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ЦЕНТР НАУЧНОЙ
ПОДДЕРЖКИ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ ЖУРНАЛ

НОВОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ: ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ В XXI ВЕКЕ



**Последние
взгляды**

**Последние
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**Последние
исследование**

И НОВОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ



Международный современный научно-практический журнал

Новости образования: Исследование в XXI веке

№ 7 (100)
февраль 2023 г.

Часть 2

Издается с августа 2022 года

Москва 2023

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Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке: научный журнал. – № 7 (100). Часть 2. М., Изд. «МЦНО», 2023.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ:

Название научной статьи, ФИО авторов	Номер страницы
ПОЯВЛЕНИЕ НОВЫХ СЛОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ Хасанова Дилдорахон Дилмуроджон қизи	13
ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ АНАЛИЗА ДЕНЕЖНЫХ ПОТОКОВ ХОЗЯЙСТВУЮЩИХ СУБЪЕКТОВ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН Рахманова Шахноза Шеркуловна	16
URUG'LI MEVALARNI EKSPORT QILISH Abdiyev Anvarjon Almirzayevich Turg'unboyeva Noibaxon Dilyorbek qizi	23
O'QUVCHILARNI AMALIY KO'NIKMALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHGA KREATIV YONDASHUV Berdiyeva Barno Mustafayevna	27
TIJORAT BANKLARINING BALANS DAN TASHQARI OPERATSIYALARI VA ULARNING BANK FAOLIYATIGA TA'SIRI Abdumutal Ergashev Jamol o'g'li	31
BIZ KORRUPSIYAGA QARSHIMIZ Toshqo'ziyeva Nigora	36
TENGLAMA ILDIZLARINI VATARLAR VA URINMALAR USULI BILAN TAQRIBIY HISOBLASH Faxriddinov Fitrat Baxrom o'g'li Rahmonova Charos Tursunboy qizi	39
MỸ CHÂU- TRỌNG THỦY Sadullayeva Munisa Botir qizi	43
MATEMATIKANI O'QITISHDA AMALIY TADBIQIY MAZMUNDAGI MASALALAR Sulaymonova Munajat Nabijonovna Komilova Arofat Ismoiljon qizi Ismatullaeva Sharifa Ibroximovna Madraximov Muxtorali Akbaraliyevna	47
MATEMATIKA FANLARINI O'QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY KOMPYUTER DASTURIY VOSITALARIDAN FOYDALANISH Suyarov Akram Musayevich Ubaydullayev Oybek Shukirillo O'g'li	53
TA'LIM TIZIMIDA INTERFAOL MULTIMEDIA VOSITALARIDAN FOYDALANISHNING IMKONOYATLARI Suyarov Akram Musayevich Norbutayev Jaxongir Sayitqul O'g'li	56

KOMPYUTER GRAFIKASIDAN FOYDALANIB AMALIY MASHG'ULOTLARNI TASHKIL ETISHNING ASOSIU XUSUSIYATLARI Suyarov Akram Musayevich Toshtemirov Aziz Yusupovich	59
"YANGI MAKTAB" Xafizova Elmira	62
BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA ESKURSIYALARNI TASHKIL QILISH USULLARI Aralbayeva Xurshida Abullaeva Umida	66
YORDAMCHI SO'Z TURKUMLARINING GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI Aralbayeva Xurshida Abullaeva Umida	69
BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA O'QUVCHILARNI IJODIY QOBILIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH USULLARI Bekbergenova Zamira Bazarbayeva Zuxra	72
BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA QOLLANILADIGAN METODLARNING O'QUVCHILAR HAYOTIDA TUTGAN ORNI Bekbergenova Zamira Bazarbayeva Zuxra	75
O'QUVCHILARNI TARBIYALASHDA PEDAGOG BILAN OTA-ONALARNING HAMKORLIKDAGI ISHLARINI TASHKILLASHTIRISH TAMOIYILLARI Jumaniyazova Sabohat Djumamuratova Farangiz	78
OLIV TA'LIMDA TA'LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISHGA QARATILGAN ZAMONAVIY METODLARDAN FOYDALANISH Sobirov Javoxir Xayrulla o'g'li	82
XARITALAR TUZISHDA OPEN STREET MAP YORDAMIDA MA'LUMOTLAR OLISHNING AFZAL TOMONLARI Po'latov Mashhurbek Maxmud o'g'li	86
DUNYO MAMALAKATLARI AHOLI SONI DINAMIKASIDAGI O'ZGARISHLAR Tojiboyeva Qunduzxon Nuriddin qizi Shaydulova Marjona Zafar qizi Xolmo`minova Donaxol Axat qizi	91
АЖДОДЛАРГА МУНОСИБ АВЛОД БЎЛГАЙМИЗ!!! Беҳруз Тоштемиров	96
QORAQALPOG'ISTONDA SUV TANQISLIGINI OLDINI OLISHGA QARATILGAN CHORA TADBIRLAR TAHLILI Jumamuratov Ergash Xamzayevich	98
НЕКОТОРЫЕ ГРАНИ ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЬСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ЛИДЕРОВ ДЖАДИДСКОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ ТУРКЕСТАНА И ИХ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ	102

В ЗАРУБЕЖНОЙ ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ Мансуров Санжар Султонович	
BOSHLANG'ICH SINF O'QUVCHILARINI TARBIYALASHDA O'QITUVCHINING OTA-ONALAR BILAN BIRGALIKDAGI ISHLARINI TASHKILLASHTIRISH USULLARI Turg'anbayeva Gulbonu Davletbayeva Charos	106
ПРИОБРЕТЕННАЯ ГЕМОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ АНЕМИЯ У БОЛЬНЫХ С ИКС (ИСКУССТВЕННЫМ КЛАПАНОМ СЕРДЦА) Обидова Диёрахон Умиджон қизи Таджибаева Р.Б	109
ВЛИЯНИЕ НОРМЫ ИСХОДНОЙ 55-ПРОЦЕНТНОЙ АЗОТНОЙ КИСЛОТЫ НА СТЕПЕНЬ РЕТРОГРАДАЦИИ ФОСФОРНОГО АНГИДРИДА Аслонов Беҳзод Мавлон ўғли Абдуллаев Сардор Бахриддин ўғли Фатиллоев Шамшод Файзулло ўғли	113
СРАВНЕНИЕ ЧИСЛОВЫХ ЗНАЧЕНИЙ ВЕЛИЧИН Сюткина Светлана Михайловна	116
FEATURES OF ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY FINDINGS IN THYROTOXICOSIS SYNDROME Khursanova Mokhinurbonu Odiljon qizi Artikova Dilfuza Maxamatovna Artikova Shaxlo Azizovna	121
СЛЕНГОВЫЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВА-СОКРАЩЕНИЯ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫЕ ЖИТЕЛЯМИ ЮЖНОЙ КОРЕИ Сухина Вера Сергеевна	126
LOTIN VA YUNON TILLARINING TIBBIYOT TERMINOLOGIYASIDAGI O'RNI Abrayeva Shahnoza Esonovna Qodirova Ziyoda	129
KASB-HUNAR TA'LIM TIZIMIDA O'QUVCHILARGA MATEMATIKA FANINI O'QITISH METODIKASI Yusupova Zulfiya Abdumalikovna	131
XIVA GILAMLARI UCHUN MO'LJALLANGAN YANGI MILLIY NAQSH KOMPOZITSIYASINI YARATISH Salayeva Nozima Sattorovna Sobirova Zuhrajon Davronbekovna	135
BOSHLANG'ICH SINF O'QUVCHILARIDA IJODKORLIKNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA TA'LIMiy O`YINLAR O`RNI Tokaeva Xoshruy Balkanovna Yerboyeva Yorqinoy Hayitboyevna	140
МАКТАБЛАРДА МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНИНИ О`ҚИТИШНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МАСАЛАЛАРИ	142

FEATURES OF ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY FINDINGS IN THYROTOXICOSIS SYNDROME

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Annotation: *The aim of the study was to study the features of ECHOCG findings in patients with thyrotoxicosis syndrome.*

MATERIALS AND METHODS

60 patients with thyrotoxicosis syndrome were examined. Thyroid hormone background and echocardiography were examined.

RESULTS

DTG was diagnosed in 50% of patients. In the general group, there is a significant decrease in the findings of EDV and ESV and a significant decrease in the ratio of peaks E and A in relation to control.

CONCLUSIONS

ECHOCG changes are characteristic already at the stage of subclinical thyrotoxicosis.

Keywords: *thyrotoxicosis, echocardiography, thyroid hormones.*

INTRODUCTION

Many patients with thyrotoxicosis have clinical features that reflect the effect of an excess of thyroid hormones on the cardiovascular system. Thyrotoxicosis can worsen a pre-existing heart disease, and can also lead to atrial fibrillation, congestive heart failure or exacerbation of angina pectoris. In elderly patients, these cardiac manifestations may dominate in the clinical picture and require measuring the concentration of thyrotropin in the blood serum. In the absence of pre-existing heart diseases, treatment of thyrotoxicosis usually leads to the restoration of normal cardiac function. Since atrial fibrillation may be the only manifestation of thyrotoxicosis, an excess of thyroid hormones should be regularly excluded in patients with this rhythm disorder. Heart failure occurs mainly in the presence of an underlying heart disease or tachycardia-induced cardiomyopathy in patients with long-standing atrial fibrillation.

The aim of the study is to identify and study the features of ECHOCG findings at various clinical stages of the disease.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

60 patients with thyrotoxicosis syndrome were examined. The average age of the patients was 44.8 ± 2.14 years. Anamnesis and complaints were collected from all patients. Hormonal background (TSH, free T4, free T3, Anti-TPO, antibodies to TSH receptors – for diagnosis), ultrasound of the thyroid gland, pulse, heart rate, BP, ECHOCG findings were studied.

According to the results of our studies, thyrotoxicosis syndrome was found in 50% of cases with DTG, in 16% with AIT, in 7% with toxic thyroid adenoma, in 12% of cases with multi-nodular goiter and 15% with mixed goiter. DTG affected 53.3% of women and 46.7% of men from among all patients with DTG; MNG – in 100% of cases occurred in women; TTA and AIT in men in 20% of cases, in women in 80% with both pathologies, MG in 33% of cases was in men, in 66.7% - in women (Table 1).

Table 1. Distribution of patients depending on sex and the pathology of the thyroid gland encountered

	DTG (n=30)	AIT (n=10)	TTA (n=4)	MNG (n=7)	MG (n=9)
Men %	46.7	20	20	-	33,3
Women %	53,3	80	80	100	66,7

Note: n is the number of examined patients

According to the clinical stage, 16 patients were in the stage of subclinical thyrotoxicosis, 44 patients in overt thyrotoxicosis. The most frequent complaint of patients with thyrotoxicosis from the cardiovascular system was a complaint of palpitations, the cause of which in most cases was sinus tachycardia (87%). The peculiarity of tachycardia is that it does not change when the patient's body position changes, does not disappear during sleep, with little physical exertion, the heart rate increases sharply, and the recovery of the original rhythm is very slow. In 4 patients with thyrotoxicosis, the leading ones were interruptions in the work of the heart with the background of palpitations. Patients also complained of increased pulsation in the neck, head, and abdomen. Complaints of heart pain were observed in 66,7 % of patients, angina pectoris were observed in 18 patients, appearing in patients under the age of 40 and older, equally often had the character of angina pectoris of tension and rest. In all patients, complaints from the heart began to bother after the onset of the disease. When examining patients, there is an increase in the apical pulse, an increase in heart sounds, a split of the second sound over the pulmonary artery. During auscultation, functional systolic murmur is also detected at the apex of the heart, at the V point and on the pulmonary artery. The borders of the heart were enlarged to the left.

The picture of changes in heart rate and blood pressure findings in individuals with overt and subclinical thyrotoxicosis compared with the control was studied. Thus, (Table 2)

with overt thyrotoxicosis, the heart rate averaged 105.95 ± 1.69 per minute, while the BP findings were 149.1 ± 2.12 mmHg. systolic and 87.3 ± 21.03 mmHg. diastolic pressure. These findings were reliable compared to the control group. In subclinical thyrotoxicosis, these indicators corresponded to 103.3 ± 3.22 per minute and 144.7 ± 4.12 mmHg. systolic and 86.9 ± 2.41 mmHg. diastolic pressure, which were also reliable relative to the control group.

Table 2.

Hemodynamic parameters in patients with various forms of thyrotoxicosis

	Control group (n=20)	Subclinical thyrotoxicosis (n= 16)	Overt thyrotoxicosis (n=44)
HR beat/min	72,6±1,03	103,3±3,22*	105,95±1,69*
Systolic BP (mmHg)	113,25±2,33	142,7±4,12*	149,1±2,12*
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	68,25±1,63	70,9±1,39	75,2±1,00

Note: n is the number of examined patients;

*-the presence of reliability in relation to the control (*p<0.0005)

When analyzing the data of the ECHO CG study in patients with thyrotoxicosis syndrome, it is clear that in the general group of patients there is a significant decrease in the indicators of EDV and ESV and a significant decrease in the ratio of peaks E and A in relation to the control group (Table.3)

Table 3

Changes in ECHO CG parameters in patients with thyrotoxicosis.

	Control group (n=20)	Number of patients (n=60)
IVS	0,86±0,03	1,01±0,02*
EDV	4,33±0,16	4,84±0,06*
PWLV	0,89±0,02	0,98±0,02*
ESS	2,86±0,10	3,57±0,51
EDV	123,4±2,15	107,8±3,55*
ESV	55,9±2,31	37,7±1,38*
SV	70,4±1,83	71,6±2,23
EF	61,6±1,43	64,7±0,79

PEAK E	0,82±0,03	0,52±0,02*
PEAK A	0,39±0,01	0,74±0,02*
E/A	2,08±0,08	0,73±0,04*

Note: n is the number of examined patients;

*-the presence of reliability in relation to the control (*p<0.05)

According to two-dimensional echocardiography, there were no cases of dysfunction of local LV contractility.

The EDV of LV figure in patients with thyrotoxicosis (107.8±3.55*) was significantly lower than in the control group (123.4±2.15ml; p<0.05). The mean ESV of LV in patients was also significantly lower (37.7±1.38*) than in the control group (55.9±2.31ml; p<0.05). Indexed EDV and ESV of LV in patients with thyrotoxicosis syndrome had statistically significant differences compared with the data of the control group (p<0.05).

Analysis of ECHOCG findings in patients with thyrotoxicosis, depending on the clinical form, showed that in the overt form, the indicators of EDV and ESV, PEAK E, E/A ratio were significantly reduced. In the subclinical form, the findings of IVS, PEAK A were significantly increased and there was a significant decrease in ESV. It can be seen that the maximum changes are characteristic of the overt form of thyrotoxicosis, although signs reflecting ventricular afterload are already noted in subclinical thyrotoxicosis (Table 4).

Table 4

LV findings in the examined patients LV depending on the form of thyrotoxicosis

	Overt thyrotoxicosis (n=44)	Subclinical thyrotoxicosis (n=16)	Control group (n=20)
IVS	1,01±0,03*	1,01±0,12*	0,86±0,03
EDS	4,88±0,08*	4,75±0,08*	4,33±0,16
PWLF	0,99±0,02*	0,95±0,03	0,89±0,02
ESS	3,08±0,06	4,79±1,79	2,86±0,10
EDV	109,6±4,56*	103,4±4,88*	123,4±2,15
ESV	38,7±1,69*	35,3±2,26*	55,9±2,31
SV	73,1±2,68	67,9±3,95	70,4±1,83
EF	64,3±0,83	65,6±1,86	61,6±1,43
PEAK E	0,51±0,02*	0,56±0,05*	0,82±0,03
PEAK A	0,75±0,02*	0,74±0,05*	0,39±0,01
E/A	0,71±0,05*	0,77±0,07*	2,08±0,08

Note: n is the number of examined patients;

*-the presence of reliability in relation to the control (*p < 0.05)

According to the formula RB Devereux, N Reichek (1977) and Dubois D (1975) calculated the mass of the left ventricle, the mass index of the left ventricle and the

relative thickness of the walls of the left ventricle. The findings were significantly reduced in relation to the control group (Table 5)

Table 5

Parameters of the left ventricle in the examined groups of patients

Findings	All patients (n=60)	Control group (n=20)
Myocardial mass, g	414,2±12,6*	110±8,9
Myocardial mass index	65,5±4,5*	68,9±9,8
RWT (Relative wall thickness)	0,40±0,01 *	0,43±0,02
EDV ml	107,8±3,55*	123,4±2,15
ESV ml	37,7±1,38*	55,9±2,31
EF %	64,7 ±0,79*	61,6±1,43

CONCLUSIONS

1. 50% of patients with thyrotoxicosis syndrome suffered from DTG
2. Changes in hemodynamic parameters and ECHOCG findings are noted already with subclinical thyrotoxicosis.
3. There is a need in patients with heart pathology to check the thyroid status and carry out hormonal corrections.

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