





TOSHKENT TIBBIYOT AKADEMIYASI

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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН ТАШКЕНТСКАЯ МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN TASHKENT MEDICAL ACADEMY

«KLINIK FARMAKOLOGIYA: ZAMONAVIY
FARMAKOTERAPIYA MUAMMOLARI» XALQARO ILMIYAMALIY ANJUMANI
TEZISLAR TOʻPLAMI

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COLLECTION OF ABSTRACTS
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL
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« CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: PROBLEMS OF MODERN
PHARMACOTHERAPY»

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INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE « CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: PROBLEMS OF MODERN PHARMACOTHERAPY»

KLINIK FARMAKOLOGIYA: ZAMONAVIY FARMAKOTERAPIYA MUAMMOLARI: Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani tezislar to'plami (Toshkent, 2023 yil 27 фзкуд) / Bosh muharrir Shadmanov A.K. - Toshkent: TTA, 2023.

Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasida bo'lib o'tgan «Klinik farmakologiya: zamonaviy farmakoterapiya muammolari» xalqaro ilmiy -amaliy anjumanida taqdim etilgan tezislar ushbu to'plamdan o'rin olgan.

To'plamning asosiy qismi farmakoterapiyaning dolzarb muammolarini aks ettiradi: ichki a'zolar kasalliklarini davolash va oldini olishning samarali usullarini ishlab chiqih va tadbiq etishga bag'ishlangan.

Taqdim etilgan ilmiy natijalar terapiya yo'nalishining barcha mutaxassislari uchun ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Tezislarning mazmuni, ulardagi xatoliklar va statistik ma'lumotlarning haqqoniyligi uchun mas'uliyat mualliflar zimmasidadir.

Bosh muharrir Shadmanov Alisher Kayumovich tibbiyot fanlari doktori, professor

Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari

Yakubov Abdujalol Vaxabovish tibbiyot fanlari doktori, professor

Muharrirlar jamoasi

Zufarov Pulat Saatovich tibbiyot fanlari doktori, professor

Akbarova Dilfuza Suratovna tibbiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

Pulatova Durdona Baxadirovna tibbiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

Pulatova Nargiza Ixsanovna tibbiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Saidova Shaxnoza Aripovna tibbiyot fanlari nomzodi, katta oʻqituvchi

Musayeva Lola Jurayevna tibbiyot fanlari nomzodi, katta oʻqituvchi

Abdusamatova Dilorom Ziyaviddinovna tibbiyot fanlari nomzodi, katta oʻqituvchi

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there are definite differences in roentgenologic stages and duration of disease between the genders. Particularly, compared to men it was more expressed in the women (p<0.05). Surely, that confirms the link between the way of disease progression and the gender and probability that hormonal disorders serve the basis for its genesis. The study of serum COMP in the patients with OA showed specific dynamics with the progression of the disease. In the I group within initial stage of the disease that value reliably increased (p<0.05) and continued growing with progression of the disease.

Conclusion. Radiological stage of OA, progression and duration are characterized by certain specific structural alterations in joints. Rise of serum cartilage oligomeric matrix protein (COMP) within pre-roentgenologic stage of OA indicates early destruction of cartilage.

NEW CORRECTION METHODS OF THE INTESTINAL DYSBACTEIOSIS IN CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS B WITH REGARD TO BODY SENSITIVITY

Nurmatova N.F.

Tashkent medical academy, Uzbekistan, Tashkent.

Aim: To evaluate efficacy of biopreparations by lymphocyte sensitivity in vitro in children with chronic hepatitis B (CHB).

Methods: 47 children with CHB were studied at the age 3-14 years with intestinal dysbacteriosis (ID): II (21.3%); III (38.3%); IV (40.4%). Test in vitro used to body sensitivity to Lacto-G, Narimax-plus and Bifilax-immuno (UZ IAP 04570, 2022). Biocorrection of ID was performed on basic therapy with use of highly sensitive for body biopreparation. Group of comparison of 20 patients with CHB receiving Bifidum- and Lactobacterin.

Results: The examination of children showed ID by reduction of the contents of obligatory microflora (OM) – bifidobacteria (87.2%) and lactobacteria (80.8%) as well as growth of representatives of opportunistic-pathogenic flora (OPF) – fungi of Candida (57.4%), St.aureus and St.epidermis (27.6% and 25.5%, respectively), Klebsiella (17.0%) and Proteus (14.9%). From the total number of children the frequency of positive results to Bifilax-immuno was 62.7% cases, Lacto-G – 48.0% and Narimax-plus – 38.7%. In patients from the main group after treatment positive dynamics of clinical manifestations and of intestinal microflora was noted. The discomfort in the abdomen and meteorism disappeared, the irritability decreased. The contents of OM reliably increased in comparison. The amount of OPF was considerably reduced. The normal values were achieved by biochemical findings with significant effect on the syndromes of cytolysis and endotoxemia.

Conclusion: Individual evaluation of bioagent in the complex treatment of ID in children with CHB contributes to more rapid improvement of clinical symptoms and intestinal microflora, which results in beneficial prognosis in relation to outcomes of disease.

Key words: children, chronic hepatitis B, intestinal dysbacteriosis.

ANTITHROMBOTIC THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH CORONAVIRUS INFECTION Musaeva L.J., Akbarova D.S., Abdumazhidova N.Kh.

Tashkent Medical Academy

Purpose of the study: to study the tactics of introducing patients with coronavirus infections to antithrombotic drugs.

Material and research methods: we retrospectively analyzed 50 case histories of patients who received treatment at the multidisciplinary clinic of the Tashkent Medical Academy in 2021. All patients had a confirmed coronavirus infection. The first (main) group included 25 patients who received rivaroxaban 10 mg once a day. The second (control) group included 25 patients who received acetylsalicylic acid 75 mg once a day. All patients were prescribed treatment in accordance with the 8th version of the Interim Guidelines "Prevention, Diagnosis,

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