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УРГЕНЧСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ ТАШКЕНТСКОЙ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ АКАДЕМИИ

**«ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ МАЛОИНВАЗИВНЫХ
ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В МЕДИЦИНЕ»**

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Ушбу илмий ишлар тўпламида тиббиёт олий ўқув юртлирида фаолият олиб бораётган профессор-ўқитувчилар бажараётган илмий-тадқиқот ишлари натижалари ўрин олган. Тезисларнинг мазмуни ва улардаги хатоликлар учун масъулият муаллифлар зиммасидадир.

В сборник научных трудов вошли результаты научно-исследовательских работ, проведенных профессорско-преподавательским составом медицинских ВУЗов. Тезисы не рецензируются. За содержание и достоверность указанной информации ответственность несут авторы.

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KDda rivojlangan QKS bilan kasallangan ayollarga konservantsiz ko'z tomchilari 1tomchidan 1 maxal buyurildi. QKSni tashxislash maxsus tekshirish usullaridan Shirmer sinamasiga asoslanib qo'yildi.

Natijalar. Ayollarda menopauza davrida rivojlangan "Quruq ko'z" sindromi bilan kasallangan ikki guruh bemorlarni kompleks davolashdan keyin, Shirmer sinamasiga asoslanib 3 oy davomida dinamikada kuzatdik. Shirmer sinamasi ko'rsatkichlari (normada ≥ 15 mm/5min) 1-oyidan nazorat guruhida $M=12,2$ mm/5min va asosiy guruhda $M=13,5$ mm/5min.ni tashkil qildi Bu dinamik kuzatishimizning 3 oydan keyingi natijasi 1-guruhdagi bemorlarda $M=13,2$ mm/5min, 2-guruhdagi bemorlarda $M=14,7$ mm/5min tashkil qildi. Ushbu monitoringga ko'ra, biz asosiy guruhda nazorat guruhga nisbatan ko'proq ijobiy natijalarni oldik.

Xulosa. O'tkazilgan tekshiruv natijalariga ko'ra, ayollarda menopauza davrida rivojlangan "quruq ko'z" sindromini funksional holatini baxolashda Shirmer sinamasi tavsiya qilinadi.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC DRUG EXPOSURE ON THE MOTHER'S ORGANISM

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Timely prognosis, recognition and treatment, as well as prevention of extragenital diseases in mothers, leads to a decrease in the level of infertility among women. This is one of the urgent tasks of our medicine. The reasons leading to the violation are very numerous and varied. For example, a special place is occupied by the misuse of various drugs.

The aim of the work was to identify the structural and functional features of the development and formation of the reproductive organs, the conditions of chronic toxic effects of mercozolil on the mother's body, and the subsequent functioning of the female gonad under conditions of experimental modeling of dysfunctional states of the thyroid system.

Materials and research methods.

In accordance with the purpose and objectives of the study, the following series of experiments were set: in sexually mature, nulliparous female rats, chronic intoxication was reproduced by daily administration of Mercozolil for 21 days. A model of hypothyroidism was reproduced by oral administration of mercozolil at a dose of 5 mg per kg per day. Intact rats of the corresponding ages served as controls for each experimental age group of animals. Control animals received saline injections according to the scheme of drug administration. These females were then fertilized by healthy males. For women, hypothyroidism is dangerous not only because the risk of the disease is higher than in men, but also because this disorder can adversely affect reproductive ability - the ability to become pregnant, bear and give birth to a healthy child.

Results. First of all, it should be noted that chronic exposure to the mother's body had a significant negative impact on the fertility and course of pregnancy in female rats. In the control group, all animals became pregnant. In the experimental group, pregnancy occurred only in 84% of the animals, which ended in childbirth in 64%, miscarriages - in 8%, and death during pregnancy - in 12% of cases. It is important to note that the number of offspring obtained from the chronic toxic effects of Mercozolil on the body of mothers in all experimental subgroups was significantly less than in the control.

Conclusion. Thus, the results of the studies showed that the offspring of females born under conditions of experimental hypothyroidism lag behind both in physical development and in the formation and differentiation of organs. The data obtained indicate that experimentally modeled hypothyroidism in female rats inhibits the physical development, growth and formation of offspring organs.

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