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|--|-----------|
| <b>СОДЕРЖАНИЕ</b>  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>SECTION #1: TOPICAL ISSUES OF THERAPY</b>   | <b>7</b>  |
| <i>Shomurodov Kh.Sh. INFORMATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEUTROPHIL-LYMPHOCYTE RATIO IN PATIENTS WITH CRITICAL CONDITION IN ACUTE CEREBRAL CIRCULATORY DISORDERS</i>                   | <b>7</b>  |
| <i>Barnoyev R.I. POSTOPERATIVE COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE</i>   | <b>8</b>  |
| <i>Makhkamova M.M., Nurillaeva N.M. CLINICAL MANIFESTATION OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL DAMAGE IN PATIENTS WITH CORONAVIRUS INFECTION</i>   | <b>9</b>  |
| <i>Muratova Z.J., Madzhidova Y.N., Mukhammadsolikh Sh.B. EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT OF TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA USING SCALES AND QUESTIONNAIRES</i>                    | <b>10</b> |
| <i>Najmutdinova D.K, Pulotova S.A, Zaripov S.I. COVID-19 AND DIABETES. CLINICAL FEATURES OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS AFTER COVID-19</i>  | <b>10</b> |
| <i>Rashidova F.M., Abdukadyrova M.U., Nuruzova Z.A., Zalyalieva M.V. ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL AND LABORATORY STUDIES OF PATIENTS WITH COVID-19</i>                                       | <b>11</b> |
| <i>Rasulova D.K., Yunusova M.R. REACTION OF THE VEGETATIVE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN ACUTE BRAIN DISORDERS</i>   | <b>12</b> |
| <i>Zheltukhina A. F. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE METHOD OF PERCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION AND BIPOLAR GALVANIC STIMULATION ON HUMAN POSTURAL STABILITY</i> | <b>13</b> |
| <i>Kamalova N.L., Abdukadirova D.T. BOTULINUM THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC MIGRAINE</i>   | <b>14</b> |
| <i>Shadmanov M.A., Abdurakhmanov F.F., Khasanov R.R., Shodmonov J.A., Alijonov S.K., Saminov T.T. GLANCE ON RESEARCH WORKS OF PREMATURE EJACULATION TREATMENTS</i>                   | <b>15</b> |
| <i>Abilov P.M., Iriskulov B.U. MECHANISMS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE STATES OF OXIDATIVE STRESS AND WAYS OF THEIR CORRECTION USING EXTRACT FROM THE FUNGUS G. LUCIDUM</i>                  | <b>16</b> |
| <i>Allaeva M. J., Achilov D. D., Misirova M. T. EFFICACY OF HYPOLIPIDYMIC AND HYPOCHOLESTEROLEMIC EFFECT OF GALEGA OFFICINALIS I PLANT EXTRACT</i>                                   | <b>17</b> |
| <i>Abduganieva E.A., Dadabaeva R.K., Tairova K.B. MORPHOLOGICAL SIGNS OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE ACCORDING TO AUTOPSY PROTOCOLS</i>          | <b>18</b> |
| <i>Djuraev D.R., Shamsiddinova M.Sh. EFFICIENCY OF LYSINOPRIL APPLICATION IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION</i>  | <b>19</b> |
| <i>Kurbanov A.K., Odinaev A.SH., Aliqulov O. SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF COVID-19 IN DIFFERENT HEMODYNAMIC PHENOTYPES OF CHRONIC HEART FAILURE</i>                            | <b>20</b> |
| <i>Abduganieva E.A., Dadabaeva R.K., Tairova K.B. ENDOTHELIN-1 GENE LYS198ASP POLYMORPHISMS IN PATIENT WITH CHRONICAL OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE</i>                              | <b>21</b> |
| <i>Fayzieva M.I., Nuritdinova N.B., Shukurdjyanova S.M. THE STUDY OF THE DAILY RHYTHM OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION AND OBESITY</i>                | <b>22</b> |
| <i>Ortikboev J.O., Daminov B.T. FREQUENCY OF DEVELOPMENT OF INTRADIALYSIS HYPOTENSION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE DIFFERENT ETIOLOGY</i>                                 | <b>23</b> |

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most important comorbidities in patients with Covid-19 as it significantly increases morbidity and mortality. It is reported that the course of Diabetes Mellitus becomes worse after COVID-19 infection. This clinical study aims to compare main clinical, laboratory and instrumental findings of patients with type 2 diabetes with or without undergone COVID-19 infection.

**Materials and Methods.** This retrospective study includes 32 randomly selected patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus admitted to Tashkent Medical Academies 3rd Clinic between September 2020 and April 2021. Half of them (research group with 16 patients) underwent Covid-19 at least 3 months ago and another half (control group with 16 patients) weren't infected. In order to investigate influence of Coronavirus infection on the course of diabetes mellitus, we collated main clinical characteristics of both group patients.

**Results.** Overall 32 patients (21 men; 11 women, medium age  $59.6 \pm 6.9$ ) were analyzed. Both fasting and postprandial glucose levels were higher in research group (FPG-median 11.4 vs 7.4 mmol/L and PPG-

median 16 vs 10.1 mmol/L  $p < 0.001$ ). There was a remarkable difference in blood pressure levels in Covid-19 undergone diabetics compared to non-infected ones (systolic-median 150.6 vs 133.7 mmHg  $p < 0.05$ ). Research group showed elevated prevalence of Ischemic heart disease (87.5% vs 68.7%). Considerably high glucose fluctuations and exposure to hyperglycaemia were experienced by research group patients during Covid-19 infection.

**Conclusions.** The COVID-19 global pandemic poses considerable health hazards, especially for patients with diabetes mellitus as it aggravates the course of disease and makes the whole condition at a great risk of poor outcomes. For this reason, diabetes care must include differentiated approach not only during Covid-19 infection, but also in rehabilitation term.

#### Literature

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## ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL AND LABORATORY STUDIES OF PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

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**Abstract.** An outbreak of severe acute and respiratory Covid-19 infection in China has led to its global spread and has become a pandemic (WHO 2020). This disease is characterized by the following clinical manifestations: asymptomatic, mild, moderate and severe. According to the results of numerous studies, individual characteristics of the organism, depending on the state of the immune system, play a decisive role in the development of the disease. These features include age, gender, and concomitant diseases. People of the elderly and senile age (65+) are at the greatest risk, which is associated with such concomitant chronic diseases as arterial hypertension, diabetes mellitus, obesity, lung diseases, smokers, chronic hepatitis [1,2]. PCR analysis of biomaterial is the main reliable laboratory method for confirming the presence of a disease. The presence and period of the disease is confirmed by the quantitative and qualitative method of CLIA for the determination of IgG and IgM.

**Aim.** The aim of the study is to assess the course and severity of the disease and to analyze laboratory data.

**Materials and methods.** The object of the study was 158 patients with Covid-19. Questionnaires, clinical observations, laboratory and instrumental analyzes.

**Results.** We examined the case histories of 158 patients. Of these women - 82

(52.5%), men - 76 (47.5%). Age from 20-84 years old. In the study of biomaterial by PCR analysis in 40 patients (25.3%) it gave a negative result and in 118 (74.7%) a positive one. It should be noted that in 100% of cases the asymptomatic course of the disease was determined by diagnostic signs - PCR was positive, and the treatment with the asymptomatic course was low.

A mild course of the disease was noted in 48 examined patients. Of these women - 27 (56.25%), men - 21 (43.75%). In 36 (75%) patients in this group, the PCR analysis was positive, in 12 (25%) - negative. The CLIA method was used to determine IgG in 7, IgM in 8 patients.

In 59 examined patients, the course of the disease of moderate severity was noted, among which women accounted for 28 (47.4%), men - 31 (52.6%). In 46 (78%) patients of this group, PCR diagnostics gave a positive result, in 13 (22%) - negative. IgG in 27 and IgM in 27 patients were determined by CLIA.

Among patients with a severe course, amounting to 30 people, men and women were equally distributed - 15 (50%) people each. In this study group, PCR - positive patients amounted to 18 (60%) people, 12 (40%) patients were not found to have virus genes. The CLIA method was used to determine IgG in 12, IgM in 11 patients.

**Conclusion.** Based on the results obtained by the gender of the examined patients, it should be noted that, in contrast to

many published data, there was no significant difference in the number of sick women and men in our studies. An insignificant difference was noted in the number (decreased by 1.3 times) of positive results of PCR analysis in patients with severe clinical course.

Comparative analysis of age indices in the examined patients showed that both in mild and severe cases of the disease, age limits manifested themselves in a wide range from 20 to 71 years in men; 25-84 years old - for women. That is, no big difference in ages was found in patients of different groups. Research is still ongoing.

#### Literature

1. CDC. 2019 Novel Coronavirus, Wuhan, China: Symptoms. CDC. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/symptoms.html>. January 26, 2020; Accessed: January 27, 2020.

2. Hui DS, I Azhar E, Madani TA, Ntoumi F, Kock R, Dar O, et al. The continuing 2019-nCoV epidemic threat of novel coronaviruses to global health - The latest 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak in Wuhan, China. *Int J Infect Dis.* 2020 Jan 14. 91:264-266. [Medline].

## REACTION OF THE VEGETATIVE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN ACUTE BRAIN DISORDERS

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**Aim:** Disorder of autonomic regulation is one of the mechanisms for the implementation of cerebral damage, which leads to an increase in mortality in the acute period of stroke, the special role of the vegetative nervous system (VNS) is in the adaptive and trophic nature of its impact. The participation of the VNS in the general reactions of the organism as a whole and its adaptive significance in those cases when there is a threat to the very existence of the organism, for example, in cerebral ischemia, is especially clearly revealed. Assessment of the vegetative status in patients in the acute period after suffering from stroke is important to determine the beginning of rehabilitation of patients. [1] This research was aimed at studying the nature of autonomic disorders in acute strokes.

**Materials and methods:** The vegetative status of 21 patients (10 women and 11 men) who were in the intensive neurology departments of the City Clinical Emergency Hospital (12 patients) and the Multidisciplinary Clinic of the Tashkent Medical Academy (9 patients) who were hospitalized from December to January 2020 were examined. Patients' age: 33-90 years old. All of them were diagnosed with stroke. We studied the vegetative status of patients in the acute period (first 5 days) by hemodynamic parameters (measured blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, oxygenation) at rest and when changing position (turning on the side). Based on the data obtained, the Kerdo index was calculated to assess the quantitative ratio of sympathetic and parasympathetic manifestations. A questionnaire was conducted according to