

Assessment of the Sanitary and Hygienic Well-Being of Preschool Institutions

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the study of the sanitary and hygienic condition of preschool institutions (PI). Currently, a very significant and in-demand moment is the search for new means and methods to improve the efficiency of health and hygiene work in preschool educational institutions, creating optimal conditions for the harmonious development of each child. A significant role in the formation of children's health is played by hygienic factors of hardening, nutrition, motor regime in a preschool organization. However, there is some limitation of the possibility for the organization of hardening of the body of preschool children. The upbringing and development of children in preschool institutions is inextricably linked with the strict implementation of the hygienic regime.

Keywords: sanitary and hygienic condition, preschool institution, disinfection, preventive measures.

INTRODUCTION

An environment favorable for the health, education and upbringing of children begins with the creation of a material base. An important role in shaping the health of the children's population is played by the state of the internal environment of buildings of educational institutions. Children spend a significant part of their waking hours in them.

According to hygienic ideas, the buildings of modern kindergartens should be comfortable, safe and promote the harmonious development of the child.

Today this requirement is especially relevant in connection with unfavorable indicators of children's health status already at the stage of preschool childhood

The purpose of the study is a hygienic assessment of the sanitary and hygienic condition of the PI. To achieve this goal, we studied the sanitary and hygienic condition of the PI No. 4 of the Jambai district of the Samarkand region.

The study of the sanitary and hygienic condition of the PI was carried out by direct visits and familiarization with the working hours, the sanitary and hygienic condition

of the kindergarten building and the surrounding area, the environmental situation around them and comparison with existing standards.

Based on the conducted studies, the following data were obtained:

The room in the DDU is cleaned 1 time a day in a wet way with the use of detergents. In winter and spring periods, windows and transoms open indoors. Frequently polluting surfaces; holes in doors, cabinets, window sills, switches, rigid furniture and places of dust accumulation: floors near baseboards and under furniture, radiators, lighting fixtures, ventilation grilles are washed and cleaned 1 time a day, since all these activities should be carried out daily 2 times a day.

Tables in group rooms on the day of the inspection are washed with hot water with an ordinary rag, gauze without detergent, gauze rags are stored in ordinary dishes, there are no specially labeled dishes with a lid for their storage.

Water for technical purposes during the cleaning of group rooms, toilets are taken from a conventional tap, there is no special tap. The waste water is drained into the toilet without disinfection. During the inspection, the carpets were swept with a broom, because the vacuum cleaner is subject to repair.

There is a corner of wildlife in the DDU.

Sanitary equipment is subject to disinfection from the epidemiological situation. The pots should be washed after each use with water and detergents; as well as baths, sinks, toilets twice a day with water or brushes using disinfectants, there were no detergents and disinfectants on the day of the inspection.

Toilet equipment for the toilet (rags, buckets, brushes) are not labeled and are stored in the toilet room, after use they are washed with hot water with detergents.

There were no disinfectant solutions on the day of the inspection.

The purchased toys (with the exception of soft-stuffed ones) are washed for 15 minutes with running water (temperature 37 ° C) with soap and then dried in the air before entering the group ones. When washing rubber, polyurethane foam, foam latex, plastic toys, they must be thoroughly wrung out.

Toys are washed twice a day every day. Doll clothes are washed as they become dirty using baby soap and ironed.

Foam latex pile toys are processed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

The above-mentioned activities in the surveyed DDU are carried out 1 time or 2 times a month.

It is not allowed to organize rental and exchange points for games, toys and other equipment.

Reusable medical instruments are subject to disinfection in accordance with the current regulatory documents of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It is preferable to use sterile instruments for one-time use with subsequent disinfection and disposal.

According to sanitary and hygienic requirements, bed linen and towels are changed as soon as they become dirty, but at least once a week. All underwear must be marked. Bed linen, except pillowcases, is marked at the foot edge. For each child, it is necessary to have three sets of linen, including towels for the face and legs, and two changes of mattress pads. Clean linen is delivered in bags and stored in closets.

After use, the laundry is put into a special tank, a bucket with a lid, an oilcloth, plastic or double-cloth bag. Dirty laundry is delivered to the laundry room (or to a special room). Cloth bags are handed over for washing, oilcloth and plastic bags are treated with hot soap or soda solution.

Bedding: mattresses, pillows, sleeping bags should be ventilated directly in the bedrooms with the windows open during each general cleaning, periodically taken out into the air. Once a year, bedding is dry cleaned or treated in a disinfection chamber.

Washcloths for washing children after use are soaked in a disinfectant solution for 15 minutes, washed with running water, dried and stored in clean cloth bags (around the clock).

As necessary, disinfection and deratization should be carried out in the DDU.

For wet cleaning in all rooms and washing dishes, foam detergents approved by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be used.

Repair work is often carried out when group cells are functioning.

In the examined DDU, bed linen and towels are changed 1 time a week, all linen is marked, there are 2 sets of linen, mattress pads are offered for 1 shift. Bedding: mattresses, pillows, sleeping bags are ventilated in the bedrooms with the windows open during general cleaning, 1 time a month, they are not taken out into the air. In the disinfection chamber, the bed linen has not been dry-cleaned in recent months. There are no washcloths for washing children. In the DDU, disinsection and deratization are carried out in the spring and autumn periods.

Once a year, children and all staff are examined in the DDU for helminthiasis, pinworm infestation.

For the prevention of enterobiosis in children's institutions, measures should be taken to improve the sources of invasion and prevent the transmission of the pathogen, as well as seminars on hygienic education and training of medical personnel and other service personnel.

The above events have not been held in the last 1 year.

For the prevention of helminthic diseases according to the SanPiN, the following measures should be carried out:

- daily 2 times a day (morning and evening) to carry out wet cleaning of premises with the use of soap and soda solution;
- vacuum or treat with chamber disinfection (if it is not possible to irradiate with bactericidal lamps for 30 minutes at a distance of up to 25 cm) carpets, paths, soft toys and remove them before the final disinfection is completed;

- blankets, mattresses and pillows must be vacuumed; blankets, bed linen are not allowed to be shaken in the room;
- when helminthic diseases are detected in groups of round-the-clock stay, it is necessary to change or iron underwear and towels daily with a hot iron;
- the fingernails of children and staff should be cut short;
- supervise the observance of personal hygiene rules by children and staff;
- every year in the spring, a complete change of sand with a sanitary and epidemiological conclusion is carried out on playgrounds. Sandboxes are closed with lids at night. In the warm season, the degree of biological contamination is examined once a month. When pathogens of intestinal infections, helminthiasis and other impurities dangerous to the health of children are detected, sand is changed.

The above-mentioned measures have not been carried out in the examined DDU in the last 1 year, since according to the medical staff of the DDU servicing, when 20% of children and employees are identified, they carry out the rehabilitation of children and DDU personnel simultaneously with preventive measures.

Thus, the sanitary and anti-epidemic regime of the DDU does not meet hygienic requirements, and this often leads to problems and the proliferation of microorganisms and other infectious diseases.

Assessment of conditions in a children's educational institution is moderately dangerous, there may be a moderate increase in general morbidity and morphofunctional deviations within the average values.

Improving the effectiveness of the system of preventive and health-improving measures due to compliance in an educational institution with sanitary rules governing the requirements for architectural -planned solutions and equipment of institutions.

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