



**"ATROF-MUHIT OMILLARI TA'SIRIDA YUZAGA
KELADIGAN KASALLIKLAR PATOGENEZINING
DOLZARB ASPEKTLARI"**

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**"АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПАТОГЕНЕЗА
ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ, ВЫЗВАННЫХ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕМ
ФАКТОРОВ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ"**

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**"CURRENT ASPECTS OF THE PATHOGENESIS OF
DISEASES CAUSED BY ENVIRONMENTAL
FACTORS"**

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periodontal disease was higher in employees with long working experience and contact with chemical dyes. This is because they breathed more chemical dyes in the air than other workers. It was found that periodontal and various diseases of the oral cavity are found in relatively low percentages among employees who have little work experience and are not in contact with chemical dyes.

Conclusion. 1. In conclusion, we can say that periodontal disease was relatively rare in patients who were fully treated in the hospital, and we can see that its outbreaks are decreasing.

2. The incidence and development of periodontal disease in workers exposed to chemical dyes was up to 4 times higher than that of workers not exposed to chemical dyes.

COVID-19 DA ORGANLAR VA TIZIMLAR ZARARLANISHINING PATOGENETIK ASPEKTLARI"

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SARS-CoV-2 koronavirusda yallig'lanish jarayonining faollashib borishi IL-10 sintezi pasayishiga olib keladi va kasallikning og'ir shakli hisoblangan O'RDS rivojlanib, organizmda barcha a'zolar faoliyati buzilishiga olib keladi (poliorgan yetishmovchilik). Sitokinlar bo'roni kasallik boshlangandan so'ng 7-14 kun ichida namoyon bo'ladi ya'ni bu virus tomonidan ikkinchi hujum deb tushuntirilsa ham bo'ladi, bunda bemor ahvoli qayta o'g'irlashadi.

Maqsad: Covid-19 da organlar va tizimlar zararlanishida terapevtik yo'llanma berish.

Material va metodlar. Kasallik darajasiga ko'ra yengil, o'rta og'ir, og'ir, o'ta og'ir darajalarga bo'lindi. Yengil darajada terapevtik davo sifatida 1) Analgetik-antipiretik paratsetamol, nosteroid yallig'lanishga qarshi preparatlar: ibuprofen 3) D vitamin, C vitamin, rux 4) Gidroksixloroxin 5) Antiagregantlar va antikoagulyantlar berilishi yaxshi natija beradi. O'rta og'ir darajada yuqoridagi davoga qo'shimcha ravishda favipiravir yoki remdisivir berilishi maqsadga muvofiq. Lekin oshqozon shilliq qavatini himoya qilish maqsadida nolpaza berish kerak, u me'dada himoya qobig'ini hosil qilib yara hosil bo'lishini oldini oladi. Shunda favipiravir, remdisivirlar nojo'ya ta'sirini oldini olgan bo'lamiz. Og'ir darajada Dezintoksikatsion va regidratasion terapiya, glyukokortikosteroidlar (deksametazon), antibiotiklar, IL-6 ingibitorlari (totsilizumab-sitokini bo'ronini davolashda) O'ta og'ir darajada: respirator davo va yuqoridagi davo choralari birgalikda qo'llanadi. Bronxial astma bilan kasallangan bemor COVID-19ga chalinsa bemor ahvoli yanada yomonlashadi. Bunda terapevtik davo sifatida erta bosqichlarida budesonid deb nomlanuvchi glyukortikosteroid yaxshi foyda beradi. COVID-19 terapiyasida glyukortikosteroidlar ahamiyatga ega.

Xulosa: Ular ta'sir mexanizmi quyidagicha glyukortikosteroidlar hujayra sitoplazmasi va yadrosiga kirib borib membrana o'tkazuvchanligini pasaytiradi-ekssudatsiya va leykotsitlar emigratsiyasi va fagotsitozni tormozlaydi. GKS isitma reaksiyasi rivojlanishini leykotsitlar tomonidan pirogenlar ishlab chiqarilishini pasaytirish orqali tormozlaydi. Ammo nojo'ya ta'sirlari GKS mediatorlar hosil bo'lishini tormozlaydi, immunitetni pasaytiradi, timiko-limfatik tizim involyutsiyasiga olib keladi. GKS lardan deksametazonni ko'p qo'llash son suyagi boshchasi aseptik nekroziga olib keladi. Buning mexanizmi quyidagicha: GKS osteotsitlarning apoptozini stimullaydi. Son suyagi boshchasi-da qon aylanishiga ta'siri orqali hujayrada ishemiya chaqiradi. Suyak ichi bosimi ortadi. Suyak ko'migi adipotsitlari gipertrofiyalanadi. COVID-19da remdisivirni qo'llash: remdisivir monofosforamidat nukleozidining hosilasi bo'lib, u hujayra ichida virusga qarshi faol vosita nukleozidtrifosfat (NTP) ga aylanadi. Remdisivir virusning RNK ga bog'liq RNK-polimeraza ingibitoridir.

ACTIVITY OF PROTEASES AND L-AMINO ACID OXIDASE IN THE VENOM OF A SNAKE OF THE GENUS COLUBER

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Coluber snake venom was collected and analyzed separately. The poison was obtained manually by massaging the venom glands in Petri dishes with a diameter of 40 mm. The poison was dried for 2 weeks in a desiccator over calcium chloride at room temperature and stored in a glass container at a temperature of +5 +6 ° C in a refrigerator. With this method of drying and storage, the poison retains its biological activity for 3 years. Poison solutions were prepared immediately before the experiment by dissolving a sample of the poison in physiological saline, incubated

at 37 ° C for 20 min, and used in the experiment within an hour after preparation. The standard concentration of the poison solution was 1 mg / ml. The animals were injected with an insulin syringe (1 ml) subcutaneously in the upper left thigh. The animals were observed after 24 hours, 3 days, 7 days, 21 days.

Proteolytic activity of the venom of a snake of the genus Coluber was determined by hydrolysis of sodium caseinate. The L-amino acid oxidase activity in the venom was determined using L-phenylalanine as a substrate. The protein concentration in the toxic secretion samples was determined by the Lowry method. The digital material was processed by the method of variation statistics.

Activity of proteases and L-amino acid oxidase in the venom of a snake of the genus Coluber Table

Poison color	Sex	N	PA, μg tyrosine / mg protein per min		L-amino acid oxidase, U / mg protein per min	
yellow	m/f	38/42	8,8 \pm 0,64*	7,5-9,5	7,2 \pm 1,28	5,4-9,7
colorless	m/f	18/22	9,6 \pm 1,12	4,9-13,1	7,6 \pm 0,91*	5,4-12,4

*- $p \leq 0,05$.

Toxicity is an integral characteristic of the biological activity of the poisonous secretion of snakes and is determined by the composition of the poison, the mechanism of its action and the properties of its constituent components. An isoeffective measure for comparing the toxicity of different poisons is the average lethal dose LD₅₀. It shows the dose of poisonous secretion (in mg of poison per 1 g of the mass of the experimental animal) that causes the death of 50% of the experimental animals within a fixed time interval.

When comparing the average lethal doses LD₅₀ of the venom of adult and newborn snakes obtained in mice, statistically significant differences were found at the 5% level - the venom of the Coluber snake was more toxic than the poisonous secretion of snakes of the Naja genus. Newborn common snakes of the genus Coluber produce venom that is more than twice as toxic to mice as the venom of adult snakes of the genus Naja. It is very likely that for young snakes of the genus Coluber, small rodents in the diet are more important than for adult common snakes.

Proteins and peptides from snake venoms are capable of influencing all key processes of cell life. They act on the cell membrane and associated proteins/receptors, thereby affecting the signaling required for cell adhesion, migration, proliferation and survival. The components of snake venom are capable of causing such intracellular changes as disorganization of the cytoskeleton, changes in the expression profiles of cell cycle regulators and the concentration of secondary messengers (for example, calcium ions), an increase in the expression of proapoptotic proteins, initiation of differentiation processes, and inhibition of proliferation.

Conclusion. The activity of proteases and oxidases of L-amino acids in the venom of the Coluber snake does not differ significantly depending on the color of the venom and intraspecific differences in the properties of venom at the level of enzymes demonstrated that the venom of this snake affects nicotinic receptors and disrupts transmission in neuromuscular synapses, thereby causing paralysis of skeletal and respiratory muscles.

COVID-19 DAN KEYIN DEPRESSIYA RIVOJLANISHIDA ANTROPOMETRIK VA FIZIOLOGIK O'ZGARISHLARNI TAHLILI

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Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) e'lon qilgan ilmiy qisqacha ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, COVID-19 pandemiyasining birinchi yilida tashvish va depressiyaning global tarqalishi 25% ga oshdi. Shuningdek, qisqacha ma'lumotda kim eng ko'p zarar ko'rganligi ta'kidlangan va pandemiyaning ruhiy salomatlik xizmatlarining mavjudligiga ta'siri va pandemiya davrida bu qanday o'zgaranganligi umumlashtirilgan.

Depressiyaning asosiy izohlaridan biri bu pandemiya natijasida yuzaga kelgan ijtimoiy izolyatsiya natijasida yuzaga kelgan misli ko'rilmagan stressdir. Bunga odamlarning ishlash, yaqinlaridan yordam so'rash va o'z jamoalarida qatnashish qobiliyatidagi cheklovlar bog'liq edi.

Yolg'izlik, infeksiyadan qo'rqish, o'zi va yaqinlari uchun azob va o'lim, o'likdan keyin qayg'u va moliyaviy tashvishlar ham tashvish va depressiyaga olib keladigan stress omillari sifatida til-

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