



MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



Tashkent Medical  
Academy



Young Scientists



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## **Only English “Advances in Medical Research and Practice Conference”**

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**ENGLISH**

**Tashkent**  
**May 23, 2023**





Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Tashkent medical academy



Young Scientists



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## International Scientific-Practical Conference

*“Only English: Advances in Medical Research and Practice Conference”*

Tashkent  
May 23, 2023

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It was found that the highest incidence rates in children under the age of one year occur in the first three months of life (607.3%), and the lowest - in the 9th-11th (385.5%) periods. The first registration of diseases in the life of a child - in 32.0% of cases - occurred in the first month of the child's life.

**Conclusions.** Our study shows that the highest incidence rates in children under one year old occur in the first trimester of their life. Therefore, the period of 0-2 months of a child is of great importance for the health and upbringing of children. And during this period, family doctors and nurses should give correct recommendations to mothers on child care, paying special attention to the development of measures for individual and group recovery.

## MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN WITH ALLERGIC RHINITIS IN PRACTICE

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**Aim:** Allergic pathologies of various nature occur in 25-30% of children. Allergic rhinitis (AR) is the leading allergic pathology in pediatric practice, and its early diagnosis will reduce the risk of developing a disease such as bronchial asthma. AR is one of the most urgent problems of allergology and immunology, since, despite the improvement in diagnostic and treatment approaches, the number of patients suffering from allergic diseases of the respiratory tract remains very significant [1]. Allergic rhinitis is presented in section J30 of the International Classification of Diseases 10th revision under the code J30.1, J30.2, J30.3, J30.4 and is characterized as "IgE-mediated inflammation of the nasal mucosa". The pathogenesis of AR is based on allergic inflammation, which was formulated in the works of A.D. Ado and Akdis C.A. as "the minimum allergic inflammation to which therapeutic treatment should be directed" [2]. The International Study of Asthma and Allergy in Childhood (ISAAC) has shown that AR often begins at an early age. More than 5% of children have AR symptoms at age 3 years, according to the study. In the Phase III ISAAC study (data from 236 centers in 98 countries), the prevalence of AR increased from 8.5% among children aged 6-7 years to 14.6% in persons aged 13-14 [3; 4]. Chuchalin A.G. in the mid-90s, he developed and adapted the program for the "International Study of Asthma and Allergic Rhinitis in Children" to assess the prevalence and incidence of AR in Russia. According to statistics, the number of patients with AR has increased worldwide since the 1960s in parallel with the increase in the prevalence of atopy [5; 6]. Shakhova N.V. et al. in our work, we assessed the prevalence and risk factors for the development of AR in children aged 3-6 years in five cities in one region - Altai Krai. The prevalence of AR among the study population was 18.0% of the total number of children in this age group, while the actually confirmed diagnosis of AR was made only in 6.4% of children [7].

The purpose of the study is to study the management of children with allergic rhinitis in practice.

**Materials and methods:** In the conditions of an outpatient clinic link, a retrospective study was conducted for 2017-2021. statistical indicators of the work of medical institutions, namely: the total number of attached child population from 0 to 17 years old, the dynamics of the attached population, the total number and dynamics of the number of children diagnosed with AR with the code according to the International Classification of Diseases 10 revision - J30.1, J30. 2, J30.3, J30.4, gender and age composition of groups of children with AR.

Results of the study and their discussion. AR is more common among boys than girls between the ages of 6 and 7 years, while the opposite trend is observed at the age of 13-14 years. Bernt Alm et al. also note that the male gender is an independent and important risk factor for the development of AR in preschool children [8]. Modern data on the prevalence and incidence of AR in children are not numerous, which makes it impossible to develop a strategy aimed at preventing AR at an early age. Hill D.A., Grundmeier R.W. et al. conducted a retrospective study involving 29662 children, in which they found that the frequency of diagnosis of AR during the first year of life was 1%. Among children aged 1 to 5 years, the annual incidence ranged from 3.6% to 4.5%, the highest incidence was recorded at the age of 2 to 3 years, but the diagnosis was made in these children at an older age [9]. Similar data were obtained by Kulig M., Klettke U. et al. in a study of a cohort of children (n=1331) living in Germany, where from 3% to 4% per year were registered annually at the age of 3 to 7 years [10]. In all the presented works, it was found that the prevalence of AR increases with the age of children.

**Conclusions:** Most children with symptoms of AR at an early age have persistent symptoms for several years before the diagnosis is verified. This was established in the 1998 ISAAC international epidemiological study, which involved 306 research centers from 105 countries, assessing the prevalence and risk factors for developing allergic rhinitis among school-age children. According to the phase I of this study, the prevalence of allergic rhinitis in different countries and regions ranged from 1.4% to 28.9% [11]. Currently, there are no such large-scale epidemiological studies, there are only a few data on the study of prevalence and risk factors in different countries based on the ISAAC questionnaire. Currently, it is required to update information on the epidemiological situation in certain regions and countries. In Russia, according to the results of the international ISAAC program conducted in the early 2000s, the prevalence of allergic rhinitis among schoolchildren in different regions of the country has some differences. It is known that the proportion of children with AR symptoms is higher in older age groups. According to data from the second ISAAC survey (1999-2004), it is known that the worldwide prevalence of AR in the age group of 6

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to 7 years averages 8.3% (range between countries: from 1.8% to 24.2 %), and at the age of 13-14 years it averages 15.1% (range from 4.5% to 45.1%) [11].

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## **STUDYING THE LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH NURSING CARE OF PARENTS OF DISABLED CHILDREN IN A BOARDING SCHOOL**

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**Aim:** As of 2014, there were 6 Muruvvat houses in Uzbekistan for children aged 4 to 18, and now there are 7. This is due to the increase in the number of children with disabilities. The development of nursing care methods, taking into account the functional impossibility of children, the search for approaches to treatment, description, effective format, interaction of adults caring for them, are urgent tasks of social psychology and correctional paramedical workers (Grunicheva S.I., Ayvazyan E.B., Razenkova Yu.A., Serkina A.V., Grunicheva S.I.). Studying the level of satisfaction with nursing care of parents of disabled children in a boarding school.

**Material and research Methods:** The method of questioning was used to study a sociological survey of parents of pupils of a boarding school for disabled children. 103 parents took part in the survey. We studied the level of satisfaction of nurses with medical care provided to children through a questionnaire.

**Results:** The average age of the parents of the children of the institution was 48.3 years. 21% answered yes, 21% no, and 57.8% sometimes answered. The question whether you are going to celebrate the child's birthday to the question 36.8% answered "yes" and 63.2% "no". When asked if they were satisfied with the quality of food in the institution, 36.8% answered that they were partially satisfied, and 63.2% answered that they were completely satisfied. The question whether they were satisfied with the sanitary and hygienic quality of the premises, the illumination of the premises, and the temperature regime 42.2% answered that they were partially satisfied, 57.8% answered that they were completely satisfied. To the question of whether you are satisfied with the results of the nurse's health care 16% answered no and 84% answered yes. 31.5% answered "no" and 68.5% answered "yes" to the question whether they are satisfied with the work of a nurse. The answer to the question, what, in your opinion, prevents a nurse from providing quality medical care is as follows: too many documents - 35.1%, low monthly wages - 39.2%, waste of time - 19.5% gave an opinion. When asked what measures can be taken to improve the work of nurses, 25.3% answered that it is necessary to attach an assistant paramedic, 18% answered that they do not know, and 56.7% answered that the use of new technologies