

Международная конференция

ИННОВАЦИОННОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Сборник научных трудов Павлодар, Республика Казахстан

ИННОВАЦИОННОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

В научный сборник вошли научные работы, посвященные широкому кругу современных проблем науки и образования, вопросов образовательных технологий 2021. - 35 с.

Главный редактор	
Роза Муслимовна	Жамиева

Редакционная коллегия

1. Абильдина Салтанат Куатовна

Заведующая кафедрой педагогики и методики начального обучения, доктор педагогических наук, профессор ККСОН

2. Ильясова Гульжазира Актуреевна

Заведующая кафедрой гражданского и трудового права, кандидат юридических наук, Профессор (Full Professor)

3. Досова Бибигуль Аралбаевна

доцент кафедры всемирной истории и международных отношений, кандидат исторических наук

4. Сабыржан Али Сабыржанович

доцент кафедры аудита, кандидат экономических наук, ассоциированный профессор.

5. Тлеужанова Гульназ Кошкимбаевна

декан факультета иностранных языков, Кандидат педагогических наук Ассоциированный профессор

6.Сейтжанов Олжас Темирбекович

зам начальника КА МВД РК им. Б. Бейсенова, к.ю.н, доцент полковник полиции

7. Аренова Лейла Климентьевна

к.ю.н. доцент кафедры уголовного права, процесса и криминалистики

Издательство не несет ответственности за материалы, опубликованные в сборнике. Все материалы поданы в авторской редакции и отображают персональную позицию участника конференции.

Контактная информация организационного комитета конференции: **Официальный сайт:** *conferences.kz*

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.5758458

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

АГРОКУЛЬТУРА

МЕДИЦИНА

COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL RISK FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS

Abdullaev U.S., Mirakhmedova H.T., Odilov A.A. Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent city, Uzbekistan

Objective of the study: To assess the role of traditional risk factors in the development of cardiovascular diseases in patients with psoriatic arthritis.

Material and research methods: The study included 58 patients with a confirmed diagnosis of active psoriatic arthritis (main group) and 27 patients with psoriatic arthritis without signs of inflammatory joint damage (comparison group). The activity of the course of the disease was assessed according to the CASPAR criteria, 2006.

Results of the study: It was found that the vast majority of patients both in the main group - with psoriatic arthritis (85,6%) and in the comparison group (81,12%) had at least one risk factor for the development of cardiovascular diseases. It was also determined that the most common traditional risk factors were: arterial hypertension (AH) (respectively in 43,7% and 21,8% of patients with psoriatic arthritis), dyslipidemia (respectively, in 63,9% and 56,2% of patients with psoriatic arthritis obesity - body mass index (BMI)> 30 kg / m2 or abdominal obesity (51,5% and 46,8% of patients, respectively) and type 2 diabetes (14,04% and 15,6% of patients). At the same time, a burdened hereditary history of early cardiovascular pathology and smoking was recorded much less frequently (in 15,6% and 18,7%; in 17,6% and 21,8% of patients with psoriatic arthritis At the same time, a high incidence of cardiovascular pathology (ICP, stroke) was found in patients with active psoriatic arthritis than in the control group (65,5% and 34,3%, respectively; p <0,01). In order to analyze and assess the role of traditional factors in the development of cardiovascular diseases, the frequency of their occurrence among patients with psoriatic arthritis was studied. In this regard, it was revealed that in the groups of patients with psoriatic arthritis, the total number of patients without the presence of traditional risk factors was significantly lower (14,4% and 18,7%, respectively) than among the control group (27,5%; p < 0.001).

Conclusion: The start and further progression of the cardiovascular continuum, which combines a wide range of subclinical and clinically manifest symptoms in patients with active psoriatic arthritis, is based on the interdependent and interdependent influence of traditional risk factors for the development of cardiovascular diseases. The course of the disease (activity, duration and presence of visceral manifestations of the disease) significantly negatively modify the nature of traditional risk factors (primarily lipid spectrum and arterial hypertension), potentiate their contribution to atherogenesis and create preconditions for the formation of "comorbid pathogenesis".

Abdullaev U.S. – assistant of department propedeutics of internal diseases of Tashkent Medical Academy.

Number of telephone +99893-529-05-27

rome 1987@inbox.ru

Mirakhmedova H.T. – Doctor of Medical Sciences, head of department propedeutics of internal diseases of Tashkent Medical Academy.

Number of telephone +99890-188-19-32

Odilov A.A. – Student of 2-course of Tashkent Medical Academy.

Number of telephone +99893-529-05-27