



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH VAZIRLIGI**

TOSHKENT TIBBIYOT AKADEMIYASI



**«ICHKI KASALLIKLARNI DIAGNOSTIKASI
VA DAVOLASHNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI»
XALQARO ILMYIY-AMALIY ANJUMANI
TEZISLAR TO'PLAMI**

2022 yil 17 may

**СБОРНИК ТЕЗИСОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ
«АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ДИАГНОСТИКИ
И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ
ВНУТРЕННИХ ОРГАНОВ»**

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17 МАЯ 2022 ГОДА, ТАШКЕНТ**

The assessment of the psychological status of patients was carried out using the «Mini-Cartoon» questionnaires and a multi-level personality questionnaire «Adaptability».

According to the Mini-Cartoon questionnaire, RA patients have increased indicators on the scales of hypochondria, depression and hysteria.

According to the «Adaptability» questionnaire, the index of neuropsychic stability was reduced in RA patients, that is, a decrease in the adequacy of self-es-

teem and real perception of reality, a tendency to neuropsychiatric breakdowns.

The interrelations between psychological status and adherence to treatment are revealed. Patients who are committed to treatment have a better psychological status and a greater personal adaptation potential.

The assessment of the initial adherence to the treatment of RA patients, taking into account their psychological characteristics, will allow us to develop an optimal plan for monitoring the patient and monitoring the therapy.

VARIOUS DESTRUCTIVE PROCESS IN JOINTS OF PATIENTS WITH REACTIVE ARTHRITIS

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The objective of the study was definition of certain clinical presentation of the disease in patients with ReA dependently on the level of cartilage oligomeric matrix protein (COMP).

Material and research methods: overall 50 patients with ReA with urogenital etiology were enrolled in the study. The age of the patients was 19–50 (35.6±10.3) years old, while the duration of the disease was 3.1±1.4. for the study the patients were divided to two groups according to the therapeutic strategy. The control group (n=25) included patients, who received basic therapy. The basic group (n=25) included the patients, who used therapy for early destruction of damaged joints together with basic therapy.

Results: Fifty-eight percent of the patients enrolled in the study were women. According to history data the average age of the patients at the appearance of initial ReA symptoms was 30.1±5.3 years old. Mean period from the appearance of symptoms till ReA diagnosis was 2.5 months. Dysfunctions in joints could be linked with specific alterations due to inflammatory process in it. Patients had shown manifesta-

tions of acute inflammatory stage, and the duration of morning stiffness linked to the stage of functional failure in joints. Ninety percents of the patients complained about oligoarthritis. Particularly, synovitis was observed in all groups of the patients; it was mostly isolated and sometimes it was associated with peri-arthritis in the form of bursitis or tendinitis. Dysfunctions in joints also could be linked with typical structural alterations caused by immune inflammatory processes in them. In its turn, Lequin algorithm was assessed in cases of secondary osteoarthritis of knee joint and it was equal to 8.8±1.6. According to the results of follow-up of dynamic serum COMP dependent on the therapy method, clinical improvement in the progression of the disease and its stability was achieved due to decrease in its amount. In the basic group COMP reliably decreased ($r < 0.05$) in three months, while in the control group it decreased in 6 months and it was not statistically significant ($r > 0.05$).

Conclusion. Thus, treatment of early joint degeneration in patients with ReA plays an important part in the improvement of functional capabilities of the joint and inhibition of destructive process in joints.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHRONIC GASTRODUODENAL PATHOLOGY IN HELICOBACTERIOSIS

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The purpose of the developmental features of the formation of extra-gastric manifestations of helicobacteriosis in chronic gastroduodenitis in children.

Studies of the incidence and nature of extra-gastric manifestations of helicobacteriosis in chronic gastroduodenitis in children, at the first stage, included 792 children aged 7 to 17 years with chronic gastroduodenitis who are hospitalized in the department of gastroenterology and are registered in the dispensary at the gastroenterologist's offices of

the RSNPMC consultative and diagnostic clinic Pediatrics of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. From total number of children, 72.2% (n=572 children) were found with chronic gastroduodenal pathology (CGDP), 27.8% (n=220 children) with somatic pathology included in the control group. The number of examined boys is 53.3% (n=422), girls 46.7% (n=370) of the total number of children. Of the children with chronic gastroduodenal pathology, girls include 50.7% (n=282), boys 50.3% (n=282).