Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligi

Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi

Innovatsion rivojlanish vazirligi

Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti

TIBBIYOTNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARIGA INNOVATSION YONDASHUV 2022

RESPUBLIKA VA XALQARO YOSH OLIMLAR ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYASI

MATERIALLARI

2022

12-MAY

ANDIJON

TIBBIYOTNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARIGA INNOVATSION YONDASHUV 2022

RESPUBLIKA VA XALQARO YOSH OLIMLAR ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYASI

MATERIALLARI

12-MAY 2022-YIL

TIBBIYOTNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARIGA INNOVATSION YONDASHUV 2022

RESPUBLIKA VA XALQARO YOSH OLIMLAR ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYASI

TAHRIRIYAT JAMOASI

ANIJON
12-MAY 2022-YIL

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE METHOD OF ENDOSCOPIC DECOMPRESSION OF THE ORBIT AND OPTIC NERVE IN CAVERNOUS SINUS THROMBOSIS

O.I.Oripov, R.Z.Umarov, B.E.Bilalov
Assistant of the Department of Ophthalmology of the Tashkent Medical Academy
Assistant of the Department of Otorhinolaryngology of the Center for the Development of Professional Qualifications of Medical Workers
Scientific adviser: DSc, Professor E.N.Bilalov

Relevance. In cases of COVID-19 associated cavernous sinus thrombosis (CST), in which severe purulent-necrotic processes develop in the maxillofacial region and orbit, conservative therapy is ineffective, as there is a high level of mortality, a high incidence of transition of the pathological process to a healthy eye and the development of frontal encephalitis. In this regard, in case of purulent-necrotic consequences of COVID-19 associated CST, conservative treatment should be supplemented with surgical intervention on the corresponding anatomical structures to eliminate purulent-necrotic foci.

The purpose of study. To evaluate the effectiveness of the method of endoscopic decompression of the orbit and optic nerve through its medial wall in CST.

Material and research methods. The study included 20 patients (11 men (55%) and 9 women (45%)) with COVID-19 associated TCS, which was complicated by the development of a pyoinflammatory process in the orbits. The average age of patients in the main sample was 54.9±12.1 years. The main group included 12 patients who underwent surgical treatment by endoscopic decompression of the orbit and optic nerve through its medial wall. As a comparative group, we took the results of a retrospective analysis of 8 cases of COVID-19 associated CST, in which patients underwent traditional transcutaneous orbitotomy.

Decompression of the orbit is carried out along the medial wall, or through a defect formed due to necrosis of the medial wall.

Research results. In general, endoscopic access to perform orbitotomy through its medial wall is associated with fewer subsequent developments of endophthalmitis and panophthalmitis, which may require enucleation or exentration. Endoscopic access allows saving the eyeball in most patients in comparison with traditional transcutaneous orbitotomy.

The method of surgical intervention itself is quite traumatic in terms of the fact that it involves extensive resection of necrotic tissues. The task of surgeons is also complicated by the fact that before the operation it is extremely difficult to determine its full volume, despite the presence of visualization using MRI and MSCT. As a result, in certain cases, it is necessary to remove the bone walls of the orbit and surrounding tissues, which leads to deformation of the maxillofacial complex. The volume of tissue resection varied in each individual case depending on the degree of damage to the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. If necessary, it was supplemented by the removal of necrotic areas of the hard palate or upper jaw with the participation of a maxillofacial surgeon, as well as enucleation or excitation of the eyeball with the participation of an ophthalmologist. Thus, this operation also contributes to the preservation of the eyeball as an organ, the stabilization of the general condition, the prevention of complications, and thus the preservation of the patient's life.

Decompression of the orbit and evacuation of pus through a defect in the medial wall of the orbit using endonasal access avoids eyelid trauma that accompanies traditional orbitotomy, removes necrotic masses in the retrobulbar space, and provides adequate drainage through the nasal cavity. Also, with this access, it is possible to avoid the spread of a purulent-inflammatory process in the orbital cavity itself, or in its anterior chamber, which can further lead to the development of panophthalmitis.

Conclusion. Endoscopic decompression of the orbit through its medial wall during the development of a purulent-inflammatory process in the orbit in patients with COVID-19 associated cavernous sinus thrombosis can reduce the risk of developing endo- and panophthalmitis, which contributes to the preservation of the eyeball as an organ.

PATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ORBITAL TISSUE DAMAGE IN COVID-19 ASSOCIATED CAVERNOUS SINUS THROMBOSIS

G.U.Khudaibergenov, O.I.Oripov, R.Z.Umarov
PhD student of the Department of Ophthalmology of the Tashkent Medical Academy
Assistant of the Department of Ophthalmology of the Tashkent Medical Academy
PhD student of the Department of Otorhinolaryngology of the Center for the Development of Professional Qualifications of Medical Workers
Scientific adviser: DSc, Professor Bilalov E.N.

Relevance. One of the most severe complications of coronavirus infection that ophthalmologists have had to deal with during the current pandemic has been cavernous sinus thrombosis (CST) associated with COVID-19. In addition to a large number of cases, a feature of CST in patients was an extremely high percentage of cases of

development of purulent-necrotic complications from the structures of the maxillofacial region, including the orbital cavity.

The purpose of study. To study the pathomorphological features of necrotic lesions of the walls of the orbit and its soft tissues in COVID-19 associated cavernous sinus thrombosis.

Material and research methods. Patient M-va, born in 1955, was admitted to a specialized department for the treatment of COVID-19 associated thrombovasculitis at the Multidisciplinary Clinic of the Tashkent Medical Academy with complaints of severe pain in the right half of the face, lack of vision in the right eye, drooping eyelid, severe swelling around the eyes on the right weakness, fever.

Material for pathomorphological examination was taken during surgery. The material was fragments of the ethmoid and maxillary bones and soft tissues of the orbit. For morphological studies, the material was fixed in 10% neutral formalin solution for 3 days. After washing in running water for at least 2 hours, dehydration was carried out in alcohols of increasing concentration and in chloroform, then they were poured into paraffin with wax.

Research results. Fragments of the ethmoid bone (medial wall of the orbit) with resorption and calcification, inflammatory infiltrate and massive hemorrhages. In the soft tissues of the orbit, there is a pronounced edema, destructive changes, the sinusoids are filled with mucus and exudate. In the composition of soft tissues there are foci of inflammatory granulation tissue with thin-walled vessels, fibrinoid necrosis of their walls and fibrin thrombosis in the lumen. It should be noted that the inflammatory infiltrate consists mainly of lymphoid cells and macrophages, which indicates the chronic nature of the inflammatory process. Chronic inflammatory process with lymphocytic infiltration and a proliferative component in the ethmoid bone with foci of bone tissue destruction, hemorrhages and the formation of mixed-type blood clots in the vessels.

In the described case, it was also not possible to detect mucormycosis by special tissue staining. At the same time, the results of a pathomorphological study of bone and soft tissue structures of the orbit showed signs of a specific viral tissue damage in the form of a chronic inflammatory process with a predominance of lymphocytic infiltration of tissues and a proliferative component, hemorrhages and the formation of mixed-type blood clots in the vessels. Currently, active scientific work is underway in the field of traumatology and orthopedics, aimed at studying aseptic necrosis of the femoral head associated with coronavirus infection. It should be noted that the results of a pathomorphological study in cases of aseptic lesions of the femoral head revealed similar signs of a specific viral lesion in bone tissues.

Conclusion. The development of a necrotic process in the structures of the orbit in COVID-19 associated cavernous sinus thrombosis is characterized by a pathomorphological picture of a chronic inflammatory process with lymphocytic infiltration, a proliferative component, and the formation of mixed-type thrombi in the vessels, which may be a sign of a specific viral lesion and indicates that the development necrosis could have been mediated by an autoimmune mechanism as a result of exposure to the pathogen.

IN VITRO FERTILIZATION DURING COVID – 19

Rakhmanova Sarvinoz,
Tashkent Medical Academy

Relevance. Infertility is inability to have children because of certain medical reasons. According to WHO, infertility affects 48.5 million couples worldwide. And it says that it makes up around 4,9% to 5,3% per cent of the whole uzbek population. This means one woman in 20 is unable to have a child.IVF is one of the methods which help a couple conceive a child. In vitro meaning in a glass, fertilization is performed out of the body. March 11, 2019 is a remarkable day for uzbek families. On this day it was officially permitted to perform IVF treatments in clinics. Until that time, people had to go abroad to have the treatment**.** The approximate number of IVF centers that are currently working in Uzbekistanis 25. However, if you go to the international IVF website **(**https://ivf-worldwide.com)you can see that only one clinic, has been officially registered there.The average cost of IVF worldwide is $15 000 and in Uzbekistan this figure is lower - $4500. The exact cost at each clinic will depend on what medication protocol and add on services are using.

Purpose. To analyze new guidelines that have been adopted by International Societies of in vitro fertilization and to evaluate different IVF scenarios related to this period.

Materials and methods. A systematic literature search was performed of articles on IVF published between January 2019 and January 2022. We selected studies on IVF treatment methods researches, case studies, and laboratory findings. The review was limited to articles published after 2019, based on the recent permission of IVF practices in Uzbekistan. couples out of reproductive age were excluded. The literature search included PubMed, Popline and Global Index Medicus. No restrictions were applied with regard to study design or language. A search for gray literature was performed using the 'Google' search engine. An internet search was performed using 'the terms, 'Protocols' and 'in vitro fertilization' or 'IVF' with and without the term 'COVID-19' (limited to results published after 2017).We were able to read English and Russian studies.

Results. The search found 4847 citations. After review of the titles and abstracts, only 118 studies were included. The full texts were reviewed and a further 94 articles were excluded. Most of gray literature citations,were excluded after screening the title. In the end we were left with 47 full articles.