**1-2023**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Ashurov G.G., Ismoilov A.A., Karimov S.M., Ismoilov A.A.***

**RANGE OF ABSORBANCES OF THE JAW BONES BESIDE PATIENTS WITH IMPLANTATION’S PROSTHETIC DEVICE DIFFERING EXTENT**

**Aim.** Define the range of absorbance bone tissue beside dentistry patients with implant prosthetic device with differing extent.

**Material and methods.** Beside patient with occlusion defects of small extent after undertaking dental implantations realistically increased importance of investigation factor in nearest (6 months) and remote periods (12 months) of the observation under corresponding of importance 1038 HU and 1138 HU. The track record of absorbance bone tissues beside patient with occlusion defects of average extent is indicative increase the under-investigation value on 6- and 12-months x-ray’s observations (to corresponding importance of 827 HU and 982 HU).

**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 complaint (on average 2 complaints per case). At remote periods of the observation beside all patient with occlusional defects of big extent x-ray density bone tissues, surrounding implants, at the average increased to importance of 518 HU in contrast with source importance before implastuction (145 HU).

**Conclusion.** After operation of the installation of dental implants minimum importance x-ray density bone tissue, surrounding implants, on CT-picture was situated within the range of from 55 HU to 2150 HU (source importance of the under-investigation factors has formed accordingly 35 HU and 550 HU). Fluctuations maximum x-ray density after dental implastuction was at the average found within the range from 500 HU to 2600 HU under source importance 250 HU and 1650 HU.

***Key words:*** *jaw, absorbance, prosthetic device, dental implant, orthopedic design, occlusion defect*

***Gaibov A.Dzh., Abdullozoda Dzh.A., Safarzoda A.M., Samadov A.Kh.***

**THE STUDY OF THE FEATURES OF CYTOMEGALOVIRUS AND BACTERIAL INFECTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN NEED OF TRANSPLANTATION**

**Aim.**To study the characteristic features and structure of the cytomegalovirus (CMV) and other bacterial infections in patients prior and after kidney transplantation with an analysis of their serological status.

**Materials and methods.**From 2016 to 2022 was retrospective analysis of frequency and founding of CMV and bacterial infection in recipients in Republic clinical hospital of Dangara and 100 (80,6%) and city medical center named by K. Ahmedov - 24 (19,4%). There were 101(81.4%) men and 23(18,6%) women.

**Results.**In recipients, seronegative results were found in 56 (45%) cases and seropositive in 68 (55%). The seropositive group consisted of 2/3 of the examined recipients, 27 (21,7%) of them presented a group with an average risk of developing post-transplant complications caused by the dominant CMVI pathogen, but mortality was higher in the group with a high risk of developing complications (n ​​= 2; 1,21%). The majority (n=101; 81,4%) of recipients were males. Infectious contamination of urine was detected in 42 (33,8%) of urine cultures.

**Conclusion.** The serological marker of CMVI is the IgG titer. Due to the high mortality of recipients, the strategy for preventing viral complications includes in case of D-R- low-risk group, administration of antiviral agents during the first month after transplantation, D+R+ and D-R+ group of medium risk, treatment in for 3 months, and in case of D+R - taking drugs a week before surgery and for 6. Isolated pathogens are sensitive to broad-spectrum antibiotics - 2-3 generation cephalosporins and macrolides.

***Key words:*** *chronic kidney disease, bacterial and cytomegalovirus infection (CMVI)*

***Kamalova S., Azizov Z.A., Kuzieva L.S.***

**ANALYSIS OF SOME ASPECTS OF THE LIFE OF ELDERLY PEOPLE ACCORDING TO THE SRI OF MEDICAL SOCIAL EXPERTISE AND REHABILLITATION OF THE DISABLED**

**Aim**.To analyze the quality of life of older people who are being treated at the Research Institute of Medical and Social Expertise and Rehabilitation of the Disabled by analyzing some aspects of life, developing recommendations.

**Material and methods**. Interviews were conducted with 50 older people using questionnaires developed by us, which made it possible to obtain information about family and family relationships, children, education level, health characteristics, disability group, access to work, pensions, and manifestations of ageism. There were 37 men, 13 women, the duration of the disease was from 4 to 26 years. The largest number of surveyed suffered from various chronic diseases for 5-15 years. 33 had disability, including group 1 - 6, the second - 24, the third group - 3 people. 17 beneficiaries did not have a disability.

**Results.**Beneficiaries living in families have favorable living conditions, there is no feeling of loneliness and neglect on the part of children (ageism), which is evidence of still preserved national traditions. Some manifestations of ageism exist in society, which is the cause of social exclusion.

For most beneficiaries, the main income is a pension, although 56% of them had a strong desire to work, however, they were not hired because of their age, which is a violation of the rights of older people (age discrimination).

All patients were satisfied with the services provided at the Institute. The disadvantage of the services received at the research institutes is the lack of narrow specialists, such as an endocrinologist, a neurologist, a psychologist.

**Conclusion.** The main problems of disabled people in obtaining specialized assistance in research institutes are the difficulties in obtaining advice from narrow specialists. There are also problems with employment after retirement. This attitude of employers violates the rights of pensioners and disabled people of groups 2 and 3, which is a manifestation of ageism.

***Key words:*** *elderly person, family and family relations, access to work, medical and social assistance, ageism*

***MezhevikinaV.M., LazarevV.V., ZhirkovaY.V.***

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HEMOSTASIS SYSTEM AND ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING IT DURING PERIOPERATIVE USE OF FRESH FROZEN PLASMA IN CHILDREN DURING THE FIRST MONTHS OF LIFE**

**Aim.**To evaluate the effect of fresh frozen plasma transfusion on the hemostasis system in children in the first months of life who undergo surgical interventions.

**Material and methods.**156 patients (median age 49 (32.5; 74) days) who underwent elective surgical interventions were divided into 2 groups: group 1 (comparison) - 85 children who did not receive FFP transfusion; group 2 (main) - 71 children who received FFP transfusion.

We compared the percentage of blood loss, the length of stay in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), the frequency of pulmonary or gastric bleeding in the perioperative period, as well as the frequency of mechanical ventilation before and after the operation. We studied the dynamics of the parameters of the general blood test, the parameters of the hemostasis system and thromboelastographic (TEG).

**Results.**It has been established that in the postoperative period during planned surgical interventions, the hemostasis system of patients in comparison with the preoperative period changes in most cases towards an increase in coagulation properties, which is explained by the effect of surgical trauma, blood loss and anesthesia on the child's body, as well as the use of hemostatic drugs and FFP infusion. At the same time, there were no statistically significant differences in TEG parameters between groups depending on FFP transfusion.

**Conclusion.**The data obtained confirm the justification for the use of FFP in children in the first months of life with surgical pathology. The decision to perform this procedure should be made using an individual approach.

***Key words:*** *newborns, bleeding, fresh frozen plasma, operations, hemostasis*

***Roitman E.I., Larina N.G., Miroshnichenko O.M., Pogrebnyak L.N., Secheneva L.V.***

**POSSIBILITIES OF CHANGING THE LIFESTYLE OF ADOLESCENTS WITH CONSTITUTIONALLY EXOGENOUS OBESITY IN THE DYNAMICS OF SANATORIUM TREATMENT**

**Aim.**Study the possibilities and effectiveness of rehabilitation of adolescents with constitutionally exogenous obesity according to the rehabilitation educational program "School of an overweight child" in the dynamics of sanatorium treatment.

**Materials and methods.** According to the program "School of an overweight child", 153 adolescents with I-III degree obesity, aged 10 to 17 years were examined: group I - 83 adolescents with obesity, who underwent rehabilitation; group II - 70 adolescents with obesity, who did not participate in the rehabilitation program; control group – 52 healthy adolescents. Anthropometry was assessed (height, body weight, body fat percentage, body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, hip circumference; as well as laboratory and instrumental examinations, psychological and nutritional status, motor activity before and 21 days after rehabilitation in a sanatorium.

**Results**. The possibilities and effectiveness of the program in terms of weight loss and BMI, improvement of psychological status, diastolic and endothelial function, normalization of lipid and carbohydrate metabolism in adolescents with constitutionally exogenous obesity are shown.

**Conclusion.** The implementation of the rehabilitation educational program "School of an overweight child" in a sanatorium allows you to teach a child and his parents the right healthy lifestyle, which will undoubtedly have a significant positive prognostic effect on the possible development of cardio-metabolic changes and prevent cardiovascular disasters in the future and generally improve the quality of life.

***Key words:*** *adolescents, obesity, metabolic syndrome, rehabilitation, sanatorium, heart remodeling, endothelial dysfunction*

***Pirov U.M., Razzokov A.A.***

**LONG-TERM RESULTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF UNSTABLE UNCOMPLICATED VERTEBRAL FRACTURES**

**Aim.**Improving the results of surgical treatment of unstable uncomplicated vertebral fractures.

**Material and methods.**The results of treatment were analyzed in 237 patients with unstable uncomplicated spinal fractures aged 18 to 74 years, treated using the method of posterior transpedicular spondylodesis. Among them, 72,6% were males, and 27,4% were women. Patients were divided into two groups: the main group (treated with the proposed approaches) -51,9% and the control group-treated with traditional approaches) – 48,1%. The results of treatment were assessed using the developed scale.

**Results.** Long-term results from 1 to 8 years according to the proposed method were evaluated in 187 (78,6%) patients. The arithmetic mean sum of points in the main group was 95,5±0,4 points, in the control group – 88,7±0,7 points (p<0,05), i.e., in the main group, the results of treatment were statistically significantly better compared to the control group.

**Conclusion**. The results of the study revealed a pronounced correlation of the outcomes of the discussed damage from the implemented tactics of posterior transpedicular fixation. The implementation of the operation on the proposed approaches in the main group contributed to a statistically significant increase in the proportion of good results and quality of life of patients.

***Key words****: unstable uncomplicated spinal fractures, posterior transpedicular spondylodesis, long-term results of treatment of unstable uncomplicated spinal fractures*

***Rakhmatulloev Kh.***

**NATURE OF ANTIARRHYTHMIC AND ANTIAGREGGANT THERAPY FOR ATRIAL FIBRILLATION IN OUTPATIENT CONDITIONS**

**Aim.**To study the nature of antiarrhythmic and antiplatelet therapy, considering undesirable risks in real clinical practice in patients with atrial fibrillation.

**Material and methods.** The material for the study was 85 patients with AF mean age 66 years (62,0-74,0), women - 32 (37,6%), men - 53 (62,4%), who were on outpatient treatment at the doctor- cardiologist NMC "Shifobakhsh", who were previously treated in the cardiology and therapeutic departments. For patients observed in the clinic, the risk of thromboembolic complications was calculated according to the CHA2DS2-Vasc scale, the risk of hemorrhagic complications, assessed by the HAS-BLED scale.

**Results.** Most of the 56 (65,9%) observed patients had a permanent form of AF, and 10 (11,8%) had a new onset and 12 (14,1%) a persistent variant. Arterial hypertension (AH) and coronary heart disease (CHD) accompanied AF with a frequency of 72 (84,7%), and 13 (15,3%) had other cardiac and non-cardiac causes. Patients with AF with AH 72 (84,7%), who were in the age group of 65-75 years 44 (51,8%) and had cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in association with the female sex 38 (44,8%). The most common risk factors for hemorrhagic complications according to the HAS-BLED scale are arterial hypertension above 165 mm. rt. article 72 (84,7%) and age 65 and over 60 (70,6%).

**Conclusion.**An analysis of the nature of therapy in patients with AF showed that the use of DOACs in patients with AF in real clinical practice wants to be better. The underperforming use of anticoagulants is due to several factors, among which doctors' low knowledge and high fear of side effects. At the same time, the pharmacological control of heart rate is mainly represented by beta-blockers and digoxin.

***Key words:*** *atrial fibrillation (AF), direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs), thromboembolic and hemorrhagic risks, antiarrhythmic therapy, INRR*

***Safarova Z.R.***

**MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE HEALTH OF PREGNANT WOMEN AFTER IVF**

**Aim**. To study the medical and social aspects of the health of women whose pregnancy occurred because of IVF, and to identify factors affecting them.

**Material and methods**.A retrospective study of 64 birth histories of women who underwent IVF.

**Results.**Pregnant women after IVF are represented mainly by urban residents of active reproductive age, multi-pregnant women, suffering from a burdened gynecological history, a long period of primary infertility, and having a complicated pregnancy. An analysis of medical records indicated inadequate antenatal care: 27 (45%) pregnant women after IVF were not registered and were not observed by an obstetrician-gynecologist at the Reproductive Health Centers, 33 (55%) visited primary health care workers no more than 4 5 times.

**Conclusions.** All pregnant women who have undergone IVF treatment for infertility should be at high perinatal risk and need an individual approach to pregnancy and childbirth, which will contribute to a favorable perinatal outcome.

***Key words:*** *IVF, medical and social aspects,pregnancy*

***Sochaev O.A.***

**CUSTOM ABUTMENT WITH ANTIROTATION PLUG**

**Aim.**To evaluate the effectiveness of using an individual abutment with an anti-rotation plug in preventing loosening of the abutment fixing screw.

**Material and methods.**This study included 130 patients who applied to the Chair of Prosthetic Dentistry of the State Educational Establishment «Avicenna Tajik State Medical University» and «Eurodent» dental clinic for dental implantation. Patients were divided into two groups: main and control. The main group – 60 patients (33 Females, 27 males) and the control group – 70 patients (39 females, 31 males) aged 19 to 61 years with a diagnosis of secondary partial edentulous. During prosthetics in patients of the main group, individual abutments with an anti-rotation plug were used. For patients in the control group, standard abutments were used for prosthetics.

**Results**. By the end of the study, in the main group, in the projection of artificial crowns on dental implants, there were no clinical and radiological signs of loosening of the fixing screw of the abutment. In the control group, the loosening of the abutment screw was detected in the projection of 6 artificial crowns on dental implants, which accounted for 7,3% of the total.

**Conclusion.**Based on the data obtained, the effectiveness of a custom abutment with anti-rotation plug, in preventing loosening of the abutment fixing screw is reasonable.

***Key words:*** *abutment screw loosening, custom abutment, dental implants*

***Sultanov M.Sh., Zaripov A.R., Khafizov A.A., Sultanov Sh.R.***

**USING AXIOGRAPHY IN PROSTHETIC PATIENTS WITH COMPLETE JAW DENTITY WITH NON-REMOVABLE ORTHOPEDIC STRUCTURES ON DENTAL IMPLANTS**

**Aim.**Possibilities of axiography in patients with edentulous jaws, prosthetic orthopedic structures on dental implants.

**Material and methods.**As part of a clinical study, 90 patients with complete edentulous jaws aged 47-64 years were examined, which were divided into 2 groups: I-st - 30 people, prosthetics were performed according to the generally accepted method (without axiography and KAVO Protar7 articulator); II-nd - 60 people, orthopedic prosthetics was carried out on dental implants according to an optimized technique using axiography and a KAVO Protar7 articulator with the possibility of its individual adjustment according to the analysis of articulation data obtained using axiography. The studies were carried out for 36 months.

**Results.**During the examination, 12 (40%) people of group I revealed the following combined complications: chips and mechanical damage - 9 (30,0% of the total), muscle-pain dysfunctions (MBD) - 7 (23,3%), temporomandibular joint dysfunction (TMJ) - 6 (20,0%), overbite - 6 (20,0%), underbite - 2 (6,7%). Axiography data for group II show the presence of combined complications in 7 (11,6%) people: chips and mechanical damage - 2 (3,6% of their total number), MBD - 2 (3,6%), TMJ dysfunction - 3 (5,4%), overbite - 3 (5,4%), underbite - 1 (1,8%).

A comparative analysis of the results of groups I and II obtained during the study showed: the number of chips and mechanical damage decreased by 8.3 times, MBD - by 3,3 times, TMDJ - by 3,7 times, the number of overestimations and underestimations of the bite height also decreased by 3,7 and 1,9 times - respectively.

**Conclusion.**The conducted study shows the effectiveness of adapting axiography as an additional diagnostic method in the process of prosthetics with fixed structures on dental implants for patients with completely edentulous jaws.

***Key words****:axiography, jaw adentia, prosthetics on dental implants*

***KhafizovaG.A., RasulovN.A., KakharovM.A., NazarovH.Sh.,SultonovB.J.***

**THE CHOICE OF SURGICAL TREATMENT TACTICS IN PATIENTS WITH PERFORATIVE GASTRODUODENAL ULCERS**

**Aim.**To improve the results of surgical treatment of patients with perforated gastroduodenal ulcers (PGDU).

**Material and methods.** The results of diagnosis and treatment of 190 patients with PGDU for the period 2017-2022 are presented.

The age of the patients ranged from 18 to 69 years. There were 70 women (36,8%), 120 men (63,2%). Patients with late (more than 6 hours from the onset of the disease) seeking medical help prevailed, which amounted to 120 (63,2%) cases. In 169 (88,9%) cases, the perforating hole (PH) was localized on the anterior wall of the duodenal bulb.

**Results.** In the presence of an adhesive process in the upper floor of the abdominal cavity, in which laparoscopic manipulations cannot be performed, the presence of purulent peritonitis, localization of PH along the posterior wall of the stomach and duodenum, the operation of choice was the traditional open suturing of perforated ulcers (n=46). Excision of the ulcer with pyloroplasty (n=24) was performed in the presence of a large PH (10 mm) with pronounced periulcerogenic inflammation. Gastric resection (n=12) was performed in patients with a combination of PGDU with penetration or pyloroduodenostenosis, suspected malignancy of gastric ulcers, as well as in the case of perforation of a giant ulcer with the impossibility of suturing the perforating hole. Laparoscopic suturing (n=100) was performed in patients with a small PH (no more than 10 mm) and a minimally infiltrated edge. Laparoscopically assisted suturing was performed with a large size (more than 10 mm) (n=3) and difficulty in suturing due to the presence of more pronounced infiltrated edges (n=5).

Postoperative complications occurred in 15 (7,9%) patients, which, according to the literature, is up to 19% of cases, and in severe cases this figure reaches 40%.

Fatal outcome occurred in 3 (1,6%) cases, the cause of which was pulmonary embolism (PE) (n=1) and widespread purulent peritonitis, causing multiple organ failure (n=2).

**Conclusion.** An individual approach to choosing the method of surgery in patients with PGDU makes it possible to reduce the frequency of postoperative purulent-inflammatory complications and, thereby, improve the results of surgical treatment of this contingent of patients. The use of minimally invasive technology (in the absence of contraindications to their use) is the method of choice in the treatment of PGDU, which promotes early recovery of patients' ability to work and reduces their hospital stay.

***Key words:*** *perforation, gastroduodenal ulcer, laparoscopic suturing, periulceral inflammation*

***Shukurova S.M., Radzhabova G.M.***

**GENDER-AGE DIMORPHISM OF COMORBID PATHOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**

**Aim.**To study the character and frequency of comorbid pathology in patients with acute myocardial infarction depending on gender and age at the hospital stage.

**Material and methods.** The material for the study was 160 patients diagnosed with AMI who were admitted to the cardiac intensive care unit for the period 2018-2019. Of these, 58 (36,3%) women and 102 (64,7%) men. All patients underwent a complete clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination. In all patients, the level of the Charlson comorbidity index was calculated.

**Results.** When comparing the studied groups, it was noted that men were younger than women with a low BMI of 27,1 versus 29,9 kg/m2, respectively. The top three among the concomitant conditions of MI (n=160) include AH – 86,9%, type 2 diabetes – 33,8% and CKD - ​​but there are differences depending on age and gender. The calculation of comorbidity in the group established a high frequency of the average level of comorbidity – 63,8% among women and 69,6% in men.

**Conclusions.**Thus, the number of concomitant conditions is directly proportional to age, and has sexual dimorphism. In our studies, older females were more likely to have multiple comorbidities compared to middle-aged males.

***Key words:*** *acute myocardial infarction (AMI), comorbidity, gender, age, Charlson comorbidity index*

***Yunusova D.Z.***

**ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF MEDICAL SERVICES AT THE STAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INNOVATIVE MODEL OF THE SYSTEM OF PERINATAL REFERRALS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF PILOT REGIONS)**

**Aim.**To evaluate the existing mechanism of perinatal referrals between medical institutions of different levels and develop proposals for improving the quality of medical services in the region.

**Material and methods.** Mapping of 10 rural maternity hospitals of the 1st and 2nd levels was carried out in the pilot districts of Faizabad, Rasht and Shamsiddin Shokhin, 120 mothers and 194 medical workers were interviewed.

**Results.** The problems of routing pregnant women, women in childbirth and mothers to a higher level of medical services provision have been identified. Most of the residents arrived at the hospital for childbirth accompanied by relatives, more than 1/3 spent more than one hour on the road to the maternity hospital, almost every second patient did not receive an explanation from the health worker on a reason for the referral to the hospital; every second health worker uses a telephone messaging for emergency referrals and provides postpartum women with a return referral form to primary care for postpartum care; Practically in all institutions, defects in the execution of medical documentation were revealed, and cases of referrals of patients are rarely discussed.

**Conclusion.** The development and implementation of an electronic perinatal registry will allow monitoring the system of referrals/referrals and interaction between institutions. Conduct training for specialists from pilot districts and train a team of specialists from the National Reproductive Health Center on the use of the electronic perinatal register and mobile application.

***Key words:*** *quality of medical services, system, innovation, direction, mapping, interviewing, regionalization*

**REVIEWS**

***1Zarqua N.E., 1Pavlov A.V., 1Akimov V.P., 2Mukhiddinov N.D., 1Savin A.S., 1Shpis P.V.***

**INSTRUMENTAL DIAGNOSIS OF CROHN'S DISEASE**

The review analyzes the possibilities of modern research methods in the diagnosis of Crohn's disease.

***Key words****: Crohn's disease, instrumental diagnostics*

***Komilov T.T.,Radzhabzoda M.E., Rizoev M.M.***

**ACUTE AND CHRONIC KIDNEY INJURY IN PATIENTS AFTER MYOCARDIAL INFRACTION**

This article views the issues of occurrence and development of acute and chronic kidney injury in patients after myocardial infraction, their connection, propagation frequency, common risk factors and sequels.

***Key words:*** *acute kidney injury, myocardial infraction, cardiorenal syndrome, pathogenesis, risk factors*

***Usmonov I.M., Dostiev U.A.***

This review focuses on the epidemiology of acute renal transplant rejection and the risk factors influencing its development. As the analysis of the literature showed, the detection of humoral sensitization before kidney transplantation is important for choosing the most suitable donor and identifying patients at high risk of rejection, as well as for achieving the goal of treatment, which reduces the production of donor-specific antibodies (DSA), which are important for the survival of the allograft.

***Key words:****acute rejection of a kidney transplant, risk factors, donor specific antibodies, sensitization*

**2-2023**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Abdullozoda S.M., Usmanova G.M., Kobilov K.K., Umarova Z.A.***

**FEATURES OF THYROID HORMONE METABOLISM IN OBESITY**

**Aim.** To study the metabolism of thyroid hormones in obesity (OB).

**Material and methods.** The content of thyroid hormones in 550 people aged 18-84 years with different body mass index (BMI) was studied. There were 221 men (40,2%), women - 329 (59,8%). The average age of the surveyed was 42,2±0,6 years. Normal BMI had б252 people, overweight - 135, OB 1, 2 and 3 degrees - 89, 60 and 14 people, respectively.

The content of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4) in venous blood serum was determined by enzyme immunoassay.

**Results.** Persons with elevated levels of TSH (81,3±18,6 kg) and T4 (92,2±18,1 kg) had a higher body weight compared to those examined with normal levels of these hormones (72,4±15,3 kg and 76,4±13,3 kg, respectively) (p<0,001). Persons with excess T3 content (68,6±13,5 kg) had less body weight compared to respondents with its normal content (73,9±16,2 kg) (p<0,001). With an increase in body weight, there was a proportional increase in the concentration of TSH and T4 and a decrease in the content of T3 in the blood serum. In addition, in men, as BMI increased to 40,0 kg/m2, there was a significant decrease in the level of T3 (up to 1,3 ± 0,3 nmol/l), and with OB grade 3 (2,08 ± 0,2 nmol/l k) the level of this hormone had no significant difference compared to men with normal BMI (3,0±0,2 nmol/l) (p>0,05). Also characteristic of the examined cohort was only a significant difference in the level of T3 in men (3,0±0,2 nmol/l) and women (2,7±0,1 nmol/l) without overweight (p<0,05). In other cases, there were no significant differences in the content of thyroid hormones in both sexes depending on BMI.

Body mass index, waist circumference, hips and waist / hip index had a direct correlation with hormonal imbalance towards an increase in TSH, T4 and a decrease in T3.

**Conclusion.** An increase in body weight is associated with thyroid dysfunction in the form of an increase in the level of thy­roid-stimulating hormone and thyroxine against the background of a decrease in triiodothyronine. Among the examined cohort of patients, a direct correlation was found between the level of thyroid hormones and body mass index, waist circumference, hip circumference, and waist/hip index. The data obtained confirm the need to introduce mandatory correction of hypothyroidism into a comprehensive program for the treatment of obesity.

***Key words:*** *obesity, overweight, thyroid hormone, triiodothyronine, thyroxine*

***Bokiev F.B.***

**PLACING THE MESH PROSTHESIS BY THE INLAY METHOD IN CORRECTION OF GIANT VENTAL HERNIAS**

**Aim.** Improving the results of surgical treatment of giant ventral hernias by placing a mesh prosthesis according to the inlay method.

**Material and methods.** We studied 17 patients with giant ventral hernias who underwent hernia repair using a synthetic mesh placed in the inlay position. The average age of patients is 45±5,6 years. The duration of hernia carrying is 13±2,4 years. Contributing factors for the formation of hernias were widespread peritonitis (10), total suppuration of the postoperative wound with intestinal eventration and open wound management (3), recurrent hernias with extended defects (4). In 17,6% of patients, concomitant pathology was established, requiring simultaneous performance of simultaneous operations.

All patients underwent general clinical, biochemical blood tests, a study of the parameters of the function of external respiration, radiography of the chest and abdominal cavities, ultrasound, and computed tomography.

**Results.** In the immediate postoperative period, wound suppuration occurred in 5,8% of cases. No relapses were noted within 36 months.

**Conclusion.** Placement of a mesh polymer prosthesis by the inlay method for extended defects of the hernia ring is considered the best reconstruction option, which ensures the strength of the abdominal wall and warns patients against the occurrence of compartment syndrome.

***Key words:*** *chronic kidney disease, bacterial and cytomegalovirus infection (CMVI)*

***Gulshanova S.F., Ismoilov S.S.***

**EARLY DIAGNOSTICS OF ISCHEMIC REPERFUSION INJURY TO THE LIVER TRANSAim.** Early local diagnostics of ischemia-reperfusion damage of the liver graft for timely prevention of early dys­function.

**Material and methods.** The study is based on the examination and treatment of 120 (100%) recipients before and after living donor liver transplantation aged 15 to 67 years, 86 men (72%) and 34 women (28,3%).

Based on the study of venous blood (the recipient's own hepatic vein), the state of energy metabolism, early metab­olism in the transplanted liver fragment was monitored immediately after perfusion of the organ intraoperatively and in the early post-transplantation period.

**Results.** Early graft dysfunction in the first week after transplantation of the right lobe of the liver was observed in 31,6% of cases, the studied laboratory parameters reflected dysfunction of the graft.

A pH deviation above 7,45 occurred in 4 (3,3%) recipients. An increase in the level of transaminases, compared with baseline, was noted on the 7th day, by the second week it was restored to its original values. In the early post-trans­plantation period, the rise of ALT and AST by 3-4 times is the result of massive damage to hepatocytes due to isch­emia-reperfusion injury. Over time, the international normalized ratio decreased in groups with early graft dysfunction. With a reversible form of early graft dysfunction, the variability of the results of the range limit of glutamate up to 22–25 mmol/l, lactate up to 20–25 mmol/l, pyruvate up to 1220 μmol/l was noted, these indicators approached the norm by the end of 2 days after liver transplantation.

**Conclusion.** The use of a catheter installed in the recipient's own hepatic vein allows early local laboratory diag­nostics and continuous monitoring of the functional state of the liver graft intraoperatively and early after surgery. The technique allows to accelerate the diagnosis of ischemia-reperfusion damage of the graft, prophylaxis, as well as timely intensive therapy of recipients depending on the results of the analysis. RDT in the first week after trans­plantation of the right lobe of the liver was observed in 31,6% of cases, in accordance with the laboratory indices reflecting graft dysfunction.

***Key words:*** *diagnosis, ischemia-reperfusion injury, liver transplant, dysfunction*

***Davlyatov S.B., Sulaimonov S.Ch., Rofiev R.R.***

**RESULTS OF CORRECTION OF CONGENITAL PUNCH DEFORMATION IN CHILDREN**

**Aim.** Improving the results of surgical correction of congenital pectus excavatum in children.

**Material and methods.** The results of treatment of 44 children with congenital pectus excavatum at the age of 4-9 years old - 3 (6,8%), 10-14 years old - 16 (36,3%), 14-18 years old - 25 (56,8%) %) of patients. There were 26 (59%) boys and 18 (40,9%) girls. 2nd degree of deformity according to Gizhitskaya was present in 12 (27%) patients, 3rd degree - in 32 (72%) patients.

Standard laboratory (clinical and biochemical) and dynamic instrumental studies (plain radiography, CT scan of the chest, Diplography with the determination of central and pulmonary hemodynamics, spirography, ECG, ultrasound of the heart, liver, and kidneys) were carried out. Depending on the method of thoracoplasty performed, the patients were divided into two groups: group I - 20 (45,5%) children who received nickel-titanium wire-type fixators during thoracoplasty, group II - 24 (54,5%) children who used Nickel-titanium lamellar retainers. In both groups, we used the improved technique for holding the fixator, which we proposed.

**Results.** When using a wire fixator, complications were noted in the form of wound suppuration in 4 (9,1%) children, plate displacement - in one (2,3%) patient, pneumonia with pleurisy - in 2 (4,5%) children. After the expiration of the period, the tissue grew between the wires and the removal of the fixative was a certain difficulty. Two (4,5%) children who underwent thoracoplasty at the age of 8 years underwent repeated correction of chest deformity with shape mem­ory titanium nickelide plates.

Complications in the immediate postoperative period in the second group were noted in one (2,3%) patient in the form of pneumothorax, which was eliminated by puncture of the pleural cavity. In the long-term period, one patient after 1 year showed a slight displacement of the plate, associated with a violation of the regime of physical activity, additional treatment was not required. In all cases, a good cosmetic result was obtained in the main group.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the method of thoracoplasty using a titanium nickelide plate with shape memory is a simple, safe method for correcting pectus excavatum in children.

***Key words:*** *congenital pectus excavatum, chest, childhood, titanium nickelide, surgical treatment*

***Karimov S.M., Imomova F.Z., Amindzhanova Z.R.***

**RESULTS STUDIES OF COMBINED DEFEAT OF THE PULP-PERIODONTAL COMPLEX IN PATIENTS WITH INNERSISTEM’S DISORDERS UNDER THEIR ADRESS**

**Aim.** Study the conditions of the combined defeat of pulp-periodontal complex beside patient with different direction disorders when referencing to specialist.

**Material and methods.** We are organized analysis of the condition of root channel and nearradicular change in 366 teeth beside 265 somatic patients at the age from 20 to 50 years and senior with combined defeats of pulp-periodontal complex. On group accessories the teeth were distributed as follows: incisors of upper jaw - 56; incisors of mandible - 30; premolars of upper jaw - 55; premolars of mandible - 43; molars of upper jaw - 103; molars of mandible - 79. To study the endoperiapical state of the teeth, various methods of X-ray examination were used.

**Results.** Combined pulpal-periapical lesions in patients with multidirectional intersystem disorders are a common endoperiapical pathology and account for at least 50-55% in the structure of dental diseases aged 20 to 50 years and older.

**Conclusion.** Among the examined persons out of 366 teeth, only in 123 (33,6%) the canals were not filled up to the top, in 243 (66,4%) they were filled up to the top. From this it follows that out of 3 teeth, one with poorly sealed canals accounts for 2 with fully sealed ones.

***Key words:*** *pulp-periodontal complex, intersystem disturbance, endoperiapial state*

***Kakharov M.A., Solidzhonova Kh.T., Toshmatov R.A.***

**EFFECTIVENESS OF AREFLEXUAL ROUX-EN-Y BILIODIGESTIVE ANASTOMOSIS IN SURGICAL TREATMENT OF BENIGN DISEASES AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS INJURIES**

**Aim.** To show the effectiveness of reconstruction of the biliary tract by applying Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy (RYHJ) in surgical treatment of patients with benign diseases and extrahepatic bile ducts injuries.

**Material and methods.** We analyzed the results of reconstructive operation of 99 patients with choledocholithiasis (n=70), rupture of echinococcal cyst into the bile ducts (n=3), Mirizzi syndrome (n=5), iatrogenic injury (n=3), bile duct stricture (n=13), biliary fistula (n=5). Among the examined were 62 (62,6%) women and 37 (37,3%) men. The mean age of the patients was 42,5+3,5 years (M+m).

**Results.** All patients were operated. In 13 patients because of adhesive process in mesocolon area was applied the antecolic RYHJ, in 86 patients - retrocolon. The complications in postoperative period were noted in 19 patients. Including intra-abdominal bleeding in 2 (2,02%), bile leakage from the anastomosis area in 13 (13,13%), wound complications in 4 (4,04%) patients. Relaparotomy was performed in 2 patients. All patients were discharged under satisfactory condition. In the late postoperative period, high stricture recurrence of HJA (Bismut I) was observed in 2 (2,02%) cases.

**Conclusion.** . RYHJ is a pathogenetically substantiated operation in benign diseases and extrahepatic bile ducts injuries. The main advantage of this reconstructive operation is a reduction of the intestinal contents reflux into extrahepatic bile ducts, which is the prevention of cholangiogenic infection development and complications which associated with it.

The isoperistaltic nature of superimposed anastomosis helps to reduce the suture failure. The foregoing allows us to recommend the widespread use of RYHJ in the surgical treatment of benign diseases and extrahepatic bile ducts injuries.

***Key words:*** *biliodigestive anastomosis, Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy, choledochoduodenoanastomosis, choledocholithiasis, reflux cholangitis*

***Kosimov M.M.,*** 2***Vokhidov A.,*** 3***Pulatova B.J.,*** 4***Yusupova Z.Kh.***

**PREVALENCE OF CONGENITAL CLEFT LIP AND PALATE AMONG CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** To study the population frequency of congenital cleft lip and palate among newborns in the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** The data of the National Register of Congenital Malformations DAHIS 2, as well as the data of the statistical reporting form 12 “Report of medical care for pregnant women, women in childbirth, puerperal women and newborns” F-32 and “Report on diseases of the service area of health centers” F-12 for the period from 2016 to 2021.

**Results.** . Between 2016 and 2021 in the Republic of Tajikistan, 500 newborns were born with malformations of the orofacial region - congenital cleft lip and palate. The population frequency of CCHD was 3.4 per 10,000 newborns. Conducted clinical and genealogical studies of families with children suffering from CVD and N indicate that no more than 40% of cases are classified as "family", while the remaining 2/3 (60%) have a "sporadic" nature of occurrence.

**Conclusion.** The population frequency of CCHD in 2016 was 4.0, in 2021 it decreased to 2.4 per 10,000 newborns. Over the past 6 years, the absolute number of sick children suffering from CRHD has almost halved. With a decrease in the overall incidence of congenital malformations, there is an increase in the dynamics of the birth of children with CCHD.

***Key words:*** *orofacial anomalies, prevalence, incidence, COVID-19, fetus, newborn*

***Mullodzhanov G.E., Makhmudov D.T., Ismoilov A.A., Ashurov G.G.***

**CLICAL RESULTS OF QUANTITATIVE-TOPOGRAPHICAL ESTIMATION INSTALLED DENTAL IMPLANTS BESIDE PATIENTS WITH IMPLANTATION’S PROSTHETIC DEVICE OF DIFFERING EXTENT**

**Aim.** Conduct quantitative-topographical estimation installed dental implants beside explored patient with occlu­sional defects of differing extent.

**Material and methods.** Installation of dental implants held at standard methods beside 136 patients with occlusional defects small (66 pers.), average (56 pers.) and big (14 pers.) extent. Majority patient, which is organized operation of dental implastruction, have formed the men (76.5%), rest - a woman (23.5%). Amongst all patient implantation is organized with use of innerbone’s implants of the company DIO implant dentsply group «Implant system» (the Korea) in amount 226 units. Most percent installed of dental implants had a diameter 3.75х10,0 and period of the observation has formed 3 years.

**Results.** Amongst examined persons in corresponding segments of upper and mandible (1, 2, 3 and 4) in pro­jections of premolars installed 11.1%, 3.1%, 9,7% and 7.9% dental implants. Importance factor data in the field ofmolars formed accordingly 7.9%, 11.5%, 11.5% and 12.8% under their total importance 19.0% and 5.3% in the field of incisor and canines.

**Conclusion.** Most often installation of dental implants was conducted in the field of molars of the mandible (in 3 and 4 segments) under their total importance 24.3%.

***Key words:*** *implantation prosthetic device, dental implant, orthopedic design, occlusional defect*

***Mukhamadieva S.M., Narzullaeva A.R., Nasridinova Kh. S, Pulatova A.P.***

**OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY AND BIRTH IN WOMEN WITH HEART DEFECTS**

**Aim.** To study the features of the course of pregnancy with the assessment of perinatal outcomes in women with heart defects.

**Material and methods.** A retrospective study of 140 birth histories of women with heart defects and newborn records according to the data of the third-level hospital of the "Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology of Tajikistan" for 2015-2022.

**Results.** The average age of pregnant women with heart defects averaged 27,7 ± 5,8 years. In the structure of heart defects, 59,2% were congenital heart defects, 23,6% - mitral valve prolapse, operated heart – 12,1%, acquired defects -5 %. 52,8% of pregnant women had a burdened obstetric history, 56,4% suffered from anemia of varying degrees, 20% suffered from iodine deficiencyIn 16,3% of cases, childbirth occurred prematurely, in 83,7% a caesarean section was performed, of which in 79,3% of cases at full-term gestation, in 20,7% of cases at a gestational age of 35-36 weeks due to uterine dysfunction. -placental circulation. 85,8% of babies were born full-term, 14,2% premature.

**Conclusion.** The peculiarities of the course of pregnancy in women with heart defects are the high frequency of extragenital pathology and preterm birth, leading to adverse perinatal outcomes and the risk of operative delivery. To reduce maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality, it is necessary to develop proposals for preconception prepa­ration and a risk-straining algorithm for managing this category of patients.

***Key words:*** *heart defects, pregnancy, childbirth, caesarean section, perinatal outcomes*

***Naimov S., Khushvakhtov Sh.D., Abdullaeva M., Otambekova M.G., Burkhanova N.A.***

**NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND MEDICAL AND SOCIAL CHALLENGES FOR PEOPLE AFFECTED TB IN TAJIKISTAN (based on the results of using the ONEIMPACT mobile application)**

**Aim.** Studying priority medical and social problems of people affected by TB using the OneImpact mobile ap­plication.

**Material and methods.** Quantitative research methods were used for all applications of people affected by TB and registered on the OneImpact platform (1051 people) within one year. The observation unit of the study is each personwho applied to the OneImpact platform for the period from March 2022 to March 2023. The representativeness of the data obtained was achieved by analyzing all requests (general population). The analysis of the results of the collected information is carried out by the OneImpact program itself in real time.

**Results.** The analysis of cumulative data made it possible to determine the prompt response to 699 requests from people affected by TB, which made it possible to solve problems in 79%; The main barriers to increasing the availability of diagnostics and treatment of TB patients is stigma - 38% of all these problems, every fourth appeal is associated with difficulties in obtaining medical services from the TB service, and problems of social support.

**Conclusion.** The OneImpact platform is an innovative technology that expands access to health and social services for people with TB, regardless of where they live. Efficiency in resolving the issues received (89%) demonstrates the effectiveness of the use of modern technologies. the identified priority problems have pronounced differences in gender, age and socio-economic aspects and require the development of preventive and medical and social measures, taking into account the above features.

***Key words:*** *community monitoring, new technologies, TB, access to TB treatment, social barriers, stigma*

***Obidov S.A., Karimov S.M., Mullodzhanov G.E.***

**CONDITION OF THE SOURCE INTENSIVE FACTORS OF MAIN DENTISTRY DISEASES BESIDE CHILDREN WITH INNATE UNJOINING UPPER LIP AND PALATE**

**Aim.** Study of the source intensive factors of the caries and parodontal diseases beside children with innate unjoining of lip and palate.

**Material and methods.** Organized clinical examination 108 children of the key age groups (3, 6, 9, 12, 15 years) with innate unjoining upper lip and palate. Absolute importance of the intensive factors of the caries deciduous and permanent teeth valued with using the index cft for deciduous bite and CFEt for permanent bite. Structuration intensive factor of caries conducted with using structured component cft for deciduous teeth (component «c», component «t», component «m» and component «f») and CFEt for permanent teeth (component «C», component «T», component «M», component «F» and component «E»). Amongst examined children importance intensive factors of the parodontal diseases valued with using of index CPITN, designed WHO specialist.

**Results.** Called on study allows to draw a conclusion about that in key age group children with unjoining lip and palate source intensive factors of cariesology status in deciduous and permanent bite, as well as parodontal status, are found on high level. However quite a number of the pathological processes accounts for children with unjoining lip and palate on background of the maximum disorders of ecosystem’s oral cavity at presence of the abovementioned vice of the development.

**Conclusion.** Got materials under complex analysis of dentistry status are indicative that beside children with in­nate unjoining upper lip and palate intensive factors cariesology status at age before 12 years is defined by defeat first permanent molars, after 12 years growing caries intensities defined by defeat other function-oriented groups teeth. Consequently, number of children with sound permanent teeth decreased in inverse proportion to amount children, having struck by caries first permanent molars.

***Key words:*** *lip, palate, tooth caries, parodontal disease, child, unjoining lip and palate*

***Rakhmatova N.A., Rakhmatova R.A., Kodirov A.R.***

**ASSESSMENT OF INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2017-2021**

**Aim.** Study of the source intensive factors of the caries and parodontal diseases beside children with innate unjoining of lip and palate.

**Material and methods.** Organized clinical examination 108 children of the key age groups (3, 6, 9, 12, 15 years) with innate unjoining upper lip and palate. Absolute importance of the intensive factors of the caries deciduous and permanent teeth valued with using the index CFt for deciduous bite and CFEt for permanent bite. Structuration intensive factor of caries conducted with using structured component CFt for deciduous teeth (component «c», component «t», component «m» and component «f») and CFEt for permanent teeth (component «C», component «T», component «M», component «F» and component «E»). Amongst examined children importance intensive factors of the parodontal diseases valued with using of index CPITN, designed WHO specialist.

**Results.** Called on study allows to draw a conclusion about that in key age group children with unjoining lip and palate source intensive factors of cariesology status in deciduous and permanent bite, as well as parodontal status, arefound on high level. However quite a number of the pathological processes’ accounts for children with unjoining lip and palate on background of the maximum disorders of ecosystem’s oral cavity at presence of the abovementioned vice of the development.

**Conclusion.** Got materials under complex analysis of dentistry status are indicative that beside children with innate unjoining upper lip and palate intensive factors cariesology status at age before 12 years is defined by defeat first permanent molars, after 12 years growing caries intensities defined by defeat other function-oriented groups teeth. Consequently, number of children with sound permanent teeth decreased in inverse proportion to amount children, having struck by caries first permanent molars.

***Key words:*** *lip, palate, tooth caries, parodontal disease, child, unjoining lip and palate*

***Muradov A.M., Dustov SH.B., Nozirov Dzh.Kh.***

**CHRONIC HEART FAILURE AND SOME ASPECTS OF ITS TREATMENT**

This article is a review of modern aspects of chronic heart failure such as definition, prevalence, social significance, comorbid conditions affecting this pathology, and also main problems of its treatment.

***Key words:*** *chronic heart failure, acute heart failure, comorbidity, hemod ynamics, treatment*

***Shumilina O.V., Ikromov T.Sh., Safarzoda A.M., Rakhmatova R.A., Odinazoda A.A.***

**IMPACT OF STEM CELLS ON THE IMMUNOLOGICAL REACTIVITY OF THE ORGANISM**

This article provides a review of foreign literature sources, describes the effect of stem cells on the immunologi­cal reactivity of the body, which is an active area of research in the field of stem cells and immunology. Studies are presented that show that stem cells can not only have an effect at the cellular level, but also affect immune processes. They can modulate the activity of immune cells such as lymphocytes and monocytes and regulate the production of cytokines and other signaling molecules that influence immune responses. Works are shown that reflect the role of stem cells in interacting with the immune system through their ability to differentiate into cells of the immune line. Their directions for differentiation into those cells that are necessary to suppress the immune response or increase its activity. However, the mechanisms of action of stem cells on the immunological reactivity of the body are still poorly understood. Further research is needed to explore these mechanisms in more detail and identify potentialclinical applications of this knowledge. Thus, the study of the effect of stem cells on the immunological reactivity of the organism is of great interest and may open up new prospects in the field of immunotherapy and the treatment of various immunopathological conditions.

***Key words:*** *immunological reactivity, stem cells, inflammation, CD14+, T-cells, mesenchymal stem cells, transplanta­tion, leukemia*

**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Rogov A.V., Barabash R.Z.***

**A COMPLEX OF THERAPEUTIC GYMNASTICS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF A PATIENT WITH A MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF THE RETROPERITONEAL SPACE**

Rehabilitation of cancer patients is complex and requires an individual approach. The article outlines a complex case of rehabilitation of a patient with neuroblastoma. The role of non-drug correction in reducing the restrictions on the life of the child is shown.

***Key words:*** *neuroblastoma, rehabilitation, reduction of vital activity res trictions medical*

**3-2023**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Abdullozoda S.M., Usmanova G.M., Gulbe­kova Z.A.***

**MARQUERS OF OXIDATIVE STRESS AND ANTIOXIDANT PROTECTION FOR OBESITY**

**Aim.** To study the features of oxidative stress and antioxidant protection in a domestic cohort of the obese population.

**Material and methods.** The levels of malondialdehyde (MDA), catalase and superoxide dismutase (SOD) were studied in 1304 people (718 women and 586 men) with different body weights, average age 41,1±13,6 years. Insufficient body weight (body mass index (BMI) <1,5 kg/m2) was present in 74 (5.68%) people, normal indicators (BMI=18.5-24.99 kg/m2) – in 637 (48,85%), overweight (BMI=25,0-29,99 kg/m2) – in 330 (25,3%), class I obesity (OB) – in 189 (14,49%), class II – in 60 (4,6%) and III degree – in 14 (1,07%) respondents.

**Results.** The levels of MDA, SOD and catalase in all respondents were within the reference values, however, there was a significant increase in the level of SOD and catalase in men compared to women.

Depending on age, there were significant differences in the level of SOD between young (18-44 years old) and elderly (60-74 years old) respondents (p<0,001), as well as catalase levels in young (18-44 years old) and middle-aged (45-40 years old) respondents (p<0,001). 59 years old) and elderly (60-74 years old) ages (p<0.001).

In persons with grade 1 OB, compared with those examined with normal weight, the level of MDA was 14,3% higher, and in the group with grade 2 OB it was 24,3% higher (p<0,001). Also, with OB of degrees 1 and 2, compared with normal body weight, the level of SOD was reduced by 122,2% and 131,9%, respectively (p <0,001). In cases of OB of 1 and 2 de­grees, compared with persons with normal BMI, catalase activity was reduced by 21,9% and 28,2%, respectively (p <0.001). A direct correlation was found between an increase in BMI and an increase in the level of MDA (r=0,25, p<0,001) and its inverse correlation with the activity of catalase (r=-0,36; p<0,001) and SOD (r=-0,41; p <0,001).

**Conclusion.** Against the background of an increase in body weight, the imbalance between the pro-oxidant and antioxidant systems is disrupted with the development of oxidative stress. In the cohort we examined, the severity of oxidative stress directly depended on the degree of increase in body mass index and had no association with gender and age. The results obtained confirm the role of obesity in the development of oxidative stress, and therefore it is necessary to add antioxidants to a comprehensive treatment program for this category of patients.

***Key words:*** *obesity, oxidative stress, antioxidant system, malondialdehyde, catalase, superoxide dismutase*

***Gulshanova S.F., Ismoilov S.S.***

**PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF REPERFUSION INJURY OF THE LIVER TRANSPLANT FROM LIVING RELATED DONOR**

**Aim.** To study the effect of antioxidant therapy on the indices of lipid peroxidation products, when administered locally for the prevention and therapy of ischemia-reperfusion injury of liver transplant.

**Material and methods.** The scientific study was based on the examination and treatment of 120 (100%) recipients before and after liver transplantation from a living donor, who were in the department of portal hypertension and dispensary observation of the National Scientific Center for Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues of the Ministry of Health and SZN of the Republic of Tajikistan from 2012-2022. The age range of the patients varied from 15 to 67. The gender ratio among the study recipients was 86 men (71.7%) and 34 women (28.3%). The following parameters of the CBS were measured using an indirect calorimeter model "CCM Express" (Medgraphics, USA), the lactate content in venous blood was deter­mined using a portable clinical analyzer "i-STAT 300" (Abbott, USA). Using Dimension EXL 200 equipment, an integrated biochemical and immunochemical analyzer, the level of AlAT E/l and AST E/l, and the cytokine profile were determined.

All patients underwent general clinical, biochemical blood tests, a study of the parameters of the function of external respiration, radiography of the chest and abdominal cavities, ultrasound, and computed tomography.

**Results.** In our study, reperfusion injury was detected in 38 (31.6%) recipients. In patients with RDT, compared with recipients without dysfunction, changes in the content of various lipid peroxidation products were observed: towards a decrease in primary and secondary lipid peroxidation products. The damaging effect of IRP was also evidenced by a significant increase in the content of lactate dehydrogenase by the end of the first day of observation in the control group by 23.9%, while in the main group it increased only by 7.1%. The analysis revealed a slight increase in ALT in both groups one day after liver transplantation with its subsequent decrease, and an increase in AST in both groups, more pronounced in the control group -by 14.7%, while in patients who received Reamberin these changes amounted to only 3.9%.

**Conclusion.** To increase the prognostic significance of changes in the gas composition of venous blood, it is necessary to take into account the correlation between lipid peroxidation and blood interleukins. Determination of interleukins in venous blood after transplantation of the right lobe of the liver is necessary for the prevention and early detection of manifestations of ischemia-reperfusion injury, as well as the use of antioxidant therapy to prevent early dysfunction of the liver graft.

***Key words:*** *living-donor liver transplantation, antioxidant therapy, ischemia-reperfusion injury*

***Dzhaborova M.C.***

**PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PREDIABETES**

**Aim.** Study of psychophysiological aspects of prediabetes.

**Material and methods.** 65 women of fertile age were studied. We studied the psycho-emotional state in prediabetes.

**Results.** Statistical analysis revealed significant differences in well-being (p = 0.000069), activity (p = 0.0013), and mood (p = 0.0402) between women with prediabetes and controls, indicating lower levels of these parameters in women with prediabetes. Significant differences were also found in anxiety levels, with higher scores in women with prediabetes (p<0.001 at all levels), highlighting the impact of prediabetes on psychological well-being and the need for support to manage anxiety.

**Conclusion.** Research highlights the critical need for attention and support to improve psycho-emotional well-being and manage anxiety in women with prediabetes. Understanding the causes of psychological changes is important for developing strategies to reduce anxiety, improve quality of life, and prevent the development of diabetes. The study makes an important contribution to understanding the relationship between psychological aspects and diabetes risk and the development of prevention programs.

***Key words:*** *prediabetes, anxiety, psychophysiological aspects*

***Irgasheva J.Z., Abdullosoda S.M., Khali­mova F.T., Shukurov F.A.***

**FEATURES OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND LIVER CIRRHOSIS BEFORE CELL THERAPY**

**Aim.** To study quality of life indicators in patients with coronary heart disease and liver cirrhosis before cell therapy.

**Material and methods.** The study involved 52 patients aged 40 to 65 years, of which 45 with coronary artery dis­ease and 7 with liver cirrhosis. Diagnoses were confirmed by clinical data, quality of life was assessed using the SF-36 questionnaire. Statistically significant differences in the quality of life between the groups were revealed, the analysis was carried out at a significance level of p < 0.05.

**Results.** Patients with liver cirrhosis demonstrate a statistically significant decrease in quality of life scores compared to patients suffering from coronary heart disease on almost all SF-36 scales. This decline is particularly pronounced in areas such as physical functioning, role-physical functioning, general health, vitality, social functioning and mental health. These results may be due to the complex impact of cirrhosis, which affects not only patients' physical well-being, but also their emotional well-being, social interactions, and ability to function normally.

**Conclusion.** Determining the quality of life in patients before starting cell therapy is of great clinical importance, as it allows us to assess the general condition and needs of the patient, as well as predict possible risks and treatment outcomes. This helps doctors adapt therapeutic strategies, taking into account not only physical, but also psycho­logical and social aspects of health. In addition, baseline quality of life can serve as a starting point for subsequent monitoring of the effectiveness and safety of treatments, including cell therapies.

***Key words:*** *: coronary heart disease, liver cirrhosis, quality of life, SF-36*

***Iskandari F.***

**RESULTS OF AN ELECTROMYOGRAPHIC STUDY IN CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY DEMYELINATING POLYNEUROPATHY DEPENDING ON AGE**

**Aim.** To evaluate the results of electromyographic studies in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy depending on age.

**Material and methods.** 60 patients with a clinical diagnosis of CIDP were examined. The patients were divided into group A, which included 13 (21.7%) children, and group B, which included 47 adult patients (78.3%).

EMG was used for the study using standard methods.

**Results.** When examining motor nerves, along with diffuse demyelination, signs of local demyelination in the form of GSV were revealed. in children in 72.3% of cases, in adults in 61.5% of cases; Children also showed statistically sig­nificantly lower M-response amplitudes compared to adult patients.

**Conclusion.** The nature of the demyelinating process differed in the subgroups. Statistically lower rates were found in children, indicating greater damage to the myelin sheath.

***Key words:*** *chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, electromyography, age*

***Ismoilov A.A., Аshurov G.G., Sultanov M.Sh.***

**RESULTS OF THE QUALITATIVE ESTIMATION OF PO­SITIONING DENTAL IMPLANTS AND OPERATIOIN OF IMPLANTATION PROSTHETIC DEVICE IN DE­PENDING OF EXTENT SUPRACONSTRUCTION**

**Aim.** Estimation the value of the results of positioning dental implants and operation of implantation prosthetic device in depending of extent unfixed designs.

**Material and methods.** Conducted the situational estimation of the positioning of dental implants in depending of extent unfixed orthopedic design. In depending of extent supraconstruction elements examined contingent was divided into 3 groups: 1st -an implantation prosthetic devices with small intermediate unit (from 1 to 3 units); 2nd -unfixed implantation prosthetic devices with average extent (from 4 to 6 units supraconstruction); 3rd -an implantation pros­thetic devices with greater intermediate unit (6 and more units supraconstruction).

**Results.** Most goodness of the positioning is determined when using of implantation prosthetic device with small intermediate unit and, accordingly, risk low degree on biomechanical criterion and functional forecast.

**Conclusion.** Amongst examined patient with implantation prosthetic device by big extent after 2 and more years vastly increased the number a patient amongst which have revealed expressed signs inflammations, mobility and presence of deep bone pocket.

***Key words:*** *dental implant, implantation prosthetic device, unfixed supraconstruction, extent of the prosthetic device*

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

**ASSOCIATED CHANGE OF THE SOURCE IMPORTANCE OF CLINICAL PARAMETERS CARIESOLOGY STATUS IN DEPENDING OF GOMEOSTATIC’S ACTIVITIES OF THE MIXED SALIVA**

**Aim.** Analyses of associated change of source importance clinical parameter of cariesology status in depending of homeostatic activities of the mixed saliva.

**Material and methods.** Examined 206 patients with the main dentistry diseases at age from 20 to 60 years and senior. Amongst examined persons valued the cariesology parameters of homeostatic factors of oral cavity with determination of the intensities of caries and its structured element in depending of the age factor.

**Results.** Importance of the intensity of caries amongst examined patient with very low of homeostatic activities of the mixed saliva turned out to be realistically more, than beside persons with low level of homeostatic potential of the mixed saliva. This possible explain that in depending of gravity homeostatic activities of the mixed saliva suffers the complex nearteeth’s tissues which leaves their own «imprint» on condition component of cariesology intensities defeats.

**Conclusion.** . Beside persons with low level of homeostatic activities of the mixed saliva amount removed teeth very high that are indicative of need of the active decision of the organizing questions for improvement medical-pre­ventive help cariesology nature.

***Key words:*** *caries, intensity of the caries, mixed saliva, homeostas, enamel, mineralization, structure of caries intensity*

***Mukhamadieva S.M., Nabiev Z.N, Yunusova D.Z., Gadoeva H.C.***

**ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL PERINATAL CENTER IN THE CITY OF KULYAB IN ENSURING THE QUALITY OF MEDI­CAL CARE FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AND WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH IN RURAL AREAS**

**Aim.** Assess the role of the regional perinatal center in the city of Kulyab in providing the availability and quality of perinatal care in the region.

**Material and methods.** Pregnant and parturient women of the Khatlon region who received medical services in the regional maternity hospital No. 2 of the Khatlon region in 2017-2018 and the Perinatal Center of Kulob in 2019-2022 were examined.

The annual reports of the regional maternity hospital No. 2 of the Khatlon region and the perinatal center of the city of Kulob were analyzed.

**Results.** Compared to the regional maternity hospital No. 2 of the Khatlon region, the Perinatal Center has intensi­fied medical care for high-risk pregnant women and nursing low-birth-weight infants. The number of pregnant women and women in labor with complicated gestational processes increased by 1,5 times, the number of births increased by 1,6 times, while the proportion of premature births decreased by 1,4 times. The high frequency of cesarean sections remains (23,7%). The proportion of severe preeclampsia increased by 1,4 times, and obstetric hemorrhage by 1,7 times; the number of massive bleedings decreased by 2 times, hemorrhagic shock -by 3 times, and early neonatal mortality among premature newborns increased by 2,3 times.

**Conclusion.** The regional perinatal center of Kulob is an effectively operating third-level institution in the Khatlon region, which improves the availability of high-quality, highly qualified and specialized medical care for pregnant women, women in labor, postpartum women and newborns in the region. Regular audits of critical cases are key indicators of the effectiveness of the perinatal center. The introduction of a digital mechanism for perinatal referrals will increase the medical activity of the perinatal center and reduce reproductive losses.

***Key words:*** *perinatal center, risk group, preterm birth, bleeding, preeclampsia, caesarean section, perinatal mortality*

***Mukhiddinov N.D., Kurbonov Sh.M., Ruzi­boyzoda K.R.***

**THE CHOICE OF SURGICAL TACTICS FOR POSTOPER­ATIVE OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL PERITO­NITIS**

**Aim.** To evaluate the results of patient-oriented surgical tactics in postoperative obstetric-gynecological peritonitis

**Material and methods.** The results of surgical treatment of 110 (100%) patients with postoperative obstetric-gyne­cological peritonitis are presented. All patients were divided into two groups: the control group consisted of 45 (41%) patients, the main group -65 (59%).

Widespread postoperative obstetric-gynecological peritonitis in patients of the main (n=28) and control groups (n=19) occurred in 47 patients. Local unrestricted postoperative obstetric-gynecological peritonitis was observed in 27 (24.5%) patients of the main (n=15) and control (n=12) groups, and limited peritonitis was found in 36 (32.7%) patients of the main (n= 22) and control (n=14) groups.

**Results.** Traditional open re-interventions -relaparotomies were performed in 41 patients with generalized peri­tonitis. At the same time, in 19 (42%) observations in patients of the control group and in 22 (34%) of the main group. Traditional open interventions for local postoperative obstetric-gynecological peritonitis were performed in 63 patients of the main (n=37) and control groups (n=26).

In general, minimally invasive operations in the main group of patients were performed in 33 cases. Videolaparoscopic interventions were performed in 10 (30.3%) cases in patients with widespread postoperative obstetric-gynecological peritonitis (n=6) and with local unrestricted (n=10). Minimally invasive echo-guided interventions were performed in 17 patients.

As a result of complex surgical treatment of patients of the main group (n=65), in 15 (23.0%) cases, various post­operative complications developed, while in patients of the control group (n=45), complications were observed in 21 (46.6%) observation.

**Conclusion.** Thus, surgical tactics in postoperative obstetric-gynecological peritonitis is strictly personalized and the choice of relaparotomy or minimally invasive interventions should be strictly based on the data of the proposed objective criteria.

***Key words:*** *postoperative obstetric-gynecological peritonitis, personalized surgical tactics, relaparotomy, minimally invasive interventions*

***Nazarov Kh.N., Kurbanov S.Kh., Karimov K.K., Abduloev M.S., Akramov S.***

**FEATURES OF REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS IN EN­DOPROSTHETICS OF THE HIP JOINT**

**Aim.** Improving the results of hip replacement in degenerative diseases through the development of rehabilitation measures aimed at optimal restoration of limb function.

**Material and methods.** Clinical material included a study of 285 patients after hip replacement. The results of endopros­thesis according to the Harris scale were assessed immediately after completion of the rehabilitation course and after a year.

**Results.** In the main group, where rehabilitation was carried out according to the proposed improved scheme, the average Harris scale score before surgery was 28,4±7,4 points, after – 95,8±2,6 points. In the control group, this indicator was up to 27,5±6,8 and 80,5±2,8 points after surgery, with a discrepancy in the result of 15,3±1,7 points (p<0,01).

**Conclusion.** Positive results of hip replacement, in addition to highly qualified surgery, largely depend on com­prehensive rehabilitation treatment, part of which is physical therapy aimed at restoring limb function. Rehabilitation treatment begins in the preoperative period and continues until complete restoration of limb function with the obligatory performance of regular exercises throughout life.

***Key words:*** *endoprosthesis, hip joint, stages of rehabilitation, physical therapy, quality of life*

***Narzullaeva A.R., Tabarov A.I., Salimzo­da J.M.***

**GENDER FEATURES OF STRUCTURE AND FLOW ACUTE FORMS OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE**

**Aim.** To study the features of the course of acute forms of coronary heart disease in women in comparison with men.

**Material and methods.** We examined 127 patients with acute forms of coronary artery disease, comparing 57 women and 70 men. All patients underwent anthropometry, clinical examination, electrocardiography and echocardiography, coronary angiorrhaphy with calculation adverse events with the TIMI score.

**Results.** Among the complications in women, pulmonary hypertension, ventricular fibrillation, intraventricular conduction disturbances and sinoatrial blockade are more often observed, and the likelihood of developing primary asystole is high. Significant risk factors that women need to pay attention to are stress and obesity, while for men it is tobacco use and age. Clinical data from both the anamnesis and complaints, and physical methods in women are not clear. The ECG picture in women is more often represented by ischemic changes, while in men there are signs of necrosis and ischemic damage, while markers of necrosis are higher in women. Aggravating factors in women are also the common left ventricular hypertrophy, anemia, and leukocytosis.

**Conclusion.** In women, it is necessary to carry out timely prevention of risk factors such as obesity, HPEN, hyper­tension and dyslipidemia, timely measures aimed at left ventricular remodeling, and early detection of coronary artery disease, including coronary angiography, exercise testing and stress echocardiography.

***Key words:*** *coronary heart disease, women, gender*

***Odinaev P.H., Shukurova S.M., Rakhmat­ulloev Kh.F.***

**HEART FAILURE AND ATRIAL FIBRILLATION: DIFFER­ENCES IN DIASTOLIC HEART DYSFUNCTION DE­PENDING ON LEFT VENTRICULAR EFUCTION FRAC­TION**

**Aim.** To analyze the severity of diastolic dysfunction in patients with heart failure and atrial fibrillation depending on the ejection fraction of the left ventricle.

**Material and methods.** Material for the study were 68 patients with chronic heart failure and atrial fibrillation. All patients underwent transthoracic echocardiography either at enrollment in the study, or the data were extracted from the patient's medical records (only if the data complied with the study protocol and patients had AF at the time of echocardiography).

**Results.** More than half of patients 57.4% had heart failure with low ejection fraction (HF-nEF), 16.2% had heart failure with intermediate ejection fraction (HF-prEF) and 26.5% had heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HF -sFV). Patients with HF-nEF and AF had higher E/e' ratio and left atrial volume index (LALI) compared with patients with HF-rEF or HF-prEF and AF.

**Conclusion.** Diastolic dysfunction is common in patients with HF and AF. Moreover, diastolic dysfunction is one of the causes of HF-rEF. The E/e' ratio is a reliable parameter for non-invasive assessment of left ventricular (LV) filling pressure and can be used in patients with AF.

***Key words:*** *chronic heart failure (CHF), atrial fibrillation (AF), diastolic dysfunction, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF)*

***Sanginov Dzh.R., Nazhmiddinov A.H., Dz­humaev T.J., Niyazov I.K.***

**EXENTERATION OF PELVICORGANSINLOCALLY-AD­VANCED MALIGNANT TUMORS**

**Aim.** To evaluate the results of total pelvic exenteration (TPE) in patients with locally advanced rectal and cervical cancer.

**Material and methods.** The results of EMT surgery were studied in 13 patients: cervical-rectal cancer -4 and vaginal -1. There were 8 primary patients, 5 recurrent cases, average age – 51,6±3,6 years. In all cases, morphological verifica­tion of the diagnosis took place. Initial hydronephrosis was established in 4 patients, rectovaginal fistulas – in 3 and parametrium invasion – in 4, 2 patients had ureters stented.

**Results.** All patients underwent EMT, with total exenteration in 6, anterior in 4, and posterior in 3. The average du­ration of the operation was 321±46,2 minutes, the average volume of blood loss was 761 ml. In 9 patients it was possible to perform R0 resection. Squamous cell carcinoma was confirmed in 9 patients, adenocarcinoma with G2 predominance was confirmed in 4 (n = 10). The operations were performed by joint teams of urological oncologist, abdominal oncologist and gynecological oncologist. All patients underwent bilateral aortoiliac and pelvic-obturator lymph node dissection. Urine diversion was restored by Bricker's operation in 9 cases, uretercutaneostomy in 1 case.

A comparative assessment with literature data shows that the immediate and immediate results of EMT on our material correspond to the data of other studies.

**Conclusion.** Various options for TPE with R0 resection increase the survival rate of patients with locally advanced pelvic tumors. A careful, differentiated approach to patient selection at the consultation is the most important condition for the effectiveness of TPE.

***Key words:*** *exenteration, locally advanced pelvic malignancies tumors*

***Usmonov I.M.***

**RESULTS OF SELECTION OF THE OPTIMAL DONOR AND DEVELOPED METHOD FOR STRATIFICATION OF THE RISK OF HUMORAL REJECTION IN HIGHLY SEN­SITIZED WOMEN WITH STAGE 5 CKD**

**Aim.** To improve the results of kidney allotransplantation by developing a protocol for selecting the optimal donor and introducing a method for risk stratification for highly sensitized women with stage 5 CKD before kidney transplantation.

**Material and methods.** The study is based on a prospective and retrospective analysis of 120 sensitized women with stage 5 CKD, who were divided into 3 groups.

All patients underwent solid-phase immunological analysis using the Luminex 200 multiplex analyzer on the Xmap platform. Lymphocytosis test (CDS) was performed serologically. 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 predicting the appearance of DSA using the PIRCHE-II algorithm.

**Results.** When comparing the groups according to the frequency of rejection, in patients of the retrospective group it was 35,6%, in patients of the prospective group – 14,5% (p <0,05).

The probability of developing rejection in both groups was maximum in the first week after ATP; by the end of the first year, it reached 32% and 7%, and by 5 years 41% and 6%, respectively (p<0,01).

**Conclusions.** The results obtained reflect a significant improvement in graft survival in a prospective group of patients who were treated with an algorithm for selecting the optimal donor and a developed method for stratifying the risk of humoral rejection. This in turn indicates the effectiveness of the new approach in preventing rejection and increasing long-term graft survival in sensitized patients.

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

***Khafizova G.A., Rasulov N.A., Kakharov M.A., Nazarov H.SH.***

**THE CHOICE OF SURGICAL TREATMENT TACTICS IN PATIENTS WITH PERFORATIVE GASTRODUODENAL ULCERS**

**Aim.** To improve the results of surgical treatment of patients with perforated gastroduodenal ulcers (PGDU).

**Material and methods.** The results of diagnosis and treatment of 190 patients with PGDU for the period 2017- 2022 are presented.

The age of the patients ranged from 18 to 69 years. There were 70 women (36,8%), 120 men (63,2%). Patients with late (more than 6 hours from the onset of the disease) seeking medical help prevailed, which amounted to 120 (63,2%) cases. In 169 (88,9%) cases, the perforating hole (PH) was localized on the anterior wall of the duodenal bulb.

**Results.** In the presence of an adhesive process in the upper floor of the abdominal cavity, in which laparoscopic manipulations cannot be performed, the presence of purulent peritonitis, localization of PH along the posterior wall of the stomach and duodenum, the operation of choice was the traditional open suturing of perforated ulcers (n=46). Excision of the ulcer with pyloroplasty (n=24) was performed in the presence of a large PH (10 mm) with pronounced periulcerogenic inflammation. Gastric resection (n=12) was performed in patients with a combination of PGDU with penetration or pyloroduodenostenosis, suspected malignancy of gastric ulcers, as well as in the case of perforation of a giant ulcer with the impossibility of suturing the perforating hole. Laparoscopic suturing (n=100) was performed in patients with a small PH (no more than 10 mm) and a minimally infiltrated edge. Laparoscopically assisted suturing was performed with a large size (more than 10 mm) (n=3) and difficulty in suturing due to the presence of more pro­nounced infiltrated edges (n=5).

Postoperative complications occurred in 15 (7,9%) patients, which, according to the literature, is up to 19% of cases, and in severe cases this figure reaches 40%.

Fatal outcome occurred in 3 (1,6%) cases, the cause of which was pulmonary embolism (PE) (n=1) and widespread purulent peritonitis, causing multiple organ failure (n=2).

**Conclusion.** An individual approach to choosing the method of surgery in patients with PGDU makes it possible to reduce the frequency of postoperative purulent-inflammatory complications and, thereby, improve the results of surgical treatment of this contingent of patients. The use of minimally invasive technology (in the absence of contraindications to their use) is the method of choice in the treatment of PGDU, which promotes early recovery of patients' ability to work and reduces their hospital stay.

***Key words:*** *perforation, gastroduodenal ulcer, laparoscopic suturing, periulceral inflammation*

***Khudoyorov S.A., Makhmudov D.T., Ashu­rov G.G.***

**RESULTS OF THE STUDY OF FUNCTION INDEPEN­DENT DEFOGGING OF ORAL CAVITY, VELOCITY OF THE FORMATION TEETH PLAQUE AND EFFICIENCY OF THE HYGIENE OF ORAL CAVITY IN DEPENDING ON OCCLUSION-ARTICULATION RELATION BESIDE CHILDREN WITH ANOMALY OF TEETH-MAXILLARY SYSTEM**

**Aim.** Research the function of independent defogging oral cavity, velocity of the formation teeth plaque and effi­ciency of the hygiene of oral cavity in depending on occlusion-articulation relations beside children with anomaly of teeth-maxillary system.

**Material and methods.** Examined 250 children and teenager 12-18-year-old, having narrowing the teeth rows in the field of function-oriented frontal group’s teeth. Study of functions independent defogging of oral cavity (the value retention of food detritus and velocity of its disappearance with surfaces of teeth) held at method designed by V.K. Leontev et al. Velocity of the formation of teeth plaque (index PFRI) on surfaces of the teeth defined by method offered P. Axelsson. Efficiency hygiene of oral cavity valued by means of index PHP.

**Results.** Factor promoting of the development of carious process are a concourse food plaque, deceleration ve­locities of its removal from area of the longed for position teeth and unsatisfactory efficiency hygiene of oral cavity. Formation sub-and supragingival teeth plaque, deceleration velocities of its removal from area of the longed for position teeth and unsatisfactory efficiency hygiene of oral cavity. Formation sub-and supragingival teeth plaque, containing parodontopathogenic stamp of microorganism brings about development of caries and inflammation diseases of marginal parodont.

**Conclusion.** In the field of overcrowding teeth in consequence of the breach of occlusion-articulation relations formed favorable «microclimate» for development such main dentistry diseases, as caries and parodontal diseases.

***Key words:*** *overcrowding teeth, carious, parodontal diseases, retention of food plaque, velocity formation of teeth plaque*

**REVIEWS**

***Kobilbekov B.I.***

**SOME ASPECTS OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, PATHOGENE­SIS AND DIAGNOSIS OF NON-SPECIFIC AORTOARTE­RITIS**

A review of domestic and foreign literature devoted to some of the most important aspects of the prevalence, pathogenesis, risk factors and diagnosis of nonspecific aortoarteritis (NAA) was conducted. The prevalence of NAA in different regions of the world ranges from 0,3 to 16,9 cases per 100,000 population. More often, the pathology is detected in young women and occurs with frequent exacerbations of the autoimmune inflammatory process. In the diagnosis of pathology, research methods that visualize the vascular system play a significant role, and laboratory research methods play a significant role in assessing the activity of the inflammatory process. However, in the literature there are only reports of diagnosed forms of pathology; its early detection through active screening is practically not carried out. Certain aspects of the pathogenesis of the disease and the role of oxidative stress, endothelial dysfunc­tion and immunological changes in exacerbating the inflammatory process in the walls of large arteries also require further study. The frequent occurrence of the disease in the conditions of the Republic of Tajikistan, the severe course of the pathology, the complexity of preparing patients and choosing a treatment method dictate the need for further scientific research in this direction among the domestic cohort of patients.

***Key words:*** *nonspecific aortoarteritis, Takayasu arteritis, prevalence, pathogenesis, inflammatory markers, diagnosi*

***Reshetnyak T.M., Cheldieva F.A., Shukuro­va S.M.***

**CATASTROPHIC ANTIPHOSPHOLIPIID SYNDROME**

A literature review on catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome (CAPS) is presented. Criteria for the diagnosis of CAPS, possible mechanism of CAPS development, differential diagnosis, and association with infection are pre­sented. The treatment of CAPS is still difficult due to the necessity of intensive therapies. The existing algorithm of management of patients with CAPS is presented.

***Key words:*** *catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome, systemic inflammation syndrome, thrombosis, obstetric pathology, ferritin*

**4-2023**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***KakharovaR.A., MardonovaS.M., BakhrievaZ.S., KhairiddinovaJ.A., MurodovaSh.M.***

**RESULTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSE IN THE ELDERLY WOMEN Aim.** To improve the approach to choosing a method of surgical treatment of pelvic organ prolapse in elderly and senile patients

**Material and methods.** The results of surgical treatment of 284 women suffering from pelvic organ prolapse were analyzed. Patients from 60 to 74 years old accounted for 47%, from 75 to 80 years old - 53%. Among the operated patients, prolapse of the uterus of varying degrees was most often noted – 94,7%, and in 5,3% of patients there was a combined prolapse of the uterus and rectum. All patients before surgery were examined by a gynecologist and a colposcope examination of the cervix was performed.

**Results.** Laparotomy with hysteropexy was performed in 72 (25,5%) patients, hysteropexy in combination with levatoroplasty - in 86 (30,1%), Lefort-Neugebauer operation - in 111 (39,1%) women and in 15 (5,3%) performed laparotomy, hystero and rectopexy.

**Conclusion.** The research showed that individually selected methods of surgical treatment of pelvic organ prolapse are methods that reduce the risk of recurrence of the disease. The Lefort-Neugebauer operation can be used as an alternative to other surgical methods. The main advantages are low trauma, the minimum number of complications, cost-effectiveness and rapid rehabilitation of patients.

***Key words:*** *Le Fort – Neugebauer operation, surgical treatment, choice of operation method*

***KlimovA.E., MirzoevS.I., AbdulI.A.M.N.***

**DETERMINATION OF THE RISK OF STRANGULATION OF INCISIONAL VENTRAL HERNIAS**

**Aim.** To develop a simplified prognostic scale for assessing the risk of strangulation of incisional ventral hernia.

**Materials and methods.** Retrospective analysis included data from 66 patients with strangulated IVH for the period 2019—2023. The criteria for inclusion in the study were a strangulated IVH. We evaluated various independent factors as possible predictors of the risk of strangulation of IVH.

**Results.** Each variable described in the article after statistical analysis was compared depending on the frequency of occurrence and divided into two groups: main and additional. Based on a detailed analysis, risk levels for developing IVH were identified (low, medium, high) for each factor.

**Conclusion.** The developed prognostic scale allows to identify patients with high, moderate and low risk of strangulation. The planned elimination of IVH helps to reduce the negative consequences of emergency operations and reduces healthcare costs.

***Key words:*** *incisional ventral hernia, laparotomy, risk factors, strangulation, incarcerated, complication*

***Mirzoaliev Y.Y.***

**RESULTS OF VACCINATION AGAINST COVID-19 AMONG THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN ACCORDING TO THE STEPS SURVEY**

**Aim**. Study of COVID-19 vaccination coverage among the population using the WHO STEPS wise methodology.

**Material and methods.** A survey was conducted among 2,551 respondents aged 18-69 years about receipt of vaccination against COVID-19 and symptoms of long-term coronavirus infection COVID-19.

**Results.** Vaccination against COVID-19 is paramount in reducing deaths due to the pandemic. For both sexes combined, the vaccination rate is 87,6%, with a trend towards higher vaccination coverage among older age groups (92,0%) than among younger age groups (85.6%). For women, this is reflected in the large difference in coverage between older ages (93.1%) and younger ages (83,7%).

**Conclusion.** The results obtained indicate a high level of collective immunity from coronavirus infection COVID-19, especially among the elderly.

**Key words:** *COVID-19, vaccination, immunity, population*

***Obidov S.A., Ashurov G.G., Karimov S.M.***

**ATRAUMATIC TREATMENT OF THE OF CARIES PERMANENT TEETH IN DEPENDING OF RESISTANCE ENAMEL SUPERFICIALIS BESIDE CHILDREN WITH INNATE UNJOINING LIP AND PALATE**

**Aim.** To select the optimal method for caries treatment of permanent teeth with different degree of enamel cariesresistance in children with innate unjoining lip and palate.

**Material and methods.** Beside 40 children was examined the condition of hard tissue of teeth. In dependent of enamel resistance was using atraumatic restorative treatment with using of new technology of prepared teeth by minimum invasive method with following filling by glassionomer cement. Among examined children, using enamel resistance test, revealed four level of resistance. Depending on the enamel resistance level, corresponding treatment was provided: a child with high and moderate enamel resistance was organized traditional treatment of caries. Children with low and very low enamel resistance had a complex of treatment-preventive approach in 3 directions: atraumatic restorative treatment of caries by method of minimal invasive prepared; local pathogenetic remotherapy by deep fluoridation combined with professional oral hygiene lessons, followed by filling of glassionomer’s cement; general pathogenetic therapy (in conjunction with the internist oral administration of calcium preparations, vitamin complexes and rational nutrition).

**Results.** Complex of integration approach treatment of caries in children with innate unjoining lip and palate was highly reliable (р<0.001) effective in depending of source level enamel resistance. This approach helped prevent the development of secondary caries around early assessed filling material.

**Conclusion.** Beside children with innate unjoining lip and palate in the course of active realization of the complex method of the treatment tooth decay was noted reliable reduction of cariesology complications after filling of carious cavity under low and very low enamel resistance on all under study parameters.

***Key words:****caries, permanent teeth, innate unjoining lip and palate., enamel resistance, atraumatic restorative treatment, glassionomer cement*

***Odinaev B.A.***

**POSSIBILITIES OF RESOURCES OF LOCAL TISSUES IN TREATING THE CONSEQUENCES OF ELECTRICAL INJURY OF THE HAND**

**Aim.** Improving the results of surgical treatment of patients with consequences of electrical trauma of the hand and fingers using the resources of local integumentary tissues.

**Material and methods:** During the period from 2010 to 2023, in the Department of Reconstructive and Plastic Microsurgery of the Russian Research Center for Cardiovascular Surgery, 16 patients used local integumentary tissue resources to eliminate various deformities and contractures of the hand and fingers.

**Results.** Among the given number of patients, the most difficult was the correction of contracture of fingers I to V, which in most cases required an operation in 2or more stages. Contractures of fingers II to V were also complex, which were accompanied by fusion of the proximal phalanges and a defect in the palm of the hand below the skin fold. Determining the stage of the operation depended on the severity of the contracture, the combination of contracture with defects of the integumentary tissues and severe deformities of some fingers, the degree of compression, or obliteration of the digital vessels.

With contracture of fingers I–V (Fig. 1), when there was relatively favorable blood circulation of local tissues without the presence of gross scar changes, no severe changes in the finger joints (Fig. 2) and satisfactory blood flow in the vessels of the hand and fingers, the choice of a one-stage operation was considered optimal treatment option.

**Conclusion.** The good condition of the local tissues of the hand and fingers contributes to the widespread use of local plastic surgery to eliminate deformation and contracture of the fingers.

***Key words:*** *consequences of electrical injury, neurovascular bundles, contracture of the hand and fingers, upper limb, injuries and their consequences, soft tissue defect*

***Razakova Sh.K., Zaripov A.R., Ismoilov A.A.***

**ABOUT SOME ASPECT OF THE PROPHYLACTIC OF ORTHODONTIC COMPLICATIONS BETWEEN CHILDREN WITH ANOMALY OF TEETH-MAXILLARY SYSTEMS**

**Aim.** To study of remineralizing-hygienic prophylactic’s aspect of the orthodontics complications under using of unfixed orthodontic designs beside children with anomaly of teeth-maxillary system.

**Material and methods.** Examined 150 children and teenager 12-18-year-old with unfixed orthodontic designs. Proceeding to orthodontic treatment of the anomalies of teeth-maxillary systems beside children, came from medical-preventive methods of the education such patient must consist of two parts: 1-st part - general i.e. in it necessary to explain and hereon train, what follows to conduct the individual hygienic procedure in oral cavity; 2-nd part - specialized, she must concern the particularities of the care for oral cavity and orthodontics device in given concrete condition, in accordance with new dentistry situation of oral cavity.

**Results.** The necessary condition of the successful preventive maintenance of orthodontics’ complications is remineralizing therapy, right choice of the methods and facilities individual hygiene of oral cavity.

**Conclusion.** Beside children with unfixed orthodontic design undertaking remineralizing therapy is recommended conduct for 1 month before fixation of corresponding device. Rational hygiene of oral cavity with using of toothbrush and pastes are an integral part general hygiene organism.

***Key words:*** *anomaly of teeth-maxillary system, unfixed orthodontic design, orthodontic complication, hygiene of oral cavity, remineralizing therapy*

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

**LOCAL RECURRENCE AND FREQUENCY OF DISTANT METASTASES**

**IN PATIENTS WITH DIFFUSE BREAST CANCER DEPENDING**

**ON THE VOLUME OF SURGERY**

**Aim.**To study the timing of the appearance of local relapses and the realization of distant metastases in patients with diffuse breast cancer, depending on the volume of surgery.

**Material and methods.**The study groups included 50 patients with diffuse breast cancer. Patients, depending on the volume of surgical intervention, were divided into two groups: 24 (main group) patients underwent an extended modified mastectomy with closure of the soft tissue defect of the chest wall with TDL and TRAM flaps and 26 (control group) patients underwent radical mastectomy with closure of the anterior defect chest wall with local tissues. The timing of the appearance of local relapses and the occurrence of distant metastases was studied from the moment the patients were discharged from the department after surgery.

**Results.** Within 36 months, local relapses after surgery appeared in 8,4% of patients in the main group, and in the control group up to 24 months, local relapses were noted in 34,6%, i.e. the frequency of local relapses in patients of the control group was 4 times higher than in patients of the main group. Distant metastases appeared during the follow-up period in 9 (37,5%) patients of the main group and 8 (30,8%) of the control group.

**Conclusion.** The frequency of local relapses in patients with diffuse breast cancer is directly related to the volume of mastectomy performed, and is 4 times less in patients after extended modified mastectomy with closure of the soft tissue defect of the chest wall with TDL and TRAM flaps, compared with traditional mastectomy and closure of the defect with local tissues. The volume of surgical intervention does not affect the frequency and timing of distant metastases in patients with diffuse breast cancer.

***Key words:*** *diffuse breast cancer, surgical treatment, local recurrence, distant metastases*

***Rakhmatova R.A., Nabiev Z.N., Shamsov B.A.,Rakhmatova N.A., Kosimova F.S.***

**DINAMICS AND PREVALENCE OF CONGENITAL DAMAGES IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** Tostudy the frequency and prevalence of congenital malformations, and the factors influencing them in the Republic of Tajikistan

**Material and methods.** This study was conducted on the basis of statistical data from the State Institution "Republican Center for Statistics and Medical Information" of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan (SI “RCSMI” MoHSPP RT), the State Institution "National Center for Reproductive Health" of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan (SI “NCRH” MoHSPP RT) and the State Institution "Republican Scientific and Clinical Center of Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery" of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan (SI “RSCCPPS” MoHSPP RT).

**Results.** According to the RCSMI Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, every year from 2,400 to 3,300 children with congenital malformations are born in the country. All cases of congenital malformations are registered, with more than 2,0% of births completed at home, and they are also recorded by health care institutions according to national health indicators

**Conclusion.**The main reasons for the growth of congenital malformations in newborns are: complicated obstetric history, heredity, bad habits, occupational hazards, previous viral and bacterial infections, late prenatal diagnosis.

***Key words:*** *congenital malformation, pediatrics, children, prevalence*

***Sanginov J.R., Nazhmiddinov A.H., Dzhumaev T.J., Niyazov I.K.***

**EXENTERATION OF PELVIC ORGANS IN LOCALLY-ADVANCED MALIGNANT TUMORS**

**Aim**. To evaluate the results of total pelvic exenteration (TPE) in patients with locally advanced rectal and cervical cancer.

**Material and methods.** The results of ТРЕ surgery were studied in 13 patients treated at the Russian Cancer Research Center for the period 2022 (cervical-rectal cancer - 4 and vaginal - 1). There were 8 primary patients, 5 recurrent cases, average age – 51,6 ± 3,6 years. In all cases, morphological verification of the diagnosis took place. Initial hydronephrosis was established in 4 patients, rectovaginal fistulas - 3 and parametrium invasion - 4, 2 patients had ureters stented.

**Results.** All patients underwent TPE, with total exenteration in 6, anterior in 4, and posterior in 3. The average duration of the operation was 321 ± 46.2 minutes, the average volume of blood loss was 761 ml. In 9 patients it was possible to perform R0 resection. Squamous cell carcinoma was confirmed in 9 patients, adenocarcinoma with G2 predominance was confirmed in 4 (n = 10). The operations were performed by joint teams of urological oncologist, abdominal oncologist and gynecological oncologist. All patients underwent bilateral aortoiliac and pelvic-obturator lymph node dissection. Urine diversion was restored by Bricker's operation in 9 cases, uretherocutaneostomy in 1 case. A comparative assessment with literature data shows that the immediate and immediate results of TPE on our material correspond to the data of other studies.

**Conclusions.** Various options for TPE with R0 resection increase the survival rate of patients with locally advanced pelvic tumors. A careful, differentiated approach to patient selection at the consultation is the most important condition for the effectiveness of TPE.

***Key words:*** *exenteration, locally-advanced tumors, pelvic malignancies*

***Sirodzhov K.Kh., Rabiev Kh.Kh., Dustov Kh.S., Makhmadaliev B.G.,Khamidov J.B.***

**ANALYSIS OF THE LONG-TERM RESULTS OF PRIMARY HIP ARTHROPLASTY IN DEGENERATIVE-DYSTROPHIC PROCESSES**

**Aim.** To give a comparative assessment of long-term results of treatment of patients using arthroplasty technologies in degenerative-dystrophic processes of the hip joint.

**Material and methods.** During the period 2013-2022, 86 patients with degenerative-dystrophic processes of the hip joint, who underwent 111 hip arthroplasty, were treated at the City Medical Center No. 3 in Dushanbe. Of these, 15 patients underwent surgery from 2 sides. Of these, 15 patients underwent surgery from 2 sides. Additional research methods included pelvic radiography in 2 standard positions, CT and MRI individually in the metal artifact suppression mode (MARS). A questionnaire was conducted, each examined patient filled out a questionnaire (Harris, Oxford), radiologically assessed the angle of frontal incline of the endoprosthesis cup.

**Results. “**Excellent” functional results of surgery according to the Oxford scale, 54.7% of patients were noted, “good” – 24,4%, “average” – 18,6% and “below average” – 2,3%. The functional results on the Harris scale were: “excellent” – 56,9%, “good” – 17,4%, “average” – 20,9% and “below average” – 3,5%.

The angle of frontal incline of the endoprosthesis cup in 73.3% of cases is less than 45 °, which is the optimal option for the normal functioning of the artificial joint. The angle of the frontal tilt of the cup 45° - 49° is 13.9%, the angle exceeding 50° is 12.8%.

**Conclusion.** If a pain syndrome appears in the short and long term after hip arthroplasty, it is necessary to examine the patient to assess the stability of the components of the endoprosthesis, if the problem is not related to the instability of the components, then exclude the presence of soft tissue pseudotumor.

***Key words:*** *arthroplasty, dystrophic process, injuries, osteoporosis, instability*

***Khudoyorov S.A., Makhmudov D.T., Ashurov G.G., Tagaeva Sh.O.***

**RESULTS OF THE STUDY OF FUNCTION INDEPENDENT DEFOGGING OF ORAL CAVITY, VELOCITY OF THE FORMATION TEETH PLAQUE AND EFFICIENCY OF THE HYGIENE OF ORAL CAVITY IN DEPENDING ON OCCLUSION-ARTICULATION RELATION BESIDE CHILDREN WITH ANOMALY OF TEETH-MAXILLARY SYSTEM**

**Aim.**Research the function of independent defogging oral cavity, velocity of the formation teeth plaque and efficiency of the hygiene of oral cavity in depending on occlusion-articulation relations beside children with anomaly of teeth-maxillary system.

**Material and methods.** Examined 250 children and teenager 12-18-year-old, having narrowing the teeth rows in the field of function-oriented frontal group’s teeth. Study of functions independent defogging of oral cavity (the value retention of food detritus and velocity of its disappearance with surfaces of teeth) held at method designed by V.K. Leontev et al. Velocity of the formation of teeth plaque (index PFRI) on surfaces of the teeth defined by method offered P. Axelsson. Efficiency hygiene of oral cavity valued by means of index PHP.

**Results.** Factor promoting of the development of carious process are a concourse food plaque, deceleration velocities of its removal from area of the longed for position teeth and unsatisfactory efficiency hygiene of oral cavity. Formation sub- and supragingival teeth plaque, deceleration velocities of its removal from area of the longed for position teeth and unsatisfactory efficiency hygiene of oral cavity. Formation sub- and supragingival teeth plaque, containing parodontopathogenic stamp of microorganism brings about development of caries and inflammation diseases of marginal parodont.

**Conclusion.** In the field of overcrowding teeth in consequence of the breach of occlusion-articulation relations formed favorable «microclimate» for development such main dentistry diseases, as caries and parodontal diseases.

***Key words:*** *overcrowding teeth, carious, parodontal diseases, retention of food plaque, velocity formation of teeth plaque.*

***Sharipov A.A., Ghulomova M.O., Khudoynazarova Sh.S., Narzuloeva M.F., Nazirai A., Mirzoaliev Y.Y.***

**EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL FEATURES OF POST-COVID SYNDROME**

**Aim.** Study of epidemiological and clinical characteristics of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

**Material and methods.** Questionnaires A retrospective analysis of medical records and questionnaires completed among 207 people who had COVID-19 and applied with signs of post-Covid syndrome was carried out.

**Results**. Of the 207 people with COVID-19, 58 showed symptoms of post-Covid syndrome (PCS). Of these, 41 were men (70,6%) and 17 women (29,4%). In general, after varying amounts of time after the infection, 20 types of complaints and symptoms associated with PCS appeared; these symptoms totaled 396 cases and persisted for a certain period of time. In 43 (48,3%) cases there were symptoms of damage to the nervous system, in 11 (12,4%) - to the musculoskeletal system, in 8 (8,9%) - to the cardiovascular system, in 8 (8,9%) ) - the respiratory system, in 4 (4,5%) cases - the mental state, in 3 (3,4%) cases - the gastrointestinal tract and in 1 (1,1%) case - the urinary system.

**Conclusion.** More than 5 to 12 types of signs can be found in one person, which indicates the disease of 2 or more of these systems and organs of the body. In order to reduce the consequences of a serious disease, after recovery, it is necessary to undergo a comprehensive period of treatment and rehabilitation of patients with PTSD. When making a diagnosis of "Condition after COVID-19 (U09.9)", the history of the disease and the recommendations of specialists should be taken into account.

***Key words:*** *posttraumatic stress disorder, COVID-19 infection, International classification of disease*

***Shokirov M.K., Karimov S.M.***

**TO QUESTION ABOUT EFFICIENCY OF COMPLEX THERAPY OF INFLAMMATORY PARODONTAL DISEASES AMONGST AIRCRAFT WORKMAN IN DEPENDING OF THE LEVEL OF THEIR ADHERENCE TO PARODONTIUM TREATMENT**

**Aim.** To estimate the efficiency of the therapy of chronic parodontitis amongst flying composition of the civil aviation in depending of the level of their adherence to treatment of the inflammatory-destructive parodontal diseases.

**Material and methods.** For the reason estimations of the influence level to adherences of the flying composition to parodontium treatment was examined 98 aircraft workman of civil aviation with miscellaneous level of the adherences to treatment of the parodontal diseases. Amongst examined patient used on evidences standard actions, including applique antinflammation unguents. Course of parodontium therapy conducted for 15 days. For revealing the level of adherence to parodontium treatment amongst aircraft workman conducted sociological interview.

**Results.** Beside flying composition with low level of the adherence to parodontal therapy after 7 and 14 days importance of PI-index differs from source factors in 3.2 and 5.3 times accordingly, with average level of the adherence - in 2.5 and 2.7 times accordingly, with high level of the adherence - in 3.8 and 3.9 times accordingly.

**Conclusion.** Beside flying composition of the civil aviation with chronic parodontitis it is necessary to take into account the degree of the gravity of parodontal pathology and level of their adherence to the long treatment.

***Key words:*** *level of the adherence, chronic parodontitis, standard treatment of parodontitis, outcome of parodontitis treatment*

***UsupovaZ.Kh., MulloevK. Kh., AkramiSh., UsupovaM.B***

**FEATURES OF PROVIDING ORTHOPEDIC DENTAL CARE TO PATIENTS WITH POSTOPERATIVE DEFECTS AND DEFORMATIONS OF THE MAXILLOFACIAL AREA**

**Aim.**To study the features of orthopedic dental care for patients with postoperative defects and deformities of the maxillofacial area.

**Material and methods.**This work is based on the results of orthopedic treatment of 182 patients with postoperative defects and deformities of the maxillofacial region (MFA). Patients were distributed by age and gender. Two types of prosthetics were used - direct and remote. Particular attention was paid to the study of a diagnostic model for better fixation of mediate prostheses in the postoperative wound. To determine the effectiveness of the resection prosthesis, tests were carried out (speech and water). A questionnaire card was used to assess the patient’s subjective feelings.

**Results.**Men predominate among the subjects. Most often, maxillofacial tumors occur in people aged 40 - 65 years. According to the location of the tumor, the maxillofacial area is predominantly localized in the upper jaw.

For direct prosthetics, 3 stages of intervention were used, for remote prosthetics - 2. The results of the tests and the questionnaire were the best for direct prosthetics.

**Conclusion.**From the moment of treatment to rehabilitation, difficulties arise in complex prosthetics for patients with acquired defects and deformities of the maxillofacial area. The coordinated work of surgeons, dentists, psychologists and other specialists contributes to the successful comprehensive rehabilitation of patients. The choice of a complex jaw prosthesis at the first stage of orthopedic treatment, using planning on diagnostic models, improves the restoration of anatomical, functional and aesthetic disorders.

***Key words****:dental orthopedic care, postoperative defects, deformations, dentofacial system*

**REVIEVS**

***Zokirova K.A., Muminzoda B.G., Gulbekova Z.A.***

**OBESITY: SOME ASPECTS OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ETIOPATHOGENESIS AND RISK FACTORS**

This review article addresses current aspects of the epidemiology, risk factors and etiopathogenesis of obesity. It focuses on the role of the gut microbiome and the importance of maternal and child diet in utero in the development of obesity. Attention is also focused on the physiology and pathophysiology of adipose tissue, as well as the problem of fatty liver hepatosis.

***Key words:*** *obesity, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors, fatty liver hepatosis*

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

**HIATAL HERNIA: SOME ASPECTS OF CLASSIFICATION, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT TACTICS**

The article provides an overview of some aspects associated with hiatal hernia. The concept of this disease, its classification, principles of clinical and instrumental diagnosis and choice of treatment tactics are considered. In particular, the question of the possibility of conservative therapy and surgical correction using modern technologies is being considered.

***Key words****: hiatal hernia, classification, diagnosis, treatment tactics*

**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Shukurov Al.S., Mavlyanova Z.R., Shukurov As.S., Khudoimerganov A.N., Khakimov Kh.A.***

**VENOUS STROKE: SOME ASPECTS OF ETIOLOGY, RISK FACTORS, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT**

The article provides a clinical observation of the diagnosis, identification of causes, condition and successful treatment of venous stroke in a relatively young patient. Recommendations for further therapy are given.

Key words: stroke, thrombosis, drug therapy