MATERIAL AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted on pure bred karakul lambs of coloration of suras of the Kyzylkum factory type; black lambs served as control from parents of the same coloration.

Lambs were weighed at different ages on 100 kg platform scales with an accuracy of 100 g. The material obtained was processed by the method of variation statistics (N.A. Plokhinsky, 1968).

# **RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The material obtained in the research process is summarized in table No. 1. The data summarized in the table show that there are certain differences in terms of live weight between colors. Moreover, higher rates, although they are statistically unreliable, are observed in black lambs at birth. Such differences in lambs of a semi circular curlicue type are 0.05 kilograms, ribbed type 0.08 kilograms, flat type 0.11 kilograms, over grown type 0.17 kilograms, and a weighted average of 0.09 kilograms. The same trend is observed at 4 months of age.

However, it should be noted that the slightly low live weight of sura lambs does not say that they are to some extent under developed. The performance of these lambs may well provide them with a sufficiently high vitality and productivity.

A comparative analysis in the data within certain curlicue types shows the presence of a statistically significant (P < 0.001; 0.05) superiority of lambs of the overgrown type. This superiority at birth amounted to 0.290-0.480 kilograms, at 4 months of age 0.570-1.0 kilograms.

### FINDINGS

Studies show that lambs of the suras color, although inferior to black lambs, have a fairly high live weight. (4.26-4.74 kgand 25.31-26.31 kg), providing them with high vitality and productivity.

No	Group of lambs by	Experimental group (coloring of suras)						Control group (black color)					
л <u>∘</u> п/п	curlicue type		birth			4 moth			birh			4 month	
		n	$\overline{X} \pm S_{\overline{x}}$	Cv	n	$\overline{X} \pm S_{\overline{x}}$	Cv	n	$\overline{X} \pm S_{\overline{x}}$	Cv	n	$\overline{X} \pm S_{\overline{x}}$	Cv
1	Semicircular	19 8	4,49±0, 05	15, 66	18 7	25,12± 0,32	17, 42	1 3 9	4,54±0 ,06	15,5 8	1 7 5	25,74±0 ,34	15, 35
2	Ribbed	62	4,33±0, 08	14, 55	58	24,87± 0,41	12, 55	4 3	4,41±0 ,08	11,9 0	4 0	25,42±0 ,41	10, 20
3	Flat	56	4,26±0, 08	14, 05	53	24,72± 0,47	13, 84	3 9	4,37±0 ,09	12,8 6	3 5	25,31±0 ,43	10, 05
4	Resend	34	4,74±0, 19	13, 53	31	25,89± 0,57	12, 26	3 5	4,91±0 ,12	14,4 6	3 2	26,31±0 ,62	13, 33
5	Weighted average	35 0	4,45±0, 04	16, 82	32 9	25,08± 0,22	15, 91	2 5 6	4,54±0 ,04	15,0 0	2 4 2	25,70±0 ,25	15, 13

#### TABLE 1 DYNAMICS OF LIVE WEIGHT OF LAMBS

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# DOI NUMBER: 10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00109.5 THE ROLE OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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# ABSTRACT

In the article, nowadaysthe food industry is diversified sector of the national economy that produces food, which includes meat, milk, fat, fish, flour, pasta, canned fruits and vegetables, juices and other products. Enterprises producing fogs, sugar, confectionery, bakery and other commodities. It is no secret that today the problem of food production and maintenance is a global problemin the world. This problem is equally important to developed countries and developing countries. In this context, we are talking about the issues of satisfying the population's demand for food with quality products. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 25, 2018 "On ensuring the needs of the population in basic types of food, systematic monitoring and control over the annual supply of goods to the domestic and foreign markets, and unjustified price increases. The food industry is a component of the agro-industrial complex of the country. It is one of the most important complexes of the national economy. Development of long-term forecasts and programs is required for its development. Not only the standard of living of the population, but its physical well-being, ultimately depends on the volume of food production, its assortment, the level of deep processing of raw materials, its quality and price. Therefore, the food industry is rightly considered to be one of the strategically important sectors within the national economy. One of the most viable ways to address the seasonality problem is the consecutive processing of food in enterprises. For example, after the processing of the main seasonal fruit and vegetable raw material, canning plants can switch to the production of canned meat and fish, as well as the production of secondary lunches from other previously prepared vegetable raw materials.

**KEYWORDS:** Food Products, Food Safety, Flour, Fat - Butter, Food Industry, Meat, Milk, Tobacco.

# INTRODUCTION

From the first days of independence, the main emphasis was placed on increasing the production of foodstuffs, namely, ensuring food security and ensuring uninterrupted and adequate supplies of food to the population.

In particular, the Strategy of Action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 aims to "increase the share of industry in the national economy, accelerate the development of high-value finished goods based on deep processing of high-tech processing industries, primarily local raw materials. Further modernization and diversification of the industry through the transition to a new stage ".

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 25, 2018 "On ensuring the needs of the population in basic types of food, systematic monitoring and control over the annual supply of goods to the domestic and foreign markets, and unjustified price increases. With the aim of preventing the domestic consumer market from providing the main types of socially important food products from January 1, 2019, these products will be to introduce a procedure for assessing food production and consumption through projected indices taking into account production, export and import volumes. "

The effective implementation of these tasks will require an in-depth analysis of the development trends of the food industry of the country, quantitative study of the factors influencing its sustainable development and the development of scientific proposals and practical recommendations.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical and practical aspects of modeling and forecasting of socio-economic processes, building intersectoral balance models, technical development and econometric studies of economic growth Ch. Cobb, p. Douglas, V. Leontev, R. Solou, A.. Voltes, N. Kaldor, R. Shepard, G. Thale, R. Pindayk, J. Moore, A.. Lewis, X. Haustein, R. Lucas, M. Hirooka, J. Medsen, F. Hayek, M. He has been deeply involved in the scientific work of foreign economists such as Kombi.

Problems of modeling and forecasting of processes of industrial production and food industry, multivariate optimization of production, regional development of industry and classification of its multidimensional dynamics. Burmistrov, T.Yu.Anopchenko, A.I.Novitskaya, L.V. Kantorovich, M.S.Shashnov, N.K.Sadekova, K.A.Kirdasinova, A.D.Mejevov, L.L. Terehov, G.B. Kleiner, V.E. Adamov, A.F. Revenko, P.A. Vatnik, V.N. Burkov, V.K. Kontorovich, N.G. Andronnikova, V.A. Kolemaev, S.V. Clementeva, V.S. Muraveva, A.I. Orlov, R.M. Nureev, I.S. Svetunkov and L.N.Slutskin have a wide range of scientific research in.

Like other countries, the issues of modeling socio-economic processes have been the subject of scientific interest of economists of the Republic. In particular, well-known economists of the country V.K. Kabulov, S.S. Gulyamov, N.K. Aimbetov, T.Sh. Shodiev, O.M. Abdullaev, R.H. Alimov, B.Yu. Khodiev, N.M. Makhmudov, B.T. Salimov, Sh.R. Kholmuminov, SK Salaev, B.A. Begalov, R.T. Dalimov, X.S. Mukhitdinov, I.S. Abdullaev, A.T. Kenjabaev, S.A. Umarov, SO Khamidov's Modeling and Forecasting of Production, Modeling Socio-Economic Processes in Complex Environmental Conditions, Forecasting Small Business Development, Factors and Econometric Models of Sustainable Socio-Economic Growth, Formation and Development of

Agricultural and Rural Labor Market modeling issues have been extensively and extensively investigated.

However, in the above researches the issue of modeling the tendency of development of the food industry of the republic is not studied as a separate research object. On the other hand, the research work takes into account the current development trends and trends in the development of the food industry in the Republic, which allows to identify the relevance, purpose and scope of the selected research topics.

#### Analysis and results

The task of the food industry is to provide the population of the Republic with a variety of foods in sufficient volume and assortment to ensure a balanced and balanced diet.

According to experts, 70% of human health and life expectancy depend on nutrition and lifestyle, 20% on health services and 10% on vital indicators. The information provided gives a clear picture of the role of the food industry and the food industry in improving human health and life expectancy.

The physical and economic potential of purchasing food in sufficient quantities for an active and healthy life of the population is a key condition for survival, social stability, and positive demographic status in the country.

Food security is a major problem facing every country, and it is of global nature because at the same time there is a great imbalance between the needs of the world population and its provision.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UNO), there are 7 billion people currently living on our planet. 900 million people live in 98 countries People suffer from hunger and malnutrition, and in the next 10 years, hunger smokers can account for 25% of the world's population.

According to foreign scientists, the problem of food insecurity will soon become a top priority in the world.

According to UN forecasts, by 2050 the population of the planet will reach 9 billion. This exceeds the critical limit of biosphere sustainability by 4 times. With the development and operation of large areas, the world has limited opportunities to further increase its grain production, which will further aggravate food shortages.

The most general indicator of food availability for the population is the calorie intake of each daily diet, as recommended by the FAO. Currently, the average daily intake of food is 3390 kcal in the EU countries, 3650 kcal in the US, 2,790 kcal in Latin America and 2650 kcal in developing Asia. Daily diets in Uzbekistan range from 2,700 to 2,800 kcal.

Increasing the caloric intake of diets is primarily related to the development of the economy and welfare of the people.

The activity of the food industry is determined by the level of development of agricultural production, which supplies raw materials to the sectoral enterprises. The quantity and quality of foodstuffs and their range directly depend on the volume of agricultural and livestock products.

The agro-industrial complex is one of the most important sectors of the economy and plays a key role in providing the population with food. During the years of independence Uzbekistan has established a solid legal framework for the basis of the market economy - the priority of private ownership, the improvement and further development of the agricultural sector. Legal guarantees and favorable business environment have been created for sustainable economic development of the country, creating new jobs and increasing incomes.

#### The following is an example:

In 2018, 6.5 mln. grain, almost 2.3 mln. cotton, more than 9.8 million tons of vegetables and melons - about 1.8 million tons of horticultural products - 10.5 million tons milk, 2.4 million tons of meat, over 2.4 billion eggs. In 2018, the crop was harvested by 10% more than in 2017, 9.9% more than cotton, more than 9 million tons of vegetables and melons - 2 million tons. tons of potatoes.

The food industry is the most important sector of the economy, based on the processing of agricultural raw materials (grains, fruits, vegetables, meat, milk, fish, cotton and other oilseeds, etc.).

The food industry consists of a number of industries and sub-sectors. It consists of a large group (over 20) of networks and sub-sectors (more than 60); The main ones are: flour (oil, fat, bread, meat, milk, fish) (as a percentage of total production in the industry).

The food-processing industry, using plant and animal feeds, is inextricably linked to agriculture. The location of its enterprises by regions, and in some cases, their specific production characteristics is explained by this problem of dependence.

The food industry is a component of the agro-industrial complex of the country. It is one of the most important complexes of the national economy. Development of long-term forecasts and programs is required for its development. It is necessary to develop a general concept of the country and a food security program to reduce foreign dependence on food, to define Uzbekistan's role in world production and distribution.

Within the agro-industrial complex, 30% of gross domestic product is produced. About 75% of the consumer market is formed by foodstuffs and products from agricultural raw materials.

Ensuring food security is a priority of public policy in all countries. It depends on the effective functioning of the food processing industry: all sectors of agriculture and the food industry, as 80-85% of the country's strategic food reserves and funds are generated by the food industry.

Not only the standard of living of the population, but its physical well-being, ultimately depends on the volume of food production, its assortment, the level of deep processing of raw materials, its quality and price. Therefore, the food industry is rightly considered to be one of the strategically important sectors within the national economy.

Rational industrialization, combined with scientific and technological progress and development, is a prerequisite for the effective functioning of the industry. At the same time, they are one of the decisive factors for network development. In addition to the successful operation of the industry for the rationalization of the industry, it must ensure a minimum level of transportation costs for the supply of raw materials and resources to the consumer.

Industry deployment has its own laws, as do other sectors of the national economy.

The basic principles of industrial placement are:

1. Maximum integration of enterprises with raw materials, energy sources and consumption areas.

**2.** Specialization and comprehensive development of economic zones with the best natural and socio-economic conditions.

**3.** International division of labor.

**4.** Stabilizing the economy of different regions of the country.

5. Consideration of the country's defense capability.

6. To accommodate industrial enterprises to meet market needs to minimize transportation costs.

7. Taking into account the need for maximum use of natural and labor resources.

The food industry has special features that significantly affect the nature of their placement. The main ones are:

**1.** Seasonal nature of production of various types of raw materials.

2. Lack of transportation of certain types of raw materials.

**3.** Lack of economic justification for the transport of a number of raw materials.

**4.** The versatility of the processed organic raw materials, which allow them to get a wide variety of food and non-food products along with the main products.

**5.** The nature of most foods to be consumed everywhere.

**6.** Inadequate transportation of finished food products by the population is not economically justified.

7. The need for continuous and scalable diversification of production according to market needs.

8. Characteristics of concentration, economy, cooperation and combination of production.

9. The share of transportation costs in the cost and cost of food.

These factors characterize the specifics of the food industry sector and are generally determined by the requirements for raw materials and products. In the food industry due to these key factors, it is necessary to distinguish three groups. It is advisable that the enterprises should be located near raw materials sources. These include factories that have a higher consumption of raw materials than finished products (industries that require high raw materials and materials).

Networks close to the regions where the finished products of the enterprises are consumed. These include factories that are ready to breed more and more rapidly than the original raw materials (bakery, confectionery, dairy and other industries).

The third group includes the production of agricultural raw materials in the areas of primary processing and final processing (foundry, packaging, etc.) consuming finished goods. They include wineries (primary and secondary wineries), tea production (tea fermentation and packaging plants), tobacco (fermentation and tobacco factories), meat, flour and other industries.

The food industry has united over forty specialized industries that are different from each other.

It includes not only the processing industries, but also the extractive industries (salt, mineral water, etc.), seasonal and year-round sectors, the "A" group of the economy, ie products used in other sectors (alcohol, sugar, flour, salt, plants). oil and others) and those of B group, that is, the producers of products directly consumed by the population. At the same time, each branch of the food industry encompasses a number of industries producing the same or several similar products. For example, the confectionery industry consists of caramel, candy, chocolate, biscuit and pastillo-marmalade. The bakery industry unites the production of bakery, barangay, sugarcane, the wine industry, grape and fruit wines, brandy and champagne.

In turn, the food industry differs by the degree of mechanization and automation of the processes and processes of the finished product.

The food industry sectors and industries that are part of them can be classified into the following 4 areas:

- working time during the year;
- round-the-clock time;
- method of obtaining (production) of finished goods;
- level of mechanization and automation of production processes.

The main feature of the food industry and manufacturing sector is that they are mainly engaged in the processing of seasonal raw materials and, therefore, only work part of the year, depending on the time of supply and storage of raw materials to the enterprise. Such sectors as seasonal raw materials include drying vegetables and fruits, food alcohols, primary wineries, vitamins in vegetable raw materials, green tea leaf processing plants, potato starch shops, tobacco fermentation plants and sugar factories. others include. Along with the enterprises for the processing of seasonal raw materials, the food industry has its own production facilities seasonal enterprises. Such enterprises include beer, soft drinks and mineral water. Their seasonality occurs at different times of the year due to inadequate purchase of finished products.

Seasonal manufacturing enterprises face a number of difficulties due to the sharp decline in their technical and economic performance.

### CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

The seasonal decline in production results in low utilization of production capacities over time and intensity. One of the main disadvantages of seasonal production is the frequent staffing of the enterprise. Hiring, training and training of seasonal workers is a huge expense, but they are not wasted effectively due to staff turnover.

These shortcomings not only reduce labor productivity, but also increase the cost of production.

Mitigation and elimination of production seasonality are the main directions of effective use of production resources. There are many ways to mitigate and facilitate production seasonality. The general trend towards addressing this problem is to extend the shelf life of raw materials using cooling devices, preservatives, aseptic methods and rapid freezing methods.

Along with the application of rational methods of preserving fruits and vegetables in drying and other areas, the production of various types of vegetables, fruits and raw materials, which can be cooked at different times (early, middle, and late) in the supply area of enterprises, is a great effect.

One of the most viable ways to address the seasonality problem is the consecutive processing of food in enterprises. For example, after the processing of the main seasonal fruit and vegetable raw material, canning plants can switch to the production of canned meat and fish, as well as the production of secondary lunches from other previously prepared vegetable raw materials. The processing of raw sugar imported by the sugar industry is also a good result after the processing of its raw materials in the sugar industry. The Khorezm sugar factory is currently processing only imported imports and meets the needs of the Republic.

The food industry, which operates year-round, is free from seasonal production disadvantages, which is less dependent on agricultural production, and the supply of raw materials to the enterprises has been established on a regular basis, enabling it to operate smoothly throughout the year. Examples of such products are bakery, pasta, flour, oils, oil, croup, meat, milk, tobacco (other than tobacco fermentation plants), perfumery (excluding essential oil refineries), starch and coconut (other than potato processing plants). ), tea (except for green leaf processing plants), salt. 24-hour businesses can operate uninterrupted or interrupted.

Enterprises operate continuously due to technological breakthroughs due to increased output and loss of defective products and lower quality of products. Such productions include baking, butter, beer brewing, starch production - coconut and coconut wine.

Suspended productions include enterprises whose production failures do not result in the production of defective products, increased losses, or loss of product quality. Examples of such products are: confectionery (non-biscuit), secondary wine, liquor, vodka, food concentrate, tobacco, salt and vitamin synthesis.

Food production is divided into four groups:

- extracting valuable substances from primary raw materials;

- Removal of moisture from raw materials and increasing concentration of valuable nutrients in the products;

- Composition of finished products from various components;
- Production of final products from primary production semi-finished products.

Preparation of finished products in food production occurs as a result of changes in the quality of primary raw materials through a number of processes: mechanical, hydromechanical (grinding, sorting, pressing, mixing, filtration, deposition, centrifugation), heat (heating and cooling, evaporation, condensation). , exposure to cold) and physical - chemical (drying, crystallization, plowing). The division of foodstuffs into 4 groups takes into account the main technological processes in the production of finished products.

The first technological group includes the production of precious substances from the raw materials: sugar beet, oilseed seeds, flour, grain, grape, grapes and fruit and vegetable raw materials, potatoes and corn.

The second technological group includes manufacturing processes that mainly focus on reducing moisture content in the raw materials, increasing the concentration of nutrients in the product. These are: canning industry - tomato paste and dried vegetables, fruits

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# DOI NUMBER: 10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00110.1 ETIOLOGY AND CLINICAL SIGNS OF THORACIC CANCER

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the main causes of keratoconucleotide in dogs, as well as the clinical signs of the disease. As a result of anamnesis data collection and clinical examination, the type and nature of the peripheral and eye lesions have been identified, most of which are associated with purulent era to co nucleotide. Dogs were noted for palpation of the infected eyes with severe pain and increased local temperatures. Dog's eye as an eye organ is of great importance in the animal body, since the eye is an external analyzer, which helps the animals to freely understand the environment, to find food, to move and to protect themselves from damaging factors. Therefore, pathology of the organs affects the condition of the dog's body. The results of the research show that the main etiological factors in the development of ophthalmology are, in most cases, environmental degradation, high levels of dust, solar radiation, environmental pollution and dense animal conservation, and timely and poor quality preventive measures. Studies have shown that the purulentkera to contusing dogs also develops as a complication of infectious, non-communicable diseases. By the third day of treatment, sick dogs treated by traditional methods had little to no clinical signs on the first day. By the fifth day of treatment, palpation of the mucous serous fluid from the conjunctiva sac when the palpation of the eyelid did not decrease, the upper and lower conjunctivitis was red and the mucous membrane was not diminished.

**KEYWORDS:** *Plus, Conjunctivitis, Keratitis, Retrobulvarnovocaine, Palpation, Tetracycline, Tetravitis, Serous, Reflector, Conventional Method.* 

### INTRODUCTION

#### The relevance of the topic

In recent years, the role of dogs in the detection of various drugs in border are as and customs posts has been increasing. Therefore, any pathological processes that occur in dogs may reduce their ability to use and impair their functioning. Dog's eye as an eye organ is of great importance in the animal body, since the eye is an external analyzer, which helps the animals to freely understand the environment, to find food, to move and to protect themselves from damaging factors. Therefore, pathology of the organs affects the condition of the dog's body. Therefore, the pathological processes in the organs of sight in dogs are not only a local pathological process, it is also a disease of the whole body, and the central nervous system is of great importance. In recent years, service dogs have also seen a wide variety of eye diseases among surgical patients. As a result, it has a negative impact on service dogs. Therefore, it is important to study the causes of pseudo-cirrhotic keratocon it is in the dogs, as well as to study the characteristic features of the disease, to develop a more accurate diagnosis and treatment.

#### The purpose of the study

The aim is to study the prevalence, etiology, course of transmission and characteristic clinical signs of purulentkera to conucleotides in domestic and service dogs.

#### **Object and methods of research**

Research work was conducted in the veterinary clinic of the Institute of Veterinary Surgery and Obstetrics at the Faculty of Veterinary Prophylax is and Treatment at the Samarkand Regional Institute of Veterinary Medicine and the Regional Central Hospital. Dog testing was done using generally accepted methods. General and specific ophthalmological examinations of clinical signs in the pathological process.

#### **Research results and their analysis**

The results of the research show that the main etiological factors in the development of ophthalmology are, in most cases, environmental degradation, high levels of dust, so larradiation, environmental pollution and dense animal conservation, and timely and poor quality preventive measures. Studies have shown that the purulentkera to conitisin dogs also develops as a complication of infectious, non-communicable diseases. In our research, clinical studies have been performed to develop effective treatment methods for purulentkera to conjunctivitis and improvement of existing treatment schemes, with clear pathology from 36 dogs, 7 isolated, and in our sub sequent experiments, traditional methods that have been used so far are accurate and effective.

Animals undergoing clinical trials were classified according to the following table.

TABLE									
Number of animals	Keratitis		Conjunctivitis		Purelentkerato conjunctivitis				
in clinical trials	number %		number	%	number	%			
36	4	11,1	5	13,8	7	19,4			

They were clinically examined to in vestigate the course and progression of purulentkera to conucleotides. As a result of an amnes is data collection and clinical examination, the type and nature of the peripheral and eyelesions have been identified, most of which are associated with purulentkera to conucleotide. Dogs were noted for palpation of the infected eyes with severe pain and increased local temperatures. The appearance of the in fected dogs' eyes was as follows: the periphery of the affected eye and the lids were covered with swollen and mucousserous fluid and white-yellow dried bark. The mucousserous fluid flows from the conjunctivalsac. The upper and lower conjunctivae of the eye are red and mucous. In dogs, the cornea of the eye is dim with varying degrees, and it is seen that blood vessels are growing in the sclera. Animals cannot look into the light, and when they look, the reflect or closes their eye lids. Palpation of the eye may be accompanied by pain and increased local temperature. Some dogs have erosion on the irhorns. The dog scratchesh is damaged eve with his feet. The third eve lids are slightlys wollen, red, and the follic leson the surfaceare also swollen and red. The dog's eye lids are sparse, the eye lids are thickened, and they are turned inside. As a result, they exacerbate the inflammatory process. The total temperature of the body of dogs has not increased. Clinical studies revealed the general condition of the dogs, the condition of the mucous membranes of the eye, body temperature, pulse, breathing, the nature of the edema of the eyes, fluid flow from the eyes, and pain results. Dogs with symptoms of disease were thoroughly was hed and dried, retrobulvarnovocaineantibiotic sieve was performed on the eyes of diseased animals, tetracycline ointment was applied to the conjunctiva and cornea and injected with 3 ml of tetraumatic muscle. By the third day of treatment, sick dogs treated by traditional methods had littl etonoclinical signs on the first day.By the fifth day of treatment, palpation of the mucous serous fluid from the conjunctiva sac when the palpation of the eyelid did not decrease, the upper and lower conjunctivitis was red and the mucous membrane was not diminished. Palpation of the eye can cause pain and increased local temperature. It has been shown that some dogs do not have any erosion on the cornea and that they have reduced some redness in the third lid.

By the seventh day of treatment, palpation of the mucousserousfluid from the conjunctivalsac, the upper and lower conjunctivitis is lessred, and the mucous membrane is diminished, but the animals are lessable to look at the light than there flex eye lids. Palpation of the eye may result in less pain and increased local temperature. It has been found that so medogs have reduced erosion in the corneaand a slighted emared on the third lid. By the tenth day of treatment, when the infected eyes of the animal were exposed to tears and a bscesses, mucous membranes and conjunctiva, redness and swelling werer educed. By the thirteenth day of treatment it was noted that the above mentioned clinical symptoms disappeared and reached the physiological standard of the infected eyes, body temperature, pulse and respiratoryrate. Dogs with puru lentkera to conucleotide had littl etono clinical evidenceat the beginning of the experiment, which included signs of puru lentkera to conucleotide such as edema, local temperature and pain, limited vision and retention of the injured eye, and purulentexu date from the injured eye.

Conclusion.Pathogenickera to convivitisin dogs is mainly caused by poor handling of dogs, improperuse, excessivestress, non-compliance with breeding procedures. The disease is specific and the average duration of treatment is 15 days with traditional methods of treatment.

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