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«Достижения фундаментальной, прикладной медицины и фармации»

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Сборник материалов 77-й Международной научно-практической конференции «Достижения фундаментальной, прикладной медицины и фармации» представляет собой ценный исследовательский ресурс. В этом сборнике собраны актуальные работы, посвященные различным аспектам медицины и фармации. Авторы из Узбекистана, России, Украины, Казахстана, Беларуси представляют свои научные и практические достижения в области фундаментальной и прикладной медицины, включая новые методы диагностики, лечения и профилактики различных заболеваний. Основываясь на современных исследованиях, сборник предлагает уникальный обзор прогресса в области медицины и фармации, обогащая наше понимание и способствуя развитию здравоохранения и научного сообщества.

Дорогие студенты,
уважаемые коллеги, друзья!

Я рад приветствовать всех вас на 77-ой Международной научно-практической конференции студентов и молодых учёных «Достижения фундаментальной, прикладной медицины и фармации».

Самаркандский государственный медицинский университет уже в 77-й раз делает все возможное, чтобы предложить студентам и молодым учёным медицинских вузов уникальную возможность международного научного обмена!

В очередной раз мы стремимся предоставить молодым и талантливым исследователям со всего мира возможность представить свои достижения, поделиться своими идеями и взглядами, принять участие в тематических секциях, где они могут встретиться с другими одаренными и увлеченными молодыми исследователями, которые разделяют их увлечение медицинскими знаниями.

Самаркандский государственный медицинский университет считается лучшим медицинским университетом Узбекистана. Профессорско-преподавательский состав университета всегда шел в ногу с прогрессом, сочетая педагогическую и научно-исследовательскую деятельность, придавая университетскому образованию высокое значение, обеспечивая его широту, фундаментальность и компетентность.

Местом проведения Конференции является Самарканд, город, полный жизни, расположенный в самом сердце Великого Шелкового Пути, известный своей торговлей, промышленностью, бизнесом и, прежде всего, своими академическими традициями.

Пребывание вместе в чудесном городе Самарканде сделает конференцию еще более приятной.

Мои наилучшие пожелания успешной и плодотворной конференции!

С уважением, Жасур Алимджанович РИЗАЕВ,
ректор СамГМУ, профессор.

important signal of tissue damage and the occurrence of a pathological process. But, this does not mean that pain has only protective properties. Under certain conditions, pain becomes part of a pathological process, often more dangerous than the damage that caused it.

Conclusions: Our results showed that in the treatment of pain it is better to use opioids, non-opioid drugs, drugs with central analgesic activity and analgesics with a mixed mechanism of action. Their effect is based on the ability to disrupt the transmission of pain impulses to the central nervous system. Also, do not self-medicate, because first of all you need to find out the cause of the pain. Often, it is getting rid of the cause that leads to the elimination of pain.

REGENERATIVE MEDICINE APPLIED IN NEUROLOGY

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Objective: 1.To understand the opportunity, of the treatment it can provide for several neurological disease affecting CNS.

2. To understand the challenges of regenerative medicine in neurology.

3. To understand the interactive mechanism underlying the regenerative stem cells in different part of the body.

Materials and methods: Through the National Library of Medicine's PubMed database, a review of the literature and analysis were performed. To find the pertinent information about regenerative medicine in the field of neurology and its science, a variety of articles were analysed. Data that was looked at for the same spans the years 2000 to 2023. The data was carefully analysed in order to examine the opportunities and difficulties of regenerative medicine in neurological disease.

Result of the study: Since regenerative medicine's primary objective is to enhance quality of life and regenerate cells and tissues that have already diminished or are not functioning properly. In comparison to pluripotent stem cells and embryonic stem cells, mesenchymal stem cells are widely used in regenerative medicine, according to the analysis of the data. MSC are thought to be useful in regenerative science because they can differentiate into different types of cells, have immunoregulatory properties, and secrete a variety of trophic factors like HGF, EGF, IGF-1, VEGF, etc. Patients are looking for clinical trials run under the supervision of a doctor because the regenerative science of stem cells is still in testing and has not been approved for use on humans.

Conclusion: Our analysis of the results led us to the conclusion that while regenerative medicine is emerging as the most effective strategy for enhancing public health, significant obstacles still stand in the way. Clinical trials are still being conducted in the fields of neuroscience and regenerative medicine as researchers and scientists continue to explore potential new uses for stem cells. The research that follows also leads us to the conclusion that before it can be projected out into the public, it must first be verified and approved by governmental, medical, and ethical organizations. Regenerative medicine in neurology is currently the hot topic in applied medicine, which is not surprising given that it is raising expectations for patients with severe neurological diseases.

VEGETATIVE NERVOUS SYSTEM. PARASYMPATHETIC AND SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM. PHYSIOLOGY OF SYNAPSES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

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The importance of the subject. A nerve cell together with all its outgrowths is called a neuron. A neuron has a nucleus and cytoplasm. The neuron is surrounded by a semi-conducting membrane from the outside, thanks to which the concentration of ions inside and outside the neuron is kept within the specified norm. Due to the excitation, the ion permeability of the membrane changes, as a result, a potential difference occurs there. All nerve cells are well supplied with blood vessels, where blood movement is very intensive. The longest outgrowth of a nerve cell is called an axon. These parts form the separating myelin sheath for the nerve fiber and perform a trophic function. The myelin coat consists of proteins and lipids and performs the function of isolating nerve fibers from each other. Schwann cells unite and form a special skin around the nerve fiber, and between them there are special spaces filled with a certain liquid. Through this space, the membrane is connected to the external environment.

The types of examination and diagnosis. Even when sophisticated autonomic testing equipment is not readily available, the experienced clinician, through educated observation and inductive reasoning-in conjunction with an intelligently obtained autonomic medical history-can discern much by a careful physical examination. Elements of the autonomic examination include variations in the pulse, postural measurements of blood pressure and heart rate, pupillary light reactions, skin coloration and temperature, patterns of sweating, and other organ-specific physical findings relevant to the individual patient's presentation. Especially important is the often neglected practice of measuring the blood pressure standing up, for orthostatic hypotension cannot be diagnosed by symptoms alone and is a common source of potential morbidity. The examination should be carried out in the context of understanding the syndromic nature of abnormalities of components of the autonomic nervous system. The sympathetic nervous system controls many functions in the body; impulses that increase metabolism, accelerate heart rate, narrow blood vessels, expand the pupil and other impulses pass along its fibers. The parasympathetic nervous system is a part of the autonomic nervous system. Parasympathetic nervous system. It has a variety of, often opposite, effects on the sympathetic nervous system on the organs it innervates. A synapse converts and transmits signals into impulses. Neurons are connected to each other with the help of synapses. As a result, the activity of the nervous system and the integrative activity of the brain increase. An interneuronal synapse usually connects the branches of the axon of one neuron and the body, dendrites, or axon of another neuron; between cells is a synaptic cleft through which impulses are transmitted using mediators (chemical synapse), ions (electrical synapse), or both (mixed synapse).

Conclusion. A synapse activates or inhibits cell activity depending on its functional importance. In an electrotonic synapse, submolecular compounds are able to pass directly from one cell's cytoplasm to another. An electrotonic synapse