**1-2024**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Gairatova I.B.***

**CLINICAL-HAEMODYNAMIC AND BIOCHEMICAL PARALLELS OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE WITH THE LEVEL OF GLYCED HEMOGLOBIN**

**Aim.** Present the clinical, hemodynamic and biochemical relationship of coronary heart disease in association with the level of glycated hemoglobin.

**Material and methods.** The material 67 patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) were studied.

The level of glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) in the blood serum was determined for all patients; depending on its level, the patients were divided into 3 groups.

**Results.** There was a significant difference in fasting blood glucose and HbA1c levels between the three groups (p<0,05). Statistically significant differences were found in plasma levels of N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) and uric acid, left ventricular end-diastolic dimension (LVED), left ventricular end-systolic volume (LVESV), left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), and NYHA grades of heart failure among the three groups (p<0,05). Statistical analysis showed that HbA1c level was positively correlated with blood glucose, NT-proBNP, uric acid, LV EDV, LV ESV and NYHA HF functional classes, but negatively correlated with LVEF (p < 0,05).

**Conclusion.** The level of HbA1c in patients with diabetes mellitus in combination with coronary artery disease is closely related to the degree of cardiac dysfunction. Levels of glycated hemoglobin are associated with the development of heart failure in patients with coronary artery disease. Glycated hemoglobin is also an independent predictor of serious adverse cardiovascular events. Reasonable and effective control of blood glucose levels is of great importance for the prognosis of patients.

***Key words:*** *coronary heart disease (CHD), diabetes mellitus (DM), glucose, glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), echocardiography (EchoCG)*

***Ziyozoda Z.K., Olimboev Sh.M., Fatoev F.C., Abdulloev B.M.***

**DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENTS WITH TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS, MENINGOENCEPHALITIS AND BRAIN TUBERCULOMA**

**Aim.** Increasing the efficiency of diagnosis and differential diagnosis of tuberculous brain lesions using CT, MRI and MRI with intravenous contrast.

**Materials and methods.** Based 74 patients with tuberculosis of various localizations in whom specific brain damage was suspected were examined.

Along with general clinical and laboratory examination (XpertULTRA), patients underwent CT, MRI, and MRI with intravenous contrast. Cerebrospinal fluid and cytological studies (autopsy materials) were conducted. The diagnosis of tuberculous brain damage against the background of a tuberculous process of various localization was confirmed bacteriologically..

**Results.** In 56 patients, the changes identified were most consistent with tuberculous brain damage. Of these, 9 patients (16,1%) were diagnosed with tuberculous meningitis, 27 patients (48,2%) were diagnosed with tuberculous meningoencephalitis, 18 patients (32,1%) were diagnosed with tuberculomas, tuberculous brain abscess was diagnosed in 2 patients (3,58%). A combination of these processes occurred in 9% of cases.

**Conclusion.** Differential diagnosis of tuberculous brain damage is complex and, first of all, this pathology should be differentiated from toxoplasmosis, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis, herpetic encephalitis, and leptomeningeal metastases.

***Key words.*** *Tuberculosis, meningitis, meningoencephalitis, tuberculoma, differential diagnosis*

***Ikromov M.K.***

**DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF COMPUTED AND MAGNETIC RESONANCE TOMOGRAPHY IN DETERMINING THE FORMS AND STAGES OF JUVENILE ANGIOFIBROMA OF THE SKULL BASE**

**Aim.** To study the diagnostic capabilities of computed and magnetic resonance tomography in determining the various forms and stages in juvenile angiofibroma of the skull base.

**Material and methods.** The An analysis of the diagnostic results of 70 patients diagnosed with “Juvenile angiofibroma of the skull base” aged from 10 to 25 years was carried out.

General clinical examinations, radiological research methods and magnetic resonance imaging were carried out.

**Results.** Depending on the results obtained, an objective assessment of the diagnostic value of computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging in determining the volume and direction of spread of the tumor process in juvenile angiofibroma of the base of the skull is given. Analysis of data from computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging of patients showed that of the total number of patients, the sphenoethmoidal form of tumor growth was identified in half of the cases, the basilar form was less common (25,7%), the pterygomaxillary form of tumor growth occurred in 21,4% of cases, tubar form was identified in 1 case.

A significant number of patients (61,4%) had stage II angiofibroma, stage I was present in 10,0% of patients, stage IIIA occurred in 20,0% of patients, stages IIIB and IV occurred in 4,3% of the total number of patients.

**Conclusions.** Computed and magnetic resonance imaging can be considered the gold standard in the study of patients with suspected juvenile angiofibroma of the skull base.

***Key words****: juvenile angiofibroma, skull base, computed tomography*

***Karimov M.B., Makhmadzoda Sh.K., Mirakhmedova P.K., Khaidarov Z.B., Ziyozoda M.R.***

**THICKNESS OF THE RETINAL NERVE FIBER LAYER AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF PRIMARY OPEN-ANGLE GLAUCOMA**

**Aim.** To conduct a comparative assessment of the diagnostic value of the determining the thickness of the retinal fiber layer (RNFL) at different stages of primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) in residents of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Materials and methods.**  The To determine the thickness of the nerve fiber layer (RNFL), patients suffering from glaucoma and healthy individuals were included. A total of 129 people (187 eyes) were examined. Of these, the control group (healthy individuals) consisted of 51 people (97 eyes), the group of patients with POAG included 78 people (90 eyes) with stages I, II and III of glaucoma. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) was performed using RTVue-100 coherence tomographs (USA).

**Results**. The authors observed a progressive decrease in the average RNFL thickness starting from stage I (early glaucoma), and the greatest decrease was observed in stages II and III (moderate and severe POAG). Analysis of RNFL thickness in the superior, inferior and nasal quadrants confirmed the revealed pattern in the corresponding areas. It was revealed that for each stage of primary open-angle glaucoma there is a corresponding decrease in the RNFL thickness.

**Conclusion.** The study results show that as glaucoma progresses. There is a corresponding decrease in RNFL thickness, indicating the ganglion cells death and a decrease in the number of their axons and existing correlation between the stage of the glaucomatous process and the RNFL thickness, which can contribute to earlier detection of the glaucoma progress and preserve the patient’s vision.

***Key words:*** *optical coherence tomography, primary open-angle glaucoma, RNFL*

***Mamadaminova H.Kh., Khodzhamurodov G.M., Rakhimov H.S.***

**MICROSURGICAL REPAIR OF FINGER AND HAND FLEXOR TENDONS BY IMPROVED SUTURE TECHNIQUE**

**Aim**. To improve the results of treatment of patients with traumatic injuries of finger and hand flexor tendons by applying the improved suture technique.

**Material and methods**. We analyzed 54 patients admitted on an emergency basis with injuries to the flexor tendons of the fingers and hand.

When restoring the flexor tendons of the fingers and hand, a new microsurgical suture method was used, which differs from previous analogues in a more accurate comparison of the damaged ends of the tendons.

All patients underwent complete clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination.

**Results.** The functional results of the hand were assessed after 3 and 6 months using to the method of V.I. Rozov and the upper limb disability questionnaire (DASH). Analysis of the functional results after 3 months was carried out using Rozov's method, which showed that in patients the level of hand movement increased by 5 and 4 points – in 51 (96%) and 3-2(4%).

Thе results on the standardized dash questionnaire varied on average from 30 to 1 point. All eхamined patients after 6 months recovery of the fleхor tendons after the fingers and hand was not eхperienced problems with self-care.

**Conclusions.** Application of the developed suture method and microsurgical technique gives an opportunity for early active immobilization which in turn prevents the formation of adhesions in the bone-fibrous canal improving the results both in the early and distant period.

***Key words:*** *tendon suture, flexor tendon injury*

***Mirzoaliev Y.Y.***

**ACTIVITIES OF «DIRECT TELEPHONE LINE (HOTLINE) – 511» ON COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** Study the activities of the «Anti-Crisis Center for the Prevention and Combating of COVID-19».

**Material and methods.** Retrospective analysis of reporting and accounting documentation, logs of telephone calls received at the Anti-Crisis Center for the Prevention and Combating of COVID-19 for the period July - November 2023.

**Results.** A comparative analysis of telephone calls shows that a total of 1,552 residents of the country contacted the center’s activities for the period July - November 2023, including 878 or 56,5% men and 674 or 43,5% women. Of these: 448 or 28,8% from Dushanbe, 361 or 23,2% from districts of republican subordination, 386 or 24.8% from cities and districts of the Sughd region, 357 or 23,0% from cities and districts of Khatlon region. The analysis of calls showed that the most calls were made by residents of the city of Dushanbe.

**Conclusion.** In total, the direct telephone line - 511 received 1,552 calls from across the region, to which responses were given in the form of appropriate recommendations and consultations.

***Key words:*** *COVID-19 coronavirus infection, vaccine, vaccination, direct telephone line, population*

***Narzuloeva M.F.***

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION OF BRUCELLOSIS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

**Aim.** To provide a comparative epidemiological assessment of the spread of brucellosis among the population of various regions of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Materials and methods.** An analysis of the reporting data of the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control Service of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2010 - 2022 was carried out. Subsequently, the arithmetic mean values ​​of all obtained results are calculated, and their comparative assessment is also given.

**Results.** The incidence of brucellosis in areas of republican subordination (RRS) is higher than the rate for the republic as a whole. If in 2010 the figure for the republic was 12,7, then in the RRP for the same period it was 14,9. When analyzing indicators for the RRP and for the republic as a whole, a sharp decrease in the incidence of brucellosis was revealed, starting from 2020 to 2022 (8,3 and 3,9; 7,23 and 5,03, respectively), which is associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, and redistribution of medical workloads. The incidence rates of brucellosis in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAO) are also several times higher than the republican average. High indicators in this region occurred in 2014 and 2017 – 15,0 and 17,6 times, respectively, higher than the indicators for the Republic of Tatarstan as a whole. The incidence of brucellosis in the Khatlon region for 2010 - 2022 generally tends to decrease: from 2010 to 2020 there is a steady decrease in the rate from 13,0 to 1,0, respectively.

**Conclusion.** For the period 2010-2022. The incidence of brucellosis in the Republic of Tajikistan averaged 9.6 per 100 thousand population. During the analyzed period, high indicators occurred in 2010 and 2011. (12,7 and 13,2 respectively). A significant decrease in these figures is observed in 2020, 2021 and 2022, amounting to 3,9, 5,2 and 5,0 per 100 thousand population, respectively. The incidence among the population of the RRS and, especially, GBAO differs significantly from the average for the republic (17,1 and 103,3), tending to increase from 2015 to 2017, which is associated with the organization of the work of medical institutions to identify patients. Across the republic, there has been a sharp decrease in the registration of patients in 2020 and 2021, which is associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and the repurposing of medical institutions.

***Key words:*** *brucellose, brucellosis epidemiology, brucellosis incidence*

***Razakova Sh.K., Ashurov G.G., Karimov S.M.***

**CLINICAL FACTORS OF PREDORTHODONTIC CONDITIONS OF ORAL CAVITY BESIDE TEENAGER, RESIDING ON TREATMENT ANOMALY BITE WITH USING OF FIXED CONSTRUCTION**

**Aim.** Analyzed the source factors of cariesology and parodontology status beside teenager with system teeth-maxillary anomaly, residing on orthodontic treatment with using of fixed designs.

**Material and methods.** The study involved 98 patients undergoing orthodontic treatment with bracket systems. Examined patients were divided into 2 age groups: 12-14 and 15-18 years. We conducted preorthodontic checkup organs and tissues of oral cavity with using of clinical and indicative indexes.

**Results.** In existing of teeth-maxillary anomalies increases both frequency of the prevalence and intensities of main dentistry diseases in contrast with patient without disorders of occlusion-articulation relations.

**Conclusion.** Beside teenager, passing orthodontic treatment, on high level of dentistry pathology in the first place affects the unsatisfactory hygienic condition of oral cavity.

***Key words:*** *teenager, oral cavity, preorthodontic status, teeth-maxillary anomalies, bracket system, intensity of caries and parodontal disease*

***Rasulova G.T., Alimov Z.D., Kurbanova P.Z., Madinai K.***

**USING THE SCORING TABLE TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF «МATERNITY NEAR-MISS» CASE ANALYSIS**

**Aim.** Assessing the implementation of the critical case analysis (CCA) methodology in a level III obstetrics facility through an internal audit using an assessment tool and further developing proposals in the hospital to improve the quality of medical services.

**Material and methods.**  A retrospective analysis of the ССА methodology was carried out using a scorecard consisting of 4 blocks and including 33 questions characterizing appropriate technologies: 1) organizational aspects; 2) the activities of the working group and the responsibilities of everyone on the team; 3) methodology for conducting meetings; 4) interaction of the work team with the administration, staff, and other institutions.

The analysis was carried out based on the minutes of meetings of the working group on ССА, annual reports of the State Institution “Tajik Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology” of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan (2021-2023), interviews with women, draft orders and minutes of classes on recommended topics among employees for 2021 -2023.

An ССА monitoring scorecard has been developed, based on a point system: 0 – technology has not been implemented and/or is not used; 1 – technology has been introduced, but is not implemented properly and requires significant effort to achieve it; 2 – technology has been implemented, but requires minor improvements; 3 - implemented and can be used as best practice for other institutions.

**Results.** The number of critical cases analyzed in 2021-2022 - 2023 was 15, 9, 11 respectively. At the same time, an important point in making organizational and tactical decisions to improve existing practices is the ratio of cases, the analysis of which was carried out, to the total number of all critical cases in the institution. Thus, in 2021, all cases that, according to the selection criteria, should have been analyzed were analyzed. In 2022 and 2023, ССА meetings were held in 71% and 86% of cases requiring an audit.

Monitoring using scoring allowed us to identify strengths and areas where the team's performance could be improved. Systematic self-monitoring, adherence to methodology, continuity of the process and control over the implementation of solutions allows us to achieve sustainability and makes it possible to prevent and/or reduce cases of critical conditions in obstetrics.

**Conclusion.**  The developed and tested ССА score card using a point system is an effective tool for objective analysis of the quality of medical services in a maternity institution and self-assessment of the team itself in determining the strengths and weaknesses of activities. This tool can be recommended for use in maternity institutions of the 2nd and 3rd levels of the country by trained specialists in the ССА methodology to improve quality and ensure sustainability of implementation.

***Key words:*** *Monitoring, critical care audit, assessment tool, critical illness, maternal morbidity and mortality*

***Saidmuradova R.Kh., Olimova F.K., Zurbekova Sh.R., Akhatova S.R.***

**FEATURES OF EARLY ADAPTATION OF PREMATURE NEWBORNS BORN FROM MOTHERS WITH FETOPLACENTAL INSUFFICIENCY**

**Aim.** To study the clinical features of early adaptation of premature infants born from mothers with feto-placental insufficiency, and to assess their level of survival.

**Material and methods.** The subjects of the study were 68 premature babies who were born at a gestational age of 28 to 36 weeks and their mothers.

**Results.** Important clinical features of early adaptation of premature infants who suffered intrauterine hypoxia as a result of feto-placental insufficiency, which was a high perinatal risk for the premature infant, were identified. All children in the study group required varying degrees of resuscitation after birth. A fifth of premature babies were intubated at birth (19%). In 76% of newborns, there was a deterioration in their condition in the first day after birth in the form of respiratory distress syndrome. In CPAP, i.e. creation of constant positive pressure in the lungs was required by 29% of children. ALV (artificial pulmonary ventilation) was required by a third of the studied premature newborns (38%). Violation of early adaptation was noted in all 100% of children.

**Conclusion.** Features of the period of early adaptation of premature newborns from mothers with feto-placental insufficiency is the high frequency of asphyxia at birth, where more than 50% of children received an Apgar score below 6 points, and the survival rate among them was 51%.

***Key words:*** *newborn, premature, gestational age, uteroplacental insufficiency, adaptation, survival*

***Turdiboev Sh.A., Berdiev R.N., Rahmonov H.D.***

**CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF HEMORRHAGIC STROKE**

**Aim.** To study the influence of Nimotop on the course of hemorrhagic stroke.

**Material and methods**. We studied the results of treatment of 188 patients with acute hemorrhagic stroke. The patients were divided into two groups. The first group (main group) included 96 patients who took the drug nimodipine 2 ml in isotonic sodium chloride solution for 120 minutes with mandatory blood pressure monitoring and no later than 3 days from the moment of the disease. The second group (control group) included 92 patients and did not use nimodipine.

All hospitalized patients received complaints, medical history, general clinical examination, assessment of neurological disorders, neuroimaging research methods (CT and MRI), ophthalmological examinations, examination by a neurologist and an intensive care specialist, as well as photographic documentation.

**Results**. In patients of the main group the level of consciousness cleared from stupor and deep stunning to moderate stunning and clear consciousness in 28 (29.2%) cases, and in patients in the control group, this figure was 24 (26.1%). In the main group, in 74 patients, severe hemiparesis turned moderate on the 14th day in 56 (58.4%) cases, and in patients in the control group, it lasted up to 1 month in 64 (69.6%) patients. Also, speech impairment in 12 (12.5%) patients in the main group regressed up to 2 weeks, and in patients of the control group, speech impairment recovered up to 2 weeks in 4 (4.3%) patients. Cerebral symptoms in the main group on day 14 out of patients remained only in 5 patients, and in the control group of 67 patients they were recorded in 25 examined.

**Conclusion**.Тherapy using nimotop has a significant effectiveness in the acute period of hemorrhagic stroke, received in complex therapy and leads to an acceleration of the recovery of brain functions, compared with the control group. Taking into account the general condition, neurological status, age, as well as tomodensitometric data of sorting patients with hemorrhagic stroke, it is possible to achieve positive results in the treatment of these categories of patients.

***Key words****: hemorrhagic stroke, conservative treatment, arterial hypertension, computed tomography*

***Khuseinzoda Z.Kh., Mirzoeva D.S., Gairatova N.K., Sufiev L.A.***

**OBESITY AS A RISK FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BREAST CANCER**

**Material and methods.** A retrospective analysis of outpatient records of patients diagnosed with breast cancer was carried out.

For the purpose of adequate treatment, weight and height were determined for all patients, body mass index (BMI) and degree of obesity were calculated.

**Results.**  In 2022, 142 (30,5%) patients and in 2023, 98 (27,5%) patients were obese. At the same time, the majority of patients with breast cancer and obesity were in the age group of 40-69 years, and the highest degree of obesity was found in the age group of 50-69 years. In both 2022 and 2023, stages III and IV breast cancer were most common in obese women.

**Conclusion.** Overweight and obesity are an independent factor of poor prognosis for patients with breast cancer; estrone is synthesized in adipose tissue, the monotonous concentration of which leads to an inadequate increase in cell proliferation, leading to an increase in breast cancer incidence, relapse and mortality. Further research examining the impact of obesity on breast cancer is needed.

***Key words:*** *breast cancer (BC), body mass index (BMI), obesity, age*

***Shokirov M.K., Tagaeva Sh.O., Makhmudov D.T.***

**INCREASE OF PREVALENCE, INTENSITIES AND STRUCTURED FACTORS OF CARIES INTENSITIES BESIDES FLYING PERSONAL AND EMPLOYEE OF THE OVERLAND SERVICE OF CIVIL AVIATION**

**Aim.** Conduct the clinical study of dentistry diseases in dynamic besides flying personnel and employee of the overland service of civil aviation of the Republic Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** In the article presented results of the study of the leading indexes of dentistry diseases besides flying personnel and employee of the overland service of civil aviation at age 20-60 years and senior. During of studies, realizable in 2003, were examined 660 persons of the flying composition and 679 employees of the overland service of civil aviation. Repeated clinical and epidemiological examination of oral cavity (in 2023) organized beside 568 employees of the flying composition and 627 - an overland service. Study of cariesology status amongst examined persons with using of WHO card carry has allowed to calculate following factors: prevalence and intensity of caries; the structure of the index of caries intensities.

**Results.** Comparative increase of the specific gravity of the caries complications, subjecting to treatment (element «P») and removing (element «X»), enables to judge about need of the increase the volume of the rendering to flying personnel of civil aviation therapeutic, surgical and orthopedic help, need, in rendering which to moment repeated clinical and epidemiological examination (in 2023) realistically increased.

**Conclusion.** The high increase of caries defeat amongst aircraft workmen of the flying composition and overland service, probably, is connected with absence of the comprehensive program of prophylactics main dentistry diseases and raised by consumption of the examined contingent carbohydrate and flour product.

***Key words:*** *caries,**flying personal, gingivitis, civil aviation, overland service,* *air workman.*

***Yulchiev R.I., Dzhonibekova R.N.***

**ESTIMATION SOME PARAMETERS CHARACTERIZING COMBINED LOCAL ACTIVATION OF POLYMORPHIC-NUCLEUS LEUKOCYTE AND THROMBOCYTE BESIDE PATIENTS WITH SMALLHOLE’S BLEEDINGS**

**Aim.** Study the role of thrombocyte activity factor in change the functional condition of polymorphic-nucleus leukocyte and thrombocyte in bleeding center of the smallhole after extraction of the teeth.

**Material and methods.** Under observation was found 24 patients with primary smallhole’s bleeding. For polymorphic-nucleus leukocyte used the estimation to activities in shelters their granular enzyme (ecstasy and ß-glucorinadasy). About activities thrombocyte of smallhole’s blood in vivo judged on condition of thrombocyte factor 4 and ß-thromboglobuline.

**Results.** Level of the marker’s activations of polymorphic-nucleus leukocyte realistically increases under at smallhole’s bleeding all degrees beside patient of the main group.

**Conclusion.** Activity of elastase under smallhole’s bleeding I degree increases very small, but under II and III degree it’s increasing greatly and realistically.

***Key words:*** *smallhole’s bleeding, polymorphic-nucleus leukocyte, thrombocyte, smallhole, extraction of teeth*

**REVIEV**

***Yatimova S.A., Narzullaeva A.R., Tavarova S.Kh.***

**MODERN ASPECTS OF DIAGNOSTICS CORONAROGENIC VENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIAS**

Early diagnosis, based on the study of etiopathogenetic and pathophysiological prerequisites for ventricular arrhythmias (VA), improves the prognosis of health and life in patients with coronary heart disease with rhythm disturbances. The review covers the etiology and pathogenesis of coronary ventricular arrhythmias, their detection and early diagnosis. Analysis of indicators of electrical instability of the myocardium, as well as stress tests to determine the genesis of ventricular ectopy, its qualitative and quantitative characteristics in patients with coronary artery disease and high-grade ventricular arrhythmias both before and 6-12 months after surgery in order to predict the antiarrhythmic effectiveness of myocardial revascularization and timely diagnosis of recurrent ventricular arrhythmias is relevant not only from the point of view of practical cardiology, but also public health, family medicine, as well as the integration of scientific research into the formation of specialist tactics at each stage of providing care to this category of patients. By analyzing the rates of ventricular arrhythmias of ischemic and non-ischemic origin, data from randomized controlled trials were provided, which also emphasize the need for early detection of these rhythm disturbances. However, despite the large number of studies conducted among patients with coronary artery disease and VA, the results of which are both contradictory and inconclusive, the question of the clinical meaning of VA, so common in patients with coronary artery disease, is still the subject of debate. The problem of managing patients with VA, especially high grades, i.e. life-threatening in patients with coronary artery disease, despite advances in the development of new antirhythmic drugs (AAP), in the surgical treatment of coronary artery disease, improvement of technical support for operations, and implantable devices, still remains unresolved. That is why our study was aimed at studying the most controversial features of VA in patients with chronic ischemic heart disease, the poorly studied relationship with the severity of the underlying disease, the incompletely defined role of myocardial revascularization (RM) in modifying the electrophysiological substrate of arrhythmias of various origins, triggers of VA and in changing the parameters of a number of risk factors. -stratifying techniques.

***Key words:*** *coronary heart disease, ventricular arrhythmias, ventricular tachycardia, electrical instability of the myocardium, sudden arrhythmic death, myocardial revascularization*

**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Davlatova S.N., Mukhammadnabieva F.A., Sharipova M.M., Kurbonov N.M.***

**SCLERODERMATOMYOSITIS (OVERLAPSYNDROME) IN CHILDREN**

The article deals with a rare case of cross syndrome in a 13-year-old girl. The disease is characterized by a combination of clinical symptoms of scleroderma and dermatomyositis and is observed in adolescence. Severe visceral changes are rare. In practice, it is very important to distinguish this syndrome from scleroderma and dermatomyositis. The treatment of patients with cross-syndrome causes certain difficulties due to resistance to conventional therapies for dermatomyositis.

***Key words:*** *children, Overlap-syndrome, scleroderma, dermatomyositis*

***Rasulov S.R., Dilshodov S.A., Safarzoda N.***

**EXTRASCELETAL MESENCHYMAL CHONDROSARCOMA OF THE MEDIASTINUM**

We demonstrated a case of surgical treatment of a rare phenomenon - extraskeletal mesenchymal chondrosarcoma of the mediastinum in a 30-year-old man. The method of surgical treatment is subtotal removal of the tumor, leaving part of it that grows into the blood vessels of the roots of the lung, main bronchus, pericardium and aorta.

For radical tumor removal, adjuvant radiation therapy is indicated; for non-radical surgery, adjuvant chemoradiotherapy is recommended.

**Key words:** *rare tumors of the mediastinum, chondrosarcoma, surgical treatment*

**2-2024**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Blashkova S.L., Krikun E.V., Fazylova Yu.V., Blashkova J.V.***

**IMPROVEMENT OF METHODS OF COMPLEX TREATMENT INFLAMMATORY PERIODONTAL DISEASES**

**Aim.** Increasing of efficiency results complex therapy of chronic generalized periodontitis.

**Material and methods.** Clinical examination including index assessment of individual oral hygiene level in 110 patients with chronic generalized periodontitis (CGP) of moderate and severe severity at different stages of follow-up (before treatment and in 10 days, 1, 3 and 6 months after treatment) was carried out. In the main group (n=54) the conventional treatment was supplemented by decontamination of periodontal foci with dental diode laser with a wavelength of 980 nm. In the control group (n=56) the generally accepted complex treatment was carried out.

**Results.** Analysis of the dynamics of the simplified hygiene index indicators depending on the chosen method of treatment, at all stages of the study (before, after 10 days, 1,3,6 months after treatment) showed that if at the initial stage the level of hygiene in patients in both groups was relatively comparable (p>0,05), then after 3 months from the beginning of treatment values in the group where laser treatment was applied, hygiene index indicators significantly decreased compared to the control group (p<0,001). The similar tendency was maintained during further observation, having reached a reliable maximum by the end of the 6th month due to a pronounced decrease in the index values - almost 3 times from the initial one in the main group (p<0,001), and only 1,8 times in the control group. Improvement of hygienic status of patients contributed to the positive dynamics of clinical signs of the disease, which was confirmed by the decrease of the median periodontal index (PI according to Russell) in 1,5 times in the main group of the study already after 10 days from the beginning of therapy, continuing statistically significant decrease by the end of the 6th month - 3 times from the initial value, compared to the control group, where the PI index by the end of the observation period amounted to 2,2 points, which is only 2 times lower than the initial one.

**Conclusion.** The obtained results indicate the expediency of including diode laser in the complex of basic therapy of chronic generalized periodontitis. The visible effect of treatment creates a higher level of motivation of patients to maintain a proper level of individual hygiene.

***Key words:*** *chronic periodontal disease, treatment, OHI-S, diode laser*

***Goibzoda M.A., Ibodzoda Z.H., Gaibov A.G., Oymakhmadov Kh.D.***

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON IN THE SPHERES OF JURISDICTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** To study the current state of domestic violence as a phenomenon in the areas of jurisdiction and public health in Tajikistan.

**Materials and methods.** The work used materials from relevant ministries and departments and information from international and public organizations, as well as the results of a questionnaire survey of 450 women aged 18-63 years living in Gissar, Vakhdat Shakhrinav and Fayzabad districts in 2022. The obtained data was processed using statistical, analytical and sociological methods using standard programs.

**Results.** Domestic violence is a particularly serious problem in poor and developing countries, including Tajikistan, in which women respondents work in enterprises and organizations in only 17,2% of cases and are engaged in self-employment in only 3,0% of cases. activities.Moreover, in 58,6% of cases they are legally married, and in 17,7% of cases they live in a civil marriage - as second wives, being in active reproductive age. In addition to that, in 26,5% of cases, separation from first husbands occurred as a result of cruel treatment of them - regular beatings, insults, humiliation, contributing to the development of neuropsychic disorders and exacerbation of chronic diseases. In particular, in 65,0% of cases, husbands hit their wives at least once.For more than 50,0% of women, psychological violence became everyday, and in 33,4% of cases it came from relatives, friends and husband’s relatives in the form of disdain for her tastes, actions, emotions, isolation from her family and friends. Often in such an atmosphere there are not only women, but also adolescents suffering from chronic diseases or congenital pathologies. In addition, one in five women has experienced sexual violence, even during pregnancy.

**Conclusion.** Domestic violence remains one of the most pressing social and legal problems in Tajikistan.. The tension of life, stress, depression, lack of spirituality, unemployment, labor migration, lead to the loss of family and moral values, alcoholism and drug addiction, creating fertile ground for the denial of legislation and its legal norms. The specificity of family violence has been established, determined by various damage to the human body, social nihilism, cruelty and legal impunity, especially in relations with women and children.

***Key words:*** *Violence, family members, medical, social, criminal, legal problems, Tajikistan*

***Zarqua N.E., Kumykov A.A., Trunin E.M., Akimov V.P., Krivov A.P., 4Mukhiddinov N.D.***

**SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH UNINTENTIONAL DAMAGE OF THE EXTRA HEPATIC BILEDUCTS DURING LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY**

**Аim.** Improving treatment outcomes in patients with unintentional extrahepatic bile duct injuries through innovative early diagnostic methods and differentiated surgical tactics.

**Materials** **and methods.** The study included 67 patients aged 20 to 71 years (mean age 42) with unintentional injuries to the extrahepatic bile ducts that occurred during laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

**Results**. The most effective methods of topical diagnosis of damage to the extrahepatic bile ducts are MRI cholangiography, endoussis, RHPG, MSCT. Of the 67 patients during surgery, damage to the bile ducts was detected in 18 (26,8%) patients, in 49 (73,13%) patients, duct injury was detected 1-8 days after surgery. Most often, injuries were observed, with the intersection or excision of a part of the hepaticocholedochus with clipping of the proximal stump. Performing reconstructive surgical interventions in the presence of liver failure, intraperitoneal or intracurrent purulent-inflammatory complications is associated with the risk of insolvency and the development of early anastomosis stricture in the postoperative period. Therefore, a reasonable way out of this situation is the formation of a complete external biliary fistula before the relief of inflammatory phenomena in the abdominal cavity. Reconstructive surgery is performed after 4-5 weeks.

**Conclusions.** With lateral and complete transverse clipping of the duct, without disturbing its continuity, it is advisable to perform a simultaneous hybrid intervention, the first stage of which is relaparoscopy and removal of the clip, followed by endoscopic transduodenal stenting of the duct with a metal self-expanding stent. In the absence of purulent-septic complications, the serum bilirubin level is less than 100 mmol/l, reconstructive surgery is performed – hepaticoejunoanastomosis with a switched-off loop with a length of at least 80 cm.

**Key words:** unintentional damage to the bile ducts, diagnosis, surgical treatment, treatment results

***Kosimova Z.N., Zununov G.B., Kaumova M.А., Аkhmedov S.А., Zununova M.G.***

**PATIENTS WITH PRIMARY IMMUNE TROMBOCYTOENA DURING THE PREGNANCY**

**Aim.** Analysis of observation results, pregnancy course, birth outcome and obstetric complications in pregnant women with idiopathic thrombocytic purpura (ITP).

**Material and methods.** An analysis of the histories of 27 pregnant women diagnosed with ITP was conducted for the period 2015–2022.

**Results. A**mong the examined women, pregnant women with hemorrhagic syndrome predominated (51,6%). All those hospitalized were under supervision of an obstetrician-gynecologist and hematologist. A platelet count of less than 20,000 was observed in 36,1% of women. In 63,9% of cases, the platelet count was more than 30,000. Drug preparation for delivery was carried out in 88,8% of cases. Therapy with corticosteroid hormones was effective in 59,3% of women. In 92,5% of women, childbirth was spontaneous, through the natural birth. In 7,5% of cases, a cesarean section was performed for obstetric indications. Splenectomy in 4 cases was performed laporoscopically without complications. Bleeding in the early postpartum period was observed in 48,4%.

**Conclusion.** Provided that a hematologist and obstetrician-gynecologist closely monitor the disease, pregnancy is not a contraindication for women with ITP. However, pregnancy can serve as a trigger factor for the development of both relapse and newly diagnosed ITP. Timely and adequate therapy for women with thrombocytopenia ensures pregnancy and delivery without complications.

***Key words:*** *trombocitopenia, pregnancy, corticosteroids, splenectomy*

***Kasymova S.D., Sadullozoda T.S., Narzullaeva A.R.***

**DYNAMICS OF PREVALENCE OF DIABETES IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** Assessment of the dynamics of the prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) and its risk factors in the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** A screening study was conducted in a free cohort sample of individuals over 40 years of age in different regions of the Republic of Tajikistan. The results of the study were compared with a screening study conducted in 2012.

*Results.* In 2023, the blood glucose level above 6,1 mmol/l was observed in 16,2% of examined individuals over 40 years old in Dushanbe. Elevated fasting blood glucose levels were more often observed in 17,3% of men and 16,0% of women. In 2012, a high level of carbohydrate metabolism disorders was also established among the population aged 45 years and older in residents of 2 districts of the Khatlon region. 21,2% (every 5 of those examined) had overt diabetes, and 9,4% of those examined had impaired glucose tolerance (prediabetes). In 2022, 54,711 patients with diabetes were registered in the Republic of Tajikistan, which amounted to 0,58% of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Conclusion**. The analysis showed that program screening studies are needed to identify the true prevalence of diabetes in the republic. The creation of a register of patients with diabetes will allow systematizing not only official statistics, but will also allow diagnosing the presence of complications of diabetes, the effectiveness of treatment, which will improve the quality of medical care for patients with diabetes.

***Key words:*** *diabetes mellitus, prevalence, risk factors, Tajikistan*

***Kakharova R.A., Ibrohimov Yu.H., Sirojev D.N., Rabiev A.H.***

**EXPERIENCE IN SURGICAL TREATMENT OF RECTOVAGINAL FISTULAS**

**Aim.** Improving the results of surgical treatment of rectovaginal fistulas, taking into account their location, size, and condition of the rectal obturator apparatus.

**Materials and methods.** The results of surgical treatment of 49 women with rectovaginal fistulas were analyzed. The average age of patients is 29+-7.2 years. 89.3% of patients were operated on within 6-12 months from the moment of fistula formation, which is the most optimal period for surgical treatment. All patients were examined by a gynecologist before surgery and a colposcopic examination of the cervix and colonoscopy were performed.

**Results.** The best clinical and functional results are achieved with low postpartum fistulas, when the rectum is healthy and the patient is young. For this category of patients, it is preferable to eliminate the rectovaginal fistula using a vaginal flap. In complicated rectovaginal fistulas, after repeated unsuccessful operations, it is recommended to perform several operations, starting with the imposition of a double-barrel sigmoid colostomy. For fistulas less than 1 cm in diameter, the intussusception method of surgical treatment is recommended.

**Conclusion.** An individual approach and choice of surgical treatment method for each patient reduces the frequency of disease recurrence.

***Key words****: rectovaginal fistula, surgical treatment, complications, anal incontinence*

***Kurbonov S., Asanbekova S.Kh., Kodirova F.R., Usmanov M.***

**QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE UTERINE ARTERY AND FALLOPIAN TUBE**

**Aim.** Determination of the permeability of intraorgan vessels of the internal female genital organs using the Kernoghan index.

**Material and methods.** The structural and functional organization of the bloodstream of the indicated organs in 26 corpses of women of reproductive age was studied.

The blood vessels of the organ complex were injected with different dyes through the internal iliac artery and vein. The sections were stained using standard histological methods.

**Results.** The throughput capacity of the ordinal arteries of the uterus and fallopian tube (Kernoghan index) varies depending on the organ layer and the simplification of the structure of the ordinal artery wall. The obtained data indicate the adaptive capacity of the blood vessels of the internal genital organs during the reproductive period.

**Conclusion.** The Kernoghan index decreases accordingly with each subsequent order of branching due to the thinning and simplification of the structure of the wall of small arteries.

***Key words****: uterus, fallopian tubes, vessels, Kernoghan index*

***Makhmadaliev B.G., Sirodzhzoda M.S., Sirodzhov K.Kh.***

**CONCEPTUAL APPROACH TO FRACTURES OF LONG BONES OF THE LIMB IN THE BACKGROUND OF ISOLATED AND MULTIPLE DAMAGE**

**Aim.** Improving the results of surgical treatment of fractures of long bones of the lower extremities based on the development and implementation of predictive tests for the prevention of infectious complications.

**Material and methods.** The results of diagnostics and surgical treatment of 110 victims with fractures of long bones of the lower extremities were analyzed, 60 men, 50 women, aged 20 to 63 years. The patients were divided into 2 groups: the main group (51 victims) - the tactics of the surgical approach was based on the prediction of infectious complications by assessing the indicators of procalcitonin, CRP, ESR and leukocytes of venous blood and the control group (59 victims) - traditional treatment tactics.

**Results.** Upon admission, the patients of the main group had elevated procalcitonin, C-reactive protein, ESR, and venous blood leukocyte levels compared to the norm. On the 7th day of the post-traumatic period, against the background of optimized complex intensive therapy, the above laboratory indicators approach the norm, and on the 10th day after the injury and on the 3rd day of the postoperative period, the indicators began to increase, which is associated with surgical aggression, on the 8th day of the postoperative period, the above laboratory indicators approach the norm.

**Conclusion.** Procalcitonin is a marker of infectious and septic complications, which predicts the development of this complication in fractures of the long bones of the lower extremities in the postoperative period. Assessment of this parameter at the stage of preoperative preparation helps to optimize the measures taken to prevent infectious complications and determines the timing and types of osteosynthesis.

***Key words:*** *fracture of the long bones of the limb, infectious complications, prevention*

***Muradov A.M., Mukhamedova U.M., Nazirov J.Kh.***

**VARIATIONS OF DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION OF THE LEFT VENTRICLE IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIORENATAL SYNDROME TYPES I AND III**

**Aim.** To study variations in diastolic dysfunction of the left ventricle of the heart depending on the severity of patients with cardiorenal syndrome types I and III.

**Material and methods**. An analysis of 100 patients with cardiorenal syndrome (CRS) types I (group 1) and III (group 2) was conducted - 50 people in each group, men - 47 (47.0%), women - 53 (53.0%). Based on the scoring of severity and prognosis, patients were conditionally divided into 3 subgroups: 1 subgroup - with moderately severe, 2 subgroup - with severe and 3 subgroup - with extremely severe condition. Standard clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies were performed, including assessment of diastolic function of the left ventricle.

**Results**. In patients with CRS types I, III, depending on the severity of the pathology, 3 main types of left ventricular diastolic dysfunction (LV DD) of the heart or 4 degrees of its severity are revealed: type I hypertrophic LV DD stage 1 mild was observed in 35 (35,0%) (p<0,001) cases, type II pseudo normal blood flow LV DD stage 2 moderate - in 39 (39,0%) (p<0,001), type III restrictive LV DD severe with reversible changes - in 16 (16,0%) (p<0.001), type III restrictive LV DD stage 4 severe with irreversible changes - in 10 (10,0%) (p<0,001).

**Conclusion.** The severity of LV DD in patients with CRS types I and III increases to the III restrictive variant of LV DD as the severity of the pathology progresses, which requires individual correction of these disorders.

***Key words:*** *cardiorenal syndrome types I and III, diastolic dysfunction of the left ventricle of the heart, variation of the type*

***Mukhsinzoda G.M., Ruziev М.М., Мirzoaliev Y.Y., Sattorova M.Kh., Sharipov А.А.***

**COLLECTIVE IMMUNITY FROM VACCINATION AGAINST COVID-19 AMONG THE HEALTH MEDICAL WORKERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN BY NOVEMBER 2023**

**Aim**. Assessment of population immunity to the COVID-19 virus among medical workers of the Republic of Tajikistan in the post-COVID-19 pandemic.

**Material and Methods.** A virological analysis of immunity to the COVID-19 virus was conducted among 2,000 health workers in five cities of the Republic of Tajikistan: Dushanbe, Khujand (Sughd region), Bokhtar, Kulob (Khatlon region) and Vahdat (RRS). The presence of antibodies (AT) in the blood of those who have had COVID-19 was determined by determining the level of two viral antigens (AG): nucleocapsid (Nc) and the receptor-binding domain of the S protein (RBD).

**Results.** The total seroprevalence (presence of antibodies to one of the antigens or a combination thereof) to SARS-CoV-2 in the examined medical workers was 79,1% (95% CI 74.5-88,8), antibodies were absent in 418 respondents (20,9 %).

**Conclusion.** The results obtained indicate high herd immunity among medical workers and it can be assumed that one of the likely factors in the formation of highly stable herd immunity could be the simultaneous use of several vaccines produced on different platforms.

**Key words:** *COVID-19, vaccination, collective immunity, medical health workers*

***Nazirova N.K., Abdulkhaeva Sh.R., Vositzade Z.F., Salimova M.D.***

**RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE USING Z-SCORES IN THE STATE INSTITUTION CITY HEALTH CENTER №1 OF DUSHANBE**

**Aim.** To evaluate indicators of children physical development of the first year of life using the Z-score scale in the practice of a family doctor (GP) at the primary health care level in the City Health Center No.1 in Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** A retrospective assessment of anthropometric indicators (height and weight, weight-to-height ratio) was carried out selectively in 326 children under the age of 1 year for 3 months of 2023 using data recorded in the registration log of the pre-medical room in the City Health Center No.1 in Dushanbe. To assess the indicators of children physical development and determine the proportionality of anthropometric data (weight-to-height ratio), the corresponding Z scales for height, weight and weight-to-height ratio were used to determine standard deviations (SD) depending on the children gender (boys and girls).

**Results**. Among the examined 326 children, 190 (58.3%) were boys and 136 (41,0%) were girls. The number of children whose physical development corresponded to the age norm (SD values in the range from -1Z to +1Z) was 66,3% (216), among them 35,9% (117) boys, 30,4% (99) girls. The number of children with malnutrition and mild protein-energy malnutrition (SD ranging from –1Z to –2Z) was 14,4% (47), among them there were more boys 9,8% (32) than girls 4,6 % (15). The development of children included in this range of SD values is assessed as a risk group; such children require an individual analysis of the causes of identified deviations and dynamic monitoring of SD. The number of children with SD indicators from -2Z to -3Z (moderate acute malnutrition) was 1,5% (5), boys 0,6% (2), girls 0,9% (3). The number of children with SD lower than –3Z curve (severe acute malnutrition) was 1,8% (6), boys 1,5% (5), girls 0.3% (1). Such children require urgent (immediate) help, hospitalization, further examination, adequate treatment and mandatory dynamic monitoring by a GP and/or specialist.

**Conclusion.** The using of the Z-score scale in the practice of GP at the primary health care level allows to assess the children physical development, assess nutritional status, identify children with deviations in physical development, determines further management tactics, and allows to monitor the child’s development over time. Children with deviations are subject to additional examination, hospitalization (if necessary), regular medical checkup by a GP, and consultation with specialists.

***Key words:*** *standard deviation, Z-score, parameters of physical development, anthropometry, height and weight, weight-to-height ratio, assessment of physical development, deviations in physical development, acute malnutrition, overweight, obesity*

***Nurov A.M.***

**TO ASSESS THE STATE OF HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF DISABLED CHILDREN IN RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** Assessment of medical, sanitary and social protection of disabled children in rural settlements of Tajikistan

**Materials and methods.** Reports and information materials of ministries and departments, international and public organizations, the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Using a specially adapted questionnaire, in May-June 2022, medical and sociological studies were carried out among 650 children with disabilities: in the districts of the Republican District (Rudaki, Vahdat, Gissar, Shakhrinav) -382 people (58.7%), in the districts of Vakhsh, Dusti, Nosiri Khisrav(Kulyab group), Temurmalik, Vose, Kulyab, Hamadoni( Khatlon region) - 268 (41.2%) people.

**Results.** The leading causes of childhood disability are diseases of the nervous system, mental and neurological disorders, congenital anomalies, birth injuries, diseases of the musculoskeletal and connective tissue, gastrointestinal tract, ear and mastoid process, as well as the consequences of domestic and road accidents. In the structure of disability in children, the main nosological forms are mental disorders (23,7%), diseases of the nervous system (21%), congenital developmental anomalies (18,5%). Distribution of disabled children by disability groups: Group III - 402 (61,8%), Group II - 204 (31,4%), Group I - 44 (6,7%) people. 68,6% of disabled children live in complete families, 31,4% in single-parent families or with close relatives. The needs of disabled children for rehabilitation and social assistance are growing.

**Conclusion.** The indicators and structure of disability are an important indicator indicating the direction and ways of improving the sphere of medical and social assistance to the rural population.

***Key words*:** *health care, social assistance, disabled children, rural settlements, Tajikistan*

***Olimov T.Kh., Kasirov I.M., Shaydoev S.S., Gaffarova M.A., Shamsidinov B.N.***

**THE IMPORTANCE OF MICROBIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF ISOLATED CULTURES IN THE COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS**

**Aim** To study the microflora in patients with purulent rhinosinusitis and their complications and evaluate the effectiveness of a combination of antibiotics in the complex therapy of this pathology.

**Material and methods.** Taking into account the microflora and their sensitivity to antibiotics, the clinical course of the disease, and the development of an appropriate treatment regimen, we examined 43 patients aged 18 to 65 years. There were 24 men, 19 women. The first group included patients with acute rhinosinusitis (20 people), two of them with intraorbital complications (reactive edema of the upper eyelid). The second group consisted of 23 patients with chronic rhinosinusitis, including three patients with intraorbital complications (2 with abscesses of the upper eyelid and 1 with orbital phlegmon), who received antibacterial therapy taking into account sensitivity as part of complex treatment.

**Results.** All patients underwent a microbiological study of pathological secretions from the nasal cavity and maxillary sinus, during which in patients with acute rhinosinusitis, monoflora was predominantly determined in 12 out of 20 (62%) patients, while polyflora was observed only in the remaining 8 (38%) patients, at the same time mixed flora in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis was observed in 15 (62%) cases. In patients with acute rhinosinusitis, the pure culture was dominated by coccal flora, 75% (15 out of 20), and in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis, rod-shaped flora was predominantly found, 78,3% (18 out of 23), especially Proteus in 12 (52,2%) cases.

The flora was most often sensitive to penicillin drugs and cephalosporins, and in uncomplicated and complicated forms of chronic sinusitis, in most cases, to cephalosporins and macrolides.

**Conclusion**. In order to most effectively treat inflammatory diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses, it is necessary to base the choice of antibiotics on determining the sensitivity of the flora to antibiotics.

***Key words****: purulent rhinosinusitis, bacterial flora, antibacterial therapy, sensitivity, complex therapy*

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

**OVERALL AND RECURRENCE-FREE SURVIVAL IN PATIENTS WITH DIFFUSE BREAST CANCER, DEPENDING ON THE MODIFICATIONS OF MASTECTOMY**

**Aim.** To give a comparative assessment of the overall and relapse-free survival in patients with diffuse breast cancer, depending on the volume of mastectomy performed.

**Materials and methods.** General and relapse-free survival was studied in 50 patients with diffuse breast cancer, depending on the volume of surgery. In 24 (main group) patients, an extended modified mastectomy was performed with closure of the defect of the soft tissues of the chest wall with TDL and TRAM flaps, in 26 (control group) patients, radical mastectomy was performed with closure of the defect of the anterior chest wall with local tissues. Overall and relapse-free survival was studied from the moment the patient was discharged after surgery to the time of death.

**Results.** During the follow-up period from 3 to 63 months, it was found that the median overall survival in the main group was 38 months, in the control group – 18 months. The overall survival rates were studied separately depending on the presence (M1) or absence (M0) of distant metastases at the time of surgery. In the main group with M0, the five-year survival rate was 33,6%, with M1 – 25,0%. In patients of the control group with M0, the three-year overall survival rate was only 32,4%, no one lived up to five years. Patients with M1 lived only up to two years. The 63-month relapse-free survival rate in patients of the main group is 14,4%. In the control group, only 10,4% of patients lived for 35 months without local recurrence.

**Conclusion.** Extended modified mastectomy with closure of the soft tissue defect of the anterior chest wall with TDL and TRAM flaps in patients with diffuse breast cancer has an advantage in overall and recurrence-free survival over traditional radical mastectomy.

***Key words:*** *diffuse breast cancer, surgical treatment, general and relapse-free survival*

***Rakhimova L.D., Muhamadiev R.О., Makhmadzoda SH.Q.***

**OPTICS COHERENT TOMOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF XENOPLASTY IN CHORIORETINAL RETINAL DYSTROPHY**

**Aim.** Assessment of the condition of the retina before and after xenoplasty in patients with chorioretinal retinal dystrophy by optical coherence tomography.

**Material and methods.** Research research methods the subjects of the study were 27 patients with chorioretinal dystrophy. The research methodology included a package of traditional ophthalmological methods and optical coherence tomography (OCT) for studying the retina.

**Results.** In the initial stage, xenoplasty stops the multiplication of reflective formations, the pigment epithelium thickens and visual functions improve. In the advanced stage, the development of the xenoplasty process stabilizes the process of thinning of the pigment epithelium. Visual functions are maintained at a fairly high level. In the atrophic stage, xenoplasty stops further deformation of the macula and accumulation of exudates.

**Conclusion.** Xenoplasty for chorioretinal dystrophy is a very effective treatment method for the early stages of development of chorioretinal dystrophy. In the later stages of development of the process, it retains existing visual functions.

***Кey words:*** *chorioretinal dystrophy, xenoplasty, optical coherence tomography, reflective deposits*

***Khamidov A.I., Ashurov G.G., Karimov S.M.***

**CLINICAL AND X-RAY’S CHANGE OF THE STRUCTURED CONDITION OF THE BESIDETEETH’S TISSUE AT ANATOMICAL AND FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS OF THE MUCOGINGIVAL COMPLEX**

**Aim.** Study the structured condition an nearteeth tissue beside patient with anatomist-functional disorders of mucogingival complex.

**Material and methods.** Conducted the clinical and x-ray study beside 82 patients at the age from 18 to 40 years with anatomist-functional disorders of mucogingival complex. Examined patients were grouped on four: 24 patients were enclosed in first clinical group with average threshold of oral cavity, II type of the correlation division free and attached gums, average and thick biotype of the gums, II type of the fastening lips frenula without clinical symptoms of the needs the thresholds, frenula or lateral bridle of mucous of oral cavity in correction. In second group entered 24 patients with small threshold of the oral cavity, which had a correlation division free and attached gums on II type, average and thick biotype of the gums, and II type of the fastening frenula lips or bridle of the mucous of oral cavity, as well as their hypertrophy, with positive symptoms of the needs enumerated anatomical structures in correction. In the third group entered 24 patients with afore-mentioned anatomist-functional disorders, discovered in the second group. Amongst these patient discovered recession of gum’s III type, characterizing losses of the height of interdental papilla and (or) interdental bone partiton apicaled cement-enamel join. Fourth group (10 persons, checking) was characterized by clinical intact parodont, with deep threshold of the oral cavity, normal correlation division of gums, thick biotype of the gums, and fastening frenula lips or lateral bridle I type.

**Results.** At presence of mucogingival disorders beside patient of the second group average degree of inflammations in parodontal structure of marginal parodont meets approximately equally in comparison with patient of the first group (28.7% and 20.8% accordingly). Together with that, beside patient of the second group light degree of gingivitis (25.1%) meets in 2.7 times less, but heavy degree of the gingivitis - in 3.7 times more often in contrast with patient of the first group (46.2%).

**Conclusion.** Got x-ray results amongst patient second and the third group with anatomist-functional disorders of mucogingival complex is indicative of plate’s resorbtion in the field of under investigation teeth. Local resobtion process of alveolar bone occurs exactly because of disorders of occlusion articulation relations of the under investigation zone.

***Key words:*** *mucogingival complex,**threshold of the oral cavity, free gum, attached gum, alveolar off shoot*

***Esanov M.A., Sharipov Kh.S., Ismoilov A.A.***

**SOURCE IMPORTANCE CLINICAL AND X-RAY CONDITIONS OF DEVITALY SUPPORTING TEETH IN PROCESS OF THEIR ADAPTATION TO FUNCTIONNING ORTHOPEDIC DESIGN**

**Aim.** Analyzed the clinical and x-ray condition of devitaled supporting teeth, residing under orthopedic design.

**Material and methods.** For the reason determinations quality of filling root channel supporting teeth, used under orthopedic design, and methods filling channel of supporting teeth with provision for degree of their obturation, beside 289 patients is organized estimation of the filling root channel in the field of 1042 teeth, residing under metalceramic prosthetic device: 313 molars, 300 premolars, 259 incisors and 170 canines. At estimation result earlier treatments of supporting teeth were used clinical and x-ray criteria: the absence clinical postfilling’s sign and presence of periapex center resorbtion; finding the presence of clinical and x-ray symptoms periapex destruction.

**Results.** From total number of 939 explored root channels of supporting molars of upper and lower jaw, in 509 (54.2%) of the events was noted full filling of root channel up to apically of the part, but in rest 430 (45.8%) events was noted partial their obturation. Value factor data for first and second molars of upper and lower jaw corresponded to importance 277 (55.3%), 224 (44.7%) and 232 (53.0%), 206 (47.0%).

**Conclusion.** The percent of qualitative filling root channel in the field of frontal function-oriented groups teeth noticeably above, than this exists in molars and premolars.

***Key words:*** *supporting teeth,**orthopedic design, root channel, obturation, nearapex destruction*

***Yunusov D.A.***

**OPTIMIZING WOUND CARE AFTER REMOVAL OF AN IMPACTED THIRD MOLAR**

**Aim.** Comparative evaluation of different treatment methods and derivation of an optimized wound management after extraction of impacted third molars.

**Materials and methods.** Surgical treatment of 201 patients was performed, who had 277 teeth extracted with the diagnosis of "retention of the third molar (K 01.0)". The average age of the patients was 28.2 years.

All patients were referred for extraction of impacted teeth. They had difficult eruption of third molars, for which they received optimized wound treatment. The patients were divided into 3 groups, taking into account the degree of trauma of the operation to remove the third impacted molar (low, medium, high). Depending on this, wound treatment with the lowest risk of complications was proposed. This group was compared with a group of 85 people who had teeth extracted using the generally accepted method.

Diagnostics were performed by radiation examination (dental X-ray, orthopantomogram - OPG) and computed tomography (CT). To optimize postoperative wound care after removal of impacted third molars, a comparative assessment of the wound treatment results was used.

**Results.** Of the 277 surgeries performed to remove impacted wisdom teeth, in which an optimized wound treatment technique was used, depending on the complexity of the extraction and the degree of trauma during the operation. In 238 cases, the postoperative period was uneventful, in 39 cases (14,4%) there were edema, pain, hematomas, alveolitis, fever, hyperemia, contractures.

**Conclusion:** When wound management is performed using an optimized technique, the risk of complications is reduced to a minimum, which improves the patient’s quality of life in the postoperative period.

***Key words:*** *impacted third molars, extraction wounds, wound healing*

**REVIEV**

***Shamszoda H.A., Nabiev Z.N., Rahmatova R.A., Giesov H.A.***

**SOME ASPECTS OF COGNITIVE DISORDERS DUE TO CRANIO-BRAIN INJURY**

The article presents the results of the analysis of the data of modern world literature on some aspects of the diagnosis of cognitive impairment after traumatic brain injury. It has been proven that with mild TBI, the consequences can manifest themselves within a few months or years - the so-called post-traumatic syndrome, mental or physical abilities are reduced to a certain extent, which can lead to professional maladaptation and burnout.

The identification of such changes makes it possible to predict the course of a traumatic brain disease in this category of patients, to establish further professional adaptation, and to plan adequate rehabilitation to improve the quality of life of victims of TBI.

***Key words:*** *trauma, TBI, bruises, cognitive impairment, brain*

**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Kholikova N.N., Akhmedov F.S., Zoidboeva N.Z., Sangova F.***

**CLINICAL CASE OF PULMONARY ENDOMETRIOSIS**

The article considers a clinical case of pulmonary endometriosis in a patient of reproductive age. The difficulties of diagnosing extragenital endometriosis, in a specific case of endometriosis of the respiratory organs, the need for an individual approach in the tactics of a practicing physician in managing patients with spontaneous hemothoraces and attacks of hemoptysis are presented. This clinical example is presented for pulmonologists, general practitioners in the aspect of increasing their attention to the increasing cases of extragenital endometriosis in the Republic of Tajikistan.

***Key words:*** *endometriosis, extragenital endometriosis, pulmonary endometriosis, hemothorax, hemoptysis, women of reproductive age*

**3-2024**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Abdulloev S.Kh., Saraev A.R., Makhmadzoda F.I., Karimov P.Sh., Dodokhodzhaev A.A.***

**DIFFERENTIATED SURGICAL APPROACH IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH VOLVULUS OF THE SIGMOID COLON**

**Aim.** Improving the results of treatment of patients with sigmoid volvulus using a differentiated approach in choosing the method of surgical intervention.

**Material and methods.** The results of treatment of 112 patients with sigmoid volvulus were analyzed. All patients underwent radical surgery (resection of the sigmoid colon) on an urgent order; the patients were divided into 3 groups: group 1 - 43 patients that underwent a Y-shaped anastomosis with a colostomy after resection of the sigmoid colon, group 2 - 27 patients who had a end-to-end anastomosis, group 3, 42 patients who underwent end colostomy. The results of surgical treatment of patients using various methods were analyzed in accordance with demographic and morphological characteristics, postoperative complications in groups.

**Results.** In the group of patients with a Y-shaped anastomosis with a colostomy, better results were noted in terms of the non-traumatic nature of the second stage of surgery, minimizing the development of adhesive intestinal obstruction in the long-term period, compared to the group with an end colostomy.

**Conclusion.** The use of a technique for resection of the sigmoid colon with the imposition of a Y-shaped anastomosis with a colostomy creates conditions for performing an easy-to-perform restorative stage of surgical intervention from access to the stoma area, and reduces the risk of developing early and late postoperative complications.

***Key words:*** *intestinal volvulus, intestinal resection, interintestinal anastomosis, colostomy*

***Gulomova M.O.,*** ***Davlyatova D.D.,******Niyazova M.A.***

**ASSESSMENT OF THE VOLUME OF MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED BY FAMILY DOCTORS IN RURAL AREAS**

**Aim.** To assess the volume of medical care provided by family doctors in rural areas.

**Material and methods**. The volume of medical care provided by family doctors in rural areas was studied, the incidence rate identified by family doctors for the period 2020-2021 in the rural health center (former rural medical outpatient clinic) of the Varzob district, serving 143909 (1,7) population, was analyzed.

**Results.** When analyzing morbidity, it is noteworthy that, in general, in 2020, compared to 2021, there was a decrease in both the overall morbidity rate according to visits registered by family doctors and the primary morbidity rate from 6638,6 to 6613,7. This can be explained by the more efficient organization of the work of family doctors: an increase in active visits, the organization of home hospitals, and preventive work among the population, including medical examination of the population.

**Conclusion.** Regardless of geographical, economic, social, cultural, organizational or linguistic barriers, health services were freely accessible to the population for medical care.

***Key words:*** *the household physician, rural population, disease, rural centre of the health*

***Dzhabborov N.Kh., Muradov A.M., Saydulloev L.***

**ELIMINATION AND DETOXIFICATION OF UROSEPSIS MARKERS**

**WITH A COMBINATION OF PLASMAPHORESIS AND INDIRECT ELETROCHEMICAL OXIDATION OF PLASMA, HEMODIAFILTRATION**

**AND SELECTIVE HEMOSORBTION**

***Zakirova K.A., Radzhabzoda A.S., Makhmudova P.U., Makhmudova R.U.***

**EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION A NEW TECHNOLOGY OF USING CAD - ULTRAPORTABLE X-RAYDEVICES FOR EARLY DETECTION OF TUBERCULOSIS**

**Aim.** to study the effectiveness of early detection of TB with new technology of digital X-ray fluorography devices, and comparison with bacteriological analysis, for the first quarter of 2024.

**Material and methods.** study of the results based on the submitted reports and accounting documentation of State Institution “Centers for Protection of the Population from Tuberculosis” examined with the new technology of digital X-ray fluorographic devices from the “risk group” for TB of the rural population (in the regions of Rudaki, Rasht, Matchinsky, Penjikentsky, Khurosonsky, J. Balkhi and Dangara). An analysis of the effectiveness of early detection of tuberculosis was conducted in the seven above-mentioned rural areas.

**Results.** In total, in the first quarter of 2024, using the new technology of digital X-ray fluorographic devices, 11342 people from the “risk group” for TB among the rural population were examined, of which 322 (2,8%) were suspected of having TB, and further examination confirmed the diagnosis of tuberculosis in 41 (12,7%) patients. During a bacteriological examination of 41 TB patients, 27 (65,9%) patients were diagnosed TB with destruction of lung tissue and the release of Mycobacterium TB, which indicates a late diagnosis of TB among the risk group of the rural population, and in only 14 (34,1%) patients with TB detected in a timely manner without decay of lung tissue and bacterial excretion.

**Conclusion.** The conducted study indicates an unfavorable epidemiological situation with TB among the population from the “risk group” in the studied areas.

**Key words:** *new technologies, digital X-ray fluorography, early detection of TB among the “risk group”.*

***Zarqua N.E., Kumykov A.A., Akimov V.P., Trunin E.M., Krivov A.P., Mukhiddinov N.D.***

**MECHANICAL JAUNDICE AFTER LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY AT THE OUTPATIENT STAGE OF TREATMENT AND DURING THE REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS**

**Aim.** To improve the results of treatment of patients with obstructive jaundice after laparoscopic cholecystectomy, after discharge to outpatient treatment and in the immediate period using transluminal endoscopic and traditional surgical technologies.

**Material and methods.** We observed 89 patients with obstructive jaundice in the first 100 days after planned laparoscopic cholecystectomy, who underwent clinical and biochemical blood tests, ultrasound, and FGDS.

**Results.** All patients experienced an attack of hepatic colic, with the development of obstructive jaundice. 39 (43,8%) patients with choledocholithiasis and obstructive jaundice underwent transluminal endoscopic interventions to restore passage. In 4 (4,4%) patients, it was not possible to perform cannulation of the major duodenal papilla due to the localization of the major duodenal papilla in the lumen of the duodenal diverticulum. 22 (24,7%) patients underwent percutaneous transhepatic drainage of intrahepatic ducts. In 24 (21,4%) patients, bile passage was restored through transluminal endoscopic interventions.

**Conclusion.** Surgical tactics in patients with hepaticocholedochal strictures, due to the high risk of developing liver failure and other complications, imply a staged treatment. Reconstructive interventions are carried out after the elimination of jaundice and normalization of liver functions through the formation of a hepaticojejunostomy on a Roux-enhanced loop.

***Key words****: choledocholithiasis, cicatricial strictures of the bile ducts, diagnosis, therapeutic tactics*

***Zoidova F.M., Shukurova S.M., Kurbonova F.U., Goibnazarov A.A., Abdukodirova Sh.M.***

**IMMUNO-INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATIC DISEASES: MORPHOFUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN THE HEART AND THEIR CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

**Aim.** To study the morphofunctional characteristics of the heart in patients with immuno-inflammatory rheumatic diseases using transthoracic echocardiography.

**Material and methods.** The study included 118 patients with confirmed immuno-inflammatory rheumatic diseases, of which 44 had systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), 16 had systemic sclerosis (SSc), and 58 had rheumatoid arthritis (RA). The control group consisted of 118 healthy individuals matched by age and sex, who visited the “Istiqlol” Health Complex from 2021 to 2024. All study participants underwent transthoracic echocardiographic examination.

**Results.** The echocardiographic analysis showed statistically significant changes in patients with rheumatic diseases compared to the control group: an increase in the end-diastolic and end-systolic dimensions of the left ventricle, as well as an increase in the size of the right atrium; more pronounced dilation of the inferior vena cava; increased systolic pressure in the pulmonary artery; decreased systolic excursion of the tricuspid annular plane and systolic velocity of the right ventricular myocardium. The echocardiographic data analysis revealed similar changes indicating the presence of cardiac dysfunction in patients with SLE, RA, and SSc. However, some differences were found: patients with SSc showed a more pronounced increase in systolic pressure in the pulmonary artery, which may indicate the presence of pulmonary hypertension; the diameter of the left atrium in patients with RA did not differ from the control group.

**Conclusion.** Patients with immuno-inflammatory rheumatic diseases have an increased cardiovascular risk and the likelihood of developing irreversible cardiovascular complications. This underscores the need for high vigilance among practicing physicians, as “silent” changes in the heart can occur, affecting the overall prognosis of these patients. Transthoracic echocardiography is a safe and accessible tool that allows for the early detection of structural pathologies and the development of adequate treatment strategies.

***Key words:****rheumatic diseases (RD), systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), systemic sclerosis (SSc), rheumatoid arthritis (RA), echocardiography (EchoCG)*

***Mukhamedova U.M., Muradov A.M., Rustamova M.S., Shumilina О.V.***

**SYSTOLIC DYSFUNCTION OF THE LEFT VENTRICLE IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE III CARDIO-RENAL SYNDROME**

**Aim.** To study the systolic function of the left ventricle in patients with type III cardiorenal syndrome, depending on the severity of the disease.

**Material and methods.** Studies were conducted on 30 practically healthy women of childbearing age (1st control group); 50 patients with type III cardio-renal syndrome - 2nd main group. The patients of the main group were conditionally divided into subgroups based on the severity score and prognosis: 2.1 subgroup - 13 (26,0%) with moderate severe condition, 2.2 subgroup – 26 (52,0%) with severe condition and 2.3 subgroup -11 (22,0%) with extremely severe condition.

For determination of the structural and functional parameters of the left ventricle, electrocardiography and echocardiography were performed. The volume of the left ventricle cavity in diastole and systole was calculated - end-diastolic and end-systolic volumes, end-diastolic and systolic sizes - according to the generally accepted method, the systolic function of the left ventricle was determined by the ejection fraction of the left ventricle (according to Simpson) and stroke volume.

**Results.** The conducted studies indicate the presence of systolic myocardial dysfunction of the left ventricle and the development of heart failure of varying severity in all patients with type III cardio-renal syndrome. In the case of moderate severity of the course in 1.1 and 2.1 subgroups, there is a tendency for it to decrease to the lower limits of the norm of the ejection fraction and is maintained due to compensatory mechanisms, in 1.2, 2.2 with severe and 1.3, 2.3 subgroups with extremely severe course, severe cardiovascular failure progresses as the severity of cardiorenal syndrome type III increases**.**

**Conclusion.** In patients with cardiorenal syndrome type III, remodeling of the left ventricle of the heart occurs, progressing as the severity of the pathology increases, subsequently causing the development of systolic and diastolic dysfunction.

***Key words:*** *type III cardio-renal syndrome, acute renal injury, cardiac remodeling, systolic and diastolic dysfunction*

***Mukhiddinov N.D.,*** ***Abdullozoda F.A., Boltuev K.H., Ruziboyzoda K.R.***

**ENDOVIDEOLAPAROSCOPIC HERNIA CORRECTION ESOPHAGUEAL HOLE OF DIAPHRAGM**

**Aim.** To evaluate the role of endovideolaparoscopy in the surgical correction of hiatal hernia using a composite mesh prosthesis.

**Material and methods**. The results of complex diagnostics and surgical correction of 140 (100%) patients with hiatal hernia are analyzed, which were divided into two groups: the 1st (retrospective) control group, in which 67 (47.9%) patients were included, and well-known open surgical, traditional interventions were performed, and the 2nd (prospective) main group, in which included 73 (52.1%) patients and for whose treatment a developed method of videolaparoscopic correction of hiatal hernia was performed. Recurrent hiatal hernia occurred in 21 (15.0%) cases. In 95 (67.9%) cases, there was a small hernia size, large ones were detected in 34 (24.3%) patients, and giant hernias were detected in 11 (7.8%) cases.

**Results.** In 68 (93.2%) cases, various versions of videolaparoscopic fundoplication with posterior crurorrhaphy were performed in patients of the main group; only in 5 (6.8%) cases, according to strict indications, laparotomy and Nissen fundoplication in a clinical modification with posterior crurorrhaphy were performed. In order to prevent the risk of developing a recurrent hernia, in 30 (41.1%) cases, the method of video laparoscopic fundoplication according to Nissen with posterior crurorrhaphy, developed by us in the clinic, was performed. In the long-term period, no relapse of the disease was observed in patients of the main group. Whereas in patients in the control group, recurrence of hiatal hernia occurred in 8 (15.3%) cases.

**Conclusion.** An alternative surgical method for the treatment of hiatal hernia is to combine videolaparoscopic fundoplication with posterior crurorrhaphy, additionally using a composite mesh prosthesis in a clinical modification, which is justified to prevent relapse and reduce the incidence of postoperative complications.

***Key words****: hiatal hernia, endovideolaparoscopic correction, composite mesh prosthesis*

***Obidov S.A., Olimov A.M., Ismoilov A.A.***

**ASSOCIATED ESTIMATION THE DEGREE CARIES ACTIVITY FROM CLINICAL FORM OF CONGENITAL UNJOINING LIP AND PALATE**

**Aim.** Determination of the possible reasons of the origin tooth decay beside children with temporary and removable occlusion correlation in depending of clinical form congenital unjoining lip and palate.

**Material and methods.** In the study by length of 6 months have took part 75 children with different clinical forms innate unjoining lip and palate at the age from 5 to 12 years. Beside all examined children discovered different dentistry pathology of cariesology and parodontology natures. In depending of clinical forms of innate pathology maxilla-facial area and activities of the carious defeat examined children were divided into 4 groups: 1-st group - with insulated unjoining of upper lip, I and III degree activities of the carious defeat; 2-nd group - with insulated unjoining of soft palate, I and III degree of activities of the carious defeat; 3-d group - with insulated unjoining of soft and hard palates, II and III degree of activities of the carious defeat; 4-th group - with end-to-end unjoining upper lip, soft and hard palates, I and III degree of activities of the carious defeat. The caries intensity beside children with innate fissure of the lip and the palate defined with using of the standard index of CFMt+kft. Hygiene of oral cavity amongst examined contingent children valued with use the simplified index hygiene of oral cavity. Also defined some physical and chemical parameters of oral liquid: pH, buffer capacity of the mixed saliva.

**Results.** Beside children with insulated unjoining upper lip and soft palate at presence beside them I and II degree activities of the carious defeat was a satisfactory level of hygiene oral cavity, light and average degree of the gingivitis, the small deflection aside tart ambience of oral cavity. Beside children with end-to-end unjoining of the lip and palate, when revealing beside them II and III degree of the activities of carious process fixed unsatisfactory level hygiene of oral cavity, the heavy degree of the gingivitis and unauthentic deflection pH saliva’s in tart side.

**Conclusion.** Beside patient with end-to-end unjoining lip and palates and maximum activity of the carious defeat, buffer system of oral cavity is constantly found in active mode of the operation, that, finally, provides the stability given parameter of the mixed saliva.

***Key words:*** *congenital unjoining, lip, palate, mixed saliva, activity of the carious defeat, hygiene oral cavity*

**REVIEWS**

***Asadov S.U., Shukurova S.M., Kabirzoda R.H., Safaraliev Sh.M.***

**REVASCULARIZATION STRATEGIES IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME IN ASSOCIATION WITH DIABETES MELLITUS**

Patients with diabetes have higher rates of morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular disease and undergo a disproportionate number of coronary interventions compared with the general population. The correct choice of treatment methods is of paramount importance. Treatment strategies include drug therapy and interventional approaches, including coronary artery bypass grafting and percutaneous coronary intervention. The purpose of this review is to summarize new data comparing coronary artery bypass grafting and percutaneous coronary interventions in patients with diabetes and to provide an overview of recent advances in percutaneous interventions to complement optimal medical management of patients with diabetes.

***Key words:*** *acute coronary syndrome (ACS), diabetes mellitus (DM), revascularization, coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG), percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)*

***Mirzoev A.S.***

**FEATURES OF THE POLIO EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

The article presents the results of the analysis of the epidemiological situation since the beginning of registration of polio cases (since 1940) in the Republic of Tajikistan. Specific characteristics of individual cases of the outbreak in the country were studied. A large amount of statistical data was collected that characterize the course of the disease among various population groups. The two most recent outbreaks, which were unique both in terms of the number of cases and the source of infection, are covered in detail. For the first time, an assessment was made of the introduction of a new oral polio vaccine (nOPV2) in response to an outbreak of vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (VDPV2).

***Key words****: poliomyelitis, vaccine-derived poliovirus, nOPV2,* *polio outbreaks, Tajikistan*

***Rakhmatullaeva M.A.***

**COMORBIDITY IN CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE - VENTRICULAR SEPTAL DEFECT**

The review presents the main indexed scales frequently used in practical healthcare and research work to assess comorbidity. The literature review is devoted to the assessment of comorbidity in children suffering from congenital heart disease - ventricular septal defect (VSD). Various scales for assessing comorbid conditions are analyzed, which provide information on the prognosis of the underlying disease in both somatic diseases and surgical pathology. The relationship between most congenital diseases and the presence of concomitant pathology that worsens the course and prognosis of the underlying disease is also traced.

***Key words:*** *comorbidity, children, congenital heart diseases, ventricular septal defect*

**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Karim-zade G.D., Malikov M.Kh., Murodov J.K., Saidov I.S.***

**USE OF INGUINAL FLAP IN AVULSION AMPUTATION OF INDEX FINGER WITH CIRCULAR DEFECT**

The article presents a clinical case of covering a circular defect of the index finger resulting from a traumatic avulsion of the finger using an inguinal flap. The presented case shows the stages of the operation, starting with preoperative marking and cutting out the flap based on knowledge of anatomical landmarks, the method of covering the defect and postoperative results. The inguinal flap remains the flap of choice in emergency surgery for covering extensive defects of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm and hand.

***Key words:*** *hand injury, soft tissue defect, inguinal flap, hand reconstruction*

***Farzonai Ibrokhim, Kholmatov P.K., Kandakov O.K., Dodikhudoev R., Rakhimova S.U., Kholmuratova M.Sh.***

**RARE FORMS OF COMBINED ECHINOCOCCUS**

This article describes rare forms of combined echinococcus in an elderly woman who, for a number of reasons, was not diagnosed for long time due to the peculiarities of the course of the development of complications. The stages diagnosis, features of surgical treatment and postoperative are described. The presented clinical case confirms the need for timely diagnosis and treatment of echinococcal cysts.

***Key words:*** *echinоcoccosis, combined echinоcoccus,**rare forms of localization echinococcus, hydatid cyst of abdominal cavity, hydatid cyst of hip, diagnosis, surgical treatment*