



**ILMIY VA
INNOVATSION
TERAPIYA**

**SCIENTIFIC >>> >>>
AND INNOVATIVE
THERAPY**

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

**SCIENTIFIC AND INNOVATIVE
THERAPY**

**ИЛМИЙ ВА ИННОВАЦИОН
ТЕРАПИЯ**

**НАУЧНАЯ И ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ
ТЕРАПИЯ**

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out as follows.

The pre-crushed topsoil of *Taraxacum officinalis* Wigg, i.e. leaves, flowers, roses, stems, was weighed on an analytical balance with 20.0 g (accurately weighed) of the dried plant. To obtain

a liquid extract, it was necessary to prepare ethyl alcohol 40%. The process of preparing 40% ethyl alcohol: To prepare 40% ethyl alcohol, -416.7 ml of ethyl alcohol and 612.7 ml of water were measured and poured into a 2-liter volumetric flask. This 40% ethanol and aqueous solution was placed in a separate container for the root of the *Taraxacum* plant.

A similar amount of 40% ethyl alcohol was prepared in a sufficient amount of only 500 ml. At the same time, 208.35 ml of ethyl alcohol for plant roots and 306.35 ml of water were accurately measured and prepared in 1000 ml of a puddle. For the same 40% ethyl alcohol, 291.69 ml of ethyl alcohol and 428.89 ml of water were burned and 1000 ml of water were prepared. The surface was prepared taking into account that more solvent was used on it, since it occupied more volume than the root.

Now, 20 g (accurately weighed) of a dry flask was poured into the flask, a magnetic grain and a 40% alcoholic aqueous solvent were poured, the neck was closed with a Petri dish, heated through a magnetic stirrer, and began to rotate at a temperature of 60-65⁰ C. Time control was carried out. Turned around slowly. We put on the first 2 hours. In parallel, the crushed surface was placed in a 1000 ml volumetric flask, magnetic grits and 40% alcohol aqueous solvent were poured onto it, the neck was closed with a Petri dish and heated through a magnetic stirrer, stirring at a temperature of 60-65⁰ C. This solution was also used to determine the amount of deposited substance after standing in rhythm for 2 hours. In this case, the liquid extract was taken after 2 hours in a chemical bottle with 5 ml of solvent and placed in an oven to determine the dry residue at 100-105⁰ C. When calculated according to the formula of the dry residue obtained from the rootpart of the plant, the mass of the dried beech was 9, 8266 mg with 5 ml of extract 9.9087 mg, and when divided by 0.0781 mg, the mass came out after drying. In percentage terms, it amounted to 30.8495%.

We performed a similar extraction in parallel with extraction of *Taraxacum officinalis* Wigg from the surface. In this case, 20 g of the dried plant was taken and placed in a flask for 720 ml (40%) of a water-alcohol solution. Mix on a magnetic stirrer at a speed of once every two hours. After 2 hours, 5.0 ml of the extract was added to the dried chemical bottle, and the residue was determined at 100-105⁰C in an oven. We found that it contained 27.7% wt 5.5404 g, 30.324 wt% 6.0648 g 5 ml extract after 4 hours and 30.21 wt% 6.042 g 5 ml extract after 6 hours. After 8 hours and then left for a day, the dry amount did not exceed 30%. Therefore, the extract obtained from this solution, we decided to stop after 6 hours.

Conclusion: The dry extract from the obtained liquid extract was obtained on the basis of regulatory documents. From 20 g *Taraxacum officinalis* Wigg (root and part of the stem) 20% alcohol-aqueous plant product 6.0 g of the same from the root and part of the stem, 8.0 g from the root 40% alcohol-water extract, 6.3 g from the part of the stem, 20 g plant.

TUXUMDONLAR O`SMASIMON HOSILALARI MAVJUD AYOLLARDA LAPAROSKOPIK JARROXLIKNING REPRODUKTIV SALOXIYATIGA TA`SIRINI BAHOLASH

Najmiddinov Z.N., Mansurova M.X., Gaipova N.Yu., Shukurov F.I.

Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi

Dolzarbli. Tuxumdonlar o`smasimon hosilalari (TO`H) ayollar bepustligi strukturasida yetakchi o`rinni egallaydi. So`nggi ma`lumotlarga ko`ra, ular ayollar bepustligining har uchinchi holatida kuzatilib 20-22% ni tashkil etadi. Zamonaviy ginekologiyada laparoskopik jarrohlik yetakchi o`rinlardan birini egallaydi. So`nggi yillarda reproduktiv yoshdagi ayollar tuxumdonlarida laparoskopik jarroxlik aralashuvlari keng qo`llanilib kelmoqda.

Shunga qaramay, laparoskopiya yordamida gemostazni amalga oshirish, muqarrar ravishda, atrofdagi to_qimalarning haroratining oshishiga va tuxumdonlar follikulyar zaxirasining o'limiga olib keladi, bu esa ayolning reproduktiv salohiyatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Bugunga qadar tuxumdonlarida o'smasimon hosilasi mavjud ayollarad laparoskopik jarroxlik amaliyotining tuxumdonlar faoliyatiga jumladan, follikular zaxirasiga ta'sirini o'rganishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar juda kam, borlari ham mazkur mavzuni to'liq yoritib bermagan.

Tuxumdon zaxirasi holatini o'rganish va tuxumdonlar o'smasimon hosilalari bilan bog'liq bepustlik bilan reproduktiv funksiyasini tiklash zamonaviy ginekologiyaning istiqbolli yo'nalishlaridan biridir.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi tuxumdonlar o'smasimon hosilalari mavjud ayollarda laparoskopikjarroxlikning reproduktiv salohiyatiga ta'sirini o'rganishdan iborat bo'ldi.

Material va tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqotga tuxumdonlarida o'smasimon hosilalari sababli laparoskopik jarroxli o'tkazgan va reproduktiv salohiyatini saqlab qolishni istagan 80 nafar reproduktiv yoshdagi ayollar kiritildi. Ulardan 60 (75%) nafar ayollarda (1-gurux), jarroxlikda mono va bipolyar koagulyator ishlatilgan ayollar va 20 (25%) nafar (2-gurux), argon plazmali quvvat qo'llanilgan ayollar tashkil etdi. Reproduktiv salohiyatini baholash tuxumdonlar zaxirasining biokimyoviy va exografik markerlarini o'lchash yuli bilan amalga oshirildi.

Natijalar va ularning muxokamasi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra 1-guruhdagi ayollarda gormonal profil va tuxumdonlar zahirasining ko'rsatkichlari laparoskopik jarroxlikdan oldin barcha ayollarda bu ko'rsatkichlar normal chegaralarda bo'lganligini ko'rsatdi. Jarroxlikdan uch oy o'tgach, barcha bemorlarga tuxumdonlar funksiyasining keskin pasayganligini tufayli gipergonadotropik gipogonadizm tashxisi qo'yilgan. Biz bu holatni laparoskopik jarroxlikda mono- va bipolyar koagulyatoridan foydalanish bilan bog'laymiz. Shu munosabat bilan biz tuxumdonlarda laparoskopik jarroxlikni o'tkazish paytida argon plazmali koagulyatorlan foydalandik.

Shu bilan birga, 2-guruh ayollarida gormonal profilning o'rtacha qiymatlari va tuxumdonlar zahirasining ko'rsatkichlari jarroxlikdan keyin barcha ayollarda bu ko'rsatkichlar normal ko'rsatkichlar darajasida ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Olingan natijalar yana bir bor shuni tasdiqladiki, TO_H bilan og'rikan ayollarda tuxumdonlarda har qanday jarrohlik aralashuvi nafaqat tuxumdonlarning funksional holatini, balki tuxumdonlar zahirasini ham sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi, reproduktiv funksiyaning imkoniyatlarini kamaytiradi.

Xulosa. Tuxumdon o'smasimon hosilalarida mono- va bipolyar koagulyatoridan foydalangan holda laparoskopik aralashuvni o'tkazgan ayollarda jarroxlikdan keyin 3 oy ichida gipoestrogenizm va gipoandrogenizm bilan gipergonadotropik gipogonadizm rivojlanadi, shuningdek tuxumdonlar zahirasining 4 baravar kamayishi kuzatiladi, bu esa o'z navbatida reproduktiv salohiyatini kamayishi va reproduktiv funksiyasini pasayishiga olib keladi. Laparoskopik jarroxligida argon plazmasi qo'llanilgan ayollarda esa bu ko'rsatkichlar me'yor darajada saqlanib qoldi.

NEW CORONAVIRAL INFECTION COVID-19. ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS. DIAGNOSTICS OF CORONAVIRUS INFECTION

Narzullaev N.U., Radjabov A.Kh.
Bukhara State Medical Institute

Relevance: On December 31, 2019, Chinese authorities reported the first cases of new pneumonia caused by a previously unknown pathogen. The infection was first detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, PRC. The number of cases in China as of 02/29/2020 is 79,251 people, the deaths are 2,835, and the infection has also spread to the countries of Asia, North