International online conference.

Date: 17thJune-2025

CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATING NUTRITIONAL HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS

Khayitov Ravshanbek Rakhmatillaevich

Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health, Assistent

Abstract:Violation of nutritional hygiene standards in school cafeterias has a direct negative impact on students' health and educational performance. Improper food storage, unsanitary preparation, and the use of low-quality ingredients can lead to food poisoning and the spread of infectious diseases such as dysentery and salmonellosis. In the long term, malnutrition caused by an unbalanced diet results in chronic health conditions like anemia, weakened immunity, and developmental disorders in children. These health issues contribute to reduced attendance, concentration difficulties, and lower academic achievement. Moreover, poor hygiene undermines parental trust and damages the school's reputation. To prevent these outcomes, strict adherence to hygiene standards, regular monitoring of sanitary conditions, and promotion of healthy eating habits in schools are essential.

Keywords: School hygiene, food poisoning, malnutrition, infectious diseases, educational outcomes, student health, chronic illness, school sanitation.

Failure to adhere to hygiene standards in school cafeterias has a negative impact on students' health. Such conditions can lead to food poisoning, the spread of infectious diseases, weakened immunity, and the development of chronic illnesses. The violation of hygienic norms is a key source of many health-related issues among students, highlighting the necessity of in-depth scientific research and the development of appropriate preventive measures.

Food poisoning is one of the most common consequences of hygiene violations. Improper storage of food products, failure to comply with sanitary requirements during preparation, and the use of low-quality raw materials contribute to such poisonings. These cases cause serious health problems among students and often require prolonged medical treatment, which disrupts the educational process. The spread of infectious diseases is another serious consequence of hygiene breaches. Intestinal infections, such as diarrhea and salmonellosis, often result from consuming food that fails to meet sanitary-hygienic standards. The widespread occurrence of such infections among students not only affects their health but also reduces trust in the school's general hygienic environment.

Unhealthy eating can lead to the development of chronic conditions over time. Nutrient deficiencies in children may cause anemia, immune suppression, and developmental disorders. An unbalanced diet, including a lack of iron and essential vitamins, is a leading cause of anemia, which negatively affects students' overall health. Violations of hygienic requirements significantly impair students' mental and physical performance. Improper nutrition reduces their ability to concentrate and lowers the effectiveness of their learning. As a result, students suffer not only physically but also



ADVANCED METHODS OF ENSURING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS.

International online conference.

Date: 17thJune-2025

academically. To prevent such negative outcomes, strict adherence to hygiene rules in school cafeterias, ensuring food safety, and monitoring sanitary conditions are crucial. These measures are necessary to promote healthy eating habits among children and reduce future health complications.

The Impact of Poor Nutritional Hygiene on the Educational Process

Non-compliance with nutritional hygiene affects not only students' health but also the educational process. Health problems lead to decreased attendance, reduced focus, and declining academic performance. This is particularly evident in schools where hygienic standards are systematically ignored. Increased student absenteeism is often linked to foodborne illnesses and infectious disease outbreaks. Research shows that long-term health issues disrupt students' learning, negatively impacting their ability to absorb educational content.

Improper nutrition also adversely affects students' cognitive functions. Failing to follow hygienic food preparation and nutrition guidelines leads to a lack of essential nutrients for the brain. This, in turn, weakens students' thinking and concentration abilities, reducing their academic success. Hygiene problems can also cause a decline in trust between parents and educational institutions. When hygiene standards are not met, parents often express dissatisfaction with school cafeterias, damaging the school's reputation. Moreover, widespread nutrition-related issues among students result in negative evaluations of the school's overall sanitary environment.

To prevent these problems, it is necessary to strictly monitor hygiene compliance in school cafeterias, improve sanitary conditions, and ensure students have access to healthy meals. This will not only preserve students' health but also enhance the effectiveness of the educational process. Eliminating hygiene violations in schools strengthens public and parental trust and improves the institution's overall reputation.

Ensuring proper nutritional hygiene in school environments is not merely a matter of routine sanitation-it is a foundational aspect of protecting children's overall well-being and fostering their academic and developmental potential. Schools serve as a critical setting where lifelong health habits are formed; thus, neglecting hygienic standards in food preparation and dining facilities poses risks that extend beyond immediate health threats. It jeopardizes cognitive development, educational engagement, and the social credibility of educational institutions.

Moreover, the integrity of a school's environment is closely tied to its hygienic practices. When children experience repeated health issues due to poor food safety, it diminishes their trust in the school system and increases anxiety among parents and guardians. This erosion of trust can lead to decreased community engagement and reduced cooperation in broader health and educational initiatives.From a public health perspective, the school setting offers a unique opportunity to implement preventive strategies that can have long-term positive effects. Introducing stringent hygiene protocols, training food service personnel, and conducting regular inspections not only improve immediate food safety but also contribute to a culture of health awareness among students.





INTERNATI CONFERENCES OF

ADVANCED METHODS OF ENSURING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS. International online conference.

Date: 17thJune-2025

Furthermore, integrating health education into the curriculum can empower students with the knowledge to make informed dietary choices and advocate for safe practices in their surroundings. By fostering a proactive approach to nutrition and hygiene, schools can contribute to building a healthier, more resilient future generation.Ultimately, maintaining high standards of nutritional hygiene in schools is an investment in human capital. It directly supports the academic mission by reducing health-related disruptions and indirectly enhances societal well-being by promoting lifelong healthy behaviors. Therefore, school administrators, policymakers, and community stakeholders must collaboratively prioritize food hygiene as an essential component of both education and health systems.

REFERENCES:

1.Narmetova, Yu. Psychological Assistance for Patients with Chronic Somatic Diseases. 2017.

2.Narmetova, Yu. Organization of Psychological Assistance in Cardiological Diseases. Scienceweb Academic Papers Collection, 2020.

3.Narmetova, Yu. Organization of Psychological Services for Patients with Chronic Renal Failure. Scienceweb Academic Papers Collection, 2016.

4.Ollabergenov, O. T., M. M. Aliev, and F. A. Kurbanov. *Zentel in the Prevention of Recurrence of Echinococcal Disease in Children*. Annals of Surgical Hepatology 10.2 (2005): 123b–124.

5.Shoimova, Sh., Gulyamov, S., Rakhmatullaev, A. *The Role and Significance of National Medical Values in Maintaining Human Health.* Actual Problems of Teaching Social and Humanitarian Sciences in Medical Education 1.1 (2023): 427–436.

6.Terebaev, B., Abzalova, Sh. *Correcting Postoperative Anal Incontinence in Children*. European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine 7.2 (2020): 997–1003.

