ANNOTATION. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is the fourth most common cause of death in the world after coronary heart disease, stroke and lower respiratory infections, poses a serious threat to the health of the population and which can both be prevented and cured. Every hour in the world, about 250 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients die. The mortality from this disease is higher than that of lung and breast cancer combined, and it is estimated that by 2020 COPD will be the third most common cause of death after CHD and stroke.

KEY WORDS: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, frequency of occurrence.

In recent years, the role of exacerbations in the progression of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) during the autumn-winter-spring period has been convincingly demonstrated. Thus, in patients with more frequent exacerbations, the function of external respiration decreases more rapidly. It is known that exacerbations make a significant contribution to the deterioration of the quality of life of patients with COPD, lead to large socio-economic losses and increase mortality. That is why the history of exacerbations is regarded as a factor reflecting the risk of disease progression and is one of the key reasons for
making a decision on the volume of prescribed therapy for patients with COPD. According to the report of the World Health Organization, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases are the 4th leading cause of death in the world.

Objective: To find out which of the diseases in the COPD group is the most common among the population of the Turkestan region.

Objectives of the study:
- Identify the dynamics of COPD for the period of "autumn-winter-spring" in 2017;
- Determine the frequency of occurrence of COPD by age category;
- Determine the proportion of the prevalence of COPD disease.

Novelty: The prevalence of COPD among residents of the Turkestan region for the first time in 2017 has been studied.

Materials and methods of research:
In assessing the data of official statistics, we took into account that the term COPD has been introduced into the practice of domestic health care quite recently. To maximize the negative factors of the "transition" in assessing the real dynamics of COPD, we in a number of cases combined synonymous diagnoses of COPD, chronic obstructive bronchitis, emphysema of the lungs, isolating only the diagnosis of bronchial asthma from this group. The main material for the analysis was the statistical information on the occurrence of COPD in 2017 among the population of the Turkestan region, registered in the clinic at the IKTU.

For the year 2017, there were 134 patients admitted to the clinic Yasavi IKTU, of which 0.75% fell to the share of the deceased. There are also three main diseases from the COPD group, the most common among the population of the Turkestan region in 2017:
1. Other interstitial lung diseases - 67 patients;
2. Pneumonia - 52 patients;
3. Acute respiratory infections of the upper and lower respiratory tract - 6 patients.

The exacerbations of COPD among the population of the Turkestan region in 2017 are over 59 years for people older than 17 years, and for people under 17 years of age for spring (4 persons).

**Conclusion**

In the course of our research, we found that:

1. The most common disease of the COPD group among the population of the Turkestan region in 2017 is other interstitial lung diseases;
2. In 2017, among the population of the Turkestan region, mortality from COPD is low;
3. For the year 2017 among the population of the Turkestan region, a low incidence of chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases has been revealed;
4. The season of exacerbations of COPD in 2017 among the population of the Turkestan region is the winter period.

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