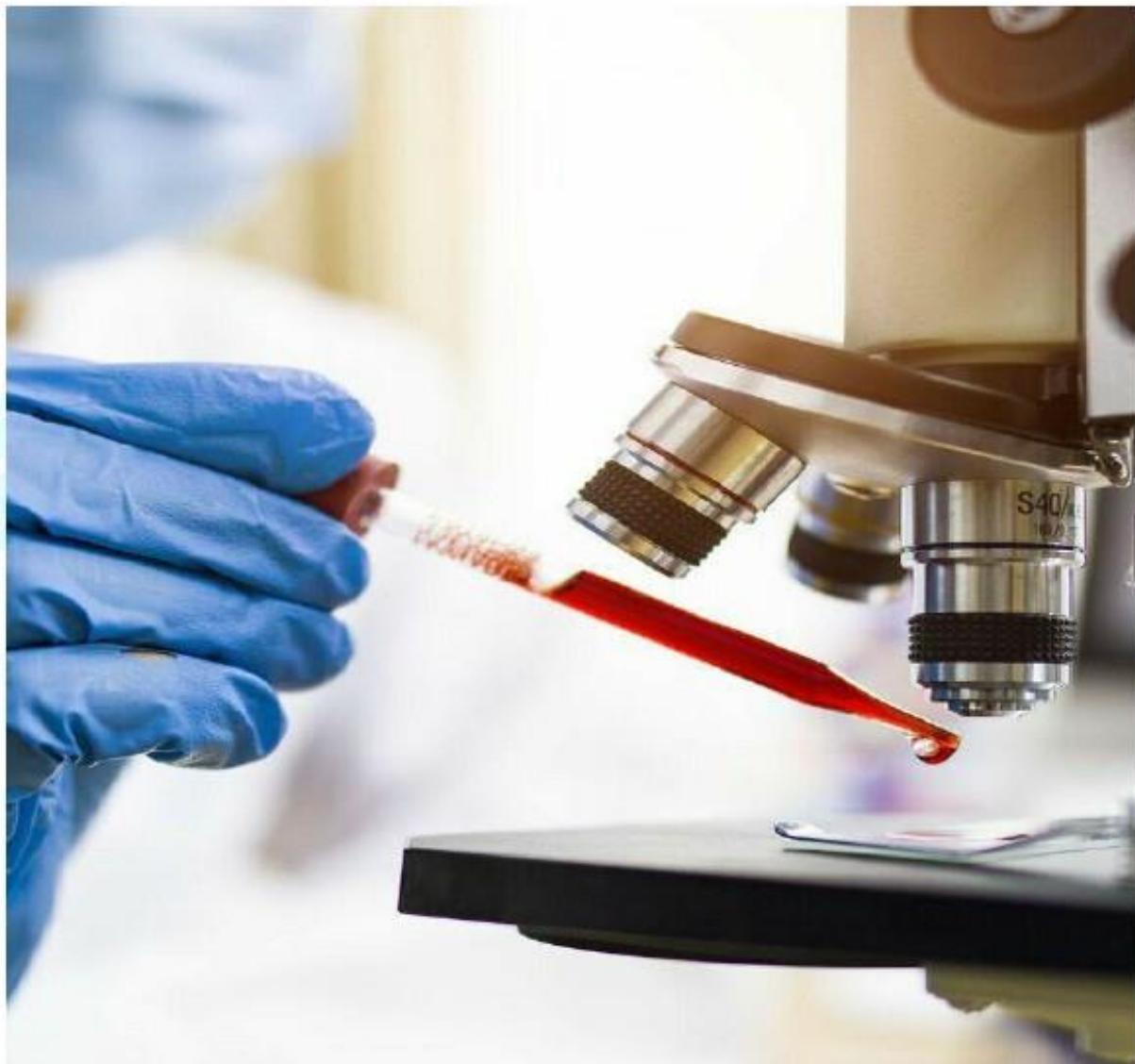


Klinik laborator diagnostikada innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish, muammolar va yechimlar 2023



**KLINIK LABORATOR  
DIAGNOSTIKADA INNOVATSION  
TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN  
FOYDALANISH, MUAMMOLAR VA  
YECHIMLAR  
xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy  
anjuman  
18 aprel 2023 yil**



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ko'rsatkichlar  $125,7 \pm 12,4$  pg/ml va 6(11,5%) nafarida yuqori ko'rsatkichlar aniqlandi. B<sub>12</sub> vitaminini past ko'rsatkichlari aniqlangan bemorlar guruxida B<sub>12</sub> vitamini tanqisligi sababi atrofik gastrit 8(50%), 3(18,8%) proton pompa ingibitori qabul qilish, 5(31,3%) 2 tip qandli diabet kasalligi bo'yicha metformin qabul qilganligi aniqlandi. B<sub>12</sub> vitaminini ko'rsatkichlarini yuqoriligi sababi 4(66,8%) nafarida surunkali buyrak kasalligi, 1(16,6%) nafarida revmatoid artrit va yana 1(16,6%) ayolda o'tkazilgan koronavirus infeksiyasidan so'ng B gurux vitaminlari kompleksini yaqinda in'eksiya xolida olganligi sabab bo'lgan.

**Xulosalar.** Shunday qilib, aytish mumkinki qon zardobida B<sub>12</sub> vitaminini konsentratsiyasini aniqlash muxim axamiyatga egadir. Solid o'smalar, biriktiruvchi to'qima tizimli kasalliklari, surunkali buyrak kasalligi, jigar sirrozi, alkogolni suiste'mol qilish B<sub>12</sub> vitaminini ko'rsatkichlarini yuqori bo'lishi sababi sifatida ko'rsatish mumkin. Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan kasalliklarni o'z vaqtida davolash asoratlarni oldini olishga imkon beradi.

## **QON TOMIR ETIOLOGIYALI DEMENSIYADA KOGNITIV BUZILISHLAR VA ULARNI KORREKSIYA QILISH**

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**Tadqiqot maqsadi.** Qon tomir demensiyasida turli darajada kognitiv buzilishlari bo'lgan bemorlarda ishlatiladigan universal neyroprotektiv vositani yaratish va kognitiv buzilishlarini correksiya qilishda neyroprotektiv terapiyani samaradorligini aniqlash.

**Tadqiqot materiali va tekshirish usullari.** Tekshiruv obyekti bo'lib Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi ko'p tarmoqli klinikasida qon tomir demensiyasida turli darajada kognitiv buzilishlar aniqlanib, standart davo muolajalarini qabul qilgan 48 nafar bemorlar tanlab olindi. Tekshirilayotgan bemorlarda kognitiv buzilishlarni baholash uchun MoCA (Montreal Cognitive Assessment) TEST bo'yicha baholanib, bemorlar uch guruhga ajratib olindi. Birinchi guruhga kognitiv buzilishi bo'lgan 16 ta bemorda MoCA TEST o'rtacha – 24.1, ikkinchi guruhga kognitiv buzilishi bo'lgan 14 ta bemorda MoCA TEST o'rtacha – 20.5, uchinchi guruhga kognitiv buzilishi bo'lgan 18 ta bemorda MoCA TEST o'rtacha -23.3 aniqlandi.

Ajratib olingan kuzatuv guruhlariga umumiy davo muolajalari bilan birgalikda neyroprotektiv terapiyani samaradorligi nevronlarni saqlab qolish va ularning funktsiyalarini yaxshilash uchun neyrometabolik stimulyatorlar, antioksidant ta'sirga ega preparatlar qo'llanildi.

Birinchi kuzatuv guruhiga (16 ta bemor) – Xolinalfosterat, ikkinchi kuzatuv guruhiga (14 ta bemor) – Sitikolin, uchinchi kuzatuv guruhiga (18 ta bemor) – Etilmetilgidroksipiridin suksinat berildi.

**Tadqiqot natijalari.** Tekshirilayotgan bemorlarda neyroprotektiv terapiyani samaradorligini baholash uchun MoCA TEST bo'yicha qayta baholanganda quyidagicha natija olindi. Birinchi kuzatuv guruhidagi bemorlarda MoCA TEST dastlab o'rtacha – 24.1, o'tkazilgan mulojalardan so'ng o'rtacha – 26.6 ga, ikkinchi

kuzatuv guruhidagi bemorlarda MoCA TEST dastlab o'rtacha – 20,5, o'tkazilgan muloajalardan so'ng o'rtacha – 25,2 ga, uchinchi kuzatuv guruhidagi bemorlarda MoCA TEST dastlab o'rtacha – 23,3, o'tkazilgan muloajalardan so'ng o'rtacha – 23,8 ni tashkil etdi.

**Xulosa.** Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, qon tomir demensiyasida kognitiv buzilishlari bo'lgan bemorlarni davolashda Sitikolinlar va Xolinalfosteratlarni qo'llanilishi kognitiv buzilishlarni korreksiya qilishda etilmetylgidroksipiridin suksinatga nisbatan samaradorligi yuqoriligi aniqlandi.

## MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR DIAGNOSTICS OF STRUCTURAL EPILEPSY IN CEREBROVASCULAR PATHOLOGY

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**Objective:** To study, using a comprehensive clinical-neurological, neurophysiological and neuroimaging study, the specificity of epileptic seizures that developed in patients after suffering an acute cerebrovascular accident of ischemic, hemorrhagic origin and transient ischemic attacks.

**Methods:** We examined 77 patients who underwent TIA and stroke within a period not exceeding 1 year from the onset of the disease, during which a convulsive syndrome developed, and 30 practically healthy volunteers. All patients of the main and control groups underwent EEG, EchoEG, MRI/MSCT brain, dopplerography of brachiocephalic vessels.

**Results:** Among patients of the main group, 33,7% suffered ischemic stroke, 13% suffered hemorrhagic stroke, 53,2% of patients suffered transient ischemic attacks. In all patients, epileptic seizures occurred for the first time after suffering an acute cerebrovascular accident and were of a structural nature. Attacks in 27,2% of patients were generalized, in 50,6% focal, in 22,1% - unspecified. In the EEG study, 43% of patients had a non-rough damage to the brain structures, 57% of the EEG showed disturbances in background activity in the form of generalized deceleration, epileptiform disorders, periodic or rhythmic discharges. With EchoEG, half of the patients had intracranial hypertension, an increase in M-Echo up to 7.5-8.0 mm, with a norm of up to 6,4 mm. When questioned, none of the patients had an aura. Also, all patients had moderate cognitive impairment in the form of a decrease in memory, attention and thinking.

**Conclusions.** The pathogenetic mechanism of post-stroke structural epilepsy is directly related to morphostructural changes in the brain in the form of post-stroke cysts, outgrowths of gliosis, adhesions diagnosed using MRI images of the brain. Modern methods of life-time assessment of the state of cerebral blood flow - magnetic resonance angiography, transcranial dopplerography, duplix scanning of blood vessels, electroencephalography allow a clear assessment of the state of the brain and draw up a protocol for the effective treatment of patients with post-stroke epilepsy.