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YOSH OLIMLAR XALQARO ANJUMANI

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN MEDICINE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS



ACTUAL PROBLEMS
OF MODERN MEDICINE

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Materials and methods: Bile from all the patients was bacteriologically studied. The implication of various antibiotics in limiting perivesical fat inflammation was determined.

Results: The importance of decompressive treatments for complicated calculous cholecystitis has been ascertained. The advantages of microcholecystostomy have been revealed. There is evidence that it is expedient to use third-forth-generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones, and dioxidine in the combined treatment of destructive calculous cholecystitis complicated by an infiltrate.

Conclusions: Cephalosporins of the III—IV generation and fluoroquinolones should be considered the antibiotics of choice in the treatment of patients with ACC complicated by CPI. A mandatory stage of treatment should be microcholecystostomy. Cholecystectomy should be performed no earlier than 2 weeks after the start of treatment.

PAST VA O`RTA-1 XAVFLI MIYELODISPLASTIK SINDROM BEMORLARIDA GEMOTRANSFUZIYADAN KEYINGI GEMOSIDEROZNING DIAGNOSTIKASI VA DAVOLASH

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Kirish qismi. Miyelodisplastik sindrom (MDS) – bu birinchi navbatda periferik qonda sitopeniya bilan tavsiflanadigan kasallik. MDSda 1,2 va baʼzan uchala qator hujayralar sitopeniyasi kuzatilishi mumkin. Bemorlarning 80-85%ida anemik sindrom kuzatiladi, ularning koʻp qismini katta yoshli bemorlar tashkil etadi. Anemiya oʻz navbatida transfuziyaga qaramlikni keltirib chiqaradi. Eritrotsitar massa quyish uzoq muddat davom etganda, qon zardobidagi temir va ferritin miqdori oshishi toʻqima va organlar gemosideroziga olib keladi. Buning asosida temir metabolizmi buzilishi yotadi. Inson tanasida qon hujayralari uchta generaldan iborat: qizil qon tanachalari, oq qon tanachalari va trombotsitlar. Ushbu hujayralar suyak iligida ishlab chiqariladi, miyelodisplastik sindrom yoki MDS atamasi shunga oʻxshash qon hujayralari tanazzuliga ishora qiladi. Ushbu kasallik ikkita umumiy xususiyatga ega: birinchi navbatda, suyak iligi qon aylanish tizimiga etarlicha oddiy qon hujayralarini taqdim eta olmaydi, ikkinchidan, MDSning barcha subtiplarida yalligʻlanadigan qon hujayralari yomon shakllanadi. Ushbu hujayralarning gʻayritabiiy koʻrinishi mikroskop ostida qon yoki suyak iligi namunasini koʻrib chiqilganda namoyon boʻladi. Kasallik odatda 60 yoshdan yuqori aholida kuzatiladi, ammo bolalarda ham qayd etilgan holatlar mavjud. Ayrim hollarda, MDS kasalliklarining suyak iligi oʻzgarishlari oq qon hujayralari saratonini keltirib chiqaradigan aktiv miyeloid leykozga olib kelishi mumkin.

Maqsad: Miyelodisplastik sindromli bemorlarda gemosiderozni erta aniqlash orqali asoratlarini oldini olish.

Material va metodlar: RIGIATM (Respublika ixtisoslashtirilgan gematologiya ilmiy-amaliy tibbiyot markazi) da davolanayotgan 40 nafar bemorda bir yil davomida tekshirish olib borildi. Tekshirish usullari: gemogramma, qon biokimyoviy tahlili, mielogramma.

Xulosa: Natijalar shuni koʻrsatadiki, qon quyishlar soni va xelatorli terapiya gemosiderozni oldini olishda muhim hisoblanib, bemorlarning umr koʻrish davomiyligiga toʻgʻri proporsionaldir.

XAVOTIRLI-FOBIK BUZILISHLARDA ERIKSON GIPNOZI VA PSIXOFARMAKOTERAPIYANING SAMARADORLIGINI OʻZARO TAQQOSLASH

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Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi

Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Xavotirli-fobik buzilishlar – hozirgi vaqtda asab-ruhiy buzilishlar ichida eng koʻp uchraydigan kasalliklardan biri hisoblanadi. JSST maʼlumotlariga koʻra dunyo

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