



IQTIDORLI TALABALARNING ILMIY
TADQIQOT FAOLIYATINI TASHKIL ETISH
BO'LIMI



**"INSONGA E'TIBOR VA SIFATLI TA'LIM" YILIGA
BAG'ISHLANGAN "BUGUNGI KUN ILMIY
IZLANISHLAR YOSHLAR NIGOHIDA"
MAVZUSIDAGI
"TALABALAR ILMIY JAMIYATI"NING**

**51-RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY
KONFERENSIYA**

MATERIALLARI

12 MAY 2023 YIL

o'tkazib yuborib, vaqtida oldini olmasligi sababli isitma ko'tarilishi va xurj holatlari ham kuzatilgan.

Xulosa. Yuqorida keltirilgan dalillar asosida xulosa qilib, bu kasallikni tabiiy manbalari bo'rilar, daydi it, kalamush va sichqonlar, ularni tarqatuvchi Iskabtopar pashshasi hisoblanadi. Leyshmanioz kasalligining boshlang'ich belgilari bu terining yuza qismida kichik toshmalar paydo bo'lib, u asta sekin yiriklashin katta yaraga ham aylanishi mumkin. Parazit qurtlari teri va to'qimalarni yemirib ho'l, bitmaydigan yara hosil qiladi. Bemorlarda umumiy holsizlik, terining rangsizlanishi va likopeniy kuzatilishi bilan kechadi.

Kasallikni profilaktikasida manbalarni yuqotish va iskabtoparlarga qarshi dezinfeksiya va deratizasiya tadbirlarni olib boorish lozim. ochiq joylarga iskabtoparga qarshi krem va spreylar sepib yurish va zararlangan joyni ma'lum bir anteseptik vositalar bilan tozalab mikrob tushini oldini olish lozim.

INVESTIGATION ON MIOCARD INFARCTION AND ANALYSIS MACROSCOPIC AND MICROSCOPIC PATTERNS

**Saparaliyev U. student of Treatment Faculty №1 in 205 gorup.
Scientific supervisor: (Phd) Sobirova D. R., Histology and Medical
biology department TMA**

Purpose. The main idea of conducting scientific research was that to define causes of repetitive myocardium infarction, to specify exact localization of MI among layers of heart and also to find out the range of ages which have the dominant feature of being infarcted of heart.

Importance. Around 4,800 people died in acute myocardial infarction 2020, corresponding to 60 deceased per 100,000 inhabitants. It is much more common for men to suffer from acute myocardial infarction compared to women. The difference has decreased over time, but in 2020, both the age standardized incidence and the age standardized mortality rate were around twice as high for men as for women.

Methods. During the investigation, morphometric, histological, statistical, morphological methods were in use and carried out in RPAC with the patients who died from MI. It lasted for 4 months, at that time, 10 patients were occurred. With using latest laboratory technologies MI was indicated and all patterns were observed.

Outcomes. By mentioned methods, we were able to find out which type of MI was dominant among all patients: intramural type was in 7 statements and also we differentiated the possibility of MI in two genders, in a result, men are under the risk of being MI in their adult-life. As a result of repeated MI in patients, there were microthrombs in coronary arteries and brain infarction was indicated, interestingly, in all patients who had repeated MI there subendocardial cardiosclerosis was the trigger of MI returning. Moreover, we were able to find out the range of MI with taking various age groups. According to this, 40-49 age groups had the biggest potential of suffering from MI due to their daily routine (stress, wrong diet and other secondary diseases).

655.	Turakulov O.M. ZAMONAVIY ADABIYOTLARDAGI MA'LUMOTLAR BO'YICHA TISH KARIESIGA SABAB BO'LUVCHI OMILLARNING TAHLILI	702
656.	Тураева А. БИОПРИНТЕРЫ В МЕДИЦИНЕ	703
657.	Turdiqulov H.H. TIBBIY TA'LIMDA "MATBUOT KONFERENSIYASI" METODINING QO'LLANILISH XUSUSIYATLARI	704
658.	Турдиева З.А. ОБЗОР ДЕФЕКТА МЕЖЖЕЛУДОЧКОВОЙ ПЕРЕГОРОДКИ	705
659.	Турсынбаева И.У. ВЕТРЯНАЯ ОСПА У ДЕТЕЙ И ВЗРОСЛЫХ	706
660.	Турсынбаева И.У. РОЛЬ ЛАТИНСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В МЕДИЦИНЕ	707
661.	Tursunkulova R.B. ABU ALI IBN SINONING DORISHUNOSLIKKA OID QARASHLARI	709
662.	Tursunova O.A. TURLI XIL KASALLIKLAR NATIJASIDA KELIB CHIQUADIGAN - NEKROZ VA UNING OQIBATLARI .	710
663.	Tuxtayeva N.X. "FONETIKA" BO'LIMINI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION USULLARDAN FOYDALANISHNING AHAMIYATI	711
664.	Umarova S.A. SURXONDARYO(TERMIZ) MISOLIDA LEYSHMANIYOZ KASALLIGINING XARAKTERISTIKASI VA PROFILAKTIKASI	712
665.	Umidjon S. INVESTIGATION ON MIOCARD INFARCTION AND ANALYSIS MACROSCOPIC AND MICROSCOPIC PATTERNS	713
666.	Умирова Ш.О. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЕГЕТАТИВНОЙ НЕРВНОЙ РЕГУЛЯЦИИ У ДЕТЕЙ	714
667.	Умирзоков З.Д. ИЗУЧЕНИЕ СВОЙСТВ ЛЕВАМИЗОЛА.	715
668.	Усмонова М.О. АНТИОКСИДАНТНАЯ СИСТЕМА. РОЛЬ ВИТАМИНОВ И МИНЕРАЛОВ В АОС	716
669.	Уybikova E.F. THE EFFICIENCY OF BREASTFEEDING IN CHILDREN WITH LACTASE DEFICIENCY: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS	717
670.	Хабибуллаев А.М. СИЁСИЙ ОНГ ТУЗИЛМАСИНИНГ КОНЦЕПТУАЛ ТАХЛИЛИ	718
671.	Хажидедаева Н.А. ИНФЕКЦИОННЫЙ ЭНДОКАРДИТ У ДЕТЕЙ	719