



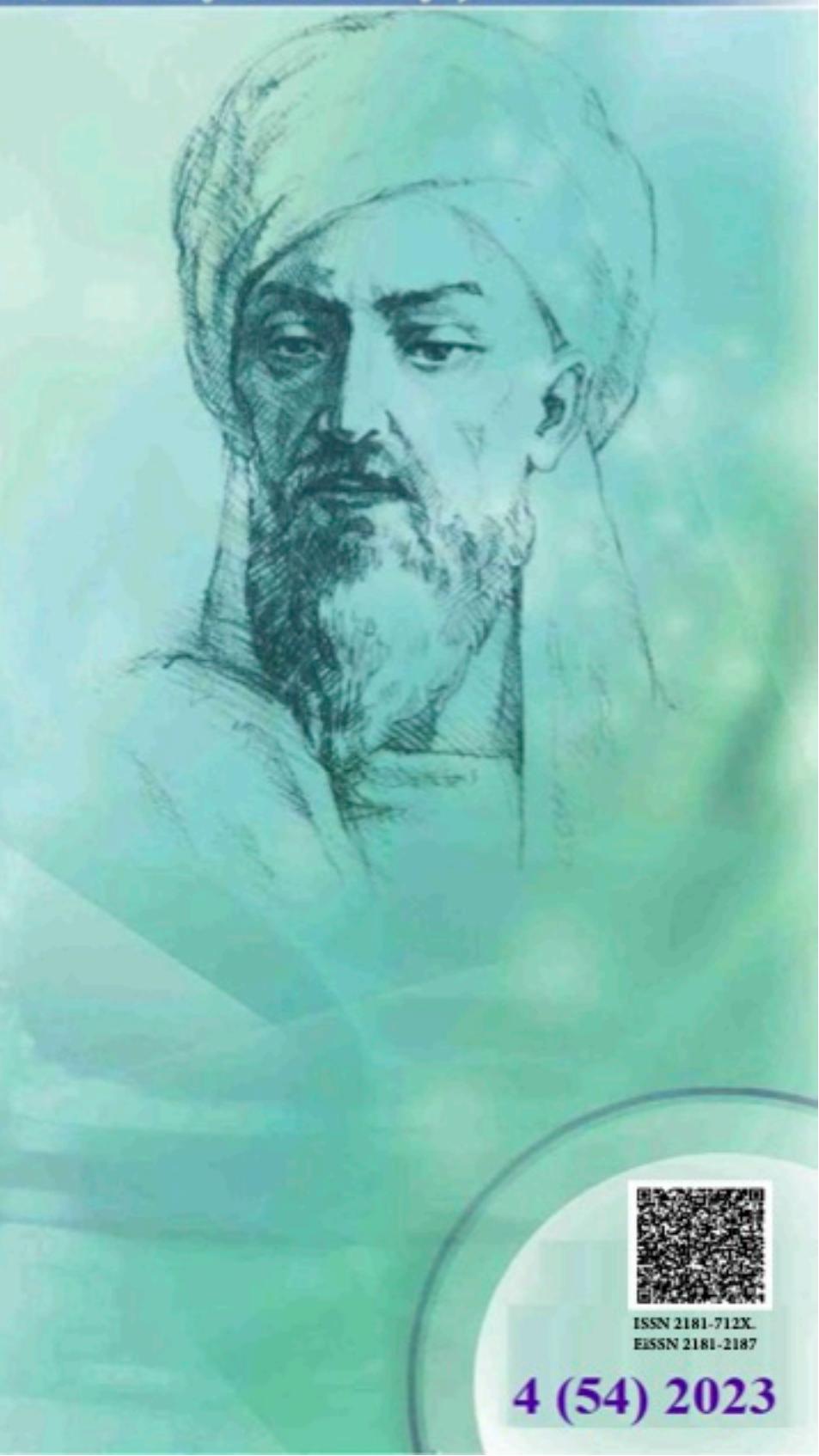
New Day in Medicine  
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**ТИББИЁТДА ЯНГИ КУН  
НОВЫЙ ДЕНЬ В МЕДИЦИНЕ  
NEW DAY IN MEDICINE**

*Илмий-рефератив, маънавий-маърифий журнал  
Научно-реферативный,  
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## RINOSINUSIT KUZATILUVCHI BEMORLARNI DAVOLASHDA SAMARADORLIK KOEFFITSIENTINI BAHOLASH

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### ✓ Rezume

*Ushbu tadqiqotda biz burunning shishishi va yallig'lanishida osmotik ta'sirga ega preparatning klinik samaradorligini baholadik. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, chig'anoqlar giperstrofiasi va allergik rinit yoki vazomotor rinit bilan og'rigan bemorlarda, shuningdek, rinosinusitning surunkali yallig'lanish kasalliklari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan shishlarni davolashda bizning preparatimiz uzoq vaqt davomida burun simptomlarini kamaytirdi va uning tarkibidagi glitserrizin tufayli burun shilliq qavatining asoratlaridan biri bo'lgan atrofik o'zgarishlar kuzatilmadi.*

*Kalit so'zlar: rinosinusit; allergik rinit; burun tiqilishi; shishga qarshi ta'sir.*

## ОЦЕНКА КОЭФФИЦИЕНТА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРИ ЛЕЧЕНИИ БОЛЬНЫХ РИНОСИНУСИТОМ

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### ✓ Резюме

*Целью данного исследования являлась оценка для клинической эффективности препарата с осмотическим эффектом при отеках и воспалении носа. Результаты показали, что у больных с гипертрофией носовых раковин и аллергическим ринитом или вазомоторным ринитом, а также при лечении отеков, связанных с хроническими воспалительными заболеваниями риносинусита, наш препарат на длительное время уменьшал назальные симптомы, а за счет глицирризина в его составе, атрофических изменений, являющихся одним из осложнений со стороны слизистой оболочки носа, не наблюдалось.*

*Ключевые слова: риносинусит; аллергический ринит; заложенность носа; противоотечное действие.*

## EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY RATIO IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH RHINOSINUSITIS

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### ✓ Resume

*The purpose of this study was to evaluate the clinical efficacy of the drug with an osmotic effect in edema and inflammation of the nose. The results showed that in patients with turbinate hypertrophy and allergic rhinitis or vasomotor rhinitis, as well as in the treatment of edema associated with chronic inflammatory diseases of rhinosinusitis, our drug reduced nasal symptoms for a long time, and due to glycyrrhizin in its composition, atrophic changes, which are one of the complications of the nasal mucosa, were not observed.*

*Key words: rhinosinusitis; allergic rhinitis; nasal congestion; anti-edematous action.*

## Dolzarbligi

"Rinosinusitis" atamasi nisbatan yosh hisoblanib, u o'tgan asming 90-yillari o'ttalarida Amerika Otolaringologiya Akademiyasining bosh va bo'yin jarrohligi mutaxassislari tomonidan fanga kiritilgan [2,34]. Akademiya xodimlari, shuningdek, kasallik ta'rifini, asosiy va kichik simptomlari ro'yxatini, shuningdek kasallikning tasnifini taklif qilib kiritdilar. Keyinchalik RS ta'rifi va ularning tasnifi turli ekspert guruhlari, shu jumladan Evropa Allergologiya va Klinik Immunologiya Akademiyasi (Yevropa Allergologiya va Klinik Immunologiya Akademiyasi) va Amerika Yuqumli Kasalliklar Jamiyati, IDSA mutaxassislari tomonidan kengaytirildi va takomillashtirildi. (Amerika Yuqumli Kasalliklar Jamiyati) [1,5,15]

Allergik RSni davolash muammosi hozirgi vaqtida juda dolzarbdir [11,12]. Bu kasallikning intensiv o'sishi, allergik jarayonning yomonlashishi, yuqumli asoratlarning qo'shilishi, shuningdek, polisensibilizatsiyaning rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq [13,14].

Allergik rinit - burun shilliq qavatining IgE vositachiligidagi asosiy surunkali yallig'lanish kasalligi. Ushbu kasallik uchun ratsional terapiyani tayinlash uchun asos uning rivojlanishining patogenetik mexanizmlarini to'g'ri tushunishdir [18]. Allergik rinosinusitning patogenezi allergenning burun shilliq qavatiga kirib borishi bilan qo'zg'atiladigan IgE vositachiligidagi giperergik immunitetning rivojlanishiga asoslanadi. Ushbu jarayon davomida ikki bosqich sodir bo'ladi: erta va kech, bu kasallikning klinik belgilarinining tabiatini va rivojlanish ketma-ketligini belgilaydi. Ushbu ikkala fazada ham mast hujayralari, eozinofillar, limfotsitlar va bazofillarning ishi tufayli yuzaga keladi. Allergik giperreaktivlikning dastlabki bosqichi plazma gistamin, kininlar, immunoglobulinlarni o'z ichiga olgan ko'p miqdordagi biologik faol muddalarni o'z ichiga olgan plazma ekssudatsiyasining aniq jarayoni bilan tavsiflanadi. Shu munosabat bilan, erta bosqichda burun bitishi va rinoreya mavjud. Shundan so'ng, plazmaning bir qismi sifatida ekssudatsiya jarayonida burun bo'shlig'inining shilliq qavati yuzasiga chiqarilgan gistamin interepitelial birikmalarda nerv uchlarini patologik tirmash xususiyati keltirib chiqaradi. Ushbu tirmash xususiyati bilan bog'liq holda, burunda achishish va aksa urish paydo bo'ladi [12,17].

Davolash uchun turli xil vositalar mavjud bo'lsa-da, dorilarning hech biri universal samarador emas va tez-tez ishlataladigan simptomatik davolash usullarini tasdiqlovchi ma'lumotlar etarli emas [1].

Tadqiqotimizda surunkali yuqori nafas yo'llarining kasalliklari bilan burun bitishini davolash uchun shish va yallig'lanishga qarshi ta'sirga ega osmotik preparat Nariventning xavfsizligi va klinik samaradorligini baholash uchun o'tkazildi. Burun obstruktsiyasi ham sub'ektiv, ham ob'ektiv baholandi.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi:** shish va yallig'lanishga qarshi osmotik ta'sir qiluvchi preparatning klinik samaradorligini aniqlash

## Material va usullar

Tadqiqot Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi klinikasi bazasida o'tkazildi. Otorinolaringologiya va allergologiya bo'limiga murojaat qilgan 36 nafar burun bitishi belgilari bilan bemorlar ko'rikdan o'tkazildi.

Tadqiqot protokoliga muvofiq, bemorlar 4 hafta davomida har bir burun teshigiga kuniga 2 marta Nariventning 2 ta dozadan qabul qildilar. Bemorlarga o'rghanish davrida ikki marta, ro'yxatga olish paytida va 1 oydan keyin tekshiruvga tashrif buyurishdi.

Tekshiruv har bir tashrifda to'liq LOR endoskopiyasi yordamida amalga oshirildi. Ma'lumotlar quyidagi tarzda yig'ildi:

- Tadqiqotchining shaxsiy tajribasiga ko'ra burun chig'anoqlari gipertrofisiyo yo'q, yaxshi (burun bo'shlig'ining 1/3 qismini qoplaydigan), o'rtacha (burun bo'shlig'ining 2/3 qismini qoplagan) yoki yomon (burun bo'shlig'ini to'liq qoplaydigan chig'anoqlar) deb tasniflangan.

- Burun to'sig'i qiyshiqligi tadqiqotchining shaxsiy tajribasiga ko'ra yo'q, yaxshi (septum boshlang'ich chiziqdan biroz og'ishgan), o'rtacha (septum boshlang'ich chiziqdan sezilarli darajada og'ishgan) yoki yomon (septum septum) deb tasniflangan.

- Burun poliplari Lund-Mackey shkalasiga ko'ra tasniflangan [19,20].

- Adenoid gipertrofiyasi yo'q, yaxshi (bir oz kattalashgan adenoidlar), o'rtacha (kengaygan adenoidlar, lekin tubal ostiumdan tashqarida emas) yoki yomon (adenoidlar tubal ostiumdan tashqarida) deb tasniflangan [11, 12].

- Burun shilliq qavati tadqiqotchi tomonidan quyidagicha tasniflangan: normal, giperemik, rangpar yoki atrofik.

- Burun oqishi tadqiqotchi tomonidan quyidagilar tasniflangan: yo'q, ko'kargan, yiringli, rangpar, seroz yoki shilimshiq.

Burun bitishi, rinoreya, qichishish va quruqlikni aniqlash uchun har bir bemorga tashrif buyurildi [13]. Ushbu alomatlarning sub'ektiv bahosi vizual analog shkala yordamida olingan [14]. Bemorlar obstruktsiyaning sezilgan darajasini 0 dan 10 gacha (to'liq stenoz) shkala bo'yicha baholadilar. Xuddi shunday, VAS baholandi va boshqa simptomlar uchun xam foydalanildi.

|                         |                          | H  | Xulosa Statistika (N=36) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| Yosh                    |                          | 36 | 34,75/48,50/59,00        |
| Jins                    | M                        | 36 | 50% (18)                 |
|                         | F                        |    | 50% (18)                 |
| Rinosinusit             | Rinosinusit              | 36 | 25% (9)                  |
|                         | Qayta rinosinusit        |    | 4% (2)                   |
|                         | Allergik rinit           |    | 4% (2)                   |
|                         | vazomotor rinit          |    | 18% (5)                  |
|                         | Chiganoqlar gipertrofiya |    | 29% (11)                 |
|                         | Polipoz                  |    | 21% (8)                  |
| to'siqdagi o'zgarishlar | Yo'qolgan                | 36 | 23% (8)                  |
|                         | Yaxshi                   |    | 61% (24)                 |
|                         | o'rtacha                 |    | 4% (3)                   |
|                         | Yomon                    |    | 2% (1)                   |
| Burun polipoz*          | Yo'qolgan                | 36 | 77% (26)                 |
|                         | I                        |    | 2% (1)                   |
|                         | II                       |    | 7% (3)                   |
|                         | III                      |    | 14% (6)                  |

### Natija va tahlillar

18 erkak va 18 ayol ro'yxatga olingan. O'rtacha yosh 48,5 yoshni tashkil etdi (I chorak: 34,75; III chorak: 59). Bemorlarning 25% (9) rinosinusit, 4% (2) rinosinusitning qayta faollashishi, 4% (2) allergiya uchun ijobjiy klinik tarixga ega allergik rinit, 18% (10) vazomotor rinit, 21% (12) polipoz va 29% (16) chig'anoqlar gipertrofiyasi (1-jadval).

Jadval 2. Davolanishdan oldin va keyin VAS ko'rsatkichi va sub'ektiv simptomlar ko'rsatkichi. Raqamlar: I kvartil/median/III kvartil. P-qiymati Narivent bilan davolashdan oldin va keyin har bir berilgan o'zgaruvchining sezilarli darajada farqlanishini anglatadi

2-jadvalda davolanishdan oldin va keyin simptomlarning sub'ektiv bahosi keltirilgan: davolashdan keyin burun bitishi, sefaliya va rinoreya sezilarli darajada kamaydi ( $p<0,001$ ), shuningdek, hid hissining pasayishi sezilarli darajada yaxshilandi ( $p<0,001$ ). Bundan oldin va keyin simptomlarning umumiy yuki ham xabar qilinadi.

|                           | H             | Oldindan (N=36)   | Pochta (N=36)     | Birlashtirilga<br>n (N=72) | P-<br>qiymati |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| IKKI                      | 55            | 6.080/7.080/8.050 | 2.000/3.010/3.545 | 3.015/6.010/7.             | <0,001<br>085 |
| Burun Klaster             | Yo'qolgan     | 55                | 0% (0)            | 13% (7)                    | 6% (7)        |
|                           | Yaxshi        |                   | 0% (0)            | 67% (37)                   | 33% (37)      |
|                           | Ortacha       |                   | 29% (16)          | 15% (8)                    | 22% (24)      |
|                           | Past darajada |                   | 71% (40)          | 5% (3)                     | 39% (43)      |
| sefaliya                  | Yo'qolgan     | 55                | 5% (3)            | 49% (27)                   | 27% (30)      |
|                           | Yaxshi        |                   | 29% (16)          | 40% (22)                   | 34% (38)      |
|                           | O'rtacha      |                   | 50% (28)          | 11% (6)                    | 31% (34)      |
|                           | Past darajada |                   | 16% (9)           | 0% (0)                     | 8% (9)        |
| rinoreya                  | Yo'qolgan     | 55                | 32% (18)          | 64% (35)                   | 48% (53)      |
|                           | Yaxshi        |                   | 27% (15)          | 35% (19)                   | 31% (34)      |
|                           | O'rtacha      |                   | 36% (20)          | 2% (1)                     | 19% (21)      |
|                           | Past darajada |                   | 5% (3)            | 0% (0)                     | 3% (3)        |
| Nazofarengial<br>ekssudat | Yo'qolgan     | 55                | 70% (39)          | 85% (47)                   | 77% (86)      |
|                           | Yaxshi        |                   | 21% (12)          | 15% (8)                    | 18% (20)      |
|                           | O'rtacha      |                   | 9% (5)            | 0% (0)                     | 5% (5)        |
|                           | Past darajada |                   | 0% (0)            | 0% (0)                     | 0% (0)        |
| Og'riq                    | Yo'qolgan     | 55                | 82% (46)          | 95% (52)                   | 88% (98)      |
|                           | Yaxshi        |                   | 11% (6)           | 5% (3)                     | 8% (9)        |
|                           | O'rtacha      |                   | 5% (3)            | 0% (0)                     | 3% (3)        |
|                           | Past darajada |                   | 2% (1)            | 0% (0)                     | 1% (1)        |
| Giposmiya                 | Yo'qolgan     | 55                | 4% (2)            | 33% (18)                   | 18% (20)      |
|                           | Yaxshi        |                   | 32% (18)          | 56% (31)                   | 44% (49)      |
|                           | O'rtacha      |                   | 50% (28)          | 9% (5)                     | 30% (33)      |
|                           | Past darajada |                   | 14% (8)           | 2% (1)                     | 8% (9)        |

Jismoniy tekshiruv (3-jadval) chig'anoq gipertrofiyasida ( $p<0,001$ ) va shilliq qavatning umumiy holatida sezilarli yaxshilanishni ko'rsatdi (1-rasm). Sekretsiya ishlab chiqarishning tegishli pasayishi ham qayd etilgan (2-rasm).

Nariventning ta'm sifatlari Bemorlarning 73% (40) tomonidan yaxshi va 27% (15) tomonidan qoniqarli deb topildi. Hech bir bemor qoniqarsiz ta'm ko'rsatkichi haqida xabar bermadi. Muvofiglik bemorlarning 75 foizida (41) yuqori, 20 foizida (11) adolatli va 5 foizida (3) yomon edi. Davolangan bemorlar hech qanday nojo'ya ta'sir ko'rsatmagan

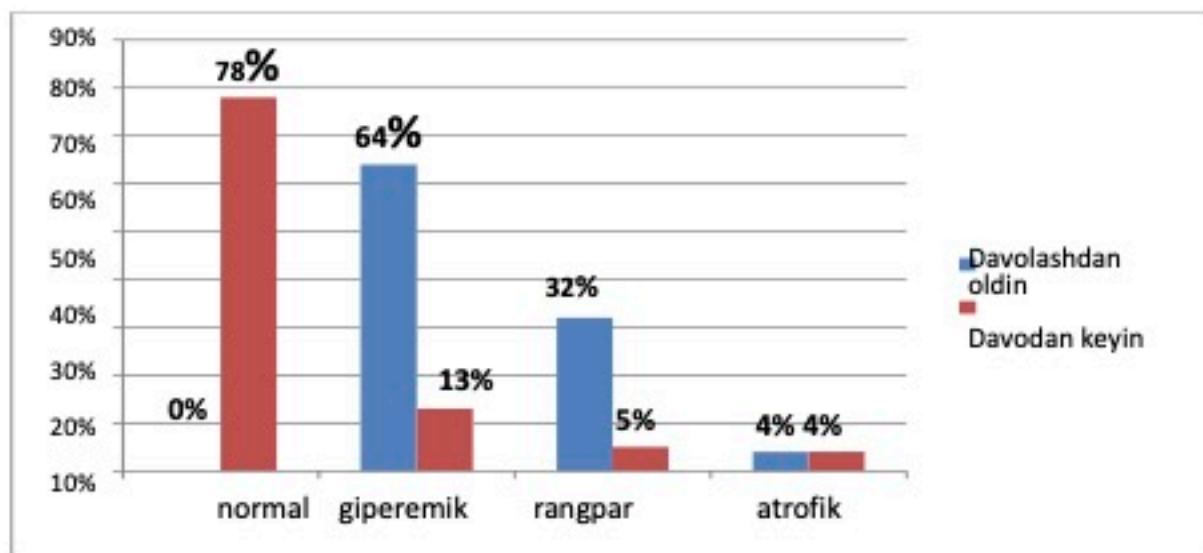
Natijalarimiz davolanishdan so'ng simptomlarning sezilarli yaxshilanishini ko'rsatdi, bu ta'sir burun havo oqimining ortishi sub'ektiv hissi bilan chegaralanib qolmasligini, balki burun qarshiligining ob'ektiv pasayishiga mos kelishini ko'rsatdi.

Aslida, burun bitishi, bosh og'rig'i, rinoreya va yaxshilangan hid kabi asosiy sub'ektiv simptomlarning kamayishi aniqlandi.

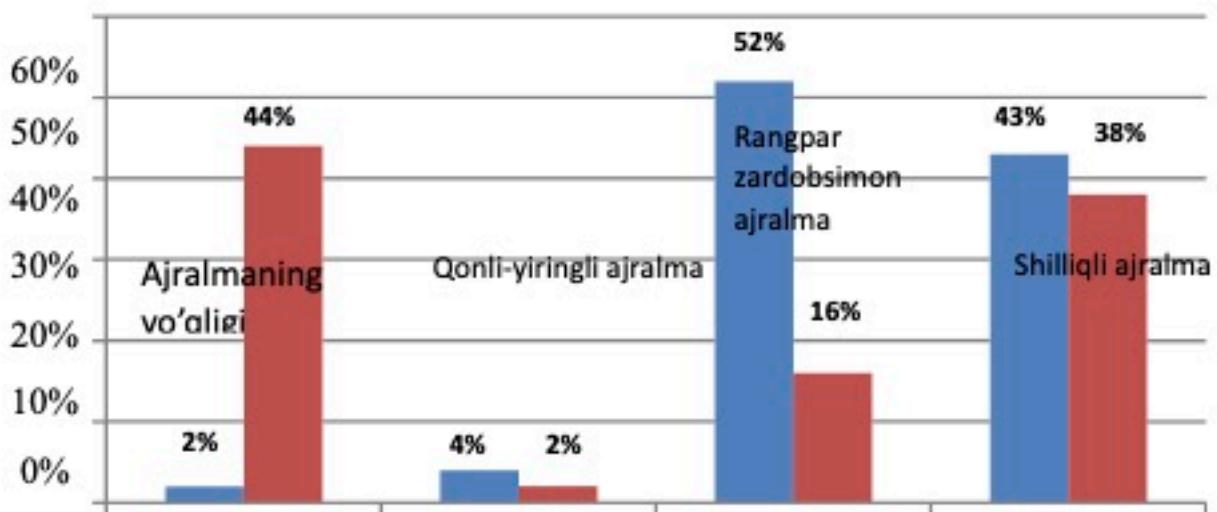
VAS bilan og'rigan bemorlar tomonidan o'tkazilgan burun bitishi tuyg'usining umumiy sub'ektiv bahosi davolanish davridan keyin ham tegishli pasayishni ko'rsatdi.

|                          |                   | H  | Oldin<br>(N=36) | Keyin<br>(N=36) | Birlashtirilgan<br>(N=72) | p-qiymati |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Chig'anoq gipertrofiyasi | Yo'qolgan         | 36 | 0%<br>(0)       | 7%<br>(3)       | 4% (4)                    | <0,001    |
|                          | Yaxshi            |    | 9% (6)          | 71% (25)        | 40% (35)                  |           |
|                          | O'rtacha          |    | 36% (12)        | 18% (6)         | 27% (15)                  |           |
|                          | Yaqqol            |    | 55% (18)        | 4% (2)          | 30% (18)                  |           |
| adenoid gipertrofiyasi   |                   | 36 | 0% (0)          | 2% (1)          | 0'n bir)                  | 0,319     |
| Shilliq qavat holati     | Oddiy             | 36 | 0% (0)          | 78% (43)        | 39% (43)                  | <0,001    |
|                          | giperemik         |    | 64% (24)        | 13% (7)         | 39% (43)                  |           |
|                          | oqargan / rangpar |    | 32% (10)        | 5% (3)          | 19% (21)                  |           |
|                          | Atrofik           |    | 4% (2)          | 4% (2)          | 4% (4)                    |           |
| Sekretsiya turi          | Yo'qolgan         | 36 | 2% (1)          | 44% (16)        | 23% (15)                  | <0,001    |
|                          | gematopurulent    |    | 4% (2)          | 2% (1)          | 3% (3)                    |           |
|                          | rangpar sarum     |    | 52% (18)        | 16% (8)         | 34% (22)                  |           |
|                          | Shilimshiq        |    | 43% (14)        | 38% (11)        | 41% (32)                  |           |

Davolashdan oldin va keyin burun shilliq qavatining holati. Oddiy, giperemik va rangpar / ko'k shilliq qavatni davolashdan oldin va keyin solishtirish uchun farqlar statistik ahamiyatga ega ( $p<0,05$ ).



Davolashdan oldin va keyin burun sekretsiyasi turi. Taqqoslashdan oldin va keyin sekretsiya yo'qligi va rangpar / sarum sekretsiyasi uchun farqlar statistik ahamiyatga ega ( $p<0,05$ ).



Narivent bilan davolangan bemorlarning fizik tekshiruvi umumiyligi holatning yaxshilanganligini, shilliq qavatning holati, chig'anoq gipertrofiyasi va sekretsiya bo'yicha eng yaxshi natijalarga erishilganligini ko'rsatdi.

Bemorlar davolanish davrida hech qanday nojo'ya ta'sirlar haqida xabar bermadilar va ko'rsatmalarga rioya qilish odatda yuqori deb baholandi.

### Xulosa

Shunday qilib, ushbu tadqiqot chig'anoq gipertrofiyasi va allergik rinit yoki vazomotor riniti bo'lgan bemorlarda, shuningdek, rinosinusitning surunkali yallig'lanish kasalliklari bilan bog'liq shishlarni davolashda Narivent uzoq vaqt davomida burun simptomlarini kamaytirishi mumkinligini ko'rsatdi. Tarkibidagi Glisirrizin hisobiga esa burun shilliq qavatida uchraydigan asoratlardan biri atrofik o'zgarishlar kuzatilmadi.

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