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ACADEMY



ASSOCIATION OF DOCTORS OF UZBEKISTAN

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ «СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ДИАГНОСТИКИ И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ РЕВМАТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ»

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Конференция метериалари ревматологиянинг долзарб муаммолари, ревматологик касалликларни замонавий ташхислаш усуллари, даволашда замонавий инновацион ёндашувлар, коморбидлик ва мультиморбидлик муаммолари, ревматологик касалликларнинг реабилитацияси ва профилактика масалаларига бағишиланган. Кенг учрайдиган ва асосий ревматологик касалликларда илмий тадқиқот ишлари натижалари илмий асослаб берилган.

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AVASCULAR NECROSIS OF THE FEMUR HEAD: FROM INITIAL MANIFESTATIONS TO PROSTHESIS

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Introduction and Definition: Avascular necrosis of the femur head is a significant medical condition that can cause severe pain, disability, and reduced quality of life if left untreated. It can affect people of all ages, but it is more common in those who are older or have certain risk factors such as steroid use, alcohol abuse, or certain medical conditions. AVN can be cause to the collapse of the bone, which can require surgical intervention such as a total hip replacement. This can be a significant financial burden for patients and their families, as well as a significant physical and emotional burden.

The aim of the study: To study aseptic (avascular) necrosis with possible factors leading to it.

Research objectives: Study of clinical manifestations of AVN, Study relationship between AVN and COVID 19.

Material and Methods: We made a retrospective study on 77 patients, -admitted to the Departments of Orthopedics and Rheumatology (TMA) between 2021 and 2023, for aseptic necrosis of the femoral head. The main clinical examination tried to highlight the specific signs and symptoms of the condition that led to the admission of the patients in the clinic, signs and symptoms of any associated conditions that may have represented risk factors for the surgical treatment, pathological history of every patient that may have been relevant for the onset and development of the present condition, as well as the performed treatments. The prevalence of femoral head osteonecrosis is increasing and becoming younger all over the world; the disease affects mainly the individuals in their 30s, 40s or 50s

Results. Most patients in our study were aged under 60 years old; thus, of the 77 studied patients, 62 (81.58%) were aged under 60 years old, while the number of patients aged over 60 years old was only 14, representing 18.42% of all the patients, in the age group 50-59 years old there were recorded 28 patients, which represents 36.84%, while the number of patients with femoral head necrosis increased with age up to the age of 60 years old.

Overall, raising awareness about AVN and its risk factors can help individuals take preventative measures to reduce their risk of developing the condition. It can also encourage individuals to seek medical attention early on if they are experiencing symptoms, leading to better outcomes and improved quality of life.