АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МЕДИЦИНЫ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ МОЛОДЫХ УЧЕНЫХ

ZAMONAVIY TIBBIYOTNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN MEDICINE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS

ACTUAL PROBLEMS

OF MODERN MEDICINE

14 апрель 2023 года,
г.Ташкент

Tashkent medical academy// Material of The International Conference of Young Scientist “Actual problems of modern medicine” **Collection of the conference materials** // LLC “TIBBIYOT NASHRIYOTI MATBAA UYI" - 2023 - 267 pages

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jarrohlik soni va hajmini kamaytirish turli patologiyalarda qorin bo‘shlig‘i organlariga aralashuvlar kamaytirish yani diagnostikani to‘liq amalga oshirish.

2. Jarrohlik aralashuvi bosqichida profilaktika: usullar va texnologiyalardagi o‘zgarishlar asosiy omillar ta’sirini kamaytirishga qaratilgan jarrohlik muolajalar ya’ni operatsiyalarni loparaskopik yondashuvni rivojlantirish va imkon qadar traditsion usullardan kamroq foydalanish.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL MODEL IN THE ASSESSMENT OF SOFT TISSUE DAMAGE IN ACUTE LEG ISCHEMIA

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Significance. Currently, diseases of the cardiovascular system take the leading place worldwide, and acute ischemic syndrome remains one of the most difficult problems in this field. . Embolism and thrombosis develop against the background of atherosclerotic stenosis in 36-40% and 98% of cases, respectively, which in most cases require reconstructive surgery. Correct and timely diagnosis, correct assessment and treatment of soft tissue injuries are the basis for improving the quality of life of patients and preventing complications. For this purpose, it is important to create a mouse model of acute leg ischemia under experimental conditions.

Aim. Study of soft tissue damage caused by acute ischemia in hind legs of mice under experimental conditions.

Materials and methods. Experiments were conducted on 50 white mice of both sexes kept on a normal vivarium diet. Operations and all manipulations were performed under general anesthesia. Acute ischemia was induced in the right hind legs of mice. Mice were divided into 4 groups. Group I was intact, group II was sham operated, group III was connected to the common femoral artery, and group IV was connected to the common femoral artery and mechanically influenced on this leg.

The right femoral area of the III and IV group mice was cut from the skin, layer by layer, to the common femoral areteia. The common femoral artery and vein were separated from each other, and the aretria were clamped and cut from both sides. 2 ends of the artery were tied. The wound was treated with a 3% solution of iodine in alcohol. After ligation of the common femoral artery, a cylinder weighing 200 g was thrown from a height of 70 cm to the calf and paw area of the right leg. Only the right femoral area of mice of the II group was removed from the skin, the skin and subcutaneous layers were cut and opened up to the common femoral artery.

Result. There was no significant change in the right hind legs of group II mice. He returned to his usual lifestyle from the 2nd day. The mice of the III-group had restricted movement of their right hind legs. From the 6th day of the 1st day, the color of the paw turned pale and the symptoms of not putting the paw on the ground appeared. From the 2nd day, the color of the paw became cyanotic. On the 4th and 5th day, the ischemic symptoms decreased and the movements of the right leg began to recover.

In patients of the IV group, the movement of the right leg was sharply restricted from the 4th hour of the 1st day. The color of the right paw was pale, and there was almost no active movement. From the 2nd day, the movement of the right leg was completely restricted. On the 4th and 5th day, a contracture developed in the paw. 20% of mice died on the 7th day, 50% on the 12th day, and 30% on the 15th and 18th day due to polyorgan failure.

Summary. Due to the high development of regeneration and colloterial vessels in mice, a reduction of ischemic symptoms was observed from the 4th and 5th day only in mice with the common femoral artery ligated. After acute ischemia and mechanical impact on the soft tissues of the IV group, the regeneration process was limited due to collateral flow.