



Azərbaycan Respublikası  
Səhiyyə Nazirliyi



V.Y. Axundov adına Elmi-Tədqiqat  
Tibbi Profilaktika İnstitutu



**Ümummilli Lider HEYDƏR ƏLİYEVİN  
100 illik Yubileyinə həsr olunmuş  
“TİBBİ PROFİLAKTİKANIN AKTUAL PROBLEMLƏRİ”  
mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi konfransın  
MATERİALLARI**

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**ABSTRACT BOOK  
of international scientific conference  
“ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL PREVENTION”  
dedicated to the 100th Anniversary of  
National Leader HEYDAR ALIYEV**

**Bakı / Baku – 2023**

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осложнений и организация помощи в условиях ограниченных ресурсов. Создание обучающего курса «Сепсис» Академии ВОЗ создаёт предпосылки для внедрения данных курсов в странах, сотрудничающих с ВОЗ.

## MIDDLE-MOLECULAR PEPTIDES IN SALMONELLOSIS

<sup>1</sup>Ganieva S.K., <sup>2</sup>Khudaykulova G.K., <sup>2</sup>Rakhmatullaeva S.B.

<sup>1</sup>*Republican specialized scientific and practical medical center for epidemiology, microbiology, infectious and parasitic diseases,*

<sup>2</sup>*Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan*

**The purpose of the study.** To study the dynamics of medium-molecular peptides (MMP) in salmonellosis, depending on the stage of the disease.

**Material and methods.** The study included 203 patients who were hospitalized at the clinic of RSScPMCEMIPD with a diagnosis of Salmonellosis in the period 2018-2019. The patients were aged from 6 months to 57 years with different outcomes of the disease. To determine the level of medium-molecular peptides as a marker of endogenous intoxication (EI), the venous blood of patients was examined at the height of the acute process (days 1-4), in the period of extinction of the pathological process (5-8 days) and in the period of convalescence. The examined patients were divided into 2 groups. Group 1 consisted of 154 patients with the outcome of the disease - recovery. Group 2 consisted of 49 patients with the outcome - a protracted course of salmonellosis.

**Results and conclusion.** In the examined patients, a regular and significant increase in the content of MMP in the blood plasma was observed with a maximum value during the height of the disease in groups 1 and 2 ( $0.27 \pm 0.02$  IU and  $0.36 \pm 0.03$  IU, respectively). During the period of extinction of clinical

symptoms, there was a decrease in the level of molecules of average mass in the blood plasma, which amounted to  $0.15 \pm 0.01$  IU in the first group and  $0.25 \pm 0.02$  IU in the second group. During the period of early convalescence, there was a dynamic decrease in SMPs in patients in group 1, which later reached normal values, while in patients in group 2, these indicators remained elevated and amounted to  $0.17 \pm 0.01$  FU.

Thus, the study of MPM indicators in the examined patients with salmonella infection with various outcomes of the disease showed that the melon marker of inflammation in the blood plasma indicates the level of endotoxemia and depends on the severity of the pathological process, and can also be used to assess the degree of recovery from this infection.

## PCR DIAGNOSTICS OF PATIENTS WITH DIARRHEA SYNDROME

**Sadikova N.M., Ganieva S.K., Rakhmatullaeva S.B.**  
*Republican specialized scientific and practical medical  
center for epidemiology, microbiology,  
infectious and parasitic diseases, Uzbekistan*

**The purpose of the study.** A comparative assessment of the results of PCR diagnostics of acute intestinal infection (AII) in children and adults.

**Material and methods.** The study was conducted on the basis of the clinic RSSPMCEMIPD, in the period 2018-2019. A total of 107 inpatients with a diagnosis of "Acute diarrhea" were examined. The patients were divided into 2 groups: first group consisted of 49 children aged 7 to 18 years, second group included 51 adult patients aged 19 to 70 years. To identify AII pathogens, fresh fecal samples were taken on the day of admission and further PCR analysis was carried out using the PCR analyzer