



Sog'liqni saqlash
vazirligi



Oliy ta'lim, fan va
innovatsiyalar vazirligi



Andijon davlat
tibbiyot instituti

TIBBIYOTNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARIGA INNOVATSION YONDASHUV



RESPUBLIKA YOSH OLIMLAR
ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMANI

MATERIALLARI

2023

28-Aprel

ANDIJON

TIBBIYOTNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARIGA INNOVATSION YONDASHUV 2023

RESPUBLIKA YOSH OLIMLAR
ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYASI

TAHRIRIYAT JAMOASI

BOSH MUHARRIR

M.M.Madazimov

BOSH MUHARRIR O'RINBOSARLARI

K.Z.Saloxiddinov, J.A.Johongirov, Sh.Y.Bustanov

TAHRIRIYAT HAY'ATI A'ZOLARI

B.R.Abdullajonov, G.N.Mamatxujayeva, Z.S.Saloxiddinov,
X.T.Musashayxov, D.B.Asrankulova, M.E.Abdullayeva,
L.S.Xudoyberdiyeva, M.R.Mamajonova, N.Sh.Buranova,
M.M.Kuzibayeva, N.A.Mamatova

KOMPYUTER GRAFIK MUHARRIRLARI

Y.S.Gromov, S.X.Abduraxmonov

ANDIJON
28-APREL, 2023-YIL

PROSPECTS FOR TREATMENT WITH NPWT

*Jamalov U.K., 4th year student of the medical faculty of the Tashkent Medical Academy
Sultanova D.U., 5th year student of the medical and pedagogical faculty of the Tashkent Medical Academy*

Supervisor: Kasimov U.K., Associate Professor of the Department of General and Pediatric Surgery No. 1 of the Tashkent Medical Academy.

Relevance of the topic: Negative pressure wound therapy, NPWT, or vacuum therapy is the latest medical achievement in the treatment of wounds of various nature and origin, based on a positive effect on negative pressure regeneration processes. It is indispensable in the care of patients who have had severe vascular diseases, or who have poorly healing wounds that cannot be treated by other methods.

Purpose of the study: Evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment methods for patients with extensive surgical infections of soft tissues using innovative NPWT technology.

Material and methods of research: the availability of consumables allowed us to use in the treatment of patients, an innovative dressing agent used depending on the stage of the course of the wound process. In particular: the negative pressure wound therapy device itself, DK10 hydrophobic polyurethane sponge, Transparent film with a wound suction port, as well as a container for collecting exudation. In the process of using this method, a continuous mode was used, with a negative pressure range from -250 mmHg. up to -20 mmHg. For the period from 2022 - 2023, this method was used in 17 patients with diabetes mellitus who had purulent wounds of various localization. The patients were divided into two groups. First - the control group is represented by 23 patients who, against the background of complex treatment, were topically applied ointment "Levomekol". The second main group consisted of 17 patients who received negative pressure in the form of applications as part of complex therapy for local treatment.

Research results: A comparative analysis showed that the use of negative pressure for the treatment of wounds has a number of advantages. In particular, the possibility of painless dressing changes, dressing modeling depending on the area of the wound. Negative pressure was applied in the proliferation phase of the wound process, when it is necessary to remove wound exudation from the wound for granulation to occur. At the same time, granulation tissue in 17 patients who used the method of treatment with negative pressure appeared already on the 5-7th day, followed by epithelialization of the wound process on 12-16 days, while these indicators in 23 patients with traditional methods of treatment with Levomekol appeared on 20 -30 days.

Summary: the conducted studies show that the use of negative pressure for the treatment of wounds of various origins contributes to the rapid relief of inflammation, stimulation of granulation and epithelialization, with improved results in the treatment of surgical infections of soft tissues.

POSSIBILITIES OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF SURGICAL INFECTIONS OF SOFT TISSUES IN DIABETES MELLITUS

Sultanova D.U., 5th year student of the medical and pedagogical faculty of the Tashkent Medical Academy.

*Jamalov U.K., 4th year student of the Medical Faculty of the Tashkent Medical Academy
Supervisor: Kasimov U.K., Associate Professor of the Department of General and Pediatric Surgery No. 1 of the Tashkent Medical Academy.*

Relevance of the topic: The clinical course of surgical infection of soft tissues in patients with diabetes mellitus proceeds atypically, when there are no characteristic signs of an obvious purulent process, and patients are treated by other specialists. This is the reason for the late diagnosis of this pathology, when there is no possibility to conduct instrumental research methods in the primary

care. Patients with this pathology are diagnosed in advanced cases, when sepsis with multiple organ failure develops.

The purpose of the study: to find ways or methods for early diagnosis of purulent-inflammatory diseases of soft tissues in diabetes mellitus.

Material and methods of research: We developed a point scale (rationalization proposal No. 765 dated November 23, 2018) and studied 32 patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases of various localization. At the same time, all patients, prior to admission to the clinic, were on inpatient treatment in other institutions. Of these, 9 were treated for thrombophlebitis of the lower extremities, 12 for erysipelas, 5 for chronic renal failure and 6 patients for soft tissue infiltration. These patients were transferred to our department as a result of the ineffectiveness of the treatment.

Research results: According to the results of this scale, patients who scored more than 25 points, according to the algorithm, have absolute indications for opening the focus. At the same time, dynamic observations indicate the fact that if there are already 4 signs, it is necessary to suspect the presence of a necrotic process in soft tissues in patients with diabetes mellitus and apply its scoring, followed by in-depth instrumental studies.

Summary: Timely early diagnosis and detection of surgical soft tissue infection in patients with diabetes mellitus is important for assessing the risk of a progressive purulent-necrotic process and preventing the development of sepsis. The described diagnostic method is simple and accessible to specialists of all levels, especially at the primary level, and is one of the most effective diagnostic methods used in people with diabetes mellitus.

INNOVATIVE DRESSINGS IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SURGICAL SOFT TISSUE INFECTIONS ON THE BACKGROUND OF DIABETES MELLITUS

*Sultanova D.U., 5th year student of the medical and pedagogical faculty of the Tashkent
Medical Academy.,*

*Jamalov U.K., 4th year student of the Medical faculty of the Tashkent Medical Academy.,
Supervisor: Kasimov U.K., Associate Professor of the Department of General and Pediatric
Surgery No. 1 of the Tashkent Medical Academy.*

Relevance of the topic: the problem of treating local correction of the wound process does not lose its relevance, especially the growth of patients with diabetes mellitus and the resulting surgical consequences is alarming.

The purpose of the study: to study the effectiveness of modern dressings in the treatment of patients with surgical soft tissue infections that developed against the background of diabetes mellitus.

Material and methods of research: the study of the availability of available dressings allowed us to use innovative dressings in the treatment of patients, which are saturated with one or another drug and are used depending on the stage of the wound process. In particular: parapan - dressing is made of coarse cotton gauze impregnated with paraffin composition and saturated with dioxidine, chymopsin, chymotrypsin, chlorhexidine. Gelepran - 70% consists of water and is intended for wound management in a wet state. The soft, elastic structure of the coating allows you to model the dressing well on the wound, and the transparency - to control the wound. Voskopran is a synthetic mesh that does not leave fibers in the wound. The mesh provides a drainage effect for wound exudate and good air exchange. Beeswax contains a large amount of amino acids, minerals and vitamins. For the period from 2021 to 2022, these dressings were used in 27 patients with diabetes mellitus who had purulent wounds of various localization. The patients were divided into two groups. First - the control group is represented by 12 patients who, against the background of complex treatment, were topically applied ointment "Levomekol". The second main group

consisted of 15 patients who used innovative dressings in the form of applications as part of complex therapy for local treatment.

Research results: A comparative analysis showed that the use of innovative dressings has a number of advantages. In particular, the possibility of painless dressing changes, dressing modeling depending on the area of the wound. Dressings saturated with enzymatic preparations were widely used in the 1st phase of the wound process, when it was necessary to remove wound detritus from the wound, which was facilitated by the use of the Parapran dressing. The use of Gelepran dressing against the background of angiopathy in patients with diabetes mellitus led to the creation of a moist, close to physiological conditions environment for the course of the wound process.

Summary: the conducted studies show that the use of innovative dressings in the postoperative period contributes to the rapid relief of inflammation, stimulation of epithelialization and regeneration, with improved results in the treatment of surgical infection of soft tissues in diabetes mellitus.

ZAMONAVIY TIBBIYOT VA XALQ TABOBATIDA SARATON

Rashidov Shamsiddin Sharofovich

Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi termiz filiali davolash ishi fakulteti talabasi:

Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Saraton kasalligi bilan og'rigan bemorlar ko'plab sinovlar va xatolar va zamonaviy tibbiyot va xalq davolanishlari o'rtasidagi chalkashliklarni boshdan kechiradilar. Zamonaviy tibbiyot yaratilgan saraton hujayralarini olib tashlashning eng samarali usulini ta'minlaydi va qaytalanish va metastazning oldini olishning eng yaxshi usulini ta'minlaydi. Xalq davolanish usullarini internetda turli yo'llar bilan topish mumkin, ammo ularning aksariyati ilmiy asoslanmagan va o'ta sub'ektivdir.

Tadqiqot maqsadi. Xalq tabobati muqobil tibbiyot deb ataladi va u tibbiyotning bir qismini olishga harakat qilmoqda, ammo zamonaviy tibbiyot muqobil tibbiyotni rasmiy tibbiyot sifatida hali tan olmaydi, rivojlanmoqda va u juda samarali deb qabul qilinadi.

Tadqiqot material va usullari. Umuman olganda, saraton kasalligi aniqlanganda, standart davolash shifoxonada amalga oshiriladi. Standart davolash jarrohlik, kimyoterapiya va radiatsiya terapiyasini anglatadi, bu 6 oydan 1 yilgacha davom etadi. Zamonaviy tibbiyotda jarrohlik asosan hozirda davom etayotgan saraton hujayralarini samarali olib tashlash uchun ishlatiladi. Saraton hujayralarini olib tashlash uchun jarrohlik terapiya saraton kasalliklariga xushxabar bermoqda, chunki u jarrohlik texnologiyasi va jarrohlik asbob-uskunalarining rivojlanishi bilan ulkan yutuqlarga erishishda davom etmoqda. Operatsiyadan oldin saraton hujayralari hajmini kamaytirish uchun ba'zan kimyoterapiya va radiatsiya terapiyasi amalga oshiriladi va jarrohlikdan keyin qolgan saraton hujayralarini olib tashlash uchun kimyoterapiya va radiatsiya terapiyasi amalga oshiriladi. Saraton kasallari shifoxonalarda standart davolanish jarayonida ko'plab qiyinchiliklar va og'riqlarni boshdan kechiradilar. Ruhiy beqaror saraton bemorlari shifoxonalarda standart davolanish jarayonida ko'proq stressga duchor bo'lishadi. Kasalxonada davolanish paytida saraton kasalligiga chalingan bemorlarning eng katta stressi ularning birlamchi tibbiy yordam shifokorlari bilan bo'lgan munosabatlaridir. Zamonaviy tibbiyot bilan bog'liq eng katta muammo shundaki, kasalxonalarda standart davolanishdan keyin saraton bemorlarini davolash uchun umuman tiklanish dasturi mavjud emas. Standart davolanishni tugatgan saraton bemorlarga oddiy mashg'ulotlar bilan shug'ullanishlari va muntazam ravishda kasalxonaga ko'rikdan o'tishlari kerakligi aytiladi. Bundan tashqari, kasalxonada standart davolanishdan so'ng, saraton kasallarining aksariyati o'zlarini davolangan deb yangilashadilar, chunki saraton hujayralari mavjud olib tashlandi. Biroq, oziq-ovqat, turmush tarzi va atrof-muhitdagi noto'g'ri sabablar juda uzoq vaqt davomida, taxminan 5 dan 30 yilgacha takrorlanganligi sababli, saraton paydo bo'ladi va ko'payadi. Shuning uchun saraton kasalligining sababini yo'q qiladigan yangi hayot boshlash kerak.

ANTIATEROSCLEROTIC EFFICIENCY OF IHD STANDARD THERAPY, ITS COMBINATIONS WITH ISOSORBIDE DINITRATE AND NICORANDIL IN PATIENTS WITH STENCARDIA AND OBESITY	268
Turgunbayev Sh.G., Yuldasheva N.E.	
THE INNOVATIVE IMPORTANCE OF MESSENGERS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF STUDENTS	269
Zikirullayev J.D., Matyusupova S.G., Oralov B.A.	
MESENCHYMAL CYSTIC LUNG HAMARTOMA	270
Raxmanova N.S., Israilov R.I.	
BOLALARDA ICHAK INVAGINATSIYASIDA HARAkatLAR ALGORITMMI	270
Karimov A.Y. Tilalov O'.H.	
PROSPECTS FOR TREATMENT WITH NPWT	272
Jamalov U.K., Sultanova D.U. Kasimov U.K.	
POSSIBILITIES OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF SURGICAL INFECTIONS OF SOFT TISSUES IN DIABETES MELLITUS	272
Sultanova D.U. Jamalov U.K. Kasimov U.K.	
INNOVATIVE DRESSINGS IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SURGICAL SOFT TISSUE INFECTIONS ON THE BACKGROUND OF DIABETES MELLITUS	273
Sultanova D.U. Jamalov U.K. Kasimov U.K.	
ZAMONAVIY TIBBIYOT VA XALQ TABOBATIDA SARATON	274
Rashidov Sh.Sh.	
7-12 YOSH TOIFASIDAGI BOLALARDA KO'Z KOSASI BALANDLIGI O'SISH KO'RSATKICHLARI	275
Adhamov Sh.A. Ulug'bekova G.J.	
KRANIOMETRIYA: 7-12 YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA KO'Z KOSASI KENGLIGI O'SISH KO'RSATKICHLARI TAHLILI	276
Adhamov Sh.A. Ulug'bekova G.J.	
BUYUK ABU ALI IBN SINONING SIYMOSI	277
Arabov SH. Salieva M.X. Mirzaeva M.M.	
ИЗУЧЕНИЕ МНЕНИЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ О МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ПОМОЩИ	278
Авазбеков А. Салиева М.Х.	
СОВРЕМЕННАЯ СИСТЕМА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В СИНГАПУРЕ	279
Авазбеков А. Салиева М.Х. Насирдинова М.А.	
ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКАЯ ОЦЕНКА ПИТАНИЯ ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА	280
Арабов Ш. Юсупов К.М. Салиева М.Х.	