



**ФУНДАМЕНТАЛ ВА
КЛИНИК ТИББИЁТ
АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**

***BULLETIN OF* FUNDAMENTAL
AND CLINIC MEDICINE**

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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

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AND CLINIC MEDICINE**

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**ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНАЯ И
КЛИНИЧЕСКАЯ МЕДИЦИНА**

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*Учредитель Бухарский государственный
медицинский институт имени Абу Али ибн Сино*

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веществ у молодых людей он в норме, в отличие от более взрослого поколения. Лишний вес - проблема, от которой страдают люди во всем мире. Он не только оказывает негативное воздействие на внешний вид человека и занижает его самооценку – избыточный вес приводит к появлению проблем со здоровьем. К сожалению, ожирение трудно поддается лечению, и у него высокий уровень рецидивов (повторного набора веса). Большинство женщин, которые теряют вес, набирают лишние килограммы снова в течение 5 лет. Заключение: Целью лечения и профилактики должно быть достижение и поддержание «здорового веса». Несмотря на то, что лекарства и диеты могут помочь, лечение ожирения не может быть краткосрочным «решением», а должно быть пожизненным. В целях профилактики полезны прогулки пешком, катание на велосипедах, активные игры на свежем воздухе, соблюдение правильного питания. Несомненно, важным являются и умеренные физические нагрузки: «Бросивший заниматься физическими упражнениями часто чахнет, ибо сила его органов слабеет вследствие отказа от движений». - писал Авиценна.

GROWTH AND FORMATION OF THE THYROID GLAND IN OFFSPRING OBTAINED UNDER CONDITIONS OF MATERNAL HYPOTYROIDISM

Islamova Sh.A. Zokirova N.B.,

Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Relevance. In recent years, it has been found that small doses of pesticides can have effects that are completely unpredictable when using large doses. In this case, toxic effects proceed secretly, without certain clinical manifestations, which makes it extremely difficult to carry out early diagnosis, effective prevention and treatment of chronic intoxication with small doses of pesticides. This is explained by the fact that small doses of pesticides, first of all, affect the regulatory systems of the body, which are the endocrine and nervous systems. The endocrine system of a developing organism is one of the most sensitive to the action of various environmental pollutants, including pesticides. The term “endocrine-disrupting chemicals” (EDC) has long been firmly established in the literature, implying their adverse effect on various stages of the synthesis, transport and function of hormones on target cells. It should be noted that the endocrine-destroying effect of pesticides of new generations has been revealed relatively recently and there are relatively few reports on this. Thyroid hormones play an important role in the embryonic and postembryonic development of organs and tissues. Their deficiency can lead to significant changes in the organs and systems of the fetus and offspring. However, the mechanisms of the adverse effect of maternal hypothyroidism of pregnancy on the pre- and postnatal growth of organs and systems of the offspring remain largely unexplained. The purpose of the work is to identify the features of the postnatal development of the thyroid gland of offspring obtained under the influence of pesticides through the mother's body. Material and methods. The experiments were carried out on the offspring of female rats obtained from healthy females, as well as females exposed to the widely used pyrethroid pesticides fipronil (FP) and fastokin (FC) during pregnancy and lactation. The thyroid gland (TG) of rat pups was studied on days 3, 7, 14, 21, 30, and 90 after birth. Morphological, morphometric, immunohistochemical, electron microscopic and statistical research methods were used. Research results. It has been established that exposure to pesticides during pregnancy and lactation contributes to the development of maternal hypothyroidism, which leads to disruption of the process of postnatal growth and formation of the thyroid gland, which manifests itself as secondary hypothyroidism in offspring. The impact of pesticides on offspring through the mother's body. Moreover, the slowdown in the rate of formation of the thyroid gland was more pronounced with FA intoxication compared with the effect of fipronil (FP). Electron microscopically revealed high functional activity of macrophages and destructive changes in sub-cellular organelles of lymphoid cells. It has been established that exposure to pesticides leads to inhibition of the proliferative activity of thyrocytes. At the same time, intrauterine and early postnatal exposure to pesticides led to a significant increase in the degree of cell apoptosis in organs. Conclusion. Thus, maternal hypothyroidism plays a leading role in the pathogenesis of disorders in postnatal development of organs under exposure to pesticides, which contributes to the development of secondary hypothyroidism in offspring. Early detection of hypothyroidism in pregnant women and newborns, and their timely pharmacological correction will help prevent or

reduce the negative effects of pesticide exposure on the younger generation. Chronic intoxication of the mother's body with pesticides leads to a significant slowdown in the rate of postnatal growth and the formation of secretory follicles of the thyroid offspring. Ultrastructural changes in the form of disorganization of the granular endoplasmic network and destruction of other cytoplasmic organelles of thyrocytes are a morphological substrate of thyroid dysfunction that occurs in postnatal ontogenesis of the organ in conditions of chronic intoxication.

UMURTQA CHURRASI KASALLIKLARINI DAVOLASHDA ISHLATILADIGAN BA'ZI SINTETIK PREPARATLARNING INSON ORGANIZMIGA TA'SIRI

Islomova S.T., Asqarov I.R.

Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti, Andijon davlat universiteti, Andijon, O'zbekiston

Umurtqa pog'onasi disk churrasi kasalliklari dunyo bo'yicha qilinadigan jarrohlik amaliyotlari ichida ko'richakdan keyin ikkinchi o'rinda turadi. Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST)ning xabar berishicha, osteoxondroz bilan kasallanish pandemiya xususiyatiga ega ekanligini bildirishmoqda. Umurtqa churrasini davolashda eng asosiy bosqich to'g'ri tashxis qo'yishga bog'liq. Ayrim hollarda umurtqa da hosil bo'lgan o'smalar bilan bel churrasi orasidagi farqlarga alohida e'tibor bermaslik oqibatida umurtqada hosil bo'lgan kichik o'sma tugunchalarini davolash natijasida yomon oqibatlarga olib kelishini tez-tez kuzatilmoqda. Komp'yuter tomografiyasi yordamida umurtqa churrasiga aniq tashxis qo'yilgandan so'ng, davolashga kirishish zarur. Umurtqa –skelet, mushak va asab tizimlarining asosini tashkil etadi. Umurtqa pog'onasi bir-birining ustida joylashgan 24 ta umurtqa suyagidan tashkil topgan. Umurtqa pog'onasining o'rtasida umurtqa kanali joylashgan bo'lib, undan orqa miya o'tadi. Umurtqa pog'onasi bo'yin va bel qismlarida yoysimon shaklda biroz oldinga, ko'krak qismida esa orqaga egilgan bo'ladi Umurtqa pog'onasining fiziologik egilishlari sagital tekislikdan qarab aniqlanadi. Umurtqa tana va ravoqdan iborat. Umurtqa tanasi oldinga qaragan bo'lib, tayanch vazifasini bajaradi, u pastga tomon gavdaning og'irligiga qarab kattalashib boradi. Umurtqa ravog'i tananing orqasida joylashib, tana bilan ikkita umurtqa ravog'ining oyoqchalari vositasida birikib, umurtqa teshigini hosil qiladi. Umurtqa teshiklari o'zaro qo'shilishidan umurtqa kanali hosil bo'ladi. Umurtqa pog'onasi asosan 5 ta qismdan iborat: bo'yin umurtqalari, ko'krak umurtqalari, belumurtqalari, dumg'aza umurtqalari, dum umurtqalariga bo'linadi. Oxirgi vaqtda umurtqa pog'onasi bel churrasini zamonaviy tibbiyot yordamida turli xil sintetik preparatlar orqali davolash bilan bir qatorda ularning nojo'ya ta'sirini ham ko'p bemorlarda kuzatish mumkin. Masalan: Fermatron dori vositasining asosiy ta'sir etuvchi komponenti bu gyaluron kislotasining natiriyli tuzi hisoblanadi. Gyaluron kislotasi birinchi marta ko'zning shishasimon moddasidan ajratib olingan va o'z molekulasida uron kislotasi saqlaganligi tufayli gyaluron kislotasi deb atalgan. U biriktiruvchi to'qimalarning barcha turlarida, shuningdek ba'zi bir mikroorganizmlarning qobiqlarida saqlanadi. Gyaluron kislotasi molekulasida shoxlanmagan zanjir bo'lib, uning asosida navbatlashib keladigan va β -1,3-glyukuronozid bog' bilan bog'langan glyukuron kislotasi va N-atsetilglyukozamin qoldiqlaridan tashkil topgan disaxarid qismi yotadi. Fermatron dori vositasining nojo'ya ta'siri shundan iboratki, u qabul qilingandan keyin qattiq og'riq, tana haroratining ko'tarilishi, qizarish, shishish, allergik reaksiyalar-qichishish, toshmalar, anafilaktik shok kuzatiladi. Navbatdagi dori vositasi Artron. Artron dori vositasining asosiy ta'sir etuvchi komponenti bu glyukozamin. Glyukozamin – bo'g'imlarning ilik to'qimalarining tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan moddadir. Xondroitinning tarkibiy qismi hamda sinoval suyaklarning bir qismi hisoblanadi. Hozirgi vaqtda ko'pgina mamlakatlarda dori vositasi sifatida ham ayniqsa BFQ (biologik faol qo'shimchalar) sifatida foylanish urf bo'lgan. Glyukozaminning birinchi bo'lib nemis jarrohi Georg Ledder-ozenude tomonidan 1876 yilda xitinni kots. HCl da gidroliz yo'li bilan aniqlagan. 1939 yilda esa glyukozaminning tuzilish formulasini Uolter Xouors taqdim etgan. Kimyoviy tuzilishiga ko'ra, glyukozamin monosaxariddir. Artron dori vositasining nojo'ya ta'siri. U asosan oshqozon-ichak trakti kasalliklari: epigastriya, meteorizm, diareya, ko'ngil aynishi, terining allergik kasalliklarini keltirish chiqarishi mumkin. Kimyoviy preparatlarni noxush va yon ta'sirlarini inobatga olgan holda organizm uchun zarari kam bo'lgan tabiiy yoki tabiiy mahsulotlarni modifikatsiyalash orqali olingan mahsulotlarga almashtirish bugungi kunda kasalliklarni davolashda muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi.