



## “CHARACTERISTICS OF DISABLED CHILDREN BORN WITH CONGENITAL ANOMALYS IN FERGANA REGION”

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### KEYWORDS

*Congenital anomalies are structural or functional differences in a child's body or genetics that are present before birth. Approximately 3 percent, or one in 30 children, are born with a congenital anomaly.*

### ABSTRACT

*Congenital anomalies are structural or functional defects present at birth. Such conditions can lead to physical or mental disabilities in children. The impact of congenital anomalies varies greatly depending on their type and the general health of the child. This article examines the specific characteristics of children with disabilities born with congenital anomalies, their difficulties and methods of supporting their development, and the current state of examination and analysis of children with disabilities in the Fergana region*

Congenital anomalies are structural or functional differences in a child's body or genetics that are present before birth. Approximately 3 percent, or one in 30 children, are born with a congenital anomaly. The anomalies can affect various parts of the body, including the heart, brain, limbs, and internal organs. The main causes of anomalies can be hereditary factors, exposure to certain substances during pregnancy, infections, or a combination of factors.

Childhood disabilities are a major problem in modern society.

According to a report by the World Health Organization, one billion people worldwide, or 15 percent of the world's population, suffer from disabilities. 110–190 million people (2% of the world's population) have serious or severe disabilities in their daily lives. There is a growing trend of disability in children worldwide. Gender, age, and place of residence have a certain influence on the formation of disability. There are several causes of disability. In recent decades, from 2010 to 2016, the level of disability among children in Russia has been steadily growing. The number of children with disabilities has increased several times. Every year, the number of young patients with multi-organ, polymorphic, and combined pathologies is increasing. All this necessitates the improvement of health, rehabilitation, and correctional work with children with disabilities in special and general schools, preschool institutions, as well as specialized rehabilitation centers, children's clinics, hospitals, sanatoriums, and especially in families.

Developmental disabilities were reported in 1 in 6 children in the United States between 2006 and 2008. The number of children with specific developmental disabilities (autism,

attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and other developmental delays) is increasing, requiring more health and educational services.

**Research objective.**

To study and analyze the results of primary surveys. To conduct a comprehensive study of the causes of disability in the Fergana region and to scientifically substantiate the need to improve the quality of care for children with disabilities.

**Results**

The study showed that since 2015, all primary surveys conducted in Fergana region amounted to 2628. According to the statistical observation method (extracts from reporting data, materials of social protection bodies and regional VTEK), children with disabilities made up 609 (22.8%) of the sampled people in Fergana region. Among them, gender, age and place of residence have a certain impact on the formation of disability. Literature data show that the number of women in the prevalence of disability among different age and gender groups of the population is small. According to the data, 60.8% of children with disabilities from the total number of those sampled are men. The level of disability among men is always higher than among women. Let us pay special attention to the prevalence of disability in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, the share of children with disabilities since childhood is 42.4%, and in rural areas - 57.6%. Of the total number of children recognized as disabled, 75 (12.3%) were recognized as disabled for the first time.

**Conclusion.**

Children with congenital anomalies face unique challenges, but with appropriate medical care, educational support, and an inclusive environment, they can make significant progress. A holistic approach that addresses physical, emotional, and social needs is essential for their well-being and integration into society. Collaboration between health professionals, educators, and families plays a critical role in their growth and development.

Thus, the analysis of types of disabilities by social protection agencies and VTEK materials on persons recognized as children with disabilities has allowed us to express some thoughts on these. Congenital anomalies are structural or functional differences in a child's body or genetics that are present before birth. Approximately 3 percent, or one in 30 children, are born with a congenital anomaly. The anomalies can affect various parts of the body, including the heart, brain, limbs, and internal organs. The main causes of anomalies can be hereditary factors, exposure to certain substances during pregnancy, infections, or a combination of factors.

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