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ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ

**«Достижения фундаментальной,
прикладной медицины и фармации»**

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Сборник материалов 77-й Международной научно-практической конференции «Достижения фундаментальной, прикладной медицины и фармации» представляет собой ценный исследовательский ресурс. В этом сборнике собраны актуальные работы, посвященные различным аспектам медицины и фармации. Авторы из Узбекистана, России, Украины, Казахстана, Беларуси представляют свои научные и практические достижения в области фундаментальной и прикладной медицины, включая новые методы диагностики, лечения и профилактики различных заболеваний. Основываясь на современных исследованиях, сборник предлагает уникальный обзор прогресса в области медицины и фармации, обогащая наше понимание и способствуя развитию здравоохранения и научного сообщества.



Дорогие студенты,
уважаемые коллеги, друзья!

Я рад приветствовать всех вас на 77-ой Международной научно-практической конференции студентов и молодых учёных «Достижения фундаментальной, прикладной медицины и фармации».

Самаркандский государственный медицинский университет уже в 77-й раз делает все возможное, чтобы предложить студентам и молодым учёным медицинских вузов уникальную возможность международного научного обмена!

В очередной раз мы стремимся предоставить молодым и талантливым исследователям со всего мира возможность представить свои достижения, поделиться своими идеями и взглядами, принять участие в тематических секциях, где они могут встретиться с другими одаренными и увлеченными молодыми исследователями, которые разделяют их увлечение медицинскими знаниями.

Самаркандский государственный медицинский университет считается лучшим медицинским университетом Узбекистана. Профессорско-преподавательский состав университета всегда шел в ногу с прогрессом, сочетая педагогическую и научно-исследовательскую деятельность, придавая университетскому образованию высокое значение, обеспечивая его широту, фундаментальность и компетентность.

Местом проведения Конференции является Самарканд, город, полный жизни, расположенный в самом сердце Великого Шелкового Пути, известный своей торговлей, промышленностью, бизнесом и, прежде всего, своими академическими традициями.

Пребывание вместе в чудесном городе Самарканде сделает конференцию еще более приятной.

Мои наилучшие пожелания успешной и плодотворной конференции!

*С уважением, Жасур Алимджанович РИЗАЕВ,
ректор СамГМУ, профессор.*

Methodological approaches to dental treatment in patients with diabetes mellitus <i>Abdullayeva Parizoda Rustamovna, Ilkhomjonova Sevara Tulkinovna, Numonova Dilnoza Ulugbek kizi</i>	522
Dental health and oral care <i>Abdullayeva Parizoda Rustamovna, Ilkhomjonova Sevara Tulkinovna, Numonova Dilnoza Ulugbek kizi.</i>	522
Results of the assessment of changes in masticatory muscle tone in relation to the patient's body position <i>Karimov Islom Ikromovich</i>	523
A way to diagnose temporomandibular joint pain dysfunction syndrome <i>Marupova Madina Hikmatuloevna</i>	523
Comparative characteristics of insulating materials in dentistry <i>Nemstsveridze I.E., Derbina L.R.</i>	524
Reciprocal instruments in dentistry: features, review of positive and negative qualities <i>Nemstsveridze I.E., Derbina L.R.</i>	524
The level of periodontal disease in 20-28-year-old textile industry workers <i>Nortaev A.B., Usmanov R.Dj., Rajabov B.M.</i>	525
Application of stabilometry in patients with acute sensorineural hearing loss <i>Olimjonova Farahnoza Orifjonovna</i>	525
Comparative analysis of the use of otoacoustic emission in the diagnosis of meniere's disease <i>Rustamova Dilafruza Samariddin qizi</i>	526
Cytokine status of children with chronic tonsillitis associated with cytomegalovirus and epstein barr virus <i>Rustamova G.R.</i>	526
The diagnosis and management of acute rhinitis in otorhinolaryngology <i>Turaev Sherali Jurabek ugli</i>	527
Optimization of treatment methods for hereditary acquired hearing loss <i>Oydinova Fatima Ravshanbekovna, Ismailov Islom Uktamovich</i>	527

ДЕТСКАЯ ХИРУРГИЯ

Bolalarda uchraydigan tug'ma diafragma churralarini tashxislash va davolash natijalarini tahlil qilish <i>Mimadiyev Mirfozil Shokirovich, Axmedov Islomjon Yusuffjonovich</i>	528
Bo'lmachalar va qorinchalar defekti bilan tug'ilgan chaqaloqlarda operativ yondashuv <i>To'raxonov Saidabdullo Ziyovuddin o'g'li</i>	528
Reflyukslanuvchi ureterogidronefroz bo'lgan bolalik davridagi bemorlarda tiklanish davrining xususiyatlarini o'rganish <i>Tuxtayev Firdavs Muxiddinovich</i>	529
Корректирующие операции при мегауретере у детей <i>Ахмедов Исламжон Юсуфжонович</i>	529
Диагностика и лечение врожденного гипертрофического пилоростеноза у детей <i>Баратов Уткир Мустафаевич, Азаматова Рухиона Ботуровна</i>	530
Результаты лечения врожденной кишечной непроходимости путем применения ранней нутритивной поддержки <i>Баратов Уткир Мустафаевич</i>	530
Результат лечения омфалоцеле (клинический случай) <i>Бахронов Жахонгир Жасурович, Мавлянов Сайфиддин Фарходович, Суюнов Наврузбек Турабек угли</i>	530
Определение возможных детерминант формирования врожденных пороков сердца у детей <i>Боровик Ксения Александровна</i>	531
Торакоскопическая аортопексия как способ лечения трахеомалиции у ребенка <i>Бусалаева Дарья Игоревна</i>	532
Диагностика при тетраде фалло у детей <i>Давлятова Мохинур Алишер кизи</i>	532
Результаты хирургического лечения гипоспадии у детей <i>Ибрагимов Эхсон Курбонмуродович</i>	533

file and the dentin is carried out only at one or two points of contact with any form of cross-section. Subsequently, this reduces the risk of locking the cone and screw, which, in turn, increases the safety and effectiveness of root dentin treatment and provides more space around the sawdust removal tool in the coronary direction. The file provides greater safety of endodontic intervention: for example, in channels with large apical curvature, S-shaped configuration, or too long. M3-L blue also have a cross-section, which is a feature of the design of the device is a regressive narrowing, which means a decrease in narrowing in the coronary direction. These tools have a so-called progressive thread pitch. This means that the distance between the cutting blades increases from the apical parts to the coronary, which facilitates the removal of dentine sawdust in the coronary direction. Wave One Gold

and Reciproc work with different preparation parameters (the ratio of cutting angles and passivity is $150^{\circ}/30^{\circ}$, Reciproc with an average speed 300 rpm, and Wave One – 350 rpm), but most importantly - within their characteristic level of endurance. Of the negative qualities of reciprocating tools, it should be highlighted: the high cost of a set with a special endomotor; frequent removal of sawdust from the tool due to the screwing effect; the tool only forms channels, but does not clean; manual processing in very curved channels in the apical third.

Conclusions. As a result of studying the characteristics of reciprocating machines, it was found that their use allows for faster and better endodontic treatment, gives a favorable outcome with repeated end.

THE LEVEL OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE IN 20-28-YEAR-OLD TEXTILE INDUSTRY WORKERS

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The purpose of the study. Methods of studying the incidence of periodontal disease in 20-30-year-old textile industry workers.

Research materials and methods. We selected 68 employees working in paint shops and 21 employees who were not in contact with various paints (control group) as research objects. We divided the employees of the paint shops into 2 groups: female and male employees. We studied the employees of the working group based on the information of the medical card «Employees' primary dental examination card» maintained by the company's nurse. It was determined that workers working with chemical paints cause more than 90% damage to periodontal tissues.

The results of the study. As a result of the studies, it was clear that the percentage of periodontal diseases in the employees of paint shops was higher in female employees than in male employees. Along with periodontal disease, workers of paint shops also suffered from leukoplakia, stomatitis, and various inflammations in the oral cavity. For example, periodontal diseases were found in 15 (20%) employees with up to 3 years of work experience in paint shops, among them (6 male employees, 9 female employees). Also, periodontal diseases were found in 14 (25%) employees with 5 years of work experience in paint shops, among them (6 men and 8 women). In the control group, it was observed in 5 employees (33%). As a result of the employees, «Employees' primary health card» and observations, it became clear that 30 (54.5%) of the employees with 8 years of work experience

had periodontal diseases, of which (11 men and 15 women) were employees. It was observed in 7 employees (46.7%) in the control group. In addition, a decrease in the level of electrical excitability in the dental hard tissue was observed among employees working with chemical paints. We can see a decrease in electrical excitation in the central teeth. Similar results were reported for molars and molars. When the control groups were examined, regardless of the anatomical shape of the teeth, the same results were noted in the spade tooth and in the molar and food teeth. Our observations were matched with the information obtained from the medical card «Employee's primary dental examination card» kept by the nurse of the enterprise and the outpatient card (form №. 043) kept by the polyclinic nurse. As a result of the observation, it became known that as the working period increased, the percentage of periodontal diseases also increased. As can be seen from the diagrams, we can see that inflammations in the oral cavity and teeth are stronger in women than in men. The years also took their toll on chemical paint workers. The increase in the volume of work caused the increase in periodontal diseases.

Conclusion.

1. As a result of observations, it became clear that periodontal diseases are more common in women than in men.
2. Not only diseases of the oral cavity, but also inflammation of the respiratory organs, especially the lungs, are observed in workers of paint shops.
odontic treatment

APPLICATION OF STABILOMETRY IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE SENSORINEURAL HEARING LOSS

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Purpose of the study was to study the balance function in acute sensorineural hearing loss, namely: the ability to analyze the degree of damage and the ability to restore vestibular and auditory functions during treatment and during the transition of acute sensorineural hearing loss to a chronic form.

Materials and methods of research. 50 patients with acute sensorineural hearing loss who were treated at the clinic of the Samarkand State Medical Institute in the period from 2012-2018 were examined, among them there were 26 women and 24 men. The average age of the subjects was 45.0 ± 1.55 years. All patients were admitted to the hospital with complaints of a sharp decrease in hearing (43 people with unilateral and 7 with bilateral hearing loss), which arose from 5 to 30 days ago. 32 people also complained of

dizziness and balance disorders. the majority of patients (14) were associated with acute viral infection, the consequences of trauma (7), as well as with vascular changes provoked by emotional stress (6), hypertensive crisis (5); To a lesser extent, with exacerbation of general somatic diseases: atherosclerosis (4), cervical osteochondrosis (4) and toxic effects: the use of ototoxic drugs (3), excessive alcohol intake (2). A prerequisite for the formation of the control group was the absence of complaints of dizziness and imbalance, head and ear injuries, pathology of the musculoskeletal system. All patients, in addition to traditional research methods (study of complaints and anamnesis, examination of ENT organs, assessment of otoneurological status), underwent a comprehensive vestibulometric, audiological and stabilometric study.