

Uzbekistan-Japan International Conference on

Energy-Earth-Environment Engineering



17-18November

Uzbekistan, Tashkent - 2022

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TOPICS:

- Renewable energy& Energy Conversion
- Environmental Technologies
- Earth Resources Engineering

ORGANIZERS:













SCOPE

The Uzbekistan-Japan International Conference «Energy-Earth-Environment- Engineering» will be held on 17-18 November 2022 in Uzbekistan Japan Innovation Center of Youth, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. This Conference will offer researchers from around the world who have interests in interdisciplinary research in energy, earth, environmental engineering. It would like to facilitate interactions between researchers from industry, national laboratories and academia for the future international collaborators.

- The following topics and related ones are invited:
 Renewable energy & Energy Conversion
 - Environmental Technologies
 - Earth Resources Engineering

GENERAL INFORMATION

Official Language: English.

The science program committee will schedule both oral and poster sessions in hybrid form including a "live" in-person event with a "virtual" online component.

Local Organizing Committee

Nargiza Amirova, Yukinori Yanagida, Zukhra Kadirova, Nodir Turakhodjaev, Sokhibjon Matkarimov, Shakhlo Daminova, Zikrilla Alimov

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Prediction and prevention of food allergies in children

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Allergic diseases are one of the urgent problems in pediatrics faced by pediatricians, allergists, immunologists, nutritionists and gastroenterologists. According to WHO, allergic diseases account for 40% in the world. The annual growth of children with allergic diseases, severe forms of the disease, early onset determines the relevance of the introduction of an integrated approach to preventive measures in young children. The main reasons for the rapid spread of allergic diseases include: an unfavorable course of pregnancy, a large pharmacological load of expectant mothers, an increase in the age of primiparous, urbanization, the use of chemicals in the construction and decoration of residential premises, agriculture. Food allergy plays a huge role in the formation and subsequent development of most skin, gastrointestinal and respiratory manifestations of allergies. In 65% of children, the appearance of food allergies occurs in the first year of life. Common food allergens in young children include: cow's milk protein, gluten, soy, eggs, peanuts, wheat, fish, hazelnuts, seafood. In infants, allergy to cow's milk proteins occupies a leading place, since this is the first food protein that an infant encounters.

Food allergy has been known since ancient times, and was first described by Hippocrates, who believed that intolerance to certain foods led to gastric disorders and urticaria.

Researchers explain the early onset of allergic diseases in children by the impact of adverse factors in the antenatal and postnatal period. A significant role in the realization of hereditary predisposition to food allergies is assigned to the pathology of pregnancy and childbirth, somatic diseases of the mother, the course of the early period of adaptation of the infant, the nutrition of the mother and child.

The aim of the study is to optimize the care of newborns and young children from the perspective of assessing the importance of risk factors for food allergies, developing methods for its prediction and prevention in the antenatal and postnatal period.

With the growth of urbanization, there is a tendency to increase the frequency of allergic diseases among children and adults

The developed methods of preventing and predicting food allergies in children, starting from the antenatal period, include: compliance with a hypoallergenic diet by pregnant and lactating women from the risk group, taking probiotics, replacing products based on cow's milk protein with goat's milk, introduced into clinical practice at the Tashkent Medical Academy in the Department of allergoneurology, consultative and diagnostic hospital, included in materials of lectures and classes with pregnant women. As a postnatal prevention of food allergies in young children who are artificially fed, it is recommended to use adapted mixtures based on whole goat's milk with prebiotics. The developed approaches to the prevention of food allergies in young children are recommended to be implemented in the practice of pediatric and allergological offices of polyclinics, hospitals, obstetric and gynecological consultations and for wide use in practical healthcare.