



TOSHKENT TIBBIYOT AKADEMIYASI

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH VAZIRLIGI  
TOSHKENT TIBBIYOT AKADEMIYASI

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН  
ТАШКЕНТСКАЯ МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
TASHKENT MEDICAL ACADEMY

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

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

COLLECTION OF ABSTRACTS  
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL  
CONFERENCE

« CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: PROBLEMS OF MODERN  
PHARMACOTHERAPY»

Toshkent 2023 yil 27 aprel

**KLINIK FARMAKOLOGIYA: ZAMONAVIY FARMAKOTERAPIYA MUAMMOLARI:** Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani tezislar to'plami (Toshkent, 2023 yil 27 фзкуд) / Bosh muharrir Shadmanov A.K. - Toshkent: TTA, 2023.

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'planning asosiy qismi farmakoterapiyaning dolzarb muammolarini aks ettiradi: ichki a'zolar kasalliklarini davolash va oldini olishning samarali usullarini ishlab chiqish va tadbir 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.

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mucus producing cells. That's why when assessing the effectiveness of antiulcer therapy along with eradication of *H. pylori* it is necessary to study the effect of therapy to protective mechanisms.

**The purpose of this study** was to investigate the effects of certain schemes of triple antiulcer therapy for the content of functioning mucus producing cells in the gastric mucosa.

**Materials and methods.** In order to achieve the purpose of a pilot an investigation was carried out study on adult male albino rats of a mixed population with a body weight of 150-190 g. Model of experimental ulcers (EU) was caused by the method of V.A. Vertelkin to modify I.A. Losev. The animals were divided into 4 groups. Each group consisted of 6 animals. 1st group: intact; 2nd group: animals with EU treated H<sub>2</sub>O (control); 3rd group: EU + omeprazole + amoxicillin + tetracycline, 4th group: EU + omeprazole + amoxicillin + furazolidone. All drugs were administered per os in the form of aqueous suspension for 10 days at the following doses: omeprazole 50 mg/kg; tetracycline 50 mg/kg; amoxicillin 40 mg/kg; furazolidone 100 mg/kg. To take on histochemical analysis of a piece of the antrum of the stomach, the animals were sacrificed under ether anesthesia by simultaneous decapitation. The content of mucus producing cells was counted using a histochemical method for revealing the glycoproteins (PAS-reaction).

**The results of the study** showed that triple therapy with omeprazole, amoxicillin and furazolidone affects negatively on the content of functioning cells. In this group, the number of cells was decreased by 40.0% from that of the group without treatment ( $27,3 \pm 2,72$  at  $48,8 \pm 2,35$ ) ( $p < 0.001$ ). In opposite to this group, in the group of animals treated with omeprazole, amoxicillin, tetracycline it was observed an increase in the number of active mucus produce cells 20,6% ( $58,9 \pm 2,67$  at  $48,8 \pm 2,35$ ) ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion.** Thus, triple therapy with omeprazole, amoxicillin and furazolidone inhibits production of mucus in the stomach, and the scheme with omeprazole, amoxicillin and tetracycline increases the number of active mucus producing cells, which is important to consider when choosing the schemes of antiulcer therapy.

## CLINICAL FEATURES AND SKIN CHANGES IN SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS

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**Actuality.** Systemic sclerosis (SSc) is one of the most serious health problems impairing quality of life of patients due to physical disabilities and cause considerable financial burden on patients and health resources. SSc is a chronic autoimmune connective tissue disease, characterized by endothelial dysfunction, immune abnormalities and progressive fibrosis of skin and multiple inner organs. According to the last data, 18,87 per 100 000 people (1.55–25.28) and overall 1.47 million (0.12–1.97) people in the world suffer from SSc.

**Aim.** To study clinical features and different skin changes in patients with systemic sclerosis

**Materials and methods.** We carried out a retrospective analysis of the case histories of patients who received inpatient treatment in the Rheumatology department of the Tashkent medical academy multidisciplinary clinic for 2021-2023 years. Overall 70 case histories of patients with systemic sclerosis were studied. All patients underwent clinical, laboratory and instrumental research methods. Diagnosis of disease was confirmed according to the objective criteria of ICD-10.

The average age of patients was  $57,3 \pm 8,4$  years. Medium duration of the disease was  $7,2 \pm 3,5$  years. 58 of them (83%) were women and 12 of them (17%) were men. The most frequently occurring presentation was limited SS (with 45 patients (64,3 %), diffuse SS with 21 patients (30%) and sine sclerosis with 2 patients (5.7%)

**Results.** In 60 patients (85,7%) different skin changes were detected such as sclerodactyly - 15 (21,4%), telangiectasia- 48(68,6%), hand contractures - 13(18,6%), digital ulcers- 21 (30%). 59 patients (85%) had Raynaud's phenomenon. Mask-like appearance was determined in 15 (21,4%) patients. All 7 patients (10%) suffering from CREST syndrome were women. 4 patients

that had pulmonary artery hypertension, were in worse condition and lost self-service abilities. Raynaud's phenomenon was the first significant symptom of disease in 30 patients with Systemic sclerosis.

**Conclusion.** SSc is a complex, multiorgan disease which has a high burden of patient morbidity, worsen quality of life of patients and can be lifelimiting. Scleroderma is a cardinal feature of Systemic sclerosis spectrum disorders. Being more common in women, presence of lung hypertension and CREST syndrome predicts poor prognosis.

### THE STATE OF MONOOXYGENASE ENZYME SYSTEM IN THE GASTRIC MUCOSA IN CASES OF INDOMETACINGASTROPATHIES

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**Objective:** To shed more light on the state of monooxygenase enzyme system (MOS) in experimental gastropathy of animals with adjuvant arthritis (AA).

**Materials and methods:** The study was conducted on white male rats. The experimental model of AA was induced by subcutaneous injection of Freund's adjuvant. Gastropathy induced by indomethacin in a dose of 2.5 mg / kg as an aqueous suspension orally for 5 days. MOS condition was evaluated by determining the content of cytochrome P-450 activity and NADPH-cytochrome C reductase, aminopyrine N-demethylase in the microsomal fraction and the supernatant of homogenate of the gastric mucosa. The results were compared with untreated group AA.

**Results:** In the experimental gastropathy reduced content and activity of enzymes MOS. Observed reduction of cytochrome P-450 of 30.0% and the activity of NADPH-cytochrome C reductase, aminopyrine N-demethylase by 42.4% and 48.5%, respectively.

**Conclusion:** One reason gastropathy induced by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, is inhibitory effect of drugs on MOS enzymes in the gastric mucosa. Given the key role in the synthesis of protective MOS mucosal barrier, it needs more correction in treating gastropathy.

### ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ЭНЗИМНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ У БОЛЬНЫХ ОСТЕОАРТРИТОМ

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**Актуальность.** Остеоартрит (ОА) — хроническое прогрессирующее дегенеративно-дистрофическое заболевание суставов, характеризующееся дегенерацией суставного хряща с последующими изменениями субхондральной кости и развитием краевых остеофитов, а также явным или скрыто протекающим синовитом. Частота ОА в популяции составляет 6,43% и коррелирует с возрастом и полом, причем женщины болеют в 2 раза чаще, чем мужчины. Встречаемость ОА у женщин возрастает после 35 лет, а у мужчин после 45. В возрасте старше 65 лет рентгенологические признаки ОА наблюдаются 78,0% у женщин, 57,0% у мужчин. ОА имеет склонность к прогрессированию и зачастую ухудшает качество жизни пациентов.

**Цель:** изучить показатели качества жизни (КЖ) больных остеоартритом получавших комплексную терапию и полиэнзимного препарата Wobenzym.

**Материал и методы:** В исследование включены 80 больных в возрасте от 48 до 74 лет, средний возраст которых составил  $61,2 \pm 3,2$  лет с достоверным диагнозом ОА согласно критериям Американской ревматологической ассоциации. Всем больным проводились клинические, лабораторно-инструментальные, функциональные исследования ВАШ и SF-36. В 65% случаев больные страдали полиартритом, 34% двухсторонним гонартрозом. Средняя длительность остеоартрита составила  $15,3 \pm 2,5$  года, 2-я рентгенологическая стадия по Келлгрэну составила 78%. Все больные до начала лечения отмечали боли в суставах,