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НАУЧНО-ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ И ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ ЖУРНАЛ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

международной научно-практической конференции

Болезни современной цивилизации: междисциплинарные исследования

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СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
международной научно-практической конференции
«БОЛЕЗНИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИИ: МЕЖДИСЦИПЛИНАРНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ»

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period was uneventful. CI-AKI was defined as an increase in venous creatinine concentration of more than 25% by the end of 48 hours after EVRCP. During this phase of the study, the patient's medical history was analyzed - their anamnestic data, glycemic status, general urinalysis, kidneys, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) initially, 2,4,6,8 and 10 days after the procedure.

Results of the study: The CI-AKI+ and CI-AKI- groups were compared in terms of clinical and anamnestic, hematological, urological data and the results of echocardiography and renal ultrasound with each other and with representatives of the CG. The CI-AKI+ and CI-AKI- groups did not differ in nosological distribution (Fig. 1): in both groups, half of the patients with EVRCP were performed due to the presence of coronary pathology (51.72% and 48.15%, respectively), the rest in patients it was comparable for CCI and CVD (27.59% and 20.69% in the CI-AKI+ group and 25.93% each in the CI-AKI- group).

Conclusion: taking into account the OR of CI-AKI in patients with DM in the presence of identified predictors, a risk scale was developed. A risk score of 28 points or more demonstrates a predictive sensitivity in terms of the development of CI-AKI of 96.55% ($p<0.001$).

EFFECT OF METABOLIC SYNDROME ON CARDIOVASCULAR COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WHO SURVIVED ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

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Introduction. The aim of the study was to study the effect of metabolic syndrome (MS) on the course of acute coronary syndrome (ACS).

Methods. The study consecutively included patients with STEMI admitted to the emergency cardiology department. Patients were divided into two groups depending on the presence or absence of MS diagnosed during hospitalization. All patients underwent a general clinical study, anthropometric study, measurement of waist circumference. Laboratory research methods: determination of blood glucose, lipid spectrum and the level of creatine phosphokinase-MB (CPK-MB). Instrumental study included registration of ECG in 12 leads, echocardiography. Endpoints were death from any cause and major cardiovascular complications (CVC), which included cardiovascular death, recurrent myocardial infarction, and rehospitalization associated with worsening patients' condition.

Research results. The study included 92 patients, including 56 patients with MS. In the group of patients with MS, there was a trend towards the predominance of women. The groups were comparable in age and number of patients with arterial hypertension, however, in the group of patients with MS, there were lower indicators of myocardial pumping function, expressed in lower EF values. In our study, a 28.07±10.7-month follow-up revealed a higher mortality rate in patients with MS compared with the control group (37.1% of patients with MS versus 9.7% of patients without MS, $p = 0.031$). An increase in the incidence of CVC was also found (81.4% of patients with MS versus 32.3% of patients without MS, $p=0.027$). The incidence of recurrent MI and rehospitalization did not differ significantly between the groups. Using logistic regression, it was found that the presence of MS significantly increases the risk of mortality, which was OR 6.01 (CI 95%: 1.66-21.77). Similar results were obtained when assessing the risk of CVC, which was OR 6.96 (CI 95%: 2.87–16.89) in patients with MS.

Conclusion. Based on the results of our study, we can conclude that MS is a risk factor for the development of CVC and mortality in patients with MS who have had AMI with ST segment elevation.

EFFECTS OF HYPOTHYROIDISM ON THE MAXILLOFACIAL SYSTEM

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The endocrinological aspects of dental disease have been reflected in a number of fundamental scientific studies. The complex multifunctional relationship between the immune, nervous, and endocrine systems plays an important role in the etiopathogenesis of various dental diseases.

The purpose of the study. Studying the effect of hypothyroidism on the face-jaw system.

Research materials and methods. The object of the study was the teeth of 45 rats during the first postanatal ontogeny. We divided the white laboratory rats into 2 groups. In the experimental group, 25 white laboratory rats were given 0.5 mg of mercazolyl per 100 g body weight for 14 days to induce experimental hypothyroidism, and blood was taken from the tail vein on different days of the experiment to test for hormones.

The results of the study. When studying the morphological structure of rat teeth in the control group, the thickness of the enamel layer was 3620.1 ± 3.6 μm, the thickness of the dentin was 684.2 ± 27.6 μm, the thickness of the predentine was 25.83 ± 1.0 μm, and the pulp was 926.8 ± 37.4 μm. , the thickness of the cement was 208.8 ± 3.8 μm, and the thickness of the dentinal tubules was 5.82 ± 0.06 μm. From the 7th day of the experiment, a tumor was observed in the pulp of the tooth. The results of morphological examination showed that the thickness of the enamel layer of the teeth of rats with hypothyroidism was 3232 ± 4.2 μm, the thickness of the dentin was 616.4 ± 27.6 μm, the thickness of the predentine was 22.6 ± 1.1 μm, the pulp was 805.9 ± 34.4 μm. thickness was 184.8 ± 14.5 μm, and the thickness of the dentinal tubules was 5.2 ± 0.07 μm. The morphometric thickness of the tooth was found to be smaller than that of the control group, with enamel thickness 12%, dentin thickness 11%, predentine thickness 14%, pulp thickness 15%, cement thickness 13% and dentin canal thickness 12%. By the 14th day of the experiment, circulatory signs and swelling were observed in the pulp of the rat teeth. Decreases in tooth enamel thickness by 15%, dentin thickness by 17%, predentine thickness by 18%, pulp thickness by 15%, cement thickness by 16%, and dentin canal thickness by 14% were observed. By the 21st day of the experiment, the pulp of the teeth was swollen and hemodynamic changes were intensified. Decreases in tooth enamel thickness by 18%, dentin thickness by 21%, predentine thickness by 16%, pulp thickness by 27%, cementum thickness by 23%, and dentin canal thickness by 17% were observed.

Conclusion. The changes on the 14th day of the first postnatal ontogeny are manifested by a decrease in the thickness of the elements of the hard part of the tooth.

Calculation Of The Risk Of The Development Of Constrast-Induced Acute Kidney Damage In The Through Cutaneous Coronary Intervention In Patients With Diabetes Mellitus
Nigmanov B.B.,
Abduvahitova A.N., Rasulev Y.E. 123

Correlation Of Changes In Myocardial Deformations In Various Forms Of Coronary Heart Disease
Khadzhilaeva F.D.,
Batchaeva A.M., Khadzhilaev I.D. 123

Detection Of Bone Metastasis Using The Neural Network For Scintigraphic Image Analysis
Kaluta T.Y., Ulitin I.V.,
Barulina M.A., Velikanova M.G.,
Korolev A.Y., Rahimov N.M.,
Shakhanova Sh.Sh., Fedonnikov A.S. 123

Development Of An Algorithm For Informing About The Diagnosis Of Caries In Children
Khasanov I.I.,
Toshmukhammadova S.Z., Isaeva L.T. 124

Diagnostics Of Symptomatic Epilepsy
Ismailova M.O., Atadjanov D.A. 125

Dynamics Of Indicators Of Systemic Inflammation And Oxidative Stress In Patients After Covid-19
Egamberdieva D.A.,
Raimkulova N.R., Ruzmetova I.A. 125

Dynamics Of The Functional State Of The Kidneys In Patients With Diabetes Melliutes In The Process Of Pci With A High Risk Of Ci-Aki In The Background Of The Use Of Preventive Measures
Nigmanov B.B.,
Abduvahitova A.N., Rasulev Y.E. 125

Effect Of Metabolic Syndrome On Cardiovascular Complications In Patients Who Survived Acute Coronary Syndrome
Shoalimova Z.M.,
Jalilov Sh.Z., Sobirov A.B. 126

Effects Of Hypothyroidism On The Maxillofacial System
Nortaeva N.A.,
Akhmedova S.M., Nortaev A.B. 126

Endothelial Dysfunction In Patients With Covid-19 During Antioxidant Therapy
Ruzmetova I.A.,
Raimkulova N.R., Egamberdieva D.A. 127

Evaluation Of Exercise Tolerance In Patient With Chronic Obstructiv Pulmonary Disease With Low Weigh
Ahmedov S.,
Liverko I., Xodjanazarova V. 127

Features Of Fixation Of Zirconium Dioxide Prostheses
Rakhimov D.A. 127

General Immunological Features Of Symptomatic Epilepsy Of Viral Etiology
Atadjanov D.A., Ismailova M.O. 128

Improving The Effectiveness Of Treatment Patients With Odontogenic Jaw Cysts
Khazratov A.I.,
Yuldashev M.S., Shadiev O.U. 128

Influence Of Cardiovascular Diseases On Survival Rates In Dialysis Patients In A Cohort Of The Uzbek Population
Sharapov O., Bozaripov S. 129

Morphological Changes In The Celiac Plexus After Experimental Cholecystectomy
Rakhmonova Kh. N. 129

Periodontal Disease And Its Development In The Case Of Employees Of Chemical Shops
Nortaev A.B.,
Akhmedova S.M., Usmonov R.Dj. 130

Phonetic Adaptation Of Patients After Orthopedic Treatment To Full Removable Dentures
Rakhimov D.A. 130

Pregnancy Outcomes In Patients With COVID 19
Kim V.S. 130

Psychoemotional Pressure And Changes In Blood Pressure Levels In Patients Before Tooth Extraction Surgery
Isaev U.I.,
Ayubov A.Sh., Muminov A.Y. 131

Selection Of Optimal Structural Materials For Manufacturing Temporary Dentures In Young People With Aggravated Allergic Anamnesis
Rakhimov D.A. 131

Study Of Changes In Periodontal Diseases In Postmenopausal Women
Islamova N.B., Nazarova N.Sh. 132

Study Of Vitamin D Content In Patients With COVID-19
Raimkulova N.R.,
Ruzmetova I.A., Egamberdieva D.A. 132