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**«ICHKI KASALLIKLARNI DIAGNOSTIKASI
VA DAVOLASHNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI»
XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMANI
TEZISLAR TO'PLAMI**

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vir system (F0 \leq 5.8. KPa no fibrosis, F1 5.9–7.2. KPa minimal liver change, F2 7.3–9.5 KPa – moderate liver change, F3 9.6–12.5 KPa clear changes in the liver and 12.6 > F4 liver cirrhosis). The rate of liver steatosis was expressed in dB / m, and the stage of the disease was assessed from S0 to S3. Of the 94 patients who did not undergo COVID, 31 (73.8%) of 42 middle-aged patients with hepatic steatosis (STEATOSIS), 11 (26.2%) with steatohepatitis (steatohepatitis), and 33 (63.4%) steatosis from elderly patients, 19 (36.6%) were diagnosed with steatohepatitis. Of the 34 middle-aged patients diagnosed

with COVID-19, 21 (61.7%) had steatosis, 13 (38.3%) steatohepatitis, 24 (48%) steatosis of 50 elderly patients, and 26 (52%) had steatohepatitis. evaluated by elastometry.

Thus, the ultrasound elastometry (Fibroscan) examination method is a new non-invasive method that provides sufficiently accurate information about liver fibrosis. Transient waves in elastography allow the detection of diagnostic changes in the early stages of the disease by studying the nature of the tissue. A follow-up of our next study is the assessment of liver function in NAFLD by ultrasound elastometry.

EXPERIENCE OF USING MONTIGET IN PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA OF MODERATE TO SEVERE COURSE

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Purpose of the study. to study the efficacy of the drug Montiguet in moderate-to-severe bronchial asthma.

Materials and Methods. 50 patients aged from 35 to 67 years inclusive with the diagnosis of BA were included in the study. The patients were divided into 2 groups by random sampling. Patients of the first group (control group) – 25 people received basic therapy with inhaled glucocorticosteroids and long-acting β 2-agonists in the form of combined preparation of Seretide 25/250 mcg or 25/500 mcg 2 times daily. Patients of the second group – 25 people received 25/250 or 50/250 mcg Seretide twice a day, and also leukotriene receptor inhibitor Montiget in a dose of 10 mg once daily.

Results of the study. The results of the treatment were conducted over a period of 2 months. It was found out that in patients in the second group the

number of IL-5 decreased – in 89% of patients also the number of eosinophils in blood and sputum decreased in 92% of patients. The SPR1 increased in 94% of patients. The doses of inhaled glucocorticosteroids also decreased. 45% of patients switched to a dose of 25/250 mcg. In the control group (the first group) there was a decrease in IL-5 – in 32% of patients. An increase in SPR1 was noted in 57% of patients. 34% of patients in the first group switched to the drug Seretide from the dose of 22/500 to the dose of 25/250 mcg.

Conclusions. combination of the combined therapy of Seretide and Montiguet is recommended at moderate-to-severe AD, which leads to decrease of IL-5, decrease of eosinophils, increase of SPR1, improvement of life quality; in the future it gives patients an opportunity to transfer to lower dose of inhaled corticosteroid therapy.

COVID 19 VA MIOKARD INFARKTI BILAN XASTALANGAN BEMORLARNING AMBULATOR KUZATUVI SHAROITIDAGI LABORATOR TEKSHIRUVLAR VA XAVF OMILLARINING TAXLILI

ABDUKADIROVA N.M., TULABOYEVA G.M., TOLIPOVA YU.SH., MUMINOV S.DJ., SAIDOV X.X.

O'zbekiston sog'liqni saqlash vazirligi xuzuridagi Tibbiyot xodimlarining kasbiy malakasini rivojlantirish markazi, Tashkent, O'zbekiston

Ilmiy ishning maqsadi. Ambulator kuzatuv sharoitida Covid 19 va miokard infarkti bilan xastalangan bemorlarning laborator tekshiruvlar natijalari va xavf omillarining tutgan o'rnini baholash.

Material va tekshiruv usullari. Tadqiqotlar Toshkent shahrining Mirobod tumanida joylashgan markaziy shahar poliklinikasida olib borildi. Tadqiqotga 128 ta yoshi 60 dan katta, anamnezida Covid –19 bo'lgan miokard infarktiga chalingan bemorlar tanlab olindi. Bemorlarning o'rtacha yoshi 67,8 \pm 6,0 yilni tashkil etdi. Bemorlarda miokard infarkti virus bilan zararlantirish jarayonining o'rtacha xisobda 44,8 \pm 51,3

kunida kuzatildi. Tekshiruvga jalb etilgan miokard infarkti o'tkazgan bemorlar anamnezida Covid –19 bor yoki yo'qligiga qarab ko'ra 2 gruxga bo'lindi. 1-guruh (n=68) kasallik tarixida COVID-19 qayd etilgan infarkt miokard o'tkazgan patsiyentlar (asosiy guruh). 2-guruh (n=60) kasallik tarixida COVID-19 qayd etilmagan infarkt miokard o'tkazgan patsiyentlar (nazorat guruhi). Olingan ma'lumotlarga SPSS–6.0 kompyuter dasturlari paketi yordamida statistik ishlov berildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Miokard infarkti bilan og'riqan bemorlarning qonning umumiy taxlili natijalari asosiy grux bemorlarida umumiy qon tarkibidagi