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«KLINIK FARMAKOLOGIYA: ZAMONAVIY FARMAKOTERAPIYA MUAMMOLARI» XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMANI TEZISLAR TO‘PLAMI

СБОРНИК ТЕЗИСОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ «КЛИНИЧЕСКАЯ ФАРМАКОЛОГИЯ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ФАРМАКОТЕРАПИИ»

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Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasida bo'lib o'tgan «Klinik farmakologiya: zamonaviy farmakoterapiya muammolari» xalqaro ilmiy -amaliy anjumanida taqdim etilgan tezislar ushbu to'plamdan o'rin olgan.

To'plamning asosiy qismi farmakoterapiyaning dolzarb muammolarini aks ettiradi: ichki a'zolar kasalliklarini davolash va oldini olishning samarali usullarini ishlab chiqih va tadbiq etishga bag'ishlangan.

Taqdim etilgan ilmiy natijalar terapiya yo'nalishining barcha mutaxassislari uchun ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Tezislarning mazmuni, ulardagi xatoliklar va statistik ma'lumotlarning haqqoniyligi uchun mas'uliyat mualliflar zimmasidadir.

Conclusion. Our results show that Sustavin, against the background of standard treatment, has a positive effect on joints in knee OA, improving their functionality. The decrease in serum COMP levels in patients treated with Sustavin probably reflects changes in matrix metabolism because COMP is a marker of disease progression at an early grade of knee OA. This represents the general interest in assessing the effectiveness of the drug on increased synovial tissue metabolism in OA, therefore, this requires further research to study the levels of COMP within its potential as a predictor of cartilage degradation.

STUDY OF THE ROLE OF CARTILAGE OLIGOMERIC MATRIX PROTEIN (COMP) IN THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF OSTEOARTHRITIS

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Annotation. 60 patients with radiologically determined 0-II stages of knee joint osteoarthritis aged 50.3±4.4 years old with average duration 5.4±3.6 years were involved in the study. At the same time 10 healthy individuals (average age 47.5±7.1years old) of the age and gender compatible with the patients of OA group were also enrolled in the study.
The objective: was assessment of cartilage oligomeric matrix protein (COMP) definition method in diagnosis of cartilage early destruction in patients with OA.
Materials and research methods. 60 patients with radiologically determined 0-II stages of knee joint osteoarthritis aged from 42 to 57 years old (average 50.3±4.4 years old) with average duration 5.4±3.6 years were enrolled in the study. At the same time 10 healthy individuals (average age 47.5±7.1years old) of the age and gender approximately compatible with the patients of OA group were also enrolled in the study.

All the patients with OA were classified into three groups according to definition of stages on the basis of x-ray images of knee joint in compliance with Kellgren-Lawrence criteria: **I group** (n=18) included patients with radiological 0 stage of knee joint OA with average age 47.3±6.3.**II group** (n=22) included patients with radiological I stage of knee joint OA with average age 49.2±5.1. **III group** (n=20) included patients with radiological II stage of OA with average age 52.4±3.9.

The study included pain visual analogue scale (VAS), Lequesne index of joint activity assessment, and common clinical and biochemical blood analysis.Cartilage oligomeric matrix protein (COMP) and female sexual hormones were identified using immunoassay (ELISA, Russia).

Results and discussion. The greater part of the patients enrolled in the study were women (60%) . According to the results of history analysis, mean age of the patients at the time of appearance of OA initial symptoms was 47.2±2.1. Average time period from the appearance of initial symptoms till the diagnosis was 1.9 months. According to the results clinical presentation of the disease was different in three groups. Dysfunctions in joints can be linked to dynamic changes in typical x-ray images of degenerative process in cartilage. It was seen, that indicators of articulate functional failures were reliably ($p<0.05$) different; in other words, the greater were radiological differences the more limited functionally the joint became. At the same time, comparison of the groups showed, that structural alterations in joints were based on pain syndrome. Pain VAS and morning stiffness indicators were reliably different between the groups ($p<0.05$). The most part of the patients were those with overweight and 1-3 stages of obesity.

The results showed, that rise of serum COMP indicate metabolic changes in the cartilage. It should be noted, that COMP varied greatly among the patients enrolled in the study. In our research in compison to the control group patients of all three groups had reliable total COMP rise ($p<0.05$). At the same time, analysis of COMP in the groups showed reliable differences therein ($p<0.05$), and the total value in the I group was 1532.5±113.1ng/mL, in the II group it was 2591.1±96.5 ng/mL, and in the II group it was 3107.2±102.6 ng/mL. So, in patients with OA intensification of cartilage destruction in joint is accompanied by rise of COMP. Moreover, according to our results,

there are definite differences in roentgenologic stages and duration of disease between the genders. Particularly, compared to men it was more expressed in the women ($p<0.05$). Surely, that confirms the link between the way of disease progression and the gender and probability that hormonal disorders serve the basis for its genesis. The study of serum COMP in the patients with OA showed specific dynamics with the progression of the disease. In the I group within initial stage of the disease that value reliably increased ($p<0.05$) and continued growing with progression of the disease.

Conclusion. Radiological stage of OA, progression and duration are characterized by certain specific structural alterations in joints. Rise of serum cartilage oligomeric matrix protein (COMP) within pre-roentgenologic stage of OA indicates early destruction of cartilage.

NEW CORRECTION METHODS OF THE INTESTINAL DYSBACTEIOSIS IN CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS B WITH REGARD TO BODY SENSITIVITY

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Aim: To evaluate efficacy of biopreparations by lymphocyte sensitivity in vitro in children with chronic hepatitis B (CHB).

Methods: 47 children with CHB were studied at the age 3-14 years with intestinal dysbacteriosis (ID): II (21.3%); III (38.3%); IV (40.4%). Test in vitro used to body sensitivity to Lacto-G, Narimax-plus and Bifilax-immuno (UZ IAP 04570, 2022). Biocorrection of ID was performed on basic therapy with use of highly sensitive for body biopreparation. Group of comparison of 20 patients with CHB receiving Bifidum- and Lactobacterin.

Results: The examination of children showed ID by reduction of the contents of obligatory microflora (OM) – bifidobacteria (87.2%) and lactobacteria (80.8%) as well as growth of representatives of opportunistic-pathogenic flora (OPF) – fungi of Candida (57.4%), St.aureus and St.epidermis (27.6% and 25.5%, respectively), Klebsiella (17.0%) and Proteus (14.9%). From the total number of children the frequency of positive results to Bifilax-immuno was 62.7% cases, Lacto-G – 48.0% and Narimax-plus – 38.7%. In patients from the main group after treatment positive dynamics of clinical manifestations and of intestinal microflora was noted. The discomfort in the abdomen and meteorism disappeared, the irritability decreased. The contents of OM reliably increased in comparison. The amount of OPF was considerably reduced. The normal values were achieved by biochemical findings with significant effect on the syndromes of cytolysis and endotoxemia.

Conclusion: Individual evaluation of bioagent in the complex treatment of ID in children with CHB contributes to more rapid improvement of clinical symptoms and intestinal microflora, which results in beneficial prognosis in relation to outcomes of disease.

Key words: children, chronic hepatitis B, intestinal dysbacteriosis.

ANTITHROMBOTIC THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH CORONAVIRUS INFECTION

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Purpose of the study: to study the tactics of introducing patients with coronavirus infections to antithrombotic drugs.

Material and research methods: we retrospectively analyzed 50 case histories of patients who received treatment at the multidisciplinary clinic of the Tashkent Medical Academy in 2021. All patients had a confirmed coronavirus infection. The first (main) group included 25 patients who received rivaroxaban 10 mg once a day. The second (control) group included 25 patients who received acetylsalicylic acid 75 mg once a day. All patients were prescribed treatment in accordance with the 8th version of the Interim Guidelines "Prevention, Diagnosis,