

OPEN ACCESS, PEER REVIEWED JOURNAL

Academica Globe: Inderscience Research

VOLUME 3, ISSUE 3, MARCH-2022

ISSN: 2776-1010

Impact Factor: 7.425



[HTTPS://AGIR.ACADEMIASCIENCE.ORG](https://agir.acemiascience.org)

APPLIED SCIENCES

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

HUMANITIES

30.MILL SYSTEM ROTARY ROLLER CYLINDERS
177-181
Nematov Erkinjon Khamroevich, Kalandarov Navruzбек Olimbaevich , Sadillaeva Saodat Juraevna
31.MODERN TREATMENT OF PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS APPROACH
182-185
Muxsimova N.R.
32. THE ROLE OF IMAGING TECHNIQUES IN THE ASSESSMENT OF STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE JOINT IN REACTIVE ARTHRITIS
186-189
Xalmetova F.I., Akhmedov X.S., Buranova S.N.
33.EXPRESSION OF THE CONCEPT OF SYMBOL IN UZBEK LINGUISTIC CULTURE
190-195
Usmanova Khumora Akhmadjonovna
34.CURRENT PREVENTION OF CHRONIC RHEUMATIC DISEASE, ETHIOPATHOGENETIC CHARACTERISTICS
196-200
Rizamuxamedova M.Z., Shiranova SH.A.
35. IMPROVING THE MECHANISM OF WORKING WITH LOW-ACHIEVING STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF TEXTS AND ASSIGNMENTS STUDIED IN INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS
201-203
Rizayeva Maftunahon Abdumannob kizi
36. PECULIARITIES OF THE FORMATION OF CIVIC CULTURE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE
204-207
Tursunov Lochin Erkinovich
37.ISLAMIC CULTURE: THE ESSENCE AND WAYS TO IMPROVE IT
208-212
Ulugmurodov Elyor Saydulloevich
38.CONCEPT AS A MEANS OF REFLECTING THE ESSENCE OF LINGUOMADANI WORLD VIEW
213-217
Gafurov Azamat Azizovich
39.THE GENESIS OF THE CONCEPT OF CORRUPTION IN SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT
218-222
Isomiddinov Yunusjon Yusubboevich



MODERN TREATMENT OF PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS APPROACH

Muxsimova N.R.

Tashkent Medical Academy

Resume

This study demonstrates a comparative approach to the recommendation of basic medications in the treatment of psoriatic arthritis activity levels and exacerbations.

Keywords: psoriatic arthritis; treatment; methotrexate; biological gene engine drug engine; sekukinumab;

Dolzarbligi

Psoriaticeskiiy artrit (PsA)- bo'g'imlar va umurtqa pog'onasining progressirlanuvchi yallig'lanish kasalligi hisoblanib, eroziv artrit, suyak emirilishi, ko'plab entezit va spondiloartritlar ko'rinishida namoyon bo'ladi va ko'pincha 35 yoshdan 45 yoshgacha bo'lgan axolida uchraydi [1,3,4]. Psoriaz (Ps) - Surunkali qaytalanuvchi immun yallig'lanishli teri kasalligi bo'lib, dunyoning ko'plab mamlakatlarida aholining taxminan 2-3% ida uchraydi [5].

Oxirgi 10 yil mobaynida PsA metabolik va immunologik o'zgarishlar natijasida, ko'plab a'zo va tizimlarga ta'sir qiluvchi autoimmun kasallik ekanligi isbotlanmoqda. Psoriatik artritli va psoriazli bemorlarning 40-60% o'z kasalliklarini kundalik hayotlariga ta'sir etuvchi jiddiy muammo deb hisoblaydilar [2,6]. PsA erta kechishida ko'p jixatdan OA, RA, podagra, ankilozlovchi spondilit va reaktiv artritlarga o'xshash bo'lganligi sababli, qiyosiy tashxislash muxim axamiyatga ega. Erta, to'g'ri tashxislash dori vositalarini to'g'ri qo'llanilishiga, davolash samaradorligini oshishiga, bu esa, kasalliklarni rivojlanishi va asoratlarini oldini olish imkonini beradi.

Bugungi kunda PsAni davolash uchun ko'plab zamonaviy dorilar bor, lekin har bir bemor uchun munosib yuqori samarali dori topish qiyinchilik tug'diradi. GIBPni klinik amaliyotga joriy etishni revmatologiyada eng katta yutuqlardan biri bo'lib, PsAni davolashda ham sezilarli samaradorlikka olib keldi. An'anaviy bazis yallig'lanishga qarshi vositalar (metotreksat, siklosporin, leflunomid, sulfasalazin) biologik dori-darmonlarga nisbatan ancha arzon bo'lganligi sababli PsAni davolashda muhim o'rin tutadi. Klassik bazis yallig'lanishga qarshi vositalar PsAda birinchi qator davo preparati hisoblanib, unlarning samarasizligida, o'zlashtirish yomon bo'lganda yoki qo'llash mumkin bo'lmaganda, GIBP bilan davolashga o'tish tavsiya etiladi. PsAning shunday klinik domenlari mavjudki, an'anaviy bazis yallig'lanishga qarshi vositalar samara bermaydi shu sababli birinchi qator dori vositasi sifatida biologik dorilar qo'llanadi. Oxirgi o'n yil ichida, Ps va PsAni davolash uchun to'rtta sinf GIBP qo'llanilmoqda va ikkita PDE4 fosfodiesteraza ingibitorlari va yanus-kinaz IL-17 ingibitori - JAK-STAT preparat qo'llanilishi tufayli davolash imkoniyatlari sezilarli darajada kengaydi. Ps va PsA bilan og'rikan bemorlarni davolashga zamonaviy yondashuv 2021 yilda GRAPPA mutaxassislari tomonidan taklif qilindi. Tavsiyalarga ko'ra, GIBPlarni PsAning aksial shakli entezit, daktilit, psoriazning pilakchali turi va tirnoq psoriazida farmakoterapiyada birinchi qator dori vositalari sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin.



PsA patogenezida IL-17 sitokinlari katta ahamiyatga ega. SHu sababli so'ngi yillarda PsA, Ps ni davolashda, biologik, target preparatlari hisoblangan IL-17 ingibitorlari qo'llanilmoqda. 2016 yildan boshlab, yangi Sekukinumab dori vositasi IL-17 yallig'lanish sitokinini ingibirlab, xalqaro ACR va EULAR tavsiyalariga ko'ra PsA ni davolashda tanlov vositasi hisoblanadi. Psoriatik artritda sekukinumabning samaradorligini baholash uchun FUTURE₁ va FUTURE₂ tadqiqoti o'tkazilib, mingdan ortiq bemorlarda samaradorligi o'rganilgan. Tadqiqotga TNF- α -ingibitorlariga etarli javob bermagan yoki ilgari TNF- α -ingibitorlarini qabul qilmagan psoriatik artritli bemorlar kiritilgan. Tadqiqot natijasida sekukinumabning psoriatik artritda samaradorligi yuqori ekanligi tasdiqlangan va xalqaro klinik protokollarda isbotlanganlik darajasi A deb kiritilgan [5].

Maqsad

PsA li bemorlarda IL-17 ingibitori bilan davolash samaradorligini o'rganish.

Materiallar Va Usullar

Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi ko'p tarmoqli klinikasi IADKda, revmatologiya va ichki kasalliklar reabilitatsiyasi bo'limida davolangan 94 ta psoriatik artritli bemorlar kuzatuvga olindi. Ulardan 52 tasi ayol (%), 42ta (%) erkak bo'lib 18 yoshdan 75 yoshgacha, o'rtacha yoshi $52,5 \pm 0,9$ yosh. PsA tashxisi bemor shikoyati, anamnezi, fizikal va klinik-laborator hamda instrumental tekshiruvlar asosida, dermatolog ko'rigi, CASPAR-2006y. me'zonlariga ko'ra qo'yildi. Bemorlar 2 guruxga bo'lib o'rganildi. 1-guruxda (n=52) nafar bemorga, davolashda haftasiga 15mg t/o metotreksat qo'llanildi. 2-guruxni (n=10) bazis yallig'lanishga qarshi dori vositalari qo'llanilganda samara kuzatilmagan bemolar tashkil qildi va ularga sekukinumab dori vositasini sxema bo'yicha 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 va har oyda bir marta 3 oy davomida 150 mgdan qilindi va xaftasiga metotreksat 15 mg teri ostiga kombinatsiyasi buyurildi. Davo samaradorligini baholash uchun klinik va laborator ko'rsatkichlar dinamikasi 3 oy davomida o'rganildi. Ps va PsA faolligini baholash maqsadida PASI, BSA, VASH, DAS indeksi aniqlandi.

PsAni tashxislashda maxsus laborator tekshiruv usullari mavjud emas. Instrumental tekshiruv ahamiyatga ega. Bemorlarda laborator va instrumentalar tekshiruvlardan UQT, o'tkir fazali sinama, bioximiya, tos-son suyagi va jaroxatlangan bo'g'imlar rentgenografiyasi, bo'g'im va pay boylamlar UTT va MRT tekshiruvi o'tkazildi.

Davolash Tekshiruvlar Samarasini 3 Ta Guruxga Taqsimladik

"A'lo"-klinik-biokimyoviy ko'rsatkichlarning to'liq normallasishi, shuningdek PsA o-I FSga xos, kasallikning klinik remissiyasiga erishildi. "YAxshi"- yallig'lanish ko'rsatkichlari noto'liq normallasdi, kasallik faolligini aloxida belgilari saqlanib qolishi, hamda PsA I-II FS bo'g'im faoliyati to'liq bo'lmagan tiklanishi kuzatildi. "Qoniqarli"- faollik jarayonining saqlanishi bilan klinik jixatdan yaxshilanish, kasallikning noto'liq remissiyasiga erishildi.

Tadqiqot Natijasi Va Taxlillar

Tadqiqotimizda PsA artrit bilan 78%, spondilit bilan 15%, entezit bilan 12% bemorlar kuzatildi.



Tadqiqot natijasida bemorlar holati yaxshilanib, bo'g'implarda og'riq, shish susayib harakatchanlik samarali oshdi. Ps bor bemorlarning teri toshmali kamayishi kuzatildi.

Jadval №1 Davolash jarayonida klinik-laborator ko'rsatkichlar dinamikasi

Ko'rsatkich	1-gurux n=52		2-gurux n=10		ishonchlilik
	1 oydan so'ng	3 oydan so'ng	1 oydan so'ng	3 oydan so'ng	
Ishqoriy fosfataza (mmol/ch.l)	6,42±0,55	5,71±0,51	5,42±0,39	4,71±0,51	p<0,001
ECHT (mm/s)	23,5±1,5	13±2	15,5±2,0	10,0±1,5	p<0,001
SRO	2+	1+	1+	-	
PASI (ball)	4±1,5	3±1,3	2±0,4	1±0,2	p<0,05
VASH (ball)	5,04±0,44	3,02±0,12	4,0±0,30	3,2±0,35	p<0,05
DAS (ball)	4,05±0,52	3,8±1,2	3,6±0,38	3± 0,28	p<0,05

Bemorlarga shuningdek, xavf omillarini bartaraf etish uchun chekish va spirtli ichimlikdan voz kechish, dieta va semizlikka qarshi kurashish usullari tavsiya qilindi. Natija shuni ko'rsatdiki, PsA faolligi susayib, remissiyaga erishdik. PsAning entezit va spondilit shakllarida metatreksat kam samara bergan bemorlarga IL-17 ingibitori sekukinumab bilan birgalikda metotreksat buyurildi va bu ayniqsa PsAning entezit va spondilit shakllarida, tirnoq psoriazida ham samaradorlik oshishiga, shuningdek bo'g'implarda og'riq va shish qisqa vaqtda qaytishiga erishildi.

IL-17 ingibitori qo'llashdan oldin Rasm №1



IL-17 ingibitori qo'llashdan keyin Rasm №2





Uzoq muddatli 3 oydan 12 oygacha natija bemorlarning o'zini yaxshi xis qilishiga va gospitalizatsiyaga ko'rsatma kamayishiga erishildi.

Xulosa

Tadqiqotimizga xulosa qilib aytganda, PsA entezit, spondilit shaklida metotreksat olgan bemorlarga qaraganda sekukinumab bilan birgalikda metotreksat olgan bemorlarda davolash samaradorlik qisqa vaqtda yuzaga keldi va kasallikning faolligi susaydi. Metotreksat olgan bemorlarda esa 6 oydan so'ng remissiyaga erishilgan bo'lsa, sekukinumab bilan birgalikda metotreksat olgan bemorlarda 3 oyda remissiyaga erishildi hamda bemorlarga samarali, to'g'ri, davolash davomiyligi jixatidan tanlov dori vositasi sifatida sekukinumab bilan birgalikda metotreksat kombinatsiyasi samaradorligi yuqori deb baholandi.

Adabiyotlar Ro'yxati

1. Gladman D.D. Clinical Features and Diagnostic Considerations in psoriatic arthritis // D.D. Gladman // Rheum. Dis. Clin. North. Am. 2018; Vol.41, №4.-P. 569-579. (Pub Med) (Akademiya Google)
2. Gelfand JM, Gladman DD, Mease PJ, et al. Epidemiologiya psoriatcheskogo artrita u naseleniya SSHA. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2015y; 53 (4): 573 (Pub Med) (Akademiya Google)
3. Liu, J.T. Psoriatic arthritis: Epidemiology, diagnosis, and treatment/ J.T. Liu, H.M. Yeh, S.Y. Liu (et al.)// world. J. Orthop. -2017-Vol5, №4-P.537-543
4. McInnes, I.B. Psoriatic arthritis –expanding options, exciting times? / I.B. McInnes, S. SSIyebeft, Acta. Reumatol. Port-2017-Vol. 39, №4-R 294-295
5. Mease P, McInnes I.B. Secukinumab: A New Treatment Option for Psoriatic Arthritis Rheumatol Ther. 2016; 3 (1): 5-29 (PMC free article (Pub Med) (Google Scholar)
6. Parisi R., Symmons D.P., Global epidemiology of psoriasis: A systematic review of incidence and prevalence. J. Investig. Dermatol 2018; 133:377-38
7. Muxsimova Nilyufar Raximjonovna- Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi 1-son ichki kasalliklar propedevtikasi, nefrologiya va gemodializ kafedrasi assistenti. nilufar.nexia@bk.ru Tel: +998935410080
8. Miraxmedova Xilola To'xtasinovna- tibbiyot fanlari doktori, Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi 1-son ichki kasalliklar propedevtikasi, nefrologiya va gemodializ kafedrasi mudiri. Tel: +998901881932
9. Saidrasulova Gulizebo Baxtiyorovna- Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi 1-son ichki kasalliklar propedevtikasi, nefrologiya va gemodializ kafedrasi assistenti. zebogul92@gmail.com Tel: +998974330934



Because the peculiarities of the current state policy and its focus lies in the formation of the socio-political activity of young people, the development of self-government around them. This, in its turn, draws special attention today of politicians and leaders of social movement as a source of election of social group.

Young people's civic culture is closely connected with their legal consciousness. Personal rights and freedoms are a structural feature of civil society, while a developed legal consciousness is an important element of civic culture. It is impossible to imagine a civil society without the rule of law. A person becomes a citizen only when he has a worldview based on the harmony of self-respect, independence, individuality, through the strict observance of high moral ideals, laws, respect for the rights and freedoms of other citizens.

Thus, based on the above, we can say that the essence of the process of formation of civic culture should consist of legal values, the rule of law, legal consciousness, freedom, justice, humanism, tolerance and confidence in patriotism.

Through the development of a high civic culture in young people, it is possible to form a sense of responsibility for the fate of their homeland, develop a legal and political culture, promote social, economic, political and environmental activities, develop a sense of respect for the laws and form a sense of patriotism.

Bibliography

1. Zadonskaya I.A. Innovative-educational environment of the regional classical university // Bulletin of Tambov University. Series Humanities. Tambov, 2010. Vyp. 10 (90). – P. 187.
2. Naletova I.V. Levels of higher education quality formation in the modern world // Bulletin of Tambov University. Series Humanities. Tambov, 2011. Vyp. 4 (96). - P. 7.
3. Soloviev A.I. Political Science: Political Theory, Political Technologies. Moscow: Aspect Press, 2003. - P. 377.
4. Merriam C. Civic Training in the United States. Chicago. University of Chicago Press, 1934. - P.18.
5. Almond G., Verba S. Civic Culture. Political Attitudes and Democracy of the Five Nations. M. Gardariki, 2009. - P. 77.
6. Almond G., Verba S. Civic Culture and the Stability of Democracy // Polis. - 1992.- №4. - P. 128.
7. Hayek Friedrich August von. The Road to Slavery. Moscow: Novoe Izdatelstvo, 2005. - P. 45.
8. Popper K. The Open Society and its Enemies. Moscow: Publishing house International Foundation «Cultural Initiative», 1993. - P. 25.
9. Mirziyoyev Sh. M. Strategy of the new Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Publishing house «Uzbekistan», 2021. P. 254.