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“TIBBIYOTDAGI ZAMONAVIY ILMIY
TADQIQOTLAR: DOLZARB MUAMMOLAR,
YUTUQLAR VA INNOVATSIYALAR”
MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY
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Materials and methods: 18 white, female, healthy rats with a body weight of 160-185 g were selected for the experiment. The rats were divided into 6 to 3 groups. The first group is the control group, which is starved for 24 hours. Then, 2 hours before decapitation, distilled water and indomethacin at a dose of 60 mg / kg are administered according to body weight. Group 2 rats were experimental group rats, and group 2 rats were given oral lesboxol dry extract 100 mg / kg and indomethacin 60 mg / kg orally one day before and 2 hours before decapitation according to their body mass. Group 3 rats were a comparative group, which was administered mizoprostol 0.2 mg / kg and indomethacin 60 mg / kg the day before and 2 hours before decapitation, as described above.

Results: Visually macroscopic examination of the stomachs of decapitated animals. The area of the wounds was measured on a special millimeter tape measure. The data were expressed as a percentage, and the arithmetic mean and its standard error were calculated using the variational statistics method. The number of wounds in the control group was calculated as a percentage, and the wound area was calculated in mm². According to the results, the number of wounds in control group 1 was 100%, wound area 107.42 ± 5.65 mm², small spot wounds 26.66 ± 1.89, large wounds 8.16 ± 0.68, elongated rod-shaped the number of wounds was 7.33 ± 0.59, and the total number of wounds was 42.15 ± 1.99. Group 2 experimental animals In rats with dry extract of plant extract per 100 mg / kg body weight, the number of wounds was 62.4% compared to the control group, the wound area was 43.17 ± 1.37 mm², small spot wounds 9.16 ± 0.72, large wounds 3.33 ± 0.41, elongated rod-shaped wounds 3.17 ± 0.29, total number of wounds 15.82 ± 0.77. In group 3 rats administered 0.2 mg / kg of misoprostol by body weight, the following results were obtained: the number of wounds was 57.8%, the wound area was 47.58 ± 2.12 mm², small spot wounds 10.83 ± 0.58, the number of large wounds was 3.5 ± 0.021, the number of elongated rod wounds was 3.67 ± 0.32, and the total number of wounds was 17.80 ± 0.81.

Conclusions: Lesboxol is a complex preparation consisting of dry extracts of 4 types of plants - *Hypericum scabrum*, *Ziziphora pedicellata*, *Mediasia macrophylla*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. In rats, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs have been shown to accelerate the remission of peptic ulcer. This complex can be one of the most promising drugs for the prevention of gastritis and gastric and duodenal ulcers.

DORIVOR O'SIMLIKLAR QURUQ EKSTRAKTINING REZERPINLI ME'DA YARASIGA TA'SIRI

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Mavzuning dalzarbligi: Maxalliy o'simliklar asosida yangi dori vositalarini izlash va ularni yaratish masalasi respublikamiz tibbiyotidagi dolzarb vazifalardan biridir.

Me'da yarasi kasalligini davolashda bemorlarning yetarlicha va samarali davolanish kursini olmasligi retsidiv holatlarning takrorlanishiga sabab bo'ladi Undan tashqari me'da shilliq qavatida nekroz va eroziyalarning paydo bo'lishiga ma'lum darajada og'iz orqali qabul qilinadigan farmakologik preparatlar kaliy xlorid, kofein va kardiologiya amaliyotida ishlatiladigan simpatolitiklar ta'sir qiladi. Simpatolitiklarning n-vagusga ta'siri ma'da va o'n ikki barmoq ichakning motor va sekretor funktsiyasi buzilishlari sabab, o'tkir yaralar, eroziya yoki me'da ichak trakti surunkali yarasi kuchayishiga turtki boladi. Shuni hisobga olgan holda, nojo'ya ta'sirlari nisbatan kam, yuqori samarali, iqtisodiy jihatdan arzon mahalliy dori vositalari yaratish muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Bu maqsadda dorivor o'simliklar quruq ekstrakti (DO'QE) ya'ni 4 xil o'simlik - dag'al bargli dalachoy (*Hypericum scabrum*), gulbargli kiyiko't (*Ziziphora pedicellata*), olqor o'ti (*Mediasia macrophylla*), oddiy qizilmiya (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) quruq ekstraktidan tashkil topgan majmuaviy preparatning rezepin ta'sirida, me'da yarasi chaqirilgan hayvonlarda yaraga qarshi va gastroprotektiv ta'siri o'rganildi.

Kalit so'zlar: me'da va o'n ikki barmoq ichak yarasi, dorivor o'simliklar quruq ekstrakti, yaraga qarshi ta'sir, retsidiv, yara remissiyasi.

Tadqiqot maqsadi: eksperimental tajriba hayvonlarida rezepin ta'sirida yuzaga kelgan me'da yarasida DO'QE ning samaradorligini o'rganish.

Tadqiqot usuli va materiali: Tajriba uchun tana vazni 170-220 g bo'lgan oq, urg'ochi, sog'lom kalamushlar tanlab olindi. Eksperimental tajribalar asosida rezepinni och kalamushlarga 3 kun davomida 2 mg/kg qorin bo'shlig'iga yuborildi va 20 kundan keyin o'z o'zidan yarali nuqsonlarning paydo bo'lishiga olib kelishi aniqlandi. Dastlabki kuni och qoldirilgandan so'ng. rezepin yarasi bo'lgan xayvonlarining 7 va 10 kunlarida va preparatni qo'llash to'xtatilgandan keyin 10 kunda dekepitatsiya qilindi. Makrosko'pik jihatdan me'da shilliq qavatining xolatini miqdoriy baholash xar bir hayvon uchun o'rtacha yara xosil qilish sonini hisoblash yo'li bilan amalga oshirildi (diametri 1 mm va undan ko'p bo'lgan jaroxat hisobga olindi).

Tadqiqot natijalari: Yaraga qarshi ta'sirni o'rganish bo'yicha tadqiqotlar natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, reserpinning qorin bo'shlig'iga kiritilishi (nazorat qilish) me'da shilliq qavatining shishishi, giperemiyasi, yeroziya va me'da yarasi paydo bo'lishiga olib keldi, ularning pastki qismi qon quyqalari va nekrotik massalar bilan to'ldiriladi. ; yeng katta zarar darajasi 7-kunida qayd yetilgan, yaralar chuqurligi mushak qavatiga etgan va har bir hayvon uchun jaroxatli o'zgargan joylar soni o'rtacha $14,4 \pm 2,0$ ni tashkil yetgan .

7-kunida ularning o'rtacha soni $6,2 \pm 0,8$ ni tashkil yetdi va 10-kunga kelib, me'da shilliq qavatining tuzilishini makroskopik tiklash kuzatildi. Keyingi davrlarida yarali nuqsonlarning bosqichma-bosqich tiklanishi kuzatildi: 10-kuni o'rtacha ko'rsatkich $9,0 \pm 1,2$ ni, 20-kuni yesa $2,0 \pm 0,2$ ni tashkil yetdi. DO'QE dan foydalanish yarali nuqsonlarni nekrotik massalardan yerta forig' bo'lishiga yordam berdi va allaqachon DO'QE ni reserpin yaralarini davolash uchun qabul qilish o'rtacha jaroxatlar sonining kamayishiga yordam berdi.

Shunday qilib, olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, oshqozon yarasining ushbu modelida DO'QE yuqori terapevtik ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

Xulosa: DO'QE ya'ni 4 xil o'simlik – dag'al bargli dalachoy (*Hypericum scabrum*), gulbargli kiyiko't (*Ziziphora pedicellata*), olqor o'ti (*Mediasia macrophylla*), oddiy qizilmiya (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) quruq ekstraktidan tashkil topgan majmuaviy preparatning kalamushlarda rezepin ta'sirida chaqirilgan me'da yarasining remissiyasini tezlashtirganligi aniqlandi. Dorivor o'simliklardan tarkib topgan majmuaviy preparat gastrit hamda me'da va o'n ikki barmoq ichak yarasining oldini olish uchun yuqori samarali preparatlardan biri bo'lishi mumkin.

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ОСТЕОПОРОТИЧЕСКОГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ НА КОСТНУЮ ТКАНЬ ПРИ ДЛИТЕЛЬНОМ ПРИМЕНЕНИИ ГЕПАРИНА НАТРИЯ У АМБУЛАТОРНЫХ БОЛЬНЫХ, ПЕРЕНЕСШИХ COVID-19

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Цель исследования. Изучить остеопоротическое воздействие на костную ткань при длительном применении гепарина натрия у больных, перенесших COVID-19.

Материал и методы исследований. Изучение остеопоротическое воздействие на костную ткань при длительном применении гепарина натрия было проведено у 27 амбулаторных больных, перенесших COVID-19, обращавшихся в поликлинику с жалобами на боли и ограничения движения в областях коленного, тазобедренного суставов, Больные: мужчины в возрасте 51-71лет, принимали гепарин натрия в дозах 20000-30000 МЕ/сутки, подкожно, в течении 15-21 дней, во время лечения и реабилитационном периоде COVID-19 среднего течения. Рентгенологические