



## **HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF THE CHILDREN'S PRESCHOOL ORGANIZATION "MAGIC CASTLE"**

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<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> April 24 <sup>th</sup> 2025 <b>Accepted:</b> May 20 <sup>th</sup> 2025	<i>The article discusses the results of the assessment of the sanitary-hygienic conditions of placement, equipment and maintenance of the territory and premises of a preschool organization. The socio-hygienic factors of the preschool educational institution, as well as the conditions for the upbringing and education of children in it, have a pronounced effect on the health of the younger generation.</i>

**Keywords:** *preschool-educational organization, sanitary conditions, educational activities*

**RELEVANCE.** Numerous studies of the health status of preschool children have shown that upon entering preschool educational institutions, up to 20% of children have chronic diseases, a significant number of functional deviations, high level of acute morbidity [1, 5, 7]. The number of children belonging to the 1st health group decreases from 3 to 7 years of age with a simultaneous increase in the number of children with the 3rd health group [3, 4, 6]. One of the most important factors influencing the formation of a child's health is his individual daily routine. A rational daily regimen assumes that its content and structure correspond to hygienic principles based on the biological laws of life of a growing and developing organism, and should take into account the peculiarities of the functioning of the nervous system of preschoolers: high level of activity of the cerebral cortex in the morning and afternoon hours, its decrease after lunch, a drop in the evening hours, patterns of fatigue development. It should be noted that the life of modern preschoolers is characterized by an increase in static, mental and emotional stress against the background of a deficit in motor activity, which can lead to disruption of the physiological functions of the body, a decrease in immunobiological resistance, and deterioration of health [9, 10]. Unfavorable sanitary and hygienic conditions have a negative impact on the health of children. In particular, they cause an increase in the incidence of allergic diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the nervous system, organs of vision, acute and chronic pathology of the upper respiratory tract, and physical development disorders. This indicates the importance of the environment surrounding the child and shaping him as a person, healthy in physical and mental terms [2, 8].

**THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY** is a hygienic assessment of the conditions of placement, equipment and maintenance of the territory and premises of the children's preschool organization "Magic Castle".

**MATERIALS AND METHODS OF THE STUDY.** The object of the study is the preschool organization "Magic Castle"; the study used the method of sanitary and hygienic examination and the method of laboratory research. The territory, premises, their equipment and maintenance, interior decoration of the preschool organization were examined, and the microclimate and lighting of the senior group of the preschool educational organization were characterized. The obtained data were assessed for compliance with Sanitary rules and regulations Republic of Uzbekistan 0355-18 - "Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the maintenance, arrangement and organization of the operating mode of preschool educational institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

**RESULTS OF THE STUDY AND THEIR DISCUSSION.** This preschool educational organization operates in a shortened day mode (8-10-hour stay of children). The preschool organization accepts children from 1.5 years old until the end of educational relations. The building of the preschool educational organization is located on the territory of the village, outside the sanitary protection zones of enterprises, there are residential buildings and shops nearby, so there are no possible sources of noise and air pollution. On the territory of the preschool educational organization there are play and utility areas. The play area includes 6 group playgrounds - individual for each group and one physical education playground. During the sanitary and hygienic characteristics of the territory, the presence of fruit-bearing trees and a shade canopy on the territory were identified. And also the insufficient distance of the garbage collection area, which is located at a distance of 9 meters from the building, instead of 15 meters. The building of the preschool educational organization has 2 floors. On the first floor there are 3 group rooms for children under 3 years old, a medical block, a kitchen block, a laundry room, a room for the quartermaster, a



toilet for the staff. On the second floor of the preschool educational institution building there are 3 group rooms for children over 3 years old, a music room, the headmistress's office, and a methodological room. When assessing the group cell of the senior group of the preschool educational institution, it was found that there were no conditions for drying outerwear and shoes. Also in the group there are toys that children bring with them from home. In the toilet group cell of the senior group there are 4 sinks for children instead of 5, there is no sink for adults in the toilet group cell. When measuring the microclimate parameters of the group cell of the senior group, the following data were obtained: the average air temperature in the playroom was 21.5°C, in the bedroom 20.6°C, in the reception room 21.8°C, which meets the requirements; the relative air humidity in the reception room was 28.2%, in the playroom 28.05%, in the group cell bedroom 29.1%, which does not meet the sanitary and hygienic requirements. The group cell rooms have natural lateral lighting, organized by means of window openings oriented to the north side. The light openings in the playroom are equipped with tulle, which covers the entire window. In the bedroom, there are dark curtains, which cover the entire window. The windows in the bedroom are curtained only when the children are sleeping, the rest of the time the curtains are pulled back to provide insolation of the room. Artificial lighting is provided by fluorescent lamps. There are 9 lamps in the playroom and 2 in the bedroom. The lighting fixtures are equipped with protective light-diffusing fittings to ensure uniform illumination. Measurements of natural and artificial illumination were taken in the playroom and bedroom of the group cell. The obtained values of natural light coefficient in the playroom and bedroom of the group cell meet the requirements of hygienic standards and were 18.1 in the playroom and 11.6 in the bedroom. The standardized indicators of general illumination and pulsation coefficient at each measured point comply with sanitary and hygienic requirements.

**CONCLUSIONS.** The following deviations were revealed during the study of the building, premises, their equipment and maintenance, interior decoration: lack of conditions for drying outerwear and shoes, in the bedroom of the group cell of the senior group, oriented to the north side, the walls are painted in a cold blue color. And in the rooms oriented to the north side, the paints should be warm tones. When assessing the placement of equipment in the senior group of the preschool educational organization, the following violations were identified: toys in the group that children

bring with them from home, in the toilet there are 4 sinks for children instead of 5, there is no sink for adults in the toilet of the group cell, the toilet for staff is located only on the 1st floor of the building of the preschool educational organization. When examining the natural and artificial lighting of the senior group rooms, no violations were found. When studying the air-thermal conditions in the senior group of the preschool educational organization, a discrepancy was found between the relative humidity of the air in the reception, playroom and bedroom of the group cell and the sanitary and hygienic requirements.

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