



### SECTORAL RESEARCH XXI: CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

V INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL CONFERENCE









# SECTORAL RESEARCH XXI: CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

**V** International Scientific and Theoretical Conference

Chairman of the Organizing Committee: Holdenblat M.

Responsible for the layout: Bilous T. Responsible designer: Bondarenko I.

S 43 Sectoral research XXI: characteristics and features: collection of scientific papers «SCIENTIA» with Proceedings of the V International Scientific and Theoretical Conference, February 3, 2023. Chicago, USA: European Scientific Platform.

ISBN 979-8-88862-112-7 DOI 10.36074/scientia-03.02.2023

Papers of participants of the V International Multidisciplinary Scientific and Theoretical Conference «Sectoral research XXI: characteristics and features», held on February 3, 2023 in Chicago are presented in the collection of scientific papers.



The conference is included in the Academic Research Index ResearchBib International catalog of scientific conferences and registered for holding on the territory of Ukraine in UKRISTEI (Certificate № 04 dated January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2023).

Conference proceedings are publicly available under terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License (CC BY-SA 4.0).

UDC 001 (08)

© Participants of the conference, 2023 © Collection of scientific papers «SCIENTIA», 2023 © European Scientific Platform, 2023

### SECTION 21. MEDICAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC HEALTH

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF ALLERGIES  Shaykhova Kh. Madaminova N
RELATIONSHIP OF -819 C/T LOCUS POLYMORPHYSIS (rs1800871) OF IL-10 GENE AND DESABILIZATION OF ISHEMIC HEART MALFAGE  Nasyrova Z.A
RISK STRATIFICATION AND INTENSIVE CARE OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME WITHOUT ST SEGMENT ELEVATION IN CLINICAL PRACTICE  Abdulloeva M.D., Nasyrova Z.A
SOME ASPECTS OF THE NASAL MICROBIOME IN IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS Shaykhova Kh., Madaminova N
THE INFLUENCE OF THE SEVERITY OF ANXIETY-DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS ON THE CYTOKINE STATUS OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM IN DIFFERENT VARIANTS OF THE CLINICAL COURSE OF CHRONIC ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE  Nasyrova Z.A
ВПЛИВ БУСТЕРНОЇ ДОЗИ ВАКЦИНИ ПРОТИ COVID-19 НА ЯКІСТЬ ЖИТТЯ ЩЕПЛЕНИХ ОСІБ Науково-дослідна група: Юрко К.В., Павлова О.О., Соломенник Г.О., Винокурова О.М
ГАСТРОЕНТЕРОЛОГІЧНІ ПОРУШЕННЯ У ДІТЕЙ З COVID-19 Содиль М.В., Дмитришин Б.Я213
ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЕ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ЗАЛЕЖНОСТІ КОЕФІЦІЄНТА ПОВЕРХНЕВОГО НАТЯГУ РІДИН ВІД КОНЦЕНТРАЦІЇ ДОМІШОК <b>Кротевич</b> Д.В
ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ АПИТОКСИНОМ И ПРОДУКТАМИ ПЧЕЛОВОДСТВА ПРИ ЛЕЧЕНИИ РЕВМАТОИДНОГО АРТРИТА Махамадходжаева М.А., Акбарова Г.П218
ПАТОМОРФОЛОГІЧНА ДИФЕРЕНЦІЙНА ДІАГНОСТИКА ІНТЕРСТИЦІЙНИХ ПНЕВМОНІЙ НА СУЧАСНОМУ ЕТАПІ РОЗВИТКУ МЕДИЧНИХ НАУК Герич Н.І
ПРОТЕЇНОГЕННІ АМІНОКИСЛОТИ У ХАРЧУВАННІ ЛЮДИНИ: ДИСКУСІЯ У РОЗРІЗІ ЧАСУ ТА НАУК <b>Труфен Л.І., Янчак А.В.</b>
СУЧАСНИЙ ПОГЛЯД НА ПЕРЕБІГ ВІТРЯНОЇ ВІСПИ У ОСІБ ДОРОСЛОГО ВІКУ Меркулова Н.Ф., Гавриленко С.Д., Тереник С.А

ТРАДИЦІЙНІ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВНІ ЛІКАРСЬКІ ЗАСОБИ У ЛІКУВАННІ РЕСПІРАТОРНИХ ПРОЯВІВ ПРИ ОТРУЄННІ ІПРИТОМ Щербак О.В., Шукалов А.Ю., Трофимович Є.О
щероак О.В., шукалов А.Ю., Грофимович С.О228
SECTION 22.
PHARMACY AND PHARMACOTHERAPY
АНАЛІЗ ЯКОСТІ НАЗАЛЬНИХ ДЕКОНГЕСТАНТІВ
Донченко А.О
SECTION 23. HISTORY, ARCHEOLOGY AND CULTUROLOGY
«CODEX CUMANICUS» IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORK OF YA.R. DASHKEVICH Sopelniak A
ІДЕЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО МОДЕРНІЗМУ В ТЕАТРАЛЬНІЙ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ЛЕСЯ КУРБАСА
Ордіна Л.Л
SECTION 24. CULTURE AND ART
АКТУАЛЬНІСТЬ ІДЕЙ АЛОЇЗА РІГЛЯ В СУЧАСНОМУ КОНТЕКСТІ ПОСТКУЛЬТУРИ
Протас М.О
РЕЖИСУРА ХОРЕОГРАФІЧНИХ ТВОРІВ: ОКРЕСЛЕННЯ ДОСЛІДНИЦЬКИХ НАПРЯМКІВ
Лань О.Б242

#### Shaykhova Khalida

Department of Otorhinolaryngology and Dentistry Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

#### Madaminova Nigora

Department of Traumatology, Orthopedics, Neurosurgery and Otorhinolaryngology Andijan State Medical Institute, Andijan, Uzbekistan

### SOME ASPECTS OF THE NASAL MICROBIOME IN IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS

**Introduction.** Currently, chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) is considered a multifactorial disease, the causes of which can be changes in the microbiota, imbalance of the immune system, allergens, toxins, genetic predisposition. Understanding the factors governing colonization is important because both early and late microbial colonizers can have a significant impact on host physiology, especially with regard to the development of immunological and metabolic homeostasis.

The aim of the study was to identify the features of the nasal microbiome in order to understand the pathophysiological mechanisms of the development of chronic rhinosinusitis.

**Material and methods of research.** 120 patients with chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) aged 18 to 65 years were examined. The control group included 36 people of the same sex and age. To assess the microflora of the nasal mucosa, the colonies grown on nutrient media were counted and the total microbial number (TMC) in 1 ml of the nasal mucosa in colony-forming units (CFU/ml) was calculated. The isolated bacteria were divided according to genus and species.

#### Results of the study and their discussion.

In patients with CRS in the nasal cavity, a decrease in the number of normal commensals, an increase in epidermal staphylococci, hemolytic streptococci, and bacteria not specific to the microflora of the nasal cavity of healthy people were registered. It is noteworthy that the quantitative composition of gram-negative bacteria tends to multiply in the nasal mucosa in CRS. The overgrowth of nasal mucosal flora and the fact that most of the isolated strains synthesize pathogenic enzymes and have persistent properties are the reasons. Irrational treatment with systemic antibiotics often leads to a violation of the microflora and the development of antibiotic resistance, which proves the ineffectiveness of the treatment.

Conclusions. Comparison of microbiocenosis parameters with the characteristics of the course of the inflammatory disease showed that the severity of the pathological process of CRS depends on the degree of negative changes in microbiological parameters. Dysbiosis can be considered as a factor predisposing to the development of chronic inflammation of the paranasal sinuses. The study of the potential of the nasal microbiome can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of CRS.

#### SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATION



### WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE V INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

## «SECTORAL RESEARCH XXI: CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES»

February 3, 2023 | Chicago, USA

#### English, Ukrainian, German and other

All papers have been reviewed. Organizing committee may not agree with the authors' point of view. Authors are responsible for the correctness of the papers' text.

Signed for publication 03.02.2023. Format 60×84/16.

Offset Paper. The headset is Times New Roman & Open Sans.

Digital printing. Conventionally printed sheets 14,18.

Circulation: 50 copies. Printed from the finished original layout.

#### Contact details of the organizing committee:

NGO European Scientific Platform 21037, Ukraine, Vinnytsia, Zodchykh str. 18, office 81 Tel.: +38 098 1948380; +38 098 1526044 E-mail: scientia@ukrlogos.in.ua | URL: www.ukrlogos.in.ua

Publisher [PDF]: Primedia E-launch LLC TX 75001, United States, Texas, Dallas. E-mail: info@primediaelaunch.com

Publisher [printed copies]: NGO European Scientific Platform 21037, Ukraine, Vinnytsia, Zodchykh str. 18, office 81. E-mail: info@ukrlogos.in.ua Certificate of the subject of the publishing business: ΔK № 7172 of 21.10.2020.