

# AGE-RELATED CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CHICKENPOX

Tirkashev Otabek Saidovich<sup>1</sup>, Khudoyberdiyeva Gulyora Elmurodovna<sup>2</sup>

*1-Assistant of the Department of Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology,  
Samarkand State Medical University*

*2-Student of Group 504, Faculty of General Medicine No. 2, Samarkand State  
Medical University*

**Abstract:** According to recent data from the World Health Organization (WHO), the incidence of chickenpox and the frequency of post-infection complications have been increasing, making it one of the pressing public health issues. This scientific study analyzes the clinical and epidemiological features of chickenpox in different age groups. It was found that the severity of the disease, the rate of complications, and clinical manifestations vary depending on the patient's age. These findings are important for early diagnosis, effective treatment, and the planning of preventive measures.

**Keywords:** chickenpox, clinical signs, epidemiological features, age, complications.

## СУВЧЕЧАКНИНГ ЁШГА БОҒЛИҚ КЛИНИК-ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Тиркашев Отабек Саидович<sup>1</sup>, Худойбердиева Гулёра Элмуродовна<sup>2</sup>

*1-Самарқанд давлат тиббиёт университети Юқумли касалликлар ва  
эпидемиология кафедраси ассистенти*

*2-Самарқанд давлат тиббиёт университети 2-сон даволаш факультети  
504-гуруҳ талабаси*

**Аннотация:** Сўнгги йилларда Жаҳон соғлиқни сақлаш ташкилоти (ЖССТ) маълумотларига кўра, сувчечак билан касалланиш ҳолатлари ва ундан кейинги асоратларнинг учраши ўсиш тенденциясини намоён қилмоқда. Бу ҳолат сувчечак касаллигини соғлиқни сақлаш тизимидаги долзарб муаммолардан бирига айлантирмоқда. Ушбу илмий тадқиқотда сувчечак касаллигининг турли ёш гуруҳларидаги клиник ва эпидемиологик кечиши таҳлил қилинди. Касалликнинг оғирлик даражаси, асоратлари ва клиник кўринишларини ёшга боғлиқ равишда турлича кечиши аниқланди. Ушбу маълумотлар касалликни барвақт аниқлаш, самарали даволаш ва профилактика тадбирларини режалаштиришда муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

**Калит сўзлар:** сувчечак, клиник белгилар, эпидемиологик хусусиятлар, ёш, асоратлар.

## **ВОЗРАСТНЫЕ КЛИНИКО-ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЕТРЯНОЙ ОСПЫ**

Тиркашев Отабек Саидович<sup>1</sup>, Худойбердиева Гулёра Элмуродовна<sup>2</sup>

*1-Ассистент кафедры инфекционных болезней и эпидемиологии*

*Самаркандского государственного медицинского университета*

*2- Студентка 504-й группы 2-го лечебного факультета Самаркандского  
государственного медицинского университета*

**Аннотация:** По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ) за последние годы наблюдается тенденция к росту заболеваемости ветряной оспой и увеличению частоты осложнений после перенесённого заболевания. Это делает ветряную оспу одной из актуальных проблем системы здравоохранения. В данном научном исследовании проанализированы особенности клинического и эпидемиологического течения ветряной оспы в различных возрастных группах. Установлено, что тяжесть заболевания, частота осложнений и клинические проявления зависят от возраста пациента.

Полученные данные имеют важное значение для своевременной диагностики, эффективного лечения и планирования профилактических мероприятий.

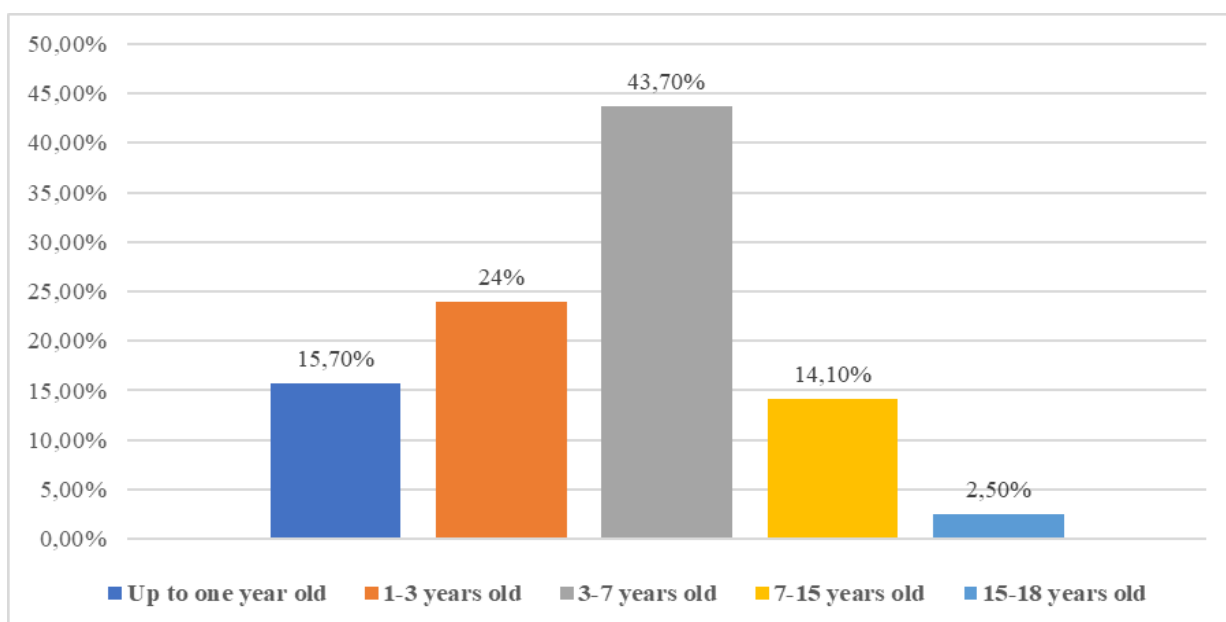
**Ключевые слова:** ветряная оспа, клинические признаки, эпидемиологические особенности, возраст, осложнения.

Chickenpox is an acute, highly contagious viral disease transmitted primarily through airborne droplets. It affects individuals across all age groups, with a notably high incidence among young children. The illness is characterized by its potential to progress into severe clinical forms, frequently resulting in complications and, in certain cases, a significant mortality rate.

**Objective of the Study:** To study the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of chickenpox cases in the Samarkand region.

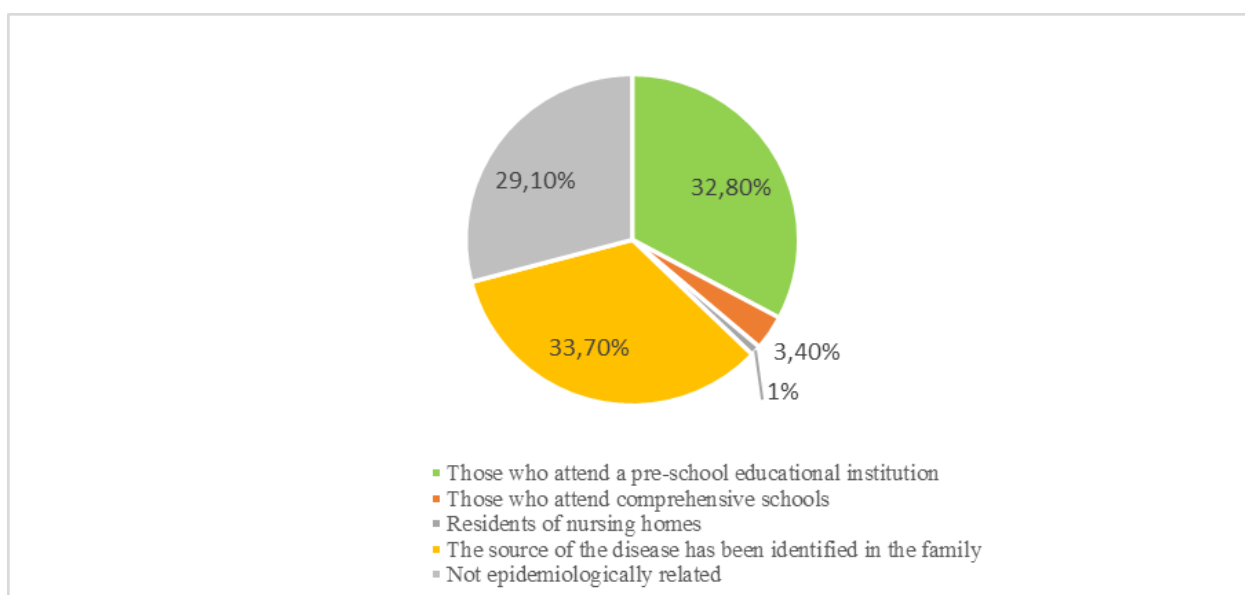
**Materials and Methods:** The study was conducted based on the medical records of 178 in patients who were diagnosed with and treated for chickenpox at the Samarkand Regional Clinical Infectious Diseases Hospital. Comprehensive clinical monitoring was undertaken, accompanied by an in-depth retrospective analysis of the documented cases.

**Results and Discussion:** According to the findings of our analysis, the age distribution of chickenpox cases was as follows: children under 1 year of age accounted for 15.7%; those aged 1 to 3 years comprised 24%; children aged 3 to 7 years constituted 43.7%; children aged 7 to 15 years made up 14.1%; and adolescents aged 15 to 18 years represented 2.5% of the total cases. (Fig.1)



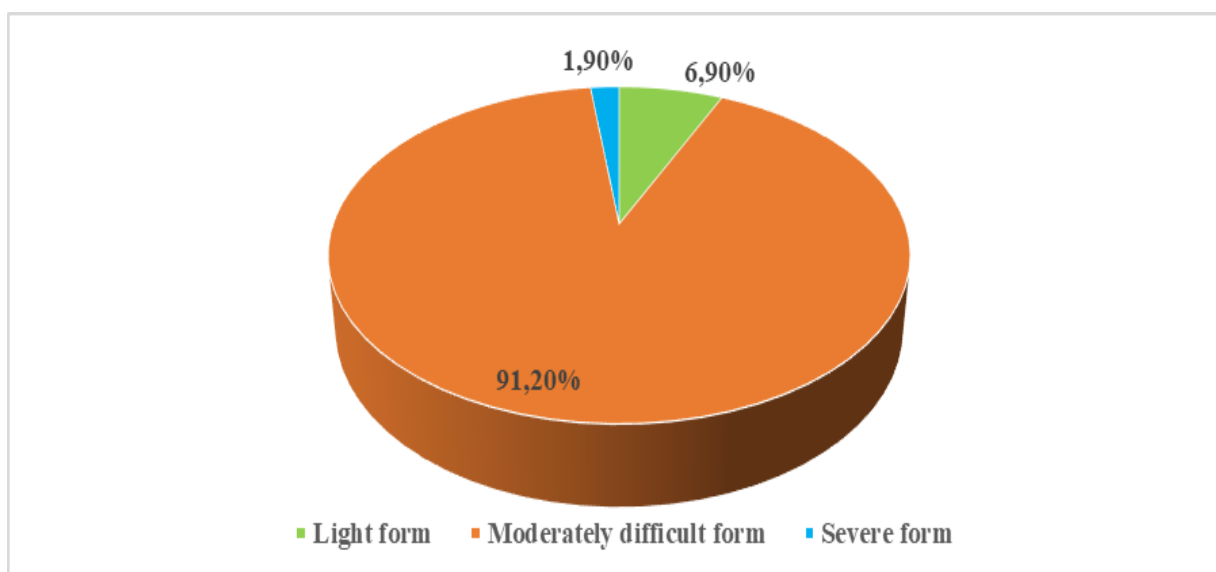
**Figure 1. Age Distribution of Patients Diagnosed with Chickenpox**

Upon analysis of the patients' epidemiological histories, a familial source of infection was identified in 33.7% of cases, while no identifiable epidemiological link to chickenpox was established in 29.1% of cases. Among the affected individuals, 32.8% were children attending preschool institutions, 3.4% were school-aged children enrolled in secondary schools, and 1% were residents of orphanages. (Fig.2).



**Figure 2. Social composition of chickenpox patients.**

An analysis of the clinical course of chickenpox revealed that 6.9% of cases presented with a mild form of the disease, 91.2% exhibited a moderately severe form, and 1.9% were classified as severe. (Fig.3).



**Figure 3. Levels of disease severity**

The analysis of post-disease complications revealed the following incidence rates: erysipelas in 15.7% of cases, meningitis in 1.3%, and pyoderma and phlegmon in 9.8%. The majority of these complications were predominantly observed among preschool-aged children.

**Conclusion.** Chickenpox was predominantly observed among children aged 3 to 7 years, accounting for 43.7% of cases. The highest incidence was recorded among children in organized groups, such as those attending preschools or schools. The clinical course of the disease was mainly of moderate severity. Most complications were of bacterial origin.

## References:

1. Гетман, А.Ф. Клинические проявления ветряной оспы у детей раннего возраста // Педиатрия. – 2018. – Т. 97, №5. – С. 42–46.
2. Ивашкевич, О.А. Эпидемиология ветряной оспы и опоясывающего герпеса / О.А. Ивашкевич, В.А. Смыслов. – М.: МЕДпресс-информ, 2015. – 192 с.
3. Gershon, A.A. Chickenpox (Varicella) and Herpes Zoster in Children. // The New England Journal of Medicine. – 2017. – Vol. 377, No. 21. – P. 2035–2042.
4. World Health Organization (WHO). Varicella and herpes zoster vaccines: WHO position paper, June 2014. // Weekly Epidemiological Record. – 2014. – Vol. 89, No. 25. – P. 265–287.
5. Аряпова, Е.И. Современные подходы к профилактике ветряной оспы: эпидемиологический анализ. // Инфекционные болезни. – 2020. – Т. 18, №1. – С. 23–28.
6. Ветров, В.А. Эпидемиологическая ситуация по ветряной оспе в регионах России // Журнал инфектологии. – 2019. – Т. 11, №3. – С. 39–44.
7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Chickenpox (Varicella): Clinical overview [Электронный ресурс]. – URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/chickenpox/hcp/clinical-overview.html> (дата обращения: 15.05.2025).
8. Министерство здравоохранения Республики Узбекистан. Клинический протокол диагностики и лечения ветряной оспы у детей. – Ташкент, 2021. – 36 с.