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БУХАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ИМЕНИ АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО
ЕВРО-АЗИАТСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО ПО ИНФЕКЦИОННЫМ БОЛЕЗНЯМ
ТАШКЕНТСКАЯ МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ
САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДИАТРИЧЕСКИЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
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«ИНФЕКТОЛОГИЯ, ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЯ ВА ПАРАЗИТОЛОГИЯНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ" ХАЛҚАРО ИЛМИЙ – АМАЛИЙ АНЖУМАНИ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО – ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ «АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИНФЕКТОЛОГИИ, ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИИ И ПАРАЗИТОЛОГИИ»

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МУНДАРИЖА/ОГЛАВНЕНИЕ

The results of the study showed that in 77% of patients the prodromal period lasted for 3-5 days, expressed by general malaise, decreased appetite, sleep disturbance, irritability. Then the body temperature of the patients increased to 38.5-39.5 ° C for 3-8 days. In about 23% of patients, brucellosis began more acutely. During the first 10 days of illness, patients complained of a feeling of general weakness, pain in the lumbar region, lumbosacral joint, neck muscles, significant sweating, which was easily revealed during an objective examination of the patient. At the height of the development of clinical symptoms of acute brucellosis, the patients became irritable, presented many complaints about the state of health, sweating, pain not only in the parts of the body described above, but also in various (mainly large) joints. In 77% of patients, peripheral lymph nodes increased in size, which became slightly painful on palpation, but did not get soldered to each other and to the subcutaneous tissue.

The studies of the immunological status showed that in patients with acute brucellosis there was a significant decrease in the level of mature T-lymphocytes (CD3 +), T-helpers (CD4 +) in the peripheral blood. There were no quantitative changes in the level of T-cytotoxic (CD8 +). The revealed changes in the content of subpopulations of peripheral blood lymphocytes in patients during the period of antitelogenesis and an increase in specific sensitization are associated with the redistribution of these cells from the peripheral blood into the tissues and their participation in the process of sanitation, as well as in the development of focal inflammations.Killer T cells (cytotoxic T lymphocytes) and T helper cells migrate to the foci, where Killer T cells destroy cells containing the pathogen.

Thus, in patients with acute brucellosis, there were functional phenomena and secondary immunodeficiency due to T-lymphocytes (CD3 +), T-helpers (CD4 +) in the peripheral blood. The timely use of complex therapy, including effective etiotropic agents in combination with immunomodulators aimed at increasing cellular immunity, is of decisive importance for the outcomes of the brucellosis process in the acute period of the disease.

BOLALARDAGI SHIFOXONADAN TASHQARI PNEVMONIYALARDA KATAMNEZ O‘TKAZISHNING XUSUSIYATLARI

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Kirish. Hozirgi kunda shifoxonadan tashqari pnevmoniya (ShTP) butun dunyo bo‘ylab bolalar o‘limining asosiy sabablaridan biri hisoblanadi. ShTP pediatriya amaliyotida dolzarb muammo hisoblanadi. Bugungi kunga kelib, bolalar populyatsiyasi orasida pnevmoniya bilan kasallanish darajasi ortmoqda. Amaliyotda, ambulatoriya sharoitida turli yoshdagi bolalarda ShTPni tashxislash va adekvat usullari bilan davolashning asosiy muammo hisoblanadi. Pnevmoniya insoniyat jamiyati rivojlanishining barcha davrlarida keng tarqalgan kasalliklardan biridir.

Ushbu ishning maqsadi- Surxondaryo viloyatida erta yoshdagi bolalarda ShTPning o‘rtacha va og‘ir shakli bilan kasallangan bolalarda salomatlik holatini o‘rganish bo‘ldi.

Materiallar va tadqiqot usullari. Katamnez Termiz shahridagi 1, 2, 3, 4-sonli oilaviy poliklinikalarda, TTA TF klinik bazasi viloyat ko‘p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazi maslahat poliklinikasi va Termiz, Sherobod tumanlaridagi ko’p tarmoqli poliklinikalarda olib borildi. 2018 yildan 2021 yilgacha bo‘lgan davr uchun 3 oylikdan 3 yoshgacha bo‘lgan 170 nafar bola kuzatuvda bo‘ldi, ulardan 120 nafar bemor (asosiy guruh) ShTP bilan kasallangan, shundan 55 nafar bola bazis terapiya paytida polioksidoniyni kasalxonada olgan va 50 nafar bola (taqqoslash guruhi) ShTP bilan kasallanmagan. ShTPdan keyin nafas olish organlarining o‘tkir va takroriy kasalliklari, jismoniy rivojlanish darajasi, yashash sharoitlari va ovqatlanishning tabiati baholandi va tahlili o‘tkazildi. Barcha natijalar ambulatoriya kartalaridan, dispanser tekshiruvi, so‘rovnomalar va bolalarning ota-onalari bilan shaxsiy suhbat ma'lumotlari bo‘yicha tekshiruvdan so‘ng olingan.

Natijalar va uning muhokamasi. ShTPdan o‘tkazgan bolalarning jinsiga qarab ajratish, qizlar soni 64 (53%)nafar, o‘g‘il bolalar sonidan 56 (47%) ko‘p bo’ldi, ammo statistikada jins bo‘yicha

sezilarli farq yo‘q ($p<0,05$). Bizning tadqiqotimizda ShTP bilan og‘rigan bemorlarning o‘rtacha yoshi 3,0±0,30 yilni tashkil etdi, ShTPning maksimal chastotasi 6 oydan 3 yoshgacha bo‘lgan davrga to‘g‘ri keldi. Maxsus so‘rovnomalar asosida kuzatuv olib borildi. 6% bolada qayta SHTP bilan kasallanish qayd etildi.ShTPdan keyingi birinchi 3-5 oy ichida o‘tkir respirator kasallikning eng yuqori darajasi 28% qayd etildi, bronxitlar 3% bolalarda qayd etildi. Immunomodulyator davo, polioksidoniy olgan bolalar - kuzatuv davrida bolalarda takroriy kasallanishlar kuzatilmadi.Yaqin va uzoq muddatli katamnezi kuzatuv davrida bolalar salomatligi holatida (3,0±1,0yil) sezilarli farqlar kuzatilmadi. Uzoq muddatli avtomatlashtirilgan dispanser tekshiruvlari majmuasi (ADTM) yordamida bolalarning salomatlik holatini baholashga qaratildi.

Xulosa. Olingan ma'lumotlar ShTPdan keyin dispanser kuzatuvi muddatini o‘rta darajadagi shaklida -12 oydan 3 oygacha, og‘ir pnevmoniya bilan - 6 oygacha qisqartirishning maqsadga muvofiqligini ko‘rsatadi, ammo bunda bolalarning komorbid (polimorbid) holatini hisobga olish kerak.

BOLALARDA VITSERAL LEYSHMANIOZNING KLINIK KECHISH XUSUSIYATLARI

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Tadqiqod maqsadi: Samarqand viloyatida vistseral leyshmaniozning bolalarda klinik kechish xususiyatlarini o’rganish.

Material va metodlar: Oldimizga qo’yilgan vazifalarni bajarish maqsadida 2019-2020 yillar mobaynida L.M. Isaev nomli Samarqand parazitologiya institutida klinikasida vistseral leyshmanioz tashxisi bilan davolangan 20 nafar bemorlar kuzatildi. Bemorlarga tashxis klinik belgilar hamda to’sh suyagi punktsiyasida olingan ko’mikning mikroskopik tekshiruvida leyshmaniyani aniqlanishi va Rk-39 test yordamida aniqlandi hamda bemorlar guruhlari kasalxonaga kelib tushishlariga muvofiq ravishda tasodifiy tanlanma usuli bilan to’plandi.

Olingan natijalar: Kuzatuv guruhidagi 20 nafar bemorlarning barchasini bolalar tashkil etdi. Bemorlarning o’rtacha yoshi 2,4 yosh bo’ldi. 55% (11 nafar) qizlar, 45% (9) – o’g’il bolalar tashkil qildi. Kuzatuv guruhida bemorlar jins bo’yicha statistik ishonarli farq kuzatilmadi.

Kuzatuv guruhlaridagi bemorlarning katta qismida kasallik asta-sekin boshlanib kasallikning asosiy klinik sindromlari: isitma bilan namoyon bo’lgan.

Samarqand viloyatidagi bemorlarga kasallikning 7,75±1,3 kuni vitseral leyshmaniozga shubha qilingan. Samarqand viloyatida ham bemorlarning katta qismi (90%) o’tkir respirator infektsiya tashxisi bilan davolanganlar.

Kuzatuv guruhdagi 20 nafar bemorlarning 7 (35%) nafarida kasallikning og’irlik darajasi o’rtacha og’irlikda, 13 (65%) – og’ir darajada baholandi. Bemorlarning kasalxonaga kelgandagi asosiy shikoyatlari davomiy isitma (100,0%), holsizlik (100,0%), ishtaha pastligi (95%), injiqlik (85%), tana massasini kamayishi (70%), ko’p terlash (60%), isitma vaqtida qaltirash (40%) bo’lgan.

Tadqiqot ishining keyingi bosqichida biz, kasallik klinik belgilari uchrash darajasini o’rgandik.

Kuzatuv guruh bemorlari ko’rikda hushi buzilmagan, bemorlarning 80% (16) teri qoplamlari marmarsimon va teri turgori pasaygan, 65% (13) rangpar, 35% (7) teri rangi o’zgarmagan, 80% (16) da teri quruq. 50% (10) holatlarda qo’l-oyoqlarning sovushi, 40% (8) burun-lab uchburchagi sianozi kuzatilgan. Bemorlarning 80% da tili quruq, oq karash bilan qoplangan. Bemorlarning barchasida murtak bezlar o’zgarishsiz, 100,0% bemorlarning periferik limfa tugunlari kattalashmagan. 60% (12) holatlarda o’pka auskultatsiyasida dag’al nafas eshitilgan. 70% (14) holatlarda yurak tonlari bo’g’iqlashgan va taxikardiya aniqlangan. Kasallikning asosiy klinik belgilari o’rganilgan viloyatda qiyosiy ravishda o’rganildi.Qo’zg’atuvchiga nisbatan makroorganizmni javob reaktsiyasi bo’lgan tana haroratini ko’tarilishi o’rganilayotgan viloyatda aniqlangan bemorlarning barchasiga xos bo’ldi, hamda bemorlarning birinchi shikoyati ham isitma bo’ldi.

Samarqand viloyatidagi bemorlarning 70,0% febril (38,64±0,01°C) darajadagi isitma, 15% - subfebril (37,7±0,08°C) hamda 15% - gektik (39,76±0,03°C) isitma darajasi xos bo'ldi. Ushbu viloyatdagi bemorlarning katta qismiga o'tkir isitma xos bo'ldi (30%), ushbu bemorlarda isitma davomiyligi o'rtacha 1,1±0,5 hafta, 70% bemorlarda isitma 2,1±0,41 hafta davom etdi. O'rganilayotgan viloyatda isitma balandligi tahlil qilinganida, ular o'rtasida statistik ishonarli farq kuzatilmadi. Barcha viloyatdagi bemorlarning katta qismida febril darajadagi isitma balandligi xos bo'ldi. Samarqand viloyatlarida o'tkir isitma ko'proq xos bo'lgan.

Samarqand viloyati bemorlarining 6 nafarida (30%) – jigar qovurg'a ravog'idan o'rtacha 5,9±0,23 sm, 4 nafarida (20%) – 2,2±0,14 sm hamda 10 (50%) nafarida 4,23±0,34 sm bo'ldi.

Samarqand viloyatida esa boshqa viloyatlardan statistik ishonarli farq bilan jigar qovurg'a ravog'idan 4-5 sm chiqib turgan bemorlar soni ko'p bo'ldi. 20 nafar bemorlarning 16 nafarida (80%) jigar va taloq hajmining o'ta kattalashishi hisobiga qorin xajmini ham kattalashishi kuzatildi. Kuzatuvdagi bemorlarning 14 nafarida (70%) dinamikada ozish kuzatildi.

Xulosa: Tekshirilayotgan barcha bolalarda gepatosplenomegaliya belgisi kuzatildi, 80% holatlarda jigar va taloq hajmining o'ta kattalashishi hisobiga qorin xajmini ham kattalashishi aniqlandi.

Viloyat bemorlarida kasallik asta-sekin isitma bilan boshlangan, kasallik 35% o'rtacha og'irlikda kechgan faqat 65% holatlarda og'ir bo'lgan. Viloyatlar o'rtasida isitma balandligi va davomiyligi bo'yicha statistik ishonarli farq kuzatilmadi.

Bundan kelib chiqib shuni aytish mumkinki, vistseral leyshmanioz tashxisi qanchalik kech tasdiqlansa, kasallikning klinik belgilari ham shunchalik yaqqol va og'ir kechadi,

PROSPECTIVE FOLLOW-UP OF PRIMIGRAVIDA WITH PREGNANCY HYPERTENSION, AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF COVID 19

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Purpose of the study - prospective observation of primigravida with pregnancy hypertension, against the background of COVID-19

Materials and research methods: prospective controlled 5-year follow-up of primigravida with pregnancy hypertension, against the background of COVID 19.

A group of 49 primigravidas with gestational hypertension and an age-matched control group of 49 primigravidas with normal BP were prospectively studied. The 1st group included only those women in whom hypertension was first detected during pregnancy. The group did not include women with hypertension, which was present only during childbirth or in the postpartum period.

Research results: Monitoring with the determination of blood pressure continued regularly for 5-6 years. At the end of the follow-up period, 21 of 49 women in group 1 had hypertension requiring treatment (7 women) or borderline hypertension (14 women) due to COVID 19. Borderline hypertension developed in only 2 women in the control group. The most significant predictor of subsequent high blood pressure after 5–6 years was the gestational age at which hypertension was first detected.

Output: Thus, the prognostic factors were the value of the first measurement of diastolic pressure during the observation period, hypertension in the family history, smoking and the age of women.

ASSESSMENT OF POSTPARTUM BACTERIURIA DURING TREATMENT WITH AMOXICILLIN

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Purpose of the study - assessment of postpartum bacteriuria during treatment with amoxicillin

Materials and research methods: to compare the incidence of true bacteriuria in the analysis of the middle portion of urine and samples obtained using suprapubic puncture of the bladder, and to evaluate the effectiveness of short-term therapy with amoxicillin. Out of 10,909 parturients, 881 (8.1%) had microbial growth. Repeated examination of urine taken by suprapubic aspiration was carried out in 731 women and only in 48% of them bacteriuria was confirmed. The frequency of "contamination" of the middle portion of urine, according to various authors, is 46-69%. The authors consider suprapubic puncture to be a simple, safe and informative method.

Research results: The risk of bacteriuria in the postpartum period increases after operative delivery, epidural anesthesia and bladder catheterization. Only 27% of women with bacteriuria complained of urination disorders, most of them underwent bladder catheterization. 230 puerperas received amoxicillin treatment: 114 for 3 days at 1.5 g/day, 116 for 10 days at 750 mg/day. The effectiveness of 2 modes of administration of antibiotics was 96 and 98%.

Output: thus, in parturient women with urinary tract infection, a short course of antibiotic therapy may be recommended to avoid prolonged drug exposure to the breastfeeding mother.

BOLALARDAGI O'TKIR YUQUMLI DIAREYALARDA ORAL REGIDRATATSIYA DAVO SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASH.

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Muammoning dolzarbligi. O'tkir diareyalar sog'liqni saqlash tizimi oldidagi jiddiy muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. JSST ma'lumotlariga ko'ra rivojlangan davlatlarda 5 yoshdan kichik bo'lgan bolalar orasida har yili qariyb 1 mlrd. diareya epizodlari (o'rta hisobda 1 nafar bolaga 3-4 ta diareya epizodi tog'ri keladi) ro'yxatga olinib, natijada yiliga 5 million nafar bola nobud bo'ladi.

Ilmiy ishning maqsadi: 5 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalardagi o'tkir yuqumli diareyalarni davolashda giperosmolyar va gipoosmolyar peroral regidratatsion vositalar qo'llanilishi klinik samaradorligiga qiyosiy jihatdan baho berish.

Tadqiqot materiali va uslublari. Tekshirish uchun Toshkent shahar №4 bolalar yuqumli kasalliklari shifoxonasiga o'tkir ichak infeksiyalar tashxisi bilan kelib tushgan, 5 yoshgacha bo'lgan 78 nafar bemor olindi. Ilmiy ishda: umumklinik tekshiruv, biokimyoviy, serologik, bakteriologik va statistik tekshirish usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari va uning muhokamasi. Kuzatuvimizdagi 5 yoshgacha bo'lgan shifoxona sharoitida davolangan 78 nafar bolalarning o'tkir yuqumli diareyalarda qo'llanilgan dori vositalarining klinik va laborator samaradorligi tahlil qilindi. O'tkir yuqumli diareyalarni kompleks davolash kursiga gipoosmolyar bo'lgan preparatlar qo'shilgandagi samaradorlikni aniqlab, natijalarni solishtirish va haqqoniylikni ta'minlash maqsadida o'tkir ichak infeksiyalar bilan kasallangan va o'tkir yuqumli diareya kuzatilayotgan bemorlar randomizatsiya usuliga ko'ra 2 guruhga ajratildi. Unga ko'ra 40 nafar bola asosiy guruhni va 38 nafar bola nazorat guruhini tashkil qildi. Asosiy guruhdagi 40 nafar bemor kompleks davo bilan birgalikda ORSA, nazorat guruhidagi 38 nafar bemor esa kompleks davo bilan birgalikda Regidron preparatini yo'riqnomaga asosan qabul qildi. Tadqiqotimizda ORT ning suv-elektrolit muvozanatiga ta'sirini o'rganish maqsadida bemorlarda kasalxonaga yotqizilgan ilk kunidagi (davodan oldingi ko'rsatkich) suvsizlanish darajasi (eksikoz) baholandi. Tadqiqotdagi bolalarning 59 nafarida (75,6%) suvsizlanishning o'rta darajasi va 19 nafarida (24,4%) o'g'ir darajasi aniqlandi.