ISSN 2181-5887

O‘ZBEKISTON
TERAPIYA AXBOROTNOMASI

ТЕРАПЕВТИЧЕСКИЙ ВЕСТНИК
УЗБЕКИСТАНА

№ 2, 2023

«ICHKI KASALLIKLARNI TASHXISLASH VA DAVOLASHDA INNOVASION TEXNOLOGIYALAR»

(Akademik k.Yu.YULDASHEV 90 yilligiga bag'ishlangan)

XALQARO TERAPEVTLAR ANJUMANI

TEZISLARI

19–20 MAY 2023 ЙИЛ, ТОШКЕНТ

ТЕЗИСЫ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ ТЕРАПЕВТОВ

«ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ДИАГНОСТИКЕ И ЛЕЧЕНИИ ВНУТРЕННИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ»

(посвященная 90-летию академика ЮЛДАШЕВА К.Ю.)

19–20 МАЯ 2023 ГОДА, ТАШКЕНТ

DN, the thickness of the IMC was probably thicker when compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). In addition, structural changes that can be considered as atherosclerotic plaques were detected only in patients with DN and HD. In patients with DN, atherosclerotic plaques of various degrees of severity were found in almost 27 %, with HD plaques were found in 17 %.

Conclusions. In this study we demonstrated the endothelium-dependent vasodilation (reactive hyperemia test) violation in DN patients compared to the HD and control groups. Significant increase of the IMC − key marker of early atherosclerotic vascular changes − was found in DN group compared to the healthy controls. We suggest, that arterial vasomotor function disturbances are important in the development of structural and functional changes of the heart and blood vessels in DN patients. It is possible that in type 2 diabetes the combined pathological effect of both hemodynamic and metabolic factors on endothelium may be the main reason of cardiorenal lesions development.

FENOFIBRATE IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF COMPLICATIONS OF TYPE 2 DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

PARPIBAYEVA D.A., ERGASHOV N.SH., BUVAMUKHAMEDOVA N.T.

Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Background. Study of the importance of fenofibrate in the complex treatment of diabetic retinopathy.

Material and methods. Fifty-two patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and diabetic retinopathy with a duration of diabetes not exceeding 8–15 years (10.10 ± 0.26) were examined. Of these patients, 37 (71.1 %) were women and 15 (28.8 %) were men. The patients' age ranged from 45 to 65 years, the mean age in the group was 54.6 ± 2.52 years. Body mass index (BMI) of the patients was 26.15 ± 0.47 (kg/m2). All patients had systolic and diastolic BP 140 and 90 mm higher, respectively. All patients were divided into 3 such groups depending on what drug they received or did not receive, and the type of study parameter: main, comparative and control group. The number of patients in the main group was 27 who received fenofibrate, tricor 145 mg (Abbot Laboratories) once a day in the morning. There were 25 patients in the control group, in this group fenofibrate was not received and were under observation.

Research results and discussion. In the main group it was noted that changes on the ocular fundus of the patients were stable and visual acuity improved. Diabetic retinopathy was diagnosed in 27 patients of the main group at primary examination, 17 of them had nonproliferative stage of diabetic retinopathy and 10 of them had preproliferative stage of diabetic retinopathy. Decrease in the number of hemorrhages on the ocular fundus, decrease in the number of microaneurysms, decrease in the number of small intraretinal hemorrhages were noted. In one of the patients in the control group, it was noted that non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy progressed to the preproliferative stage. This was caused by the increased number of retinal hemorrhages in the fundus of the eye. In 5 patients (41.66 %) of this group, changes in the fundus of the non-proliferative stage were observed.

Conclusion. According to the analysis of fundus examinations, the development of diabetic retinopathy slowed down and improved, and visual acuity improved in the main group.

IMMUNOLOGICAL MONITORING OF THE CONTENT OF NATURAL NEUROTROPIC AUTOANTIBODIES IN THE BLOOD SERUM OF PATIENTS WITH COVID–19 ASSOCIATED ISCHEMIC STROKES

RASULOVA KH.A., RASULOVA M.A.

Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

The purpose of study was to conduct a comparative analysis of the content of natural neurotropic autoantibodies in the blood serum of patients with COVID–19 associated IS in the dynamics of the disease.

Materials and methods. Totally 150 patients with acute first-ever IS were included consecutively, who were divided into two groups: 100 patients with IS on the background of COVID–19 pneumonia (main or 1 group) and 50 patients with IS without COVID–19 symptoms and positive test (comparison or 2 group). The stroke severity and consciousness were measured by the NIHSS and Glasgow coma scale. In blood serum of patients (n = 110) were studied the levels of IgG Nabs to NF–200, GFAP, S100β, MBP, receptors to dopamine, serotonin, choline, glutamate, GABA by enzyme immunoassay method. The analysis of blood serum samples in these groups was performed in accordance with the timing of blood collection of patients (5^{th}, 14^{th} and 28^{th} days). Serum samples of 16 healthy individuals matched by age and gender were used as control.

Results. In 1 group (n = 80), Nabs levels increased to NF–200 (132.9 ± 4.1 CU) in 1.09 and 1.8 times, GFAP (118.9 ± 3.9 CU) in 1.4 and 2 times, S100β