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**DETECTION, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PRINCIPLES OF CLINICAL LABORATORY CHANGES IN THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS IN CHILDREN**

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**Summary.** This study found that among children with atopic dermatitis (AtD) among diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT), chronic pancreatitis (CP) is most common (52.9%). A high positive correlation was found between the clinical signs of atopic dermatitis (the intensity of the rash) and the abdominal pain observed with CP ( $r = +0.9$ ), while abdominal pain was also associated with symptoms such as itchy skin and abnormal sleep ( $r = +0.7$  and  $r = +0.83$ ). In AtD, there was a high negative correlation between an increase in the SCORAD index and a decrease in the amount of elastase ( $r = -0.82$ ), as well as an increase in IgE and a decrease in the amount of elastase ( $r = -0.9$ ). The use of enzyme preparations (in age-specific dosages) in complex treatment in children with AtD corrects pancreatic insufficiency; leads to the normalization of digestion, as a result of which there is a prolongation of the remission of AtD by 2.2 times.

**Key words:** atopic dermatitis, children, gastrointestinal tract, chronic pancreatitis, elastase, enzyme preparations.

**Relevance of the study.** In recent years, atopic dermatitis (AtD) has become one of the most pressing problems among allergic diseases in the world. Allergic dermatitis accounts for 40-60% of all allergic diseases. In our country, as in developed countries, in recent years a number of scientific studies have been conducted in the study of clinical and laboratory changes in the gastrointestinal tract in cystic fibrosis and atopic dermatitis, including exocrine insufficiency. According to modern theories, chronic pancreatitis observed in atopic dermatitis is accompanied by pancreatic insufficiency, resulting in irreversible morphological changes in the parenchyma of the pancreas. This, in turn, leads to impaired exocrine and endocrine function of the pancreas. Against the background of atopic dermatitis, the risk group for the development of gastrointestinal dysfunction includes children with a combined genetic predisposition to gastroenterological and allergic diseases. The role of the pancreas in the course of AtD in children shows the importance and necessity of developing new new treatments. The aim of the study was to improve the principles of early detection, diagnosis and treatment of risk factors that cause clinical laboratory changes in the gastrointestinal tract in children with atopic dermatitis.

**Materials and methods of research.** 386 children with atopic dermatitis aged 6 months to 18 years treated at the multidisciplinary clinic of the Tashkent Medical Academy in 2017-2020 were included in the study (for retrospective and prospective follow-up). The study used general clinical, laboratory-instrumental, allergological, immunological and statistical research methods.

**Results and discussions.** To address the above objectives, 386 children with AtD from 6 months to 18 years of age were divided into three groups based on the classification adopted by the Russian Association of Clinical Immunologists and Allergists (2002). Infants with atopic dermatitis (children under 2 years of age) - 167 (43.6%), children with atopic dermatitis (2 to 12 years) - 134 (34.7%) and adolescents with atopic dermatitis (12 to 18 years) 85 (22.0%) of the sick children were different, with an average age of  $6.2 \pm 1.3$ . The results showed that AtD was 1.2 times more common in girls than in boys when distributed by sex in all groups, according to the literature, the predisposition to the disease was determined in girls. Retrospectively analyzed sick children were divided into groups according to the condition of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT). In atopic dermatitis, 331 children (85.7%) had clinical and laboratory changes in GIT, and 55 children (14.2%) did not have clinical and laboratory changes in GIT. According to the data

obtained, the observation of clinical and laboratory changes in GIT in patients diagnosed with AtD has been increasing from year to year.

**Conclusions.** Among children with atopic dermatitis, AIDS: chronic pancreatitis (52.9%) was detected in large numbers. A high positive correlation was found between clinical signs of AtD (rash intensity) and abdominal pain ( $r = + 0.9$ ), but was also associated with symptoms such as abdominal pain, itchy skin, and sleep loss ( $r = + 0.7$ ). and  $r = + 0.83$ ).

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