**1-2022**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Abdullaeva N.A.***

**STUDY OF SKIN MICROBIOSIS IN CHILDREN WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS**

**Aim.**The research of the species composition of the skin in sick children with atopic dermatitis.

**Material and methods.** We analyzed the medical histories of 35 sick children with atopic dermatitis at the age from 1 to 5 years.

**Results.** In case of the addition of a secondary infection in the condition atopic dermatitis, a comorbid approach to treatment is required. Secondary infection changes the clinic of the main process and aggravates immunological disorders in sick children with the skin condition of atopic dermatitis.

**Conclusion.** Atopic dermatitis changes the skin barrier and contributes to the addition of a secondary infection of a bacterial, viral, and mycotic nature. The process itself causes immunological disorders, which are aggravated by secondary infection.

***Key words:****atopic dermatitis, skin microflora, bacterial, viral, fungal skin infections*

***Abdusamatzoda Z., Yunusova D.Z., Mukhamadieva S.M., Alieva R.J., Mirzabekova B.T.***

**ANALYSIS OF MATERNAL MORTALITY STRUCTURE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

**Aim.**To study the structure of maternal mortality (MM) during the COVID-19 pandemic and propose measures to improve the quality of medical services and reduce maternal losses in the country.

**Materialandmethods.**Official statistics for 2020 - 2021, a retrospective study of primary medical records of 113 deaths in women who died during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period from April 2020 to November 2021.

**Results.**A comparative analysis of official sources showed that during the coronavirus pandemic (2020), compared to the same period of the previous year (2019), the MM in the country increased from 21,9 to 26,7 per 100,000 live births. At the same time, indirect (indirect, uncontrollable) causes of MS increased by 1,4 times (from 27,5% to 39,7%), while (controllable) decreased from 72,5% to 60,3%.

It was established that mortality from bronchopulmonary diseases increased by 5,6 times, the proportion of cardiovascular diseases decreased by 1,5 times, tuberculosis by 3,5 times, and hepatitis by 1,7 times. Among the direct obstetric causes of MS, hypertensive disorders do not tend to decrease: the proportion of preeclampsia was 26/27%, eclampsia – 10,8/10,5%; septic complications decreased by 4,1 times (from 10,8% to 2,6%), by 9,3 times - HELLP syndrome (from 24,4% to 2,6%); the proportion of amniotic fluid embolisms was 21,6% and 23,7%, respectively.

**Conclusion.**In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, high rates of MS are due to both an infectious agent and obstetric reasons associated with the organization of medical services and low public awareness. Monitoring the implementation of national standards / clinical protocols for the management of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, as well as auditing critical cases of obstetric complications, will reduce the maternal mortality rate and improve women's reproductive health.

***Key words:*** *coronavirus infection, COVID-19, maternal mortality, structure, obstetric causes, indirect causes, reproductive health*

***Вobokhodzhaeva M.O.***

**INDICATORS OF YOUTH QUALITY OF LIFE WITH SAFE AND RISKY BEHAVIOR**

**Aim**. Assess the health-related quality of life of young people with socially safe behavior and high-risk groups.

**Materials and methods**. A study was conducted on the quality of life of 1000 young people, including 550 people with safe behavior (organized youth), 200 labor migrants, 120 sex workers (SW), 30 men who have sex with men (MSM) and 100 - injecting drug users (IDU), residents of cities and villages of the Republic of Tajikistan using the questionnaire recommended by WHO (WHOQOL-100) for assessing the quality of life. In order to assess the state of reproductive health, a general objective and gynecological examination was carried out according to generally accepted methods, hematological, bacteriological and ultrasound examinations.

**Research results.** Among the respondents, men accounted for 32.7%, women - 67.3%. The age range of the respondents was from 14 to 30 years. The educational level of the respondents was studied, which showed that, basically, the respondents had secondary education - 566 (56.6%), higher - 279 (27.9%) and primary education had 64 (6.40%) young people. The economic situation of the family was assessed by the respondents as “good” - 619 (61.9%) of the respondents, satisfactory - by 299 (29.9%) of the respondents, and only 82 (8.20%) of the respondents consider the economic status of the family to be difficult. Material and living conditions were assessed as “good” in 61.5% of cases, as “satisfactory” in 28.3%, as “difficult” in 10.2%.

Engaged in sexual relations before the age of 19 - 416 (41.6%) respondents, including those aged 10-14 years - 14 (1.4%) respondents, 15-17 years old - 68 (6.8%), 18 –19 years - 334 (33.4%) respondents. Have entered into sexual relations at the age of 20-24 - 398 (39.8%), 25-29 years - 174 (17.4%) and at the age of 30 -12 (1.2%). The bulk of young people get married at the age of 20-24 554 (55.4%), the share of early marriages (under 19) was 187 (18.7%), at the age of 25-29 - 246 (24.6 %) and there is a small group of those who got married at the age of over 30 - 13 (1.3%). If we compare the rates of sexual contacts between persons who first had sexual contacts under the age of 19 (37.5%) with the age of marriage under 19 (17.4%), it is obvious that they entered into premarital sexual contacts 20.1 % young people. The quality of life for different groups of young people differs: the highest average score was obtained among organized youth (on average 4.2 points), the lowest - among SWs (3.3 points), MSM (3.3 points) and IDUs (3.2 points) , average values ​​- for labor migrants (3.4 points).

**Conclusions**

1. The quality of life for different groups of young people differs: the highest average score was obtained by organized youth, the lowest - by SWs, MSM and IDUs, average values ​​- by labor migrants.

2. It has been established that young people in the high-risk group have a high epidemiological significance in the spread of socially significant diseases.

3. The effective functioning of the Youth Medical Advisory Departments, the integration of medical advisory services for young people with other services at the PHC level, the introduction of reproductive and sexual health programs in the curricula of schools, colleges and universities in the country can serve as a significant reserve for improving the health-related quality of life of young people.

**Keywords.** Youth, Safe and Risk Behavior, Quality of Life, Youth Health Advisory Departments.

***Yorov Y.B., Rabiev H.S.***

**DIFFERENTIATED SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN ACUTE CHOLECYSTOPANKREATITIS**

**Aim.**Improving the results of surgical treatment of patients with acute cholecystopancreatitis.

**Material and methods**. The results of complex diagnostics and surgical treatment of 130 patients with acute cholecystopancreatitis were analyzed. All patients were divided into 2 groups. The control group (group I) consisted of 70 (53,8%) patients who underwent traditional, open surgical interventions. The remaining 60 (46,2%) patients who made up the main group (Group II) underwent minimally invasive surgical interventions.

**Results.** The use of minimally invasive surgical interventions in patients with acute cholecystopancreatitis in combination with developed and improved methods of surgical treatment of acute cholecystopancreatitis, as well as with local administration of drugs through the round ligament of the liver, helps to reduce the intensity of inflammatory changes in the pancreatobiliary zone after cholecystectomy, and increases preventive measures progression of acute pancreatitis. In addition, such patients have a smoother course of the postoperative period, there is a suppression of systemic membrane-destabilizing processes and a decrease in the intensity of endotoxemia and lipid peroxidation processes, which are among the most significant factors in the development and progression of acute inflammatory lesions of the pancreas and other purulent-inflammatory processes. in the hepatopancreatobiliary zone.

**Conclusion.** Laparoscopic cholecystectomy, the use of puncture-drainage interventions under visual ultrasound monitoring on the gallbladder in patients with aggravated somatic status, i.e. minimally invasive interventions showed better results in the immediate postoperative period than with open traditional cholecystectomy.

***Key words****: acute cholecystopancreatitis, surgical tactics, minimally invasive interventions, cholecystectomy*

***Izzatov Kh.N., Abdurahmonova R. F., Faizulloev A.Kh., Saidamirov U.H., Turakulov D.A.***

**NEUROMIDIN IN COMPLEX THERAPY CHRONIC BACK PAIN**

**Aim.**To study the effectiveness of the drug Neuromidin in the complex treatment of chronic back pain.

**Material and methods.**The results of treatment of 566 patients with chronic back pain aged 20 years and older were studied. For all patients, in addition to the examination of the neurological status, CT and MRI examination of the spine, we determined the intensity and dynamics of the pain syndrome using a visual analogue scale (VAS).

**Results.** Our studies have shown that the use of adjuvant analgesics, in particular the drug Neuromidin, in the complex therapy of chronic back pain actually affects the intensity and dynamics of the pain syndrome: by 48,6% it contributes to a pronounced regression of the pain syndrome and by 60% contributes to the expansion volume of active and passive movements in the lower back.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the use of adjuvant analgesics, in particular Neuromidin, in the complex therapy of chronic back pain increases the effectiveness of the treatment of patients and helps to reduce the duration of treatment.

***Key words:*** *Neuromidin, chronic back pain, treatment*

***Karimov S.M., Zaripov A.R., Nazarov Z.A.***

**STANDARD QUALITY TREATMENTS OF ENDO-PERIO COMPLICATIONS OF THE FRONTAL FUNCTION-ORIENTED GROUPS TEETH AND ITS EFFICIENCY IN NEAREST AND REMOTE PERIODS OF THE OBSERVATION**

**Aim.**To evaluate compliance with the standard of endodontic care and the effectiveness of treatment of endoperiapical lesions in an aesthetically significant occlusal zone.

**Material and methods.**To study the frequency of endoperiapical complications of dental caries located in an aesthetically significant occlusal zone, a comprehensive examination of the oral cavity was performed in 513 patients aged 20 to 45 years. To identify endoperiapical complications, intraoral radiographic and orthopantomographic studies were used.

**Results.**Presence of endodontic complications in the manner of acute and chronic form pulpitis was discovering accordingly in the field of 16 and 76 teeth located in aesthetic significant occlusion zone of upper (63) and lower (29) jaws. From the gross amount of the examined persons presence of chronic periapical destruction revealed in the field of 108 teeth upper (81) and lower (27) of the jaws.

**Conclusion.**Evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment of endoperiapical complication of one- and two-rooted teeth 2 years after the implementation of a set of measures in a group of middle-aged patients showed that the presence of clinical and radiological symptoms of this lesion was absent in 63.6% and 48.5% of cases.

***Key words:****endo-periapical complication, aesthetic zone, endodontic treatment, one radix teeth, two radix teeth*

***Mukharamshoeva M.Sh.***

**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OF WOMEN WITH THE INFERTILITY AFTER SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS ON THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY AND PELVIS**

**Aim.**Study the state of reproductive health of women after surgical interventions on the abdominal cavity and pelvis with the use of miniinvasive organ-saving techniques suffering from infertility.

**Material and methods:** Analysis of reproductive health indicators of 69 women who applied to Nasl Medical Center in connection with infertility. The main group (MG) was 29 patients who, in terms of pre-gravidic preparation for the IVF program, underwent mini-invasive surgical interventions with in the center with a therapeutic and diagnostic purpose. In the postoperative period, all MG patients underwent anti-solder resorption therapy in combination with physiotherapeutic procedures on the pelvic area. The control group (CG) included 40 patients who had previously undergone various surgeries on abdominal and pelvic organs in other institutions.

**Results.** The male infertility factor was found only in MG in 8 (28%), and the pipe-peritoneal factor prevailed in KG - 30 (75%). 29/58 surgical interventions in KG were performed by laparotomy access, while in MG this figure was only 2/37 cases. A significantly significant increase in testosterone levels and a low AMH score were in KG (r≤0,05). Pelvic ultrasound revealed that the number of antral follicles of both ovaries in the MG exceeded that in the KG, and statistically significantly the M-echo thickness was also greater in the MG.

**Conclusions.** The findings indicate a decrease in the fertility of women who underwent hollow surgery in other institutions without respecting conservation principles and anti-solder measures.

***Key words:*** *operations on abdominal organs, endoscopic interventions, women, reproductive health, infertility*

***Mullodzhanov G.E., Olimov A.M., Ashurov G.G.***

**ASSOTIATIVE ESTIMATION OF THE INNATE CLEFT OF MAXILLA AND NATURE DISEMBRYOGENESIS OF DENTISTRY AND COMMONSOMATIC STATUS BESIDE CHILDREN**

**Aim.**To study the relationship between congenital cleft maxilla and clinical signs of connective tissue dysplasia of stomatogenic and general somatic location.

**Material and methods.**There were explored 76 children at the age from 6 to 16 years with different forms of innate maxillary cleft and clinical manifestations of the breach embryogenesis for the reason studies of interconnection between abovementioned vice of the development and 42 children of the similar age without like vice.

The state of the connective tissue structures of the body was taken as an acceptable norm in the presence of no more than 3 dysembryogenesis stigmas, from 4 to 6 stigmas for a moderate form of connective tissue dysplasia, from 7 to 9 stigmas for a pronounced form of connective tissue pathology, an extremely pronounced connective tissue dysplasia was stated when visualizing 10 stigmas and more.

**Results.**Significant phenotypic manifestations of connective tissue dysplasia among patients with an isolated form of nonunion of the palate were observed in 39,7% of children, among patients with a penetrating form of nonunion they were observed in 41,1% of children, among patients with an isolated form of nonunion of the upper lip they were observed in 18,9% cases.

**Conclusion.**In patients with congenital nonunions of the upper jaw, almost all phenotypic forms of connective tissue dysplasia of the dentition were detected significantly more often than in the control group.

***Key words:****innate cleft, upper jaw, palate, connective tissue, embryogenesis, эмбриогенез, dysplasia*

***Radzhabova G.K.***

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE MINIMALLY INVASIVE TREATMENT OF WOMEN WITH URGENT COMBINED ABDOLOGIES OF THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY AND SMALL PELVIC ORGANS**

**Aim.**To study a comparative analysis of the results of treatment of women with urgent combined pathologies of the abdominal cavity and small pelvis with the use of traditional and minimally invasive interventions.

**Material and methods.**A comparative analysis of the results of surgical treatment of 240 women operated on for urgent combined pathologies of the abdominal cavity and small pelvis was carried out. The main group consisted of 120 women operated laparoscopically, the control group - 120 women with traditional methods of treatment. Comparison criteria were considered such indicators as the timing of removal of the drainage tube, postoperative hospital stay and complications.

**Results.**The duration of the operation in women of the main group averaged 59,4±11,7 minutes, and in women of the comparison group – 73,8±13,4 minutes. Postoperative bed-day in women operated laparoscopically was 4,8±1,7, on the contrary 11,2±3,8 after open surgery. Postoperative complications in women of the main and comparison groups were 7,5% and 13,3%, respectively. A short-term discharge of sanious discharge along the control drainage was noted in 4 (3,3%) women who underwent laparoscopic adhesiolysis with III and IV degrees of adhesions of the small pelvis. In 3 (2,5%) observations, suppuration of trocar wounds was noted, and in 1 (0,8%) - bile leakage, which was eliminated conservatively.

**Conclusion.**The advantages of laparoscopy in case of urgent combined pathologies of the abdominal cavity and small pelvis are in a wide overview access, for diagnosing combined pathologies, ensuring minimally invasive operations, simultaneous treatment of several combined surgical and gynecological diseases at once within the framework of one anesthetic benefit.

*Key words: urgent combined pathologies of the abdominal cavity and genital organs, laparoscopic interventions, laparoscopic simultaneous operations*

***Salimov B.M., Munieva S.Kh., Umarova Z.K., Mustafakulova N.I.***

**THE EFFICIENCY OF COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH FEET AND NAIL MYCOSIS USING THYMOCIN**

**Aim.**Study of the effectiveness of thymocin in the complex therapy of patients with mycosis of the feet and nails

**Material and methods.**The study involved 56 patients with foot mycoses with onychomycosis (m - 34, f - 22), mean age 45,7±1,6 years. The average duration of the disease was 13,2±1,3 years. The first group (26 patients) received systemic therapy with terbinafine, vitamins A and E, and trental. The second group (30 patients) received combined treatment (terbinafine + vitamins A and E + trental + thymocin).

Research methods: microscopic, bacteriological, immunological.

**Results.**The etiology of mycoses in 63,3% of patients was Trichophyton rubrum, in 31,7% - Trichophyton mentagrophytesvar. interdigitale, in 5% - Candida albicans. A complex method of treatment using thymocin after 3 months of therapy showed clinical and mycological recovery in 86,1% of patients, systemic therapy without thymocin - only in 50%. The complex method of treatment had a positive effect on immunological disorders in patients, increased the rate of nail growth.

**Conclusion.**Immunostimulatory therapy in patients with foot and nail mycoses using thymocin increases the effectiveness of treatment, normalizing all impaired immunological parameters.

***Key words:****foot mycosis, onychomycosis, etiology, immunological disorders, treatment*

***Saraev A.R.***

**EVALUATION OF THE SEVERITY OF THE CONDITION IN PREDICTING THE OUTCOME OF GENERALIZED PERITONITIS**

**Aim**.To study the effectiveness of patient severity rating scales in predicting the outcome of treatment for generalized peritonitis.

**Material and methods.** 188 patients with generalized peritonitis were examined, and a comprehensive assessment of the severity of generalized peritonitis was carried out based on the calculation of clinical study indicators by groups of severity of the condition according to the SAPS scales and the Mannheim peritonitis index.

**Results.** The group of patients with the severity of the condition from 0 to 4 according to the SAPS scalecorresponded to an absolutely favorableprognosis of the disease. The likelihood of a poor prognosis increases with the severity of the condition. With an assessment of more than 10 points on the SAPS scale, the prognosis of the disease is unfavorable. In the study group of patients with an MPI index of less than 16, the lethality was 2,6%. In the second group (MPI scores from 16 to 25 points) 16,7% of patients died, in the third group (MPI index - more than 29%) 69,7% of patients died.

**Conclusion**. The general correspondence of the assessment of the severity of the condition and the outcome of generalized peritonitis according to the MPI and SAPS scales is obvious. The scales have shown their suitability for the tasks of assessing the severity of the patient's condition. The solution of these tasks will allow choosing the optimal tactics for the treatment of generalized peritonitis.

***Key words:****generalized peritonitis, evaluation of the severity of the condition, prediction of the outcome*

***Sobirov S.S.***

**LUMBAR SYMPATHECTOMY EFFICACY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LOWER LIMB ISCHEMIA**

**Aim.** Study the effectiveness of lumbar sympathectomy and long-term epidural anesthesia in the complex treatment of inoperable patients with critical lower limb ischemia.

**Material and methods**. The results of treatment of 100 patients with critical ischemia of the lower extremity (CENR) were analyzed. The age of patients ranged from 29 to 86 years. The majority of patients were men (77 (77%)). Depending on the methods of treatment, patients were divided into two groups: the first group (control) - 50 patients who received standard treatment using the preparation pentoxyphilin. The second (main) group was also 50 patients who were treated with lumbar sympathectomy (PSE) and epidural blockade (EB) against the background of conservative therapy. In terms of disease etiology, sex and limb ischemia, both groups were comparable.

**Results.** The results for all patients were evaluated after 12 weeks of therapy. Consequently, 96% of patients in the second group managed to preserve the limb and only two patients underwent a large amputation of the limb. In the control group, 6 patients had a large amputation. Results for all patients in both groups were assessed by treadmill walking prior to the development of intermittent limp. The distance without pain walking in the first group is 36 ± 56m, in the second - 86 ± 220 m (p≤0,001).

**Conclusions.** Modern complex conservative treatment in inoperable patients with critical ischemia of the lower extremities in combination with lumbar sympathectomy, epidural blockade and intravenous laser irradiation of the blood, is manifested by a decrease in pain syndrome, an increase in the distance of pain-free walking, regression of trophic phenomena, as well as the preservation of the limb.

***Key words:*** *critical ischemia of the lower extremities, atherosclerosis, endarteritis, treatment, intravenous laser blood irradiation*

***Umarova M.N.***

**RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF MALIGNANTOVARIAN TUMORS IN CHILDREN IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** Study the results of malignant ovarian tumors (MOT) treatment in children according to the State institution "Republican Oncological Scientific Center" of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** The results of treatment of 49 cases of MOT in children in the conditions of the Department of Pediatric Oncology of the “Republican Oncological Scientific Center” of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2005-2020, at the age of 1-17 years, are presented. Children from the 1st group (n = 31) at the first stage received surgical treatment followed by adjuvant chemotherapy (ACT), patients of the 2nd group (n = 18) at the preoperative stage underwent non-adjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) according to the "EP" and "CAP" regimens.

**Results.** Most patients had stage II and III diseases - 33 (68%) and 7 (14%), respectively, only 57% of children were hospitalized in a profile institution within 1 month of the onset of symptoms of the disease, and 88% had a moderate severity of the general condition associated with complications of the main process. There were also errors in surgical treatment tactics in non-core institutions in 12% of cases (organ interventions), and a third of patients (35%) violated the regime or refused drug therapy. At the end of the study, 84% of children from group 1 and 94% from group 2 were alive and in remission. Rates of 3-year dynamic survival by treatment protocol did not have a significant difference, and a 5-year overall survival rate of 12% was yours in the group receiving NACT. 6 dead patients initially had stage III-IV disease, did not receive NACT, and 4 of them against the background of ACT had continued tumor growth. The fate of 5 children is not known.

**Conclusion.**Unsatisfactory survival rates of patients require measures to increase the oncology of primary care doctors, pediatricians, general surgeons to increase the proportion of patients with early stages of the disease, which will improve treatment outcomes, improve survival and quality of life of this category of patients.

***Key words:*** *germ cell tumors, teratoblastoma, children, treatment, survival*

***Fayzulloev Kh.T.***

**DISTURBANCES OF STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE HEART, METABOLIC FUNCTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND OXYGEN-TRANSPORT BLOOD FUNCTION IN PATIENTSWITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, ISCHEMIC STROKE AND THEIRCOMBINATION**

**Aim.**Determination of the relationship of violations of structural and functional disorders of the heart, metabolic functions of the lungs and oxygen-transport function of the blood in patients with myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, and their combination.

**Material and methods.**Studies were conducted in 100 patients with myocardial infarction (MI), 60 with ischemic stroke (IS), 35 with combined MI and IS, as well as in 30 healthy donors. Among them, there were 122 men (62,5%), women - 73 (37,4%). The mean age of patients with MI was 54,4±1,4 years, IS – 56,4±1,4 years, MI+IS – 55,4±1,4 years.

Assessment of hemostasis systems, metabolic functions of the lungs, acid-base state, oxygen transport function of the blood was carried out according to the main parameters in the pools of venous cubital blood (VKK), mixed venous blood (VK), outflowing arterial blood (OAK). We also studied the structural and functional parameters of the left (LV) and right (RV) ventricles of the heart.

**Results.**In patients with myocardial infarction, IS, and their combination, processes of impaired delivery, consumption, and utilization of oxygen are noted, and peripheral blood shunting occurs. These processes directly depend on the staging of impaired metabolic functions of the lungs, the parameters of general and pulmonary hemodynamics, the severity of systolic and diastolic LV dysfunction, and other factors associated with the severity of the underlying pathology.

**Conclusion.**The detected changes in the processes of delivery, consumption, utilization of oxygen, peripheral blood shunting and hypoxia are the links of the "vicious circle of critical condition" in this category of patients.

***Key words:****myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, acid-base state of the blood, structural and functional state of the heart, metabolic functions of the lungs, oxygen transport function of the blood*

***Yusupov A.Sh., Makhmudnazarov M.I., Makhamadiev A.A., Nazarov Z.Kh.***

**RESULTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF DEFORMATION OF THE NASAL SEPTUM, COMBINED WITH HYPERPLASIA OF THE NASOPHARYNGEAL TONSIL IN CHILDREN**

**Aim.**Evaluation of the results of surgical treatment of deformity of the nasal septum, combined with hypertrophy of the pharyngeal tonsil in children.

**Materials and methods.** The results of surgical treatment of 86 children aged 7 to 14 years (girls - 28, boys - 58) with deformity of the nasal septum, combined with hypertrophy of the pharyngeal tonsil and varying degrees of conductive hearing loss were studied.

Research methods: endoscopy of the nose and nasopharynx, otomicroscopy, audiometry, radiography, also examined the functional state of the nasal mucosa and performed tone-threshold audiometry.

**Results.** In the immediate postoperative period, a good anatomical result was obtained in 36 (83,7%) patients in the main group and in 18 (41,9%) patients in the comparative group. group and in 28 (65,1%) patients of the second group, and a satisfactory anatomical result was observed in 5 (11,6%) patients in the main group and in 13 (30.2%) patients in the comparison group. Long-term follow-up after surgery revealed a relapse of the deformity of the nasal septum in 2 (2,3%) patients, the cause of which was a repeated nasal trauma. All of them were successfully re-operated.

**Conclusion.** The use of simultaneous operations in children aged 7 to 14 years with deformity of the nasal septum, combined with hypertrophy of the pharyngeal tonsil, is an effective method of surgical treatment of these categories of patients and in 88,4% of cases they give good anatomical and functional results, thereby preventing the development of exudative otitis media and hearing loss.

***Key words:*** *curvature of the nasal septum, hypertrophy of the nasopharyngeal tonsil, dysfunction of the auditory tubes, conductive hearing loss*

***Yusypov Z.Ya., Ashurov G.G., Narusheva D.O.***

**INFLUENCES OF TECHNOGENIC FACTORS OF ALUMINUM PRODUCTION ON CONDITION OF PARODONT AND MUCOUS OF ORAL CAVITY**

**Aim.**To assess the impact of technogenic factors of aluminum production on the state of the parodontal and oral mucosa.

**Material and methods.** Conducted complex dentistry examination with deepened study of parodontal and mycology status between 250 workman’s aluminum production of the Tajik aluminum plant at age from 30 before 50 years and checking group from 230 persons not having professional’s bad factors by similar on age-sexual sign. In depending on duration of the contact with bad factors of aluminum production chosen four groups: 1st group - 65 workman with length of service from 1 to 5 years; 2nd group - 70 persons with length of service from 5 to 10 years; third group - 55 persons with length of service of the work from 10 to 15 years; fourth group - 60 persons with length of service of the work more than 15 years.

**Results.** Analysis the result of clinic-epidemiological examination worker of aluminum plant allowed to reveal high prevalence of parodontal and mycology diseases of oral cavity. In the main group these factors have formed 100% and 93,6±2,12% accordingly, under corresponding of importance 89,7±3,76% and 35.6±0,15% - in checking.

**Conclusion.** In the main group established high level importance of the index hygiene of oral cavity that is indicative of bad hygiene and insufficient level motivations of its realization.

***Key words:*** *parodontal, mucous of oral cavity, aluminum production, professional factor*

**REVIEV**

***Shukurova S.M, Kholov S.S.***

**MODERN TREATMENT STRATEGY FOR BEHCHET’S DISEASE**

The presented review is devoted to the issues of modern treatment strategy for one of the rare forms of systemic vasculitis - Behcet's disease (BD). The strategy for treating BD is determined by the degree of involvement of organ lesions in the process, including lesions of the eyes, blood vessels and the central nervous system. The diagrams of mucocutaneous, ocular, musculoskeletal, vessels and neurological lesions are presented in detail. The article presents new groups of drugs, including monoclonal inhibitors of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and genetically engineered biological drugs.

***Key words:****Behcet's disease, uveitis, stomatitis, interferon alpha, GCS, azathioprine*

**2-2022**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***AbdullozodaJ.A., RuziboyzodaK.R., AbdulloevS.Kh., Bilolov M.K.***

**PREVENTION OF SUITATION FAILURE OF THE DUODENAL STUNT AFTER GASTRIC RESECTION**

**Aim.** Improving the results of complex treatment of patients with "difficult" duodenal ulcers by preventing duodenal stump suture failure after gastric resection.

**Material and methods**. The results of complex diagnostics and treatment of 51 patients with "difficult" duodenal ulcers were analyzed. In 35 (68,6%) cases, the ulcer was localized in the duodenal bulb, and in 16 (31,4%) cases, in the postbulbar duodenum.

**Results.** In the early postoperative period after various options for resection of the stomach according to Billroth 2, in 26 (50,9%) cases of 51 patients, functional duodenostasis developed, where in 6 (11.7%) cases there was a development of duodenal stump suture failure. Thus, in 7 (13,7%) patients, duodenostasis was in the stage of compensation, duodenostasis in the stage of subcompensation - in 11 (21,5%) cases, and in 8 (15,6%) patients duodenostasis developed in the stage of decompensation.

The level of serotonin in 7 patients with duodenostasis in the stage of compensation was 0,7±0,11 µmol/l. As the serotonin levels decrease to 0,5±0,09 µmol/l, duodenal motility is even more disturbed, where it corresponded to duodenostasis in the subcompensation stage (n=11). A deeper decrease in the level of blood serotonin was observed in 8 patients with duodenostasis in the stage of decompensation, which amounted to 0,3±0,12 µmol/l.

To prevent the risk of developing functional duodenostasis, preventing the progression of serotonin deficiency and the development of failure of the sutures of the duodenal stump in 26 patients in the complex therapy, the drug serotonin adipinate was included in the dose of 1,0 ml 3 times a day, intramuscularly administered for 5-7 days, where regardless from the severity of changes in serotonin in the blood, an increase in intraduodenal pressure and the presence of duodenostasis in the stage of sub- and decompensation, the development of insolvency of the duodenal stump sutures was not observed.

**Conclusion.** Thus, in the pathogenesis of duodenal stump suture failure, the leading place is given to transient serotonin deficiency in the early postoperative period, for the prevention of which it is advisable to include serotonin adipinate.

***Key words****: resection of the stomach, duodenal stump suture failure, serotonin deficiency, prevention*

***Ashurov G.G., Mullodzhanov G.E., Ismoilov A.A.***

**ESTIMATION RESULTS OF DISSATISFACTIONS PATIENT WHEN RENDERING DENTISTRY ORTHOPEDIC HELP WITH USING OF DENTAL IMPLANTS**

**Aim.** Analyzed the reasons of dissatisfactions among patient with prosthesis on dental implants.

**Material and methods.** From 850 patients with implant’s prosthetic device, received to us from 2017 to 2020 years in dentistry clinic «Smile» (accordingly 246, 240, 201 and 163 persons), beside 82 patients (48 woman and 34 men) were revealed different complaints prosthetic and implants nature. This patient patients addressed with complaint after prosthesis on dental implants, in different dentistry institutions of Dushanbe was set 382 of the screw dental implants from which 218 in the upper jaw and 164 - on lower.

**Results.** For specified period patients whole have presented 169 complaints. Of them the most frequent of which (25.4%) were on loose at the closing of dentition complaints, labored chewing of foods complaints (18.3%) and aesthetic disorders (8.3%). The patients presented more than one complaints (on average 2 complaints per case).

**Conclusion.** Long use wrong made orthopedic design becomes the traumatic factor, bring about elimination of the dental implants.

***Key words:*** *prosthetic device, dental implant, orthopedic design, hygiene of oral cavity*

***BadalovSH.A.***

**TREATMEN OF COMPLICATED NEPHROLITIASIS IN CHILDREN**

**Aim.** Optimization of surgical treatment methods of children with complicated nephrolithiasis.

**Materials and methods.** The results of treatment of 115 patients with complicated types of nephrolithiasis were analyzed, divided into 2 groups: the main group - 84 (73,04%) and comparison - 31 (26,9%). The age of the children ranged from 1 to 17 years.

For an objective assessment of the severity of nephrolithiasis in children, the data of X-ray diagnostics (ultrasound, plain radiography, excretory urography, CT and MRI) were taken into account. Studies of renal circulation (Doppler sonography), glomerular filtration rate (Rehberg-Tareev test), (CFL) were carried out according to the Kunahan-Barratt formula.

**Results.** Surgical methods for the treatment of complicated nephrolithiasis are divided into three parts: the method of minor surgery, or palliative, radical and the method of reconstructive plastic surgery. The method of minor surgery was performed in 20 (17,3%) of 115 children as a preparation for radical and reconstructive plastic surgery. Radical methods of surgery included pyelolithotomy - 32 (27,8%), nephrolithostomy - 22 (19,1%), percutaneous nephrolithotripsy - 25 (21.7%). Reconstructive plastic surgery mainly consisted of intrarenal plastic of the neck of the large calyx - 16 (13,9%).

**Conclusions.** There is no single approach to both surgical and conservative treatment for complicated nephrolithiasis. Double drainage of the PCS and stend-by after surgery showed good results. In treating children with complicated nephrolithiasis, there should be an individual approach depending on the type of complications, the degree of renal dysfunction, the degree of hydronephrosis, and the activity of the inflammatory process.

***Key words:*** *kidneys, nephrolithiasis, double drainage, complications, children*

***Gaibov A.G., Shodikhon Jamshed, Goziev J.G., Iskandarova M.Kh.***

**SOME ASPECTS OF LEGAL REGULATION IN THE SPHERE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE DISABLED IN TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** Assessment of the existing regulatory and legal regulation in the field of social protection of persons with disabilities in Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** Materials of international organizations, documents of the Commissioner for Human Rights in Tajikistan, results of sociological research, publications of non-governmental organizations involved in protecting the rights of people with disabilities.

The analysis and generalization of official documents, comparative, formal-legal, as well as other methods of cognition were used in the research.

**Results.** The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, signed by Tajikistan, recognizes the importance of the accessibility of persons with disabilities to all the benefits and rights provided by society to its free citizens, incl. health, education, employment, information, and communication services. It is necessary to develop and improve the social legislation of the country in accordance with a certain standard of regulation of social relations in the social sphere, the active participation of the state in solving global medical and social problems and the observance of the rights of vulnerable sections of society is required. Empowerment of people with disabilities allows them to receive appropriate education, better manage their health, reduce the cost of providing health care, incl. rehabilitation.

**Conclusion.** Over the past years, the government of the country has been systematically working to improve legislation aimed at improving the situation and quality of life of people with disabilities. In the coming years, it is necessary to gradually amend a number of laws and regulations.

***Key words****:* *disability, regulations, social protection, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Tajikistan*

***Gulomova M.O., Davlyatova D.D., Kabirov K.M., Nazhmidinova K.I., Salimova M.D.***

**PREVENTIVE EXAMINATIONS OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE PRACTICE OF A FAMILY DOCTOR**

**Aim.** Evaluation of the effectiveness of preventive work among adolescents of the City Health Center No. 1 (HC No. 1) in Dushanbe.

**Material and methods.** Analysis of the reporting and accounting documentation of work with adolescents for 2019 State Central Park No. 1 in Dushanbe.

**Results.** The incidence among boys is 3,9% higher than among adolescent girls. The greatest number of detected pathologies among adolescents is accounted for by diseases of the organs of vision, endocrine pathology, and pathology of the musculoskeletal system. However, there is no detailed description of social and living conditions, no data on school performance, no attention is paid to an allergic history, past diseases and bad habits are not considered, there is no information about sexual life, there is no conclusion on the neuropsychic development of a teenager, the conversations held are not noted. and counseling.

**Conclusion**. Conducted preventive medical examinations among adolescents at the PHC level are not effective enough. Among the identified pathologies among adolescents, there are no data on chronic diseases, data on the mental state of adolescents, on the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents, and laboratory examination does not cover 100% of adolescents.

***Key words:*** *adolescent, preventive examination, morbidity*

***Imomova F.Z., Karimov S.M., Ashurov G.G.***

**ESTIMATION THE RESULTS STUDIES OF THE DISEASES OF PULPE-PERIODONTAL COMPLEX BESIDE PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENTDIRACTION OF BETWEENSYSTEMS DISORDERS**

**Aim.** Study the diseases of pulp-periodontal complex hftients, associated with betweensystems disorders.

**Material and methods.** For achievement specified purposes we organized retrospective test of 568 dispensaries of the cards by way of the casual sample dentistry patient with differentdirection betweensystems disorders (main group), and 570 dispensaries of the cards patient without of somatic pathology (group of the comparison) primary addressed employee of therapeutic dentistry department. Choice patient with betweensystems disorders is conditioned recommendation of WHO, defining given group as contingent of the high risk for estimation of dentistry level health of somatic patients.

**Results.** Amongst examined contingent prevalence of pulp’s inflammation formed 209 (36.8%) events on 568 addresses. Prevalence of chronic periodontitis formed 183 (32.2%) event on 586 addresses.

**Conclusion.** At analysis of the interconnection pulp-periodontal’s diseases complex discovered reliable correlation between pulpitis and periodontitis between compared groups.

***Key words:*** *pulpitis, periodontitis, pulp-periodontal complex, teeth, jaw*

***Makhmadov F.I., Najmudinov F.N.***

**THE CHOICE OF MINIMALLY INVASIVE TACTICS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CHOLEDOCHOLITHIASIS IN PATIENTS WITH OBESITY**

**Aim**. Improving the results of treatment of choledocholithiasis in obese patients through the combined use of minimally invasive interventions.

**Material and methods.** A comparative analysis of the results of surgical treatment of 116 patients with choledocholithiasis on the background of obesity was carried out. Patients of the main group (n=60) underwent combined minimally invasive, control group (n=56) - urgent traditional interventions. Obstructive jaundice on admission to the clinic was present in 101 (87,1%) patients and in 15 (12,9%) it was noted in history, after attacks of pain in the right hypochondrium. Accompanying obstructive jaundice with cholangitis was diagnosed in 39 (33,6%) cases and biliary pancreatitis in 67 (57,8%) cases.

**Results.** In 56 (93.3%) cases, preliminary minimally invasive biliary decompression was performed in patients of the main group, in 55 (47,4%) cases one-stage surgical interventions were performed using open traditional techniques (n=51) and using minimally invasive methods (n=4). During primary minimally invasive interventions in patients of the main group (n=60), in 34 (56,7) cases, endoscopic papillosphincterotomy with lithoextraction and nasobiliary drainage (n=9) was performed, in 7 (11,7%) percutaneous-transhepatic cholangiostomy under ultrasound -control. Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiostomy under laparoscopic navigation was performed in 2 (3,3%) patients. Traditional open decompression interventions in the form of choledocholithotomy with drainage according to Robson (n=3) and choledocholithotomy with drainage according to Kare (n=2) were performed in 5 (8,9%) patients of the control group. Postoperative complications in the main group occurred in 3 (5,0%) patients, in the control group - in 7 (12,5%) with a mortality rate of 1,8%.

**Conclusion.** In obese patients, two-stage minimally invasive treatment methods are the method of choice, as they significantly reduce the number of postoperative complications and deaths.

**Key words**: *choledocholithiasis in obese patients, minimally invasive two-stage interventions, biliary pancreatitis, obstructive jaundice*

***Rasulov S.R., Ganiev D.F.***

**DYNAMICS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FROM BREAST CANCER IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2016-2020**

**Aim.** To study the dynamics of morbidity and mortality from breast cancer in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period from 2016 to 2020.

**Material and methods.** The clinical data of 2357 women registered for breast cancer (BC) in the period from 2016 to 2020 were studied according to the organizational and methodological department of the RSC and the Republican Center for Medical Statistics and Information of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Results.** In 2016, 462 patients were registered, and in 2019, 506 were identified, which is 1.1 times more. The annual increase in the incidence of breast cancer from 2016 to 2019 was 1.0-1.1 times. The lowest incidence rates were established in 2020, which is probably not true and is associated with a decrease in the incidence of women and the detection of breast cancer on known problems of the COVID-19 pandemic. When applying, 71,9% of patients had stages I-II, 14,5% of patients applied in stage III and 13.4% - in stage IV of the process. Mortality rates in 2016 and 2020 they were 312 and 260, respectively, which indicates a 1,2-fold decrease in mortality.

**Conclusion.** The annual increase in the incidence of breast cancer in the Republic of Tajikistan was 1.0-1.1 times. Mortality from breast cancer in the republic decreases by 1.1 times from year to year. The annual mortality reduction rate is 1.5%.

***Key words:*** *breast cancer, morbidity, mortality*

***Sаdullоzоdа Т.S.***

**THE STRUCTURE OF COMPLICATIONS AND THE MAIN CAUSES OF MORTALITY FROM DIABETES MELLITUS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim**. To study the structure of complications and the main causes of mortality from diabetes mellitus.

**Material and methods**. The work was based on the results of the analysis of case histories from various regions and endocrinological centers of the republic, and the absolute value and percentage of the number of complications were calculated, as well as data on all officially registered deaths for the period 2016 to 2020. in all regions of the republic. Also, data from statistical reports on regions and regions of the republic, which were included in a common database, were used.

**Results.** In terms of the level of complications of diabetes in the regional aspect, it can be said that the leading place in the total number of major complications is occupied by the Sughd region, accounting for 48664 (35,6%) cases of complications from diabetes mellitus. It has been established that the bulk of the deaths occur in the elderly, while patients with insulin dependence do not live to be 65 years old. The most common causes of death in patients with diabetes mellitus were acute cardiovascular insufficiency, chronic cardiovascular insufficiency, acute cerebrovascular accident, totaling 65,6%.

**Conclusion.** An analysis of the situation by complications showed a wide variety of early and late complications, which we divided into macroangiopathies and microangiopathies. Of the complications by the type of macroangiopathies, most of them were presented in the form of cardiovascular pathology (31,7%). From microangiopathies, complications were recorded in the form of diabetic lesions of the organs of vision and kidneys in the form of diabetic nephropathy, retinopathy, amounting to 5,8% and 13,7%, respectively. The leading causes of death from diabetes mellitus were cardiovascular complications with a priority towards myocardial infarction (39,4%) with the formation of cardiogenic shock and other complications.

***Key words****: diabetes mellitus, complications, mortality*

***Fayzulloev KH.T.***

**FRACTAL ANALYSIS OF CARDIOINTERVAL VARIATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, ISCHEMIC STROKE AND THEIR COMBINATION**

**Aim.** To study the fractal analysis of cardiointerval variations in patients with myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, and their combination.

**Material and methods.** The studies were conducted in 225 people: group 1 - 100 patients with myocardial infarction (MI), group 2 - 60 with ischemic stroke (IS), group 3 - 35 with combined MI and IS; control group - 30 healthy people. There were 122 men (62,5%), 73 women (37,4%). The average age of patients with MI was 54,4±1,4 years, with IS – 56,4±1,4 years, MI+AI – 55,4±1,4 years.

Fractal analysis of cardiointerval variation in patients was carried out according to the method of N.I. Muzalevskaya and V.M. Uritsky. The parameters were determined: RR (mc) - the duration of the cardiointerval; **σRR** - standard deviation of R-R interval variations from the mean value (R-Rav), b - characterizing the degree of integration of systemic connections that form extracardiac regulation from the central parts of the nervous system.

**Results.** The imbalance of sσRR, β indicators indicates a wide change in the dynamic range of R-Rav, i.e., adaptive load in patients with MI, IS, MI + IS in moderately severe course of the disease and the actual loss of stability of heart rate regulation in severe and extremely severe condition of these patients.

**Conclusion.** The conducted studies of fractal analysis have shown the effectiveness, availability, and high information content of this non-invasive technique for assessing the functional state of the autonomic nervous system by autonomic regulation and heart rate variability, which is a reliable and independent prognostic indicator for cardiovascular diseases.

***Key words:*** *myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, fractal analysis of cardiointerval variations*

***Khushvakhtov D.I., Bayrikov I.M., Mirzoev M.Sh., Khushvakhtov D.D., Narzuloev V.A.***

**OPTIMIZATION OF SURGICAL TREATMENTS CYSTIC FORMATIONS OF THE JAW BONES**

**Aim.** Determination of the effectiveness of titanium nickelide barrier membranes in the replacement of bone defects in the jaws.

**Material and methods.** The study was conducted based on the results of treatment of 50 patients with odontogenic cysts of the jaws, who were treated at the City Dental Clinic in Dushanbe, in the period from 2016 to 2021. Among them, there were 22 men (44,0%), women - 28 (56,0%). The average age for men was 30,0 years, for women – 35,5 years.

All patients with a diagnosis of "root cyst" of the upper and lower jaws, according to indications, underwent a tooth-preserving operation - "cystectomy" with resection of the apex of the root of the causative tooth. The patients were divided into 2 groups. In the comparison group of 22 people, the bone defect was filled with osteoplastic materials and a resorbable membrane of a standard type. The main group - 28 people, fine-granulated and tissue membranes from titanium nickelide with thromboplastic mass were used to replace the bone defect.

**Results.** Surgical treatment in 50 patients according to the proposed method: fixing a titanium nickelide membrane with a platelet mass on the area of the bone defect provides stabilization of the blood clot in the wound, optimizes the formation of new bone by creating space for vascularization and protects the wound from the external environment. With a combination of materials, the membrane plays the role of a barrier, keeps the bone material in the defect space and isolates it from surrounding tissues without disturbing the blood clot.

**Conclusion.** The proposed method of fixing membranes made of tissue titanium nickelide in the treatment of patients with cystic formations of the jaws is effective due to the reliable protection of the blood clot, limiting the proliferation of epithelial elements in the area of the formed bone defect.

***Key words****:* *root cysts of the jaws, membranes, fine granular titanium nickelide, platelet mass, guided bone regeneration*

***Shukurova S. M., Fayzulloev A.I., Kabirzoda R.H.***

**CLINICAL AND HEMODYNAMIC PARALLELS OF CHRONIC HEART FAILURE DEPENDING ON THE LEFT VENTRICULAR EFUCTION FRACTION**

**Aim.** Determine the structural and functional state of the left ventricle (LV) and clinical and hemodynamic features of the course of chronic heart failure (CHF) depending on the ejection fraction (EF) and assess the state of coronary blood flow based on the results of KAG.

**Material and methods.** We studied 170 patients with CHF divided into: subgroup I (n=80) - CHF I-III functional class (FC) according to NYHA to study variants of LV EF and the nature of LV remodeling depending on the type of EF; Subgroup II (n=45) - CHF III-IV FC according to NYHA, to assess the state of coronary blood flow based on the results of percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI).

All patients (n=170) underwent a standard examination: a survey, a general examination, anthropometric data, blood pressure (BP), instrumental and biochemical studies, including coronary angiography (CAG; n=45).

**Results.** Among 80 patients (subgroup I), 30 patients had preserved EF (37,5%), 25 - intermediate (31,25%) and 25 - low (31,25%). In the group of CHF patients with preserved EF, women over 60 years of age predominated in association with BP and overweight. In the second group (CHF with low EF), men aged 60 and < and without obesity are more common. It should be noted that in patients with CHF with low EF, postinfarction cardiosclerosis (PICS) is often (40%) observed, and BP as a causative factor is rare (16%). The morphofunctional parameters of the myocardium according to EchoCG data in patients with CHF, depending on the LV EF, had their own characteristics. The results of CAG in 45 patients indicate the most pronounced violations of vascularization in patients with CHF with reduced and intermediate LVEF.

**Conclusions.** The study of CHF depending on EF revealed fundamental differences between CHF-pEF and CHF-nEF in terms of etiology and gender: in women with hypertension and obesity in the age group >60 years, CHF-pEF is more common. In patients with CHF-pEF, a type of myocardial remodeling is often observed according to the type of concentric hypertrophy, while the state of LV EF does not affect the severity of the course.

***Key words:*** *chronic heart failure (CHF), arterial hypertension (AH), coronary heart disease (CHD), echocardiography (EchoCG), left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), coronary angiography (CAG)*

**REVIEWS**

***Artykova N.K.***

**VIRAL DISEASES OF THE ORAL MUCOSA**

The article presents an analysis of modern native and foreign publications on topical issues of viral infection of the oral mucosa (OM). Information is provided on the prevalence of herpesvirus and papillomavirus infections, on the routes of penetration of these agents into the oral mucosa, and on the clinical manifestations of OM diseases caused by them. Based on generalized literature data, the authors focus on the influence of herpes simplex virus and human papillomavirus on the severity and progression of OM diseases. Based on the analysis of literature data, the author considers that viral infections localized in the oral cavity can be the initiators of pathological conditions of oral mucosa and affect the quality of dental care. It is indicated that the identification of pathological conditions of the mucous membranes should alert the doctor to viral infections and take measures to detect them early, which will help reduce the incidence of OM diseases and their undesirable consequences.

***Key words:*** *mucous membranes of the oral cavity, pathological conditions, types of human papillomavirus, herpesvirus infectionral cavity, pathological conditions, types of human papillomavirus, herpesvirus infection*

**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Kasymova S.D., Mirakhmedova M.A.***

**CLINICAL CASE OF 14 YEARS OLD GIRL WITH SECKEL SYNDROME**

Presented a clinical observation of a raregenetic disorder “Seckel syndrome**”** 14 years old girl**.** Feature of the clinical case is the late diagnosis of the disease in a child, with typical manifestations of mentioned syndrome, who treated by pediatricians with anemia for a long time.

In literature, we did not find cases with “Seckel syndrome” and timely puberty development.

***Key words:*** *bird-headed dwarf, genetic disorder*

***Saidova M.I.***

**MANAGEMENT OF PREGNANCY IN HEREDITARY THROMBOPHILIA COMBINED WITH FOLATE DEFICIENCY**

The article presents cases of successful outcomes of pregnancies and childbirth in patients with habitual pregnancy losses on the background of hereditary thrombophilia in combination with folate deficiency. Timely pathogenetic therapy, high-quality antenatal follow-up, inpatient treatment for complications, prenatal hospitalization, allowed preserving pregnancy and carrying out delivery in full-term pregnancy with a viable fetus.

**Key words:** *pregnancy outcomes, hereditary thrombophilia, folate deficiency, anticoagulant therapy*

**3-2022**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Abdulaev B.A., Ismoilov A.A., Amindzhanova Z.R., Zaripov A.R.***

**TO QUESTION ABOUT ENDODONTIC STATUES OF SUPPORTING TEETH IN DEPENDING OF GROUP ACCESORIES AND EXTENT SUPRACONSTUCTION’S ELEMENT**

**Aim.** Study the endodontic statues of supporting teeth in depending of group accessories and extent of occlusion defects.

**Material and methods.** For the reason estimations of endodontic statues of supporting teeth were studied 280 x-rays beside 186 patients at age 20-50 years. In examined group entered dentistry patients both sex with defect of the teeth rows which divided into 3 groups: 1-st group formed the patients with small intermediate supraconstruction unit; in the 2-nd group entered the examined patients with average extent of the orthopedic prosthetic device; 3-rd group formed the patients with greater intermediate unit of orthopedic design.

Intraoral radiography was performed using a Heliodent DS dental device from Sirona Dental System GmbH, orthopantomography was performed using an Orthophos XG5 DS Ceph device from Sirona Dental System GmbH. Cone beam computed tomography (Morita) was also used.

**Results.** Most often endodontic change of the teeth, serving supraconstruction support, diagnosed at presence of orthopedic prosthetic device with average and big extent. In most cases inadequate obturation of root channel was noted in depulped teeth, residing under fixed orthopedic design.

**Conclusion.** Traditional x-ray methods which using in dentistry practical give limited information on topographies and quality obturation of root channel teeth, serving hereinafter supporting of orthopedic design. Using of cone-beam computer tomography vastly raises informative of physician-dentistry about difficulty, with which he can be met when performing endodontic manipulate before prosthesis.

***Key words:*** *endodont, supporting teeth, group attribute, root channel, оobturation, extent of fixed prosthetic device*

***Artykova N.K.***

**PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION OF THE ORAL MUCOSA AND ITS SKIN MANIFESTATIONS IN PERSONS USING DENTURES**

**Aim.** To identify papillomavirus infection of the oral mucosa and its skin manifestations in persons using dentures.

**Material and methods**. We have examined 110 patients with removable dentures (age 50-70 years) and 100 patients with fixed dentures (age 20-40 years). Detection of papillomavirus infection was carried out using PCR method (Kvant-21) and assessment of viral load.

**Results.** Pathological conditions of the oral mucosa were detected in 91 (82,7%; 110)) cases with removable dentures and in 75 (75,0%; 100) cases with non-removable ones. In patients with fixed dentures, HPV was detected 1,4 times more often than in patients with removable dentures, that is, in 36 (48,0%) versus 31 (3,1%), and their viral load was 1.8 times higher than in patients with fixed dentures. In patients with removable prostheses, HPV types 5,6,11 and 34 and 37 were detected, and with non-removable prostheses, HPV types 4,6, 11, 16, 34 and 41 were detected. Skin warts were detected in 27 (87,1%) cases in persons with removable dentures and in 34 (94,4%) cases in those with fixed dentures.

**Conclusion.** At the time of managing patients using dentures, it should be taken into account that human papillomavirus infection plays an important role in the development of pathological conditions of the oral mucosa, and skin manifestations of this infection in the form of warts of various localization can be an indicator diagnostic sign in the absence of the possibility of using the method of laboratory diagnostics.

***Key words:*** *mucous membranes of the oral cavity, pathological conditions, types of human papillomavirus, removable dentures, fixed dentures, warts*

***Akhmedov F.S.***

**FEATURES OF LUNG MICROFLORA IN POST-COVID PATIENTS**

**Aim.** Investigation of the microbial and mycological landscape of sputum in patients who have had COVID-19.

**Material and methods**. 102 sputum samples were studied, which made it possible to grow bacterial and fungal flora in pathogenic titers CFU>103. The bacterial landscape of patients' sputum in the post-COVID period made it possible to grow 194 cultures of bacterial flora and 94 cultures of fungal flora.

**Results.** The most frequent representatives of the bacterial flora were the microorganism’s staphylococcus and streptococcus – 37,1% and 13,4%, respectively, of the total number of microorganisms. The result of the study of the biological properties of the presented strains of staphylococcus and streptococcus showed that most of the strains (48 strains of staphylococcus and 18 strains of streptococcus) were able to ferment mannitol and plasma. This circumstance can serve as a basis for judging the high pathogenicity of the identified strains.

94 cultures of fungal flora were isolated, most of which is represented by yeast type (89 cultures) and mold species (5 cultures). More than 8 species of fungi were grown, among which there were pathogenic and opportunistic types.

**Conclusion.** A viral attack with COVID-19 does not exclude the possibility of exacerbation or accession of bacterial and fungal microflora, the symptoms of which can persist for a long time.

***Key words:*** *post-COVID period, COVID-19, polysegmental pneumonia, sputum microflora*

***Boyboboev A.A.***

**THE FEATURES OF CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN THE POST-COVID PERIOD**

**Aim.** To study the features of clinical manifestations of mental disorders in the post-COVID period. Elaboration of prevention and treatment measures.

**Material and methods.** A clinical and dynamic study of 102 patients with neurotic and somatoform disorders was carried out.

**Results.** Panic attacks of all examined patients were manifested suddenly and rapidly, within a few minutes, increasing symptom complex of autonomic disorders (palpitations, chest tightness, a feeling of suffocation, lack of air, sweating, dizziness), combined with a feeling of impending death and fear. Among the psychopathological manifestations of anxiety-phobic disorders, the greatest comorbid connections were found in the presence of panic attacks, agoraphobia, and hypochondriacal phobia. It has been established that if moderate anxiety has a mobilizing effect on a person, then excessive anxiety significantly impairs cognitive functioning and problem-solving behavior.

**Conclusion.** The COVID-19 pandemic caused the pathomorphism of neurotic and somatoform disorders in the form of worsening symptoms, the appearance and occurrence of panic attacks, the prevalence of somatic anxiety with the dominance of symptoms from the respiratory system with vital fear, the transformation of patient behavior in the form of measures to identify suspicious fear, the detection of fear for the health of relatives and friends, frequent visits to medical institutions.

***Key words:*** *phobic anxiety disorder, comorbidity, agoraphobia, social phobia, coronaphobia*

***Boynazarova M.Kh.,Odinaev N.S.***

**EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SHRED OF COVID-19 AMONG STUDENTS DURING THE 2020 PANDEMIC**

**Aim.** To study the prevalence of COVID-19 among students of the State Educational Establishment of the Avicenna Tajik State Medical University

**Materials and methods.** Retrospective analysis of data from outpatient cards and questionnaires, laboratory data. The survey was conducted among 174 (100%) students of TSMU, of which 117 (67,2%) were men, 57 (32,8%) were women. Among those examined, only 89 (51,1%) students were infected with COVID-19, of which 66 (74,2%) were men and 23 (25,8%) were women.

**Result.** When studying the place of residence of 174 (100%) surveyed students, it turned out that while studying in Dushanbe, 64 (36,7%) lived in multi-story buildings, 68 (39,1%) - in private houses and 42 (24,1%) in a student dormitory. Of the 64 (100%) students living in high-rise buildings, 34 (53,1%) had COVID-19. Of the 68 (100%) students living in their own homes, only 27 (39,7%) had COVID-19. Of the 42 (100%) students living in student residences, 28 (66,7%) had COVID-19.

Of the 89 (100%) students who contracted COVID-19, the majority - 72 (80,4%) - lived in 5 people, the remaining 17 (19,5%) - 4 people in the room.

**Conclusions.** The data obtained indicates a high degree of infection with COVID-19 with closer contact, which is observed in student dormitories, multi-story buildings, and people get sick less in their own homes. The more contact between family members, the higher the risk of contracting COVID-19. Of the total number of cases of COVID-19, the majority – 73,6% - were men, less – 26,4% - women, which indicates a lower susceptibility of young women to infection with COVID-19.

***Key words:*** *pandemic covid-19, students, place of residence, virus*

***Gulov F.M.***

**FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE OBTURATOR APPARATUS OF THE RECTUM WITH EXTRASPHINCTERAL FISTULAS**

**Aim***.* Research of the functional state of the obturator apparatus of the rectum in patients with extrasphincteric fistulas.

**Material and methods.** The study included 25 patients aged 17 to 75 years with extra sphincteric pararectal fistulas, 15 men (60,0%), 10 women (40,0%).

All patients underwent a survey, examination of the perineum, digital examination, determination of anal, rectoanal reflexes. Instrumental research methods included sphincterometry and monometry.

**Results.** In 3 (12,0%) patients, perianal dermatitis was noted, in 7 (28,0%) cases - the presence of multiple fistula openings of the rectum (more than 2 and up to 6 openings), in 5 (20%) cases, pararectal fistulas had 2 openings. In finger examination of the rectum with extrasphincteric fistulas of the rectum, in 9 (36,0%) cases, there was a decrease in the tone of the anal sphincter, in 8 (32.0%) cases, the presence of pectinosis of the anal sphincter was found, and in 4 (16,0%) cases, there was infiltration pararectal tissue. In 8 (32,0%) patients there was an increase, in 7 (28,0%) - a decrease, in 10 (40,0%) - the absence of the anal reflex. In 8 (32,0%) patients there was a threshold of rectal sensitivity, in 6 (24,0%) there was a minimum volume for relaxation of the internal anal sphincter. In 4 (16,0%) patients, the threshold for a constant urge to defecate was determined. Sphincterometry in 5 (20,0%) cases of anal sphincter insufficiency (ASI) was not detected, in 5 (20,0%) cases I degree was noted, in 10 (40,0%) - II degree, in 5 (20,0%) %) - III degree of ASI.

**Conclusion***.* 45.0% of patients with extrasphincteric fistulas of the rectum have functional disorders of the obturator apparatus of the rectum in the form of varying degrees of insufficiency of the anal sphincter. When preparing a patient for surgery, it is necessary to take into account the existing functional disorders of the obturator apparatus of the rectum.

***Key words***: *extrasphincteric fistula of the rectum, sphincterometry of the anal sphincter, anal sphincter insufficiency*

***Gulomov M.Sh., Kholov K., Saidaliev Sh.Sh., Khalimov J.S., Ashurov D.M.***

**LAPAROSCOPIC ECHINOCOCCECTOMY AS AN ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT FOR LIVER AND ABDOMINAL ECHINOCOCCOSIS**

**Aim**. Evaluation of the effectiveness of laparoscopic echinococcectomy in patients with echinococcosis of the liver and abdominal organs.

**Material and methods**. The results of surgical treatment of 224 patients with echinococcosis of the liver and abdominal organs were analyzed. Patients of the most able-bodied age accounted for 81,3%. Ultrasound measurements of echinococcal cysts ranged from 3,0 to 27,0 cm. Localization of cysts in the right lobe occurred in 63,0%, in the left lobe - in 37,0%. In 30,3% of patients, echinococcal cysts were found in hard-to-reach segments of the liver (I and VII). Simultaneous lesions of the right and left lobes of the liver were observed in 9,4% of patients. The frequency of complicated forms of liver echinococcosis was 4,0%. Combined lesions of the liver and abdominal organs accounted for 8,0% of patients. In terms of diagnostics, the information content of ultrasound reached 97,1%. In 14,3% of cases, MRI and CT were used for the purpose of differential diagnosis.

**Results.** Traditional surgical methods of treatment were performed in 67,8% of patients. Open echinococcectomy was performed in 31,7% and closed in 12,5% ​​of patients. Pericistectomy was performed in 8,0% of patients. Ideal echinococcectomy was performed in 8,6% of cases. Atypical liver resections were performed in 4,6% of patients, and right sided hemihepatectomy in 3,2% of cases. Simultaneous removal of cysts of the liver and other organs was performed in 6,6% of patients. Postoperative mortality was 0,6%. The average length of stay of patients in the clinic was 13±3 days. Laparoscopic echinococcectomy was performed in 32,1% of patients. Open laparoscopic echinococcectomy was performed in 54,2% of patients. Closed echinococcectomy in 20,8% and various options for pericystectomy in 6,9% of patients. Ideal echinococcectomy without opening the wall of the fibrous capsule was performed in 4,2% of cases. Complications and lethal outcomes were absent. The average length of stay in the hospital after minimally invasive interventions was 7±2 days.

**Conclusion**. Laparoscopic echinococcectomy can be used as an alternative to the traditional surgical method. The main advantages of the method are minimal trauma and the frequency of postoperative specific complications, high economic efficiency and fast terms of social and labor rehabilitation.

***Key words****: echinococcosis, laparoscopy, treatment*

***Gulomova M.O., Davlyatova D.D., Nazirova N.K., Fatikhov B.Kh.***

**ADDITIONS IN THE NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION CALENDAR**

**Aim.** Estimated vaccination coverage of children under 4 months of age.

**Material and methods**. Monitoring of 103 outpatient cards for the development of children F-024 was carried out.

**Results.** Vaccination coverage for children aged 12 months was 100%.

**Conclusion.** Family physicians and family nurses should be more careful in preparing medical records in order to avoid distortion of vaccination coverage rates, and correctly document the reasons due to which the child was not vaccinated. Health care workers need to talk more with parents about the need for vaccination and its benefits.

***Key words:*** *vaccine, inoculation, national calendar, immunization*

***Ismoilov A.A., Mullodzhanov G.E., Sultanov M.Sh.***

**ESTIMATION OF THE CONDITION OF SURROUNDING IMPLANTS AND ORTHOPEDIC DESIGN’S SOFT TISSUES IN DEPENDING OF EXTENT FIXED IMPLANT PROSTHESIS WITH USING OF HYGENIC INDEX**

**Aim.** Estimate the condition of orthopedic prosthetic device with supporting on dental implants and surrounding their soft tissues in depending of extent fixed supraconstruction by hygienic indexes’.

**Material and methods.** In study have taken part 88 patients, which by method of randomization were conditionally divided into four groups: the first group has formed the patients with fixed implant’s prosthetic device of small extent; in the second group entered the examined patients with fixed implant’s prosthetic device of average extent; the third and fourth groups formed the patients with fixed implant’s prosthetic device big and very big extent. Estimation of the condition of fixed implant’s prosthetic device and surrounding their soft tissues in depending of extent supraconstruction elements has valued by index MPI, GI, CS, PD and CAL.

**Results.** In the field of all supporting elements of functioning implants prosthetic device between importance’s used indexes, got for week period of the using and in 9 months of their usages, is not revealed statistical significant difference in 1st and 2-nd groups. However breakup with rest group was significant.

**Conclusion.** Amongst examined patient with fixed supraconstruction elements big and very big extent necessary more active realization of the hygienic care with regular connection background principle of professional hygiene of oral cavity.

***Key words:*** *prosthetic device, dental implant, orthopedic design, hygiene of oral cavity, supraconstruction, extent of fixed prosthetic device*

***Kasymov O., Kasymov A., Karimov Kh.***

**MODERN TREATMENT PERSPECTIVES OF ALOPECIA AREATA**

**Aim**. To study the efficiency of topical Minoxidil in the complex treatment of alopecia areata.

**Material and methods**. 36 patients at the age of 13-35. Methods: clinical, microscopical, statistical.

**Results**. Higher efficiency of the complex treatment of alopecia areata with the use of Minoxidil and Chlormethine hydrochloride established in comparison with non - Chlormethine hydrochloride therapy (68.2% against only 57.2%). Long-term results (after one year) proved the substantial benefit of the combined therapy. Of 15 patients with the direct positive results relapses occurred only in 5 (33.3%), in the control group – in 4 (50%) out of 8.

**Conclusion.** Higher efficiency of the complex treatment of alopecia areata with the use of Minoxidil and Chlormethine hydrochloride in comparison with non- Chlormethine hydrochloride therapy.

***Key words****: alopecia areata, therapy, Minoxidil, Chlormethine hydrochloride*

***Kakharova R.A., Ibrohimov Yu.H., Cirojev D.N.***

**COMPARATIVE EVAIUATION OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF HEMOROIDS**

**Aim.** Comparative analysis of the results of various methods of surgical treatment of chronic hemorrhoids in the near and long term.

**Materials and methods.** The work is based on the results of surgical treatment of 1871 patients with hemorrhoids. Pathology is equally common in both men and women. Among operated men there were 975 (52,2%), women – 896 (47,8%). Most patients (80,5%) are of working age from 25 to 59 years.

**Results and conclusion:** The study showed that the use of various methods of surgical treatment of hemorrhoids in the immediate postoperative period has a different course, but long-term results practically do not depend on the method of its implementation.

***Key words:*** *hemorrhoids, surgical treatment, choice of operation method*

***Rabiev Kh.Kh., Sirodzhev K.Kh., Gafarzoda S.S., Makhmadaliev B.G., Sirodzhoda M.S.***

**OPTIMIZATION OF PREVENTION OF THROMBOEMBOLIC COMPLICATIONS IN HIP ARTHROPLASTY IN PATIENTS WITH FRACTURES OF THE PROXIMAL FEMALE ON THE BACKGROUND OF DIABETES**

**Aim.** Optimization of early diagnosis and prevention of thromboembolic complications in hip arthroplasty in patients with fractures of the proximal end of the femur on the background of diabetes mellitus.

**Material and methods.** The work is based on the results of hip arthroplasty in 80 patients with fractures of the proximal femur due to diabetes mellitus. There were 46 men (57,5%), women - 34 (42.5%). All patients underwent arthroplasty against the background of an individual complex of infusion therapy developed by us. In the first group (n=49), the composition of infusion therapy was as follows: tivortin solution 4,2%, latren solution 0,05%, and sodium hypochlorite solution 0,06 and 0,03%. In the second group (n=31), solutions of Reamberin 1,5% and Latrena 0,05% were used.

**Results.** A rheological study of venous blood upon admission of patients with fractures of the proximal end of the femur due to diabetes mellitus revealed severe hypercoagulability. After arthroplasty against the background of optimized infusion therapy, starting from the third day, there is a tendency to normocoagulation, while in the main group all indicators had significant significance and approached the border of normal values, on the seventh day after arthroplasty, normocoagulation is also observed with a significant predominance of indicators towards hypocoagulation in patients of the main group.

**Conclusion.** The use of optimized infusion therapy in the complex treatment of patients with fractures of the proximal end of the femur on the background of diabetes mellitus after hip arthroplasty improves the rheological properties of blood, reduces the risk of venous thromboembolic complications, and minimizes the duration of inpatient treatment, accelerates rehabilitation and the patient's integration into normal life.

***Key words****:* *arthroplasty, rheology, fracture, injuries, diabetes, complications, trauma*

***Rasulov S.R., Obidov D.S., Rasulov K.S.***

**EXTENDED RADICAL MASTECTOMY WITH CLOSURE OF SOFT TISSUES DEFECT OF THE THORACIC WALL WITH A MUSCULOSKELETAL THORACODORSAL FLAP IN PATIENTS WITH STAGE IIIB, IIIC AND IV BREAST CANCER**

**Aim.** Demonstration of the possibilities of performing an extended radical mastectomy with simultaneous plasty of an anterior chest wall defect with a musculocutaneous thoracodorsal flap in patients with stage IIIB, IIIC, IV breast cancer and evaluation of its immediate results.

**Material and methods.** Extended radical mastectomy with simultaneous plasty of an anterior chest wall defect with a displaced thoracodorsal flap has been used by us since 2015 in 15 patients. Patients had stages T4N1M0 - 3 (20%), T4N2M0 - 5 (33,3%) and T4N0-3M1 - 7 (46,7%).

**Results.** After extended radical mastectomy with simultaneous plasty of an anterior chest wall defect with a TD flap, marginal necrosis of the flap was observed in one case (13,3%), and partial skin necrosis along the medial edge of the flap was observed in the other. In the postoperative period, adjuvant chemotherapy was continued in 5 (33,3%) patients; 13 (86.7%) patients without distant metastases underwent adjuvant radiation therapy.

**Conclusion.** The use of displaced flaps to close an anterior chest wall defect after extended mastectomies in MR breast cancer allows performing the surgical stage of treatment in the "incurable" group of patients in a radical volume. The obtained results allow to achieve a satisfactory cosmetic result, increase the duration, and improve the quality of life of patients.

***Key words****:* *breast cancer, extended radical mastectomy, anterior chest wall defect plasty, musculocutaneous thoracodorsal flap*

***Sаdullozoda Т.S., Ruziev M.M., Muzaffarov F.B.***

**THE STATE OF THE INCIDENCE OF DIABETES IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** Assessment of the incidence of diabetes in the Republic of Tajikistan in the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** Retrospective analysis of statistical materials presented in the annual statistical collections of the Republican Center for Statistics and Medical Information of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan from 2016 to 2020.

**Results**. A comparative assessment of the incidence rates of type 1 diabetes and type 2 diabetes shows that type 1 diabetes in quantitative terms is significantly inferior to type 2 D. Note that type 2 D has a steady upward trend compared to type 1 D. In 2016, type 1 D had a total incidence rate in the republic of 3659 people, and by the end of 2020 - 3321 people. In 2016, the total number of patients on dispensary records was 38,203 people, the rate per 100,000 people was 462,6, in 2020 this figure increased to 48,337 and 529,6. In 2012, the rate of dispensary registration of children under 18 was 402 people, while in subsequent years it increased, amounting to 933 children in 2020.

**Conclusion.** The incidence of diabetes mellitus is growing and the population of the republic is at risk, which requires the adoption of urgent measures for further research to find out the causes of this situation.

***Key words****: diabetes mellitus, complications, mortality*

***Usmonov I.M., Djuraev M.N., Ismoilzoda S.S., Dostiev U.A., Zokirov R.А.***

**RISK FACTORS OF SENSITIZATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE PIRCHE II, HLA MATCHMAKER SCORE CORRELATION FOR ANTIGEN**

**Aim.** Improving kidney allograft outcomes by evaluating antigen mismatches in kidney allograft recipients.

**Material and methods**. Our retrospective study included 75 highly sensitized women at risk of acute kidney rejection to analyze the correlation of scores on the PIRCHE II, HLA MATCHMAKER donor matching scores. All patients underwent solid-phase immunoassay using a Luminex 200 multiplex analyzer on the Xmap platform. The lymphocytotoxicity test (CDS) was performed by the serological method. The analysis for matching a donor to a sensitized recipient was carried out with HLA-ABC Eplet Matching Version 3.1 Match maker and HLA-DR, DQ, DP Eplet Matching Version 3.1 Match maker. Analysis for the prediction of the appearance of DSA according to the PIRCHE-II algorithm.

**Results.** Preeclampsia (nephropathy of pregnancy) was noted in women's history – 44,0% (33), hypotonic bleeding – 34,6% (26), which were corrected by transfusions of blood and its components’, repeated transplantations were in history in 14,5% (11) patients. In the analysis of mismatch of HLA antigens in kidney recipients with a donor according to the HLA Matchmaker program, they ranged from 0 to 75,5 for the entire group with an average value of 27,2 (15.8) points. 68% (51) women had scores ranging from 1 to 52.1. The HLA mismatch resulted in a mean PIRCHE-II score of 70,0 (49,9). The PIRCHE-II score varied for the whole group from 0 to 323,9, but in 60% (45) of patients the range was from 1,2 to 162,7, indicating that there is a huge individual range of PIRCHE-II scores for each nonconformity for HLA antigens. The kidney allograft survival analysis in the group was 76,0% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 75,0–81,0) 10 years after transplantation. Graft loss (i.e., return to dialysis) was reported in 18 (24,0%) patients. 24 (32,0%) patients developed donor-specific antibodies (dnDSA)

**Conclusions**. The PIRCHE-II score is an independent predictor of denovo DSA. Stratification according to the PIRCHE-II scale allows to identify patients with a low risk of developing denovo DSA.

***Key words****: kidney transplantation; analysis for DSA; PIRCHE-II algorithm; Hla Matchmaker*

***Khafizov A.A.***

**POSSIBILITIES OF USING ELECTROMYOGRAPHY OF MASTICATORY MUSCLES WHEN CREATING FIXED ORTHOPEDIC STRUCTURES ON DENTAL IMPLANTS WITH COMPLETE EDENTULOUS JAWS MISMATCH IN KIDNEY RECIPIENTS**

**Aim.** Improving the results of complex treatment of patients with complete edentulism in orthopedic treatment with fixed structures on dental implants by using an electromyographic (EMG) study.

**Material and methods.** The results of an EMG study of 45 people were analyzed, divided into 3 equal subgroups according to skeletal and facial types using the Hummingbird electromyograph for 90 days. The data obtained during the compression of the dentoalveolar system in each subgroup separately were evaluated for comparison with data from other studies. The skeletal ratios were determined for each subgroup and the norms of load distribution on the masticatory muscles were determined.

**Results.** In subgroup 1, the load on the masticatory muscles was distributed evenly by 25% on the temporal (M. temporalis) and masticatory muscles (M. masseter) on both sides with an allowable deviation rate of ±4,0%. In subgroup 2, the temporal muscles dominate, which account for 30% of the masticatory load, and the masticatory muscles - 20% on each side. This is due to the peculiarities of the structure of the facial skeleton of the subjects. The permissible deviation rate in this subgroup is ± 5,5-6,0%. In subgroup 3, the temporal muscles account for 20% of the load, in this group, the masticatory muscles dominate, which account for 30% of the masticatory load on each side. The allowable deviation rate in this subgroup is ±4,0%.

**Conclusion.** It is advisable to use electromyography for the treatment and prevention of possible further complications in prosthetics with fixed orthopedic structures on dental implants with complete edentulous jaws.

***Key words:*** *electromyography, complete edentulism, prosthetics on dental implants*

***Khushvakhtov D.I., Mirzoev M.Sh., Gafarov Kh.O., Khushvakhtov D.D., Khodzhaev M.U.***

**STATE OF THE MUCOSA OF THE MOUTH IN PATIENTS WHO HAD COVID-19**

**Aim**. The study of the state of the oral mucosa in patients who have undergone COVID-19 with concomitant and chronic dental diseases.

**Material and methods.** The work is based on the results of a survey of 36 patients (22 women and 14 men) who underwent COVID-19, aged 30 to 65 years, with pathology of the oral mucosa.

Dental examination of patients was carried out according to the generally accepted scheme, according to the results of the examination, patients were prescribed complex pathogenetic and etiotropic treatment, considering the principles of an individual approach. Patients are recommended sanitation of the oral cavity with professional hygiene.

**Results.** Most patients (95%) first of all noted bad breath, probably due to impaired taste and smell sensitivity. All patients noted the restoration of taste at various times after recovery, while 20% of patients reported a decrease in smell after recovery; 12% reported dry atrophic mucous membrane of the tongue, the presence of a white viscous coating. Men at the same time less often noted halitosis relative to females. Almost every second patient (50%) noted the appearance of putrefactive-necrotic ulcers on the cheeks and hard palate.

**Conclusion.** The results obtained substantiate the necessity and expediency of including a dental examination of this category of patients after their clinical recovery. The task of a dentist is to timely diagnose dental manifestations in patients who have had a coronavirus infection and to select the most adapted algorithm for their treatment, depending on the clinical manifestations in the oral cavity.

***Key words:*** Covid-19, coronavirus, mucous membrane, oral cavity, putrefactive necrotic ulcer, plaque

**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Abdieva D.H., Dyrda N.I., Valieva М.S.***

**ACUTE SMALLPOINT LICHENOID PARAPSORIASIS (MUCHA-HABERMANN DISEASE)**

Parapsoriasis is a heterogeneous group of chronic inflammatory dermatoses e characterized by the presence of spots and/or papules and plaques covered with hemorrhagic crusts. Interest in this pathology is partly due to the unclear etiopathogenetic mechanisms of the development of the disease, the lack of a generally accepted classification, and the possibility of transforming parapsoriasis into T-cell lymphoma.

The article describes a case of varioliform (smallpox-like) Mucha-Gaberman's parapsoriasis in a newborn. Due to the rarity of this disease, we present our own observation.

***Key words:*** *acute smallpox-like lichenoidparapsoriasis, Mucha-Habermann disease, papulovesicular with central necrosis, atrophic scars*

***Кosimova Z.N., Рulotov O.N., Dadabаeva D.R, Rakhimboeva N.U., Rustamova R.I.***

**ВIRTH OUTCOME IN PLACENTAPREGNANT WOMEN WITH THE РLACENTAACCRETAIN**

Describes the outcomes of child birth in pregnant women with a scar on the uterus and with placenta accrete by Maternal hospital of Sugd region. Рlanned preparation of a pregnant women, interdisciplinary involvement of doctors in the operating room and modern infusion and transfusion care were key to a successful outcome of childbirth.

***Key words****: ingrowth of the placenta, obstetric bleeding, infusion-transfusion therapy, obligation of the iliac artery*

**4-2022**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Zarqua N.E., Pavlov A.V., Akimov V.P., Mukhiddinov N. D., Savin A.S., Shpis P.V.***

**TREATMENT OF COMPLICATIONS OF CROHN'S DISEASE**

**Aim.**Development of a treatment and diagnostic algorithm for complications of Crohn's disease, based on the use of innovative diagnostic methods and differentiated surgical tactics.

**Material and methods.**The results of treatment of 132 patients with Crohn's disease were analyzed. 61 (46,2%) patients were diagnosed with stricture and penetrating forms of the disease, which required surgical treatment.

**Results.**Resection of various sections of the small and large intestine was performed in 53 patients, strictureplasty in 4 patients, dilatation of the stricture in 1, and opening of abscesses in 3 patients. Various postoperative complications developed in 17 (27,9%) patients. Mortality was 6,6%.

**Conclusion.**Complications requiring surgical treatment in Crohn's disease are observed in almost half of patients. Indications for surgical treatment are stricture and penetrating forms of the disease, which develop in 27,8% and 20,4% of cases, respectively**.**

***Key words****:Crohn's disease, surgical complications, stricture and penetrating forms, diagnosis, surgical treatment*

***Imomova F.Z., Karimov S.M., Yorakov F.M.***

**EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY AND SATISFACTION OF DENTISTRY PATIENT WITH DEFEAT OF PULP-PERODONTAL COMPLEX IN DEPENDING ON GENERAL CONDITION OF THE ORGANISM**

**Aim.**Evaluation of the efficiency and satisfaction of somatic patients with pulp-periodontal defeat with provision for particularities of the emotional directivity and compliance.

**Material and methods.**In 107 patients with lesions of the pulp-periodontal complex aged 20 to 50 years, depending on the presence of an intrasystemic disorder, the effectiveness of treatment of combined pulp and periodontal lesions was evaluated. Considering their temperament, 1 group (sanguine) included 34 people, 2 (choleric) - 27 people, 3 (phlegmatic) - 24 people, 4 (melancholic) - 22 people.

**Results.** Patients 1 and 3 groups basically were a satisfied result of the treatment of combined pulp-periodontal defeat that corresponded to the data, got at estimation of efficiency called on medical-preventive action dentistry nature (accordingly, 40,9% and 64,1%). Dentistry patients 2 and 4 groups with intersystem disorders, in spite of high clinical efficiency of the treatment of pulp-periodontal defeat (accordingly 32,2% and 19,7%), to a lesser extent were a satisfied result of the treatment of combined defeat.

**Conclusion.** Such difference in complacency of patients was conditioned particularity individually-typological directivities their high nervous activity, which play not last role in provision of compliance these patient.

***Key words:*** *pulpitis, periodontitis, pulp-periodontal defeat, larval reaction on disease, between system disorder, somatic pathology, compliance at dentistry treatment, satisfaction dentistry treatment, efficiency of the treatment, temperament*

***Kamolova J.K., Juraev M.N., Tavakalov M.M.***

**STRUCTURE, CLINICAL FORMS AND FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN CHILDREN IN TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.**To study the structure, clinical forms and features of the course of bronchial asthma in children in Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.**A retrospective analysis of case histories describing the clinical picture of bronchial asthma in 123 children aged 6 months and older.up to 14 years old.

**Results.**In most children, the disease developed before the age of 3 years. The non-infectious-allergic (atopic) form of the disease predominates in the structure of bronchial asthma. In the etiological structure, hypersensitivity to food allergens, house dust and plane tree pollen was determined. In the infectious-allergic form, the development of the disease is due to the formation of hypersensitivity to the fungal and combination of bacterial flora.

**Conclusion.**Polyvalent sensitization leads in the development of severe forms of non-infectious-allergic (atopic), infectious-allergic and mixed forms.

***Key words****:bronchial asthma, structure, course features in children*

***Kurbonova R.K., Ashurov G.G.***

**IMPORTANCE OF THE HOMEOSTATIC ACTIVITY OF MIXED SALIVA IN DEPENDING OF CARIES INTENSITY**

**Aim.**Estimation importance of the mineral homeostasis of mixed saliva in depending of intensity of the carious defeat.

**Material and methods.**Importance of homeostatic activities of the saliva valued with using the methods of the clinical estimation of velocities enamel remineralization beside 138 patients with sound teeth, as well as with compensate, sub- and decompensate level of caries intensity. For the reason studies of homeostatic abilities of the mixed saliva amongst dentistry patients used test reconstruction of damaged surfaces of enamel, offered by academician V.K. Leontiev.

**Results.**At coloration of the area damaged enamel by intensity of 1-3 ballets examined follows to refer to group with high homeostatic activity of the mixed saliva, 4-5 - to group of moderate homeostatic activity, 6-7 - lowered mineralization activities of oral liquid and intensity of the coloration of enamel above 8 ballets allows to speak of very low level homeostatic activity of the mixed saliva.

**Conclusion.**Got material are indicative of the most low homeostatic activity of the mixed saliva beside patient with decompensate of caries intensity.

***Key words:***caries, intensity, saliva, homeostasis, enamel, mineralization, microdamages

***Makhmadov F.I., Juraev M.F., Mirov L., Ashurov A.S., Murodov A.I.***

**POSTOPERATIVE INTRA-ABDOMINAL ABSCESSES IN HEPATOBILIARY SURGERY: QUESTIONS OF CHOOSING THE ADEQUATE METHOD OF SURGICAL TREATMENT**

**Aim.**Improving the immediate results of surgical treatment of postoperative intra-abdominal abscesses using minimally invasive technology.

**Material and methods**. A comparative analysis of 104 patients with postoperative intra-abdominal abscesses, operated on for the pathology of the hepatobiliary zone, was carried out. 60 patients (main group) were operated on using minimally invasive technology (video laparoscopy, interventions under ultrasound guidance and Mini laparotomy), 44 patients were operated on using traditional relaparotomy and extraperitoneal opening of abscess. Intra-abdominal abscesses in 41 (39,4%) cases were noted after liver operations in 63(60,6%) - on the biliary tract.

**Results**. Patients of the main group in 44 (73,3%) cases underwent ultrasound-guided interventions, in 4 (6,7%) - relaparoscopy, in 5 (8,3%) - relaparoscopy in combination with mini laparotomy and in 7 (11,6%) observations – minilaparotomy. In the control group, relaparotomy was used in 41 (93,2%) cases, and traditional extraperitoneal opening of the abscess was used in 3 (6,8%) cases. A comparative analysis of the immediate results showed that in the main group, postoperative complications were noted in 6 (10,0%) cases, with 2 (3,3%) deaths. The cause of death was acute myocardial infarction (n=2). In the control group, after performing traditional repetitions, complications occurred in 14 (31,8%) with 10 (22,7%) deaths.

**Conclusion**. The justified choice of a minimally invasive method for the treatment of postoperative intra-abdominal abscesses in hepatobiliary surgery significantly improves the immediate results of surgical treatment of this severe group of patients.

***Key words****: postoperative intra-abdominal abscesses, relaparoscopy, ultrasound-guided interventions, mini laparotomy, relaparotomy*

***Makhmudova P.U., Mahmudova R.U., Zakirova K.A., Nurov R.M., Ismatova M. A.***

**EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION ON MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE BACKGROUND OF HIV INFECTION**

**Aim.**To study the epidemiological situation in terms of the prevalence of multidrug-resistant forms of tuberculosis (MDR-TB) against the background of an increase in HIV infection in the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.**The spread of MDR-TB was studied; it was carried out according to the official annual reporting statistics of forms No. 30; No. 33 "Information on patients with tuberculosis", as well as data on drug-resistant forms of tuberculosis TB-07A / y; 08A / y, for the period 2019-2021 of the Republican Center for the Protection of the Population from Tuberculosis as part of the implementation of the "National Program for the Protection of the Population from Tuberculosis in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2021-2025"

**Results.**In 2019, the overall incidence of tuberculosis in the republic was 56,0 cases per 100 thousand population, in 2020 – 40,5-40,2 cases per 100 thousand population. In 2019, out of the total number of registered patients (5976), 713 patients with MDR were identified, of which 467 (65,4%) were new cases, 246 (34,6%) were repeated cases, and extensive drug resistance was 71 (9,95%); in 2020 - 4316, 545, 372 (68,2%) and 173 (31,8%), 52 (9,5%) - respectively. Compared to 2019, the indicator decreased by 0,45%. In 2021, 4299 patients were registered, the overall incidence tends to decrease by 0,4% compared to 2020. Overall, the number of cases with MDR decreased by 25,4%. For the period 2019-2021 the analysis of the epidemiological situation in terms of the detection rate of HIV infection among TB patients remains stable at the same level - within 2,9%, although it tends to decrease in absolute numbers in 2019 - 175 (2,9%) patients with co-infection TB/HIV in 2021 - 125 (2,9%).

**Conclusion.**An analysis of the epidemiological situation indicates the need to improve the integration of the TB service with the HIV Prevention Center to provide care to patients in the same medical facility, which will allow timely diagnosis of TB and MDR-TB in people living with HIV/AIDS, which will help reduce the incidence of tuberculosis and improve the epidemiological situation of TB in the country.

***Key words****:tuberculosis, HIV, multidrug and extensive drug resistance of mycobacteria*

***Naimov A.M., Razzokov A.A., Parpiev F.M.***

**DYNAMICS OF HOSPITAL MORTALITY IN SEVERE CONCOMITANT INJURY**

**Aim**.Decreased mortality in severe concomitant trauma.

**Material and methods**. The data of 3186 patients with severe concomitant injury (injury severity over 13 points on the Nazarenko scale) aged 18 to 74 were analyzed, including 2432 (76,3%) men and 757 (23,7%) women. In the main group (n = 1517) an optimized treatment tactic was carried out, in the control group (n = 1669) a generally accepted tactic.

**Results**. The key links of the realized complex tactics of diagnostics and treatment of concomitant injury were their construction on the data of objective methods for assessing the severity of injuries and the condition of patients with an emphasis on the use of modern technologies. The implementation of this approach made it possible to reduce the consequences of the “mutual burden” syndrome and create favorable conditions in terms of preventing complications and early activation of patients. As a result, lethal outcomes were noted in 514 (16,1%) patients, in the main group (n= 1517) in 205 (13,5%), in the control group (n= 1669) – 309(18,5%), P< 0.05.

**Conclusion**. The implementation of the proposed comprehensive measures in the main group allowed decreasing the proportion of deaths due to an increase in the portion of preventable deaths by optimizing the tactics of diagnosing the treatment of the acute period of concomitant injury.

***Key words****: Concomitant injury, hospital mortality, the scale for assessing the severity of the condition of patients and injuries, the optimized tactics for the diagnosis and treatment of concomitant injury*

***Rabiev Kh.Kh., Sirodzhov K.Kh., Makhmadaliev B.G., Sirojzoda M.S., KhukumatovM.I.***

**IMMEDIATE COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF HIP JOINT ARTHROPLASTY IN PATIENTS WITH FRACTURES OF THE PROXIMAL FEMINAL END WITH COMORBIDITY INCLUDED**

**Aim.** Improving the immediate results of surgical treatment of a fracture of the proximal end of the femur in patients, considering comorbidity.

**Material and methods.** The work is based on the results of hip arthroplasty in 80 patients with fractures of the proximal femur against the background of comorbidity, 46 (57,5%) men and 34 (42,5%) women. The patients were divided into 2 groups: the main group - 49 observations and the control group - 31. Joint arthroplasty in patients of the 51main group was performed after correction of homeostasis system disorders, in particular, in diabetes mellitus with an acceptable gradation of the level of glycated hemoglobin HbA1c 8–9% (68–75 mmol /mol), cardiovascular pathology, pathology of the kidneys and peripheral nerves, as well as indicators of the cortical index, which is necessary to select the type of endoprosthesis and the method of fixing the components of the endoprosthesis.

**Results.** Evaluation by indicators and the final result according to the modified Harris scale showed that the patients of the main group in relation to the control group had the best results - statistically significant differences were revealed in the final total scores in favor of the main group, as well as in the "Functional capabilities" indicator. According to the obtained data, the result of treatment according to the modified Harris scale was significantly better in the main group.

**Conclusion.** An optimized approach to assessing the comorbidity of the patient's condition, timely correction of homeostasis system disorders, treatment of existing complications against the background of the underlying disease contributed to minimizing complications in the immediate postoperative period and improving functional results in the long-term period.

***Key words:*** *arthroplasty, rheology, fracture, injuries, diabetes, complications, trauma*

***RuzievM.М.,VohidovS.D., SharipovA.A., GulomovaM.O.***

**ABOUT ACTIVITY OF THE HOT LINE ON COVID-19 IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** To study the activities of the anti-crisis information center for the prevention and control of COVID-19 infection (hot line - 511).

**Material and methods.**An analysis was made of reporting and accounting documentation, call logs to the Anti-Crisis Information Center on the prevention and control of COVID-19 infection. Collected data through call analysis to optimize the public health response to COVID-19 infection prevention and control.

**Results.**Phone calls came from all over the country. During the period of the center's activity, 6203 clients applied, including 3104 (50,0%) - from Dushanbe, 1026 (16,5%) - from districts of republican subordination, 787 (12,7%) - from cities and districts of the Sughd region, 1140 (18,4%) - from cities and districts of Khatlon region, 146 (2,4%) - from cities and districts of GBAO, i.e. The largest number of calls came from residents of the city of Dushanbe.

In total, 6203 calls were received by hotline 511, most of which - 2367 (38,2%) - were related to vaccination, including about symptoms, contraindications, types of vaccines and the third stage of vaccination. 1170 (18,9%) - "On the prevention of coronavirus infection COVID-19", 520 (8,4%) - "On the treatment of COVID-19", 429 (6,9%) - "On taking blood tests for antibodies to COVID-19", 70 (1,1%) - "On nutrition during COVID-19", 534 (8,6%) - "On laboratories and research on COVID-19". At the same time, 232 (3,7%) of the total number of incoming calls were in no way related to COVID-19 infection, of which 71 (1,1%) - "On the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of other diseases", 143 (2,3 %) - “On organizational issues” and 18 (0,3%) - “Issues not related to the health sector”.

**Conclusion.** The work of the “Anti-Crisis Information Center for the Prevention and Control of COVID-19” from the 511 hotline showed that this initiative is needed not only during pandemics, but also on other issues related to emergencies and non-standard situations that require urgent intervention.

***Key words:*** *COVID-19 coronavirus infection, vaccine, vaccination, hotline, population*

***SamadzodaU.S.***

**IMMUNOLOGICAL DISORDERS IN MEN,PATIENTS WITH ANOGENITAL WARTS**

**Aim.**The aim of the study was to study immunological changes in men with papillomavirus infection (genital warts).

**Material and research methods**. Under observation were 47 men with OK, whose age ranged from 18 to 42 years.

**Results.** Thus, studies have shown that among men in the Republic of Tajikistan, the most common STIs of viral origin (AB - OK) have a certain distribution, they occur, in most cases, in the form of mixed infection with other, more often bacterial STIs.

**Conclusion**. In the pathogenesis of AD, immunity disorders are important, which must be taken into account in the treatment of patients.

**Key words:** *anogenital warts, genital warts, immunity*

***Samadova G.A., Dadabaeva B.S., Dzhabarova K.A., Khusainova A.O.***

**NEW STRUCTURE OF THE PRIMARY CARE – PRE-MEDICAL EXAMINATION ROOM AT THE FAMILY MEDICINE DEPARTMENT**

**Aim.** To study and analyze the results of the work of the pre-medical examination room.

**Material and methods.** Reports of the City Health Center No. 1 (ГЦЗ№1), 8 departments of family medicine, three pre-medical examination rooms for year 2021.Studied indicators - the actual annual load of family nurses in the pre-medical examination room, the load on patient care - the average hourly load at the reception, the daily load. Attendance of rooms by patients from risk groups - pregnant women (PW), children aged 0 to 1 year, disabled people.

**Results.** The indicators of the work of family nurses in the pre-medical examination room are different because the patient chooses which of the three rooms to go to and number of patients go directly to the doctor. The actual annual workload of three nurses differs from each other, one office is overloaded (128,2), others are not (91,2% and 48,4%). A similar picture is observed when comparing the average hourly, daily workload of nurses (3,6; 5,2; 1,9 patients per hour and 21.6; 31,2; 11,4 patients per day). Only 6058 pregnant women underwent an anthropometric study in the offices, of which 1805 (72,4%) visited the offices 4-5 times. According to the reports of three offices, 5651 visits were recorded to parents with children from 0 to a 1 years old, and 1207 patients with disabilities, this amounted to 78,6% of the total number of disabled people taken for dispensary registration by the center.

**Conclusion.** Despite the fact that the performance of family nurses in the pre-medical examination room is satisfactory, many patients who apply bypass it due to the lack of control of the registry staff over the movement of the patient in the center, on the other hand, a number of patients want to be examined only by a doctor.

**Key words**: *pre-medical examination room , workload, family nurse*

***Umarova S.G., Sanginov J.R.***

**LOCAL CANCERIN THE STRUCTURE OF BREAST CANCER INCIDENCE**

**Aim.** To study the proportion of locally advanced cancer in the structure of breast cancer incidence in the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** The clinical data of 213 patients with breast cancer who received treatment in the conditions of the State Institution "Republican Cancer Research Center" of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan in the period from 2019 to 2021 were studied. The proportion of patients with locally advanced forms in the structure of breast cancer incidence was determined.

**Results.** Primarily operable forms of breast cancer (TisN0M0-T3N1M0 stages) account for 37,1%. Locally advanced (primarily inoperable/unresectable) breast cancer (T3N2M0-T,4N3M0) is 54,4%. Patients with metastatic form of breast cancer accounted for 8,5%.

**Conclusion.** In the structure of breast cancer incidence in the Republic of Tajikistan, the share of patients with locally advanced form is 54.4%.

***Key words****:malignant tumors, breast cancer, locally advanced form*

***Khairova G.Kh.***

**IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF RECURRENT EPITHELIAL CODDLE TRAVEL**

**Aim.** To study the character and frequency of postoperative complications in patients with recurrent epithelial coccygeal passage (RECP).

**Material and methods.**An analysis of the treatment of 80 patients with RECH, 56 (70%) men, 24 (30%) women aged 16 to 34 years, divided into the main - 38 (47,5%) and control - 42 (52,5%) groups.

Conducted laboratory and instrumental research methods, morphological study of excised coccygeal passages and skin-subcutaneous flap, scar tissue. The choice of surgical intervention depended on the degree of ECX complexity.

**Results.**In the early postoperative period among patients in the control group, complications were observed in 14 (17,5%) people. The most severe complication in patients with recurrent ECC was suppuration on days 3-5 after surgery. When diagnosing suppuration of a wound in the sacrococcygeal region, sutures were removed, the wound was revised, followed by debridement with antiseptic solutions and further management by secondary intention. Also, a frequent (n=5) complication in patients of the control group was the failure of the sutures applied to the wound, where the postoperative period proceeded without visible complications.

**Conclusion.**The study showed that the incidence of early postoperative complications during surgical treatment of ECP and its recurrence depended on: insufficient length and size of the flap, which cannot prevent tissue tension; insufficient vascularization of cutaneous-dermal flaps creating ischemia and favorable conditions for infection development, formation of residual cavities when suturing the sacrococcygeal region wounds after ECP excision.

**Key words**: *epithelial coccygeal passage,  postoperative complications, recurrent epithelial coccygeal passage*

***1Shukurova S.M, 2Kholov S.S.***

**CLINICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

**OF PATIENTS WITH BEHCETS DISEASE**

**Aim.** To present demographic, ethnic characteristics and clinical phenotypes in the onset of BD.

**Materials and research methods.** The medical records of 62 inpatients with BD (38 men and 24 women) were analyzed, the mean age was 35,2±10,2 years, the median duration of BD was 134,3 [60,0; 192.0] months (about 11 years). All patients met the classification criteria of the International Group for the Study of BD (ISGBD) (1990) and the International Criteria for BD (ICBD) (2014). Exclusion criteria - cases of simple aphthous stomatitis; viral hepatitis B, C and HIV infection; history of pulmonary tuberculosis; pregnancy; viral or bacterial infection.

**Research results.** Among patients with BD, 38 (61,3%) men predominated, mean age 35,2±10,2. The most common ethnicity among patients was mixed marriages (Uzbeks + Tajiks) - 24 (38,7%). Overall, 24% of patients with BD had a family history of autoimmune diseases. The most frequent clinical manifestations of BD in the debut were recurrent aphthous stomatitis – 87,1%; skin lesions – 51,6%; genital ulcers – 14,5%; eye damage 16,1%. Analysis of information about the factors preceding the disease revealed in 18 (29%) patients.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the most common ethnicity is mixed marriages (Tajiks + Uzbeks). Although the etiology of the disease remains unclear, patients with BD have a high family history of autoimmune disease. Clinical manifestations in the debut of the disease are diverse and their phenotype, frequency is directly dependent on the region, age and gender.

***Key words:****Behçet's disease (BD), phenotypes, aphthous stomatitis, uveitis*

**REVIEWS**

***Obidov Dzh.S.***

**TREATMENT OF DIFFUSE BREAST CANCER**

The article presents the results of the analysis of the data of modern world literature on the possibility of treating diffuse forms of breast cancer. It has been proven that diffuse breast cancer is initially systemic. The main method of treatment is drug and radiation therapy. The surgical method is palliative in nature, it is performed mainly with the aim of ridding the patient of a bleeding ulcer and improving the quality of life. Radical mastectomy in the absence of distant metastases or isolated skeletal metastases prolongs life and improves its quality. There are separate reports of an extended modified mastectomy with the closure of a soft tissue defect of the chest wall with displaced musculocutaneous flaps.

***Key words****: malignant tumors, diffuse breast cancer, treatment, extended modified mastectomy*

***Fayzulloev KH.T.***

**MYOCARDIAL INFRACTION AND ISCHEMIC STROKE: PREVALENCE, RISK FACTORS AND OUTCOMES OF COMBINED ELABORATION**

In this review we analyzed prevalence, tendencies, predictors, common risk factors and causal relationships between myocardial infraction and ischemic stroke.

Their association is accompanied by high mortality of patients, requires timely diagnosis, prophylactics of cardiac and cerebral complications, also dictates choice of optimal urgent medical and resuscitation measures

**Key-words:** *myocardial infraction, ischemic stroke, prevalence, risk factors, outcome*

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**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Kobilov S.S., Kholmatov I.A., Kasymova Z.N., Dzhabborov Sh.U., Tadzhibaev A.A.***

**SYNDROME OF POSTERIOR REVERSIBLE ENCEPHALOPATHY IN A PREGNANT WOMAN WITH SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA**

A clinical case of diagnosis and treatment of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome in a pregnant woman with severe preeclampsia, with a favorable outcome of childbirth and the disappearance of symptoms of brain damage in the early postpartum period is presented.

***Key words:*** *pregnancy, severe preeclampsia, posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome*

***Sanginov J.R., Huseynzoda Z.Kh., Zoirov R. A., Naibov M.X.***

**COLORECTAL CANCER: A RARE CLINICAL CASE OF METASTASIS TO SKELETAL MUSCLE**

A significant number of rare metastases of colorectal cancer (CRP) (lungs, kidneys, muscles, bone marrow and brain) are diagnosed in patients with T3-4 stages of the disease. The presented clinical observation is a rare casuistic case of metastatic lesions of the skeletal muscle, although the latter make up 50% of the human body weight. Another, less important factor contributing to CRC implantation metastasis in the muscles is the untimely diagnosis of the process and tactical surgical errors associated with the level of care in the general surgical hospital, which took place in our observation. Metastatic lesion of skeletal muscles clinically manifests itself in the form of pain syndrome, which increases with movement of the corresponding zone due to formations from 2 to 12 cm. The ways of spreading metastasis to skeletal muscles can be lymphogenous and hematogenous.

**Key words:***colorectal cancer, skeletal muscle, metastasis*