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use 5%". The studies used the hot plate test. In studies, the value of the latent period of the reaction of the animal before and after the use of drugs was recorded. The obtained results of the change in the latent period of the reaction before and after the application of the ibuprofen liposomal gel were compared with the changes in the group of animals in which the ibuprofen gel was applied.

Results and discussion. The results of the study showed that the liposomal form of ibuprofen gel exhibits a more pronounced analgesic effect compared to the traditional gel. This effect of the liposomal form of ibuprofen gel is explained by the fact that the inclusion of ibuprofen in liposomes helps to improve the penetration of this compound through the skin. Liposomal drugs have a greater ability to penetrate the skin than traditional topical dosage forms such as ointments and gels. Liposomes for topical use were created by us with the aim of making them flexible in order to create transferosomes that follow the transepidermal gradient of water activity in the skin. The use of a liposomal form of ibuprofen gel for transdermal delivery will facilitate the penetration of ibuprofen through the skin and enhance the analgesic and anti-inflammatory effect of the drug. Liposomal drugs, in comparison with traditional drugs for external use, have a greater ability to penetrate the skin, and therefore they are more accessible to target cells. It was found that liposomes intensify the processes of interaction of active substances with the skin during external therapy, which leads to an increase in the therapeutic efficiency of medicinal substances immobilized in them.

Conclusions: The developed liposomal dosage form of ibuprofen in the future can be used as an effective analgesic drug when applied topically. The combination of the use of the liposomal form of ibuprofen gel and iontophoresis for transdermal delivery will help to improve the penetration of the ibuprofen through the skin and enhance the analgesic and anti-inflammatory effect of the

QANDLI DIABET VA COVID-19 BILAN KASALLANGAN BEMORLARDA GLIKEMIYA VA GLYUKOZURIYA TAXLILI

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Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi, Toshkent, O'zbekiston.

JSS Tashkiloti ma'lumotiga ko'ra, butun dunyoga ta'sir ko'rsatgan yangi koronavirus infeksiyasi sababli global pandemiya e'lon qilindi (JSST, 2019). Qandli diabet, semirish, arterial gipertenziya, yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari

bo'lgan bemorlarning COVID-19 bilan kasallanishi ularning ahvolini og'irlashishiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

Materialva metodlar. Tadqiqot ob'yekti sifatida Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi ko'p tarmoqli klinikasida qandli diabet 2 turi va Covid 19 tashxisi bilan davolangan 30ta bemorning kasallik tarixi tekshirildi. Bemorlar quyidagi guruhlariga bo'lingan: 1-guruh 9 (30%) ta qandli diabet 2 turi yengil kechishi bilan kasallangan bemorlar, 2-guruh 16 (54%) ta qandli diabet 2 turi o'rta og'ir kechishi bilan kasallangan bemorlar va 3-guruh 5 (16%) ta qandli diabet 2 turi og'ir kechishi bilan kasallangan bemorlar. Barcha bemorlarga qon va peshobdagi glyukoza miqdori tekshirildi. Nazorat guruhiga 15 ta qandli diabet 2 turi tashxisi bilan davolangan, biroq Covid 19 bo'lmagan bemorlar tanlab olindi.

Natija. 1-guruhda qonda glyukoza miqdori $9,8 \pm 2,4$ mmol/l, peshobda $0,5 \pm 0,2\%$ gacha oshishi kuzatildi. 2-guruhda qonda glyukoza $16 \pm 3,7$ mmol/l, glyukozuriya $1,5 \pm 0,9\%$ gacha oshdi. 3-guruhda glikemiya miqdori $24 \pm 4,2$ mmol/l, peshobda glyukoza $2,5 \pm 1,1\%$ gacha oshishi kuzatildi. Nazorat guruhida qonda glyukoza miqdori $8,5 \pm 0,7$ mmol/l, peshobda glyukozuriya $0,5 \pm 0,2\%$ gacha oshishi kuzatildi.

Xulosa. Qandli diabet kasaligi bor bo'lgan bemorlarda Covid-19 kasalligi qo'shilishi glikemiya va glyukozuriyaning keskin oshib ketishi, bu esa jiddiy asoratlarni rivojlanishiga olib keladi.

KORONAVIRUS INFEKSIYASI VA QANDLI DIABETDA DAVOLASH FONIDA UGLEVOD ALMASHINUVI

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Qandli diabet bilan kasallangan bemorlarda koronavirus infeksiyasi jiddiy o'zgarishlarga sabab bo'lib, hattoki o'lim kursatkichi yuqori ekanligi aniqlangan (F. Zhou va boshq., 2020).

Materialva metodlar. 120 ta bemorlar tanlab olindi. 1-guruh 30 ta COVID-19 bo'lmagan 2 tur qandli diabet o'rta og'irlikda kechishi bilan kasallangan bemorlar, 2-guruh 30 ta COVID-19 bo'lmagan 2 tur qandli diabet og'ir kechishi bilan kasallangan bemorlar, 3-guruh 30 ta COVID-19 va 2 tur qandli diabet o'rta og'irlikda kechishi bilan kasallangan bemorlar, 4-guruh 30 ta COVID-19 va 2 tur qandli diabet og'ir kechishi bilan kasallangan bemorlar. Nazorat guruhi 20 ta sog'lom shaxslar. Tekshirish usullari: qonda va peshobda glyukoza tekshirildi.