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## THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

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### DEVELOPMENT CAUSE ANALYSIS OF INTRAVENTRICULAR HEMORRHAGE IN DEEPLY PREMATURE INFANTS AND THEIR OUTCOMES

State Establishment «Scientific-Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology»

**Aim.** Analysis of the main causes of intraventricular hemorrhage development of different severity stages developed in deeply premature infants and their outcomes.

**Materials and methods.** Retrospective analysis of development history of 70 deeply premature infants (using random sampling method) who have developed symptoms of intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) of different severity stages was conducted. Depending on the severity of IVH, infants were divided into following groups: with IVH stage I display – 29 cases, with IVH stage II – 17 cases and with IVH stage III-IV – 24 cases. Analysis of the causes of IVH development in newborns was conducted according to the obstetric and gynecological history of mothers features, antenatal and intranatal periods, data, clinical and neurological condition data of newborns, laboratory and functional diagnostics. **Results.** The influence of risk factors in antenatal and intranatal periods on the fetus still remain dominant in terms of development of intraventricular hemorrhage. Qualified prenatal echography of fetus condition, early hospitalization of pregnant from risk group, pregnancy prolongation up to 32-34 weeks of gestation may possibly reduce the risk of development of this pathology.

**Conclusion.** One of the possible reasons for the development of IVH in deeply premature infants against the backdrop of hypoxic changes are inflammatory reactions or inflammatory response by the fetus. Intrauterine infections suffered by women during antenatal period may be harbingers of cerebral vascular pathology resulting in IVH.

Identification of characteristic echographic signs during first day of life, extension of the lateral ventricles, development of ventriculomegaly of different stage on visualization backdrop in the lumens of the lateral ventricles of clots, cystic degeneration of vascular plexes most likely indicate intrauterine genesis development of IVH in premature infants.

**Key words:** *intraventricular hemorrhage, deeply premature infants, hypoxia*

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### DENTISTRY AID IMPROVEMENT OF KHUJAND IN SOGD AREA

Department Therapeutic and Orthopedic Stomatology of Khujand Branch of the State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan” Khujand, Sugd area

**Aim.** To improve efficiency of treatment and prevention actions of a condition of bodies and fabrics of an oral cavity of population of Khujand of Sugd area.

**Materials and methods.** Complex clinic and epidemiological, laboratory and social and hygienic research of 2024 individuals living in Khujand of Sugd area of Republic Tajikistan (the city centers of health № 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) is conducted. The investigated group fluctuated at the age from 2 to 71 years.

**Results.** On the basis of the received results practical recommendations about perfection of the stomatology aid to inhabitants of industrial regions have been developed and introduced. In this connection we do the evaluation and the analysis of the provided treatment and prevention actions for a certain time interval.

**Conclusion.** Thus, level of disease and perfection of the stomatology aid to the population are influenced many by local and general factors. It, in turn, dictates necessity of carrying out of the researches directed on improvement of quality of rendered medical aid taking into account specific regional factors.

*Key words: stomatology aid, population, Khujand, Sugd area*

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## **EVALUATION OF IMMUNE STATUS AND IMMUNOCORRECTION IN BENIGN MECHANICAL JAUNDICE**

Department of Surgical Diseases №1 of the Tajik Medical State University named after Abuali-ibn-Sino

**Aim.** To study some parameters of immune system and methods of its correction in patients with mechanical benign jaundice.

**Materials and methods.** The results of complex diagnostics and treatment of 84 patients with mechanical benign jaundice are analyzed. The cause of mechanical benign jaundice in 41 (48,8%) was choledocholithiasis, in 29 (34,5%) - stenosis of the large papilla of the duodenum and 14 (16,7%) - cicatricial stricture of the formed biliodigestive anastomoses.

Patients, depending on the severity of mechanical benign jaundice, the general condition were divided into 3 groups and evaluated using the universal integral scale SAPS II: patients with mild jaundice severity - SAPS II less than 30 points (n=28), patients with moderate severity – SAPS II 30-40 points (n = 36) and patients with severe degree of jaundice SAPS II over 40 points (n = 20).

**Results.** A comprehensive study of changes in the level of immunological parameters in patients with mechanical benign jaundice is indicative of an imbalance in the immune system. The immunity disorders identified during the study correlate with the severity of mechanical benign jaundice. For the treatment of patients with mechanical benign jaundice, various minimally invasive interventions have been performed. For correction of immune system disorders, 36 patients with mechanical benign jaundice (n=18) and severe (n=18) severity in addition to basic therapy, were immunized with Imunofan intramuscularly in a dose of 0,005%-1.0 ml solution a day later with a course of 5-7 injection. Evaluating the clinical results, it was revealed that in the group of patients who had

immune correlated therapy, the risk of purulent-inflammatory complications decreased to 4,8 times, and the mortality to 3,7 times.

**Conclusion.** With mechanical benign jaundice, secondary immunodeficiency is observed, which manifests itself in the violation of phagocytic, cellular and humoral systems, as well as imbalance in the cytokine regulation system, which requires the inclusion of a complex of treatment for immunocorrective therapy.

**Key words:** *mechanical benign jaundice, immunodeficiency, immune correlation*

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## **THE ASSESMENT OF DENTISTRY HEALT LEVEL IN DEPENDING OF ACCUSTOMED MOTOR ACTIVITY**

Department of Therapeutic Dentistry of the State Educational Establishment «Institute of Postgraduate Education in Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan»

**Aim.** To study the dentistry level of health in individuals with dif ferent level of motor activity.

**Materials and methods.** Identification of integral indicator of dentistry health level was performed on 360 individuals with different accustomed motor activity in the age of 20 to 60 years o ld.

**Results.** Prevalence and intensity of the caries, parodontal pathology amongst examined individuals significantly exceed the requirements of WHO for dentistry health. Revealed low quality of rendered earlier preventive and medical dentistry assistance to individuals with different level of motor activity leads to serious problems and is indicative of need of the scientific motivation for optimization of acting preventive program in the republic.

**Conclusion.** Prevalence and intensity of dentistry pathology in individuals with low level of accustomed motor activity significantly exceeds the indicator of dentistry level of health of people with average and high level of similar activity.

**Key words:** *accustomed motor activity, dentistry level of health, caries, parodontal disease, optimization of preventive measures*

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## **INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TUBERCULOSIS EXTRAPULMONARY FORM DIAGNOSTICS IN INDIVIDUALS WITH HIV**

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Phthisiopulmonologyofthe of the State Education Establishment "Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan"

**Aim.** To conduct the analysis of traditional diagnostics algorithm on identification of Tuberculosis (TB) and in-parallel identification of resistance and sensitivity of TB micro bacteria to anti-TB medication by the name of Rifampicinum using Gene Xpert MBT/RIF testing during TB diagnostics in individuals living with HIV/AIDS/TB co-infection.

**Material and methods.** Retrospective analysis of disease history, ambulatory cards, 25/y forms, MBT traditional identification method data and Xpert MTB/RIF testing among 106 patients with TB/HIV co-infection out of which men were 65 (61,3%) and women 41 (38,7%). **Results.** For diagnostics of extrapulmonary forms of TB, the study of pathologic materials such as pleural and cerebrospinal fluids, and pus from gland fistula was carried out on Gene Xpert MBT/RIF machine among patients with TB/HIV/AIDS co-infection. The highest percentage of biomaterial made pleural fluid which was 68%. In 20,5% patients with pleurisy, MBT with resistance to Rifampicinum were identified from pleural fluid. In patients with TB of peripheral glands in 43,8% cases MBT with resistance to Rifampicinum were identified. From cerebrospinal fluid 30,0% MBT resistant to Rifampicinum were identified, and from fistulas pus of damaged peripheral glands – 28,6%. Resistant to Rifampicinum forms of TB among newly identified make 23,2%, and sensitive to – 76,8%. Among earlier treated patients resistant to Rifampicinum make 29,7%, and sensitivity preserved in 70,3%.

**Conclusion.** Obtained results as a whole indicate that out of 106 patients with TB/HIV co-infection 27 (25,5%) had resistance to Rifampicinum which is multiple medication-resistant form of TB, and 79 (74,5%) had preserved sensitivity to this medication. Introduction of molecular and genetic methods of diagnostics which is Xpert MTB/RIF testing shows high ability to identify DNA micro bacteria of TB resistant to Rifampicinum as during pulmonary and extrapulmonary forms of TB.

**Key words:** *extrapulmonary TB, co-infection, resistance, sensitivity, multiple medication-resistant form of TB, HIV*

*Mirzoev M.Sh., Shakirov M.N., Khushvakhtov D.I.*

## **FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE GERVIC MUSCLE AFTER ENDOPROSTHETIZATION OF THE LOWER JAW**

Department of Maxillofacial Surgery with Pediatric Dentistry of the State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan”

**Aim.** Study of the state of masticatory muscles in patients with defects of the mandible after endoprosthetics with porous-permeable materials of titanium nickelide.

**Materials and methods.** The functional condition of masticatory muscles after endoprosthetics was studied among 18 patients with benign neoplasms of the lower jaw at the age of 17 up to 60 years. With purpose of elimination of the lower jaw`s defects, endoprostheses of an individual character from porous nickel titanium and an ultraelastic fine-profile network structure made of nickel-titanium filament 40-50 microns thick were used.

With purpose the assessment of the condition of the masticatory muscle, recovery of the mandibular motion amplitude, temporo-mandibular joint function, the needle, stimulatory and surface electromyography of the muscle groups that were located in the implant area in a condition of physiological rest during the physical burden, and MDCT-grams in soft tissue mode were conducted.

**Results.** The postoperative period in all patients proceeded favorably, no significant complications were observed. The nearest postoperative period was accompanied by a minor inflammatory reaction in the intervention zone, which was eliminated by 10-12 days. After positive endoprosthetics of the mandible defects, the state of the masticatory muscles was examined. Depending on the type of defect, the muscles that normally should be located in the endoprosthesis zone (double abdominal, maxillofacial, self-chewing and medial-ptyergoid muscles) were examined. In all clinical observations, after 8-12 months or more, the proliferation and attachment of muscles to established endoprostheses was revealed.

**Conclusion.** The obtained data of EMG and MCT of masticatory muscles let us to conclude that the given material due to its biocompatibility with the tissues of the body does not tear away but fuses with the recipient tissues due to their porous or network structure and fully functional in the body, providing restoration of functional features of the affected organs. Covering the porous part of the endoprosthesis with textile thin-profile nickel titanium creates optimal conditions for the interaction of the implant with the tissues of the body.

**Key words:** *electromyography, endoprosthesis, nickel-titanium, meshy thin-profile nickel-titanium*

*Muradov A.A.*

## **PECULIARITIES OF CENTRAL HEMODYNAMICS IN PUERPERANTS WITH HEPATOPULMONARY SYNDROME WHO HAD SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA AND ECLAMPSIA**

Department of Efferent Medicine and Intensive Therapy of State Institute of Postgraduate Education, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

**Aim.** To study the features of central hemodynamics in puerperants with hepatopulmonary syndrome who had severe preeclampsia and eclampsia.

**Materials and methods.** The study focused on the results of observation of 54 patients in the puerperal period who had severe preeclampsia and eclampsia along with hepatopulmonary syndrome. The control group consisted of 20 generally healthy women. Patients were divided into 3 groups according to their condition: the first group consisted of 15 (27.8%) patients with an average severity of the disease course; the second group had 22 (40,7%) puerperants with the severe course; the third group included 17 (31,5%) postpartum women with extremely severe condition.

Parameters of central hemodynamics were defined by estimate and echography

**Results.** It was found that patients with hepatopulmonary syndrome with an average severity of condition had a eukinetic mode of circulation in admission. Puerperants with a severe course had a eukinetic mode of circulation, but with a significant load on the systolic function of the left ventricle. Hypokinetic mode of circulation was observed in patients with an extremely severe course, where that condition was compensated by tachycardia, with symptoms of left ventricular systolic dysfunction and a decrease in stroke volume and cardiac output.

**Conclusion.** Treatment of puerperants with the hepatopulmonary syndrome who had severe preeclampsia and eclampsia should be performed taking into account the types of hemodynamic disorder.

**Key words:** *childbirth, preeclampsia and eclampsia, hepatopulmonary syndrome, central hemodynamics, echography*

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## **EFFICACY OF ENDOSURGICAL TREATMENT OF LIVER ECHINOCOCCOSIS**

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**Aim.** Evaluate the effectiveness of endovideosurgical method of treatment of patients with liver echinococcosis.

**Materials and methods.** The study is based on the results of diagnosis and surgical treatment of 241 patients with liver echinococcosis. Of this number, 125 (51,9%) patients were operated with the use of video laparoscopic technology and 116 (48,1%) by the traditional method. A comparative analysis of the cost of treatment of patients with primary (125) and control (116) groups operated on for liver echinococcosis has been performed.

**Results.** The duration of inpatient treatment of patients after laparoscopic echinococcectomy was 5 to 8 days and averaged  $6,1 \pm 0,7$  days. With traditional echinococcectomy, the patient stayed in the hospital for 10-14 days on average  $12,1 \pm 0,8$  days. The main condition for the use of video endosurgical technology is the presence of single, uncomplicated echinococcal cysts with a diameter of up to 10 cm located in areas of good visual inspection. At the same time, the necessary qualification of the surgeon and the specification of the equipment is a prerequisite. **Conclusion.** The use of endosurgical technology in the treatment of liver echinococcosis can improve the results of surgical treatment of liver echinococcosis. Laparoscopic echinococcectomy is a low-cost, highly effective and low-traumatic method of treating patients with liver echinococcosis.

**Key words:** *liver echinococcosis endovideosurgery, clinical and economic analysis*

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## **USE OF ELASTOGRAPHY IN KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION**

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**Aim.** To use shearing wave elastometric method in clinic and show its role in diagnosis of kidney grafts dysfunction.

**Materials and methods.** Prospective study of 30 (100%) patients which were divided into two following groups was conducted: main group – 15 (50%) – patients with dysfunction in early post-transplant period; 15 (50%) – control group which underwent diagnostic ultrasound on other pathologies as well as shearing wave elastometry (ARFI mode).

**Results.** In the main group, 30% had dysfunction (postponed and slowed function of transplant), 3,33% – toxicity of calcineurin inhibitors. 23,21% of patients had kidney pathology. During ultrasound of control group, the elastometry indicators were low and made 0,93-1,18 m/s, patients of the same group with kidney pathology (cyst and angiomyolipoma) – 3,18-3,38 m/s. In the main group, indicators depended on terms of study conduct: when doing elastometry on 2-3 days after transplant dysfunction indicators were from 2,7 to 3,8 m/s; on days 7-8 – from 1,9 to 2,14 m/s, which means they were equal with control group indicators.

**Conclusion.** In the main group, most of the patients had transplant dysfunction (postponed and slowed transplant function), less – toxicity of calcineurin inhibitors. Elastometry indicators if kidney pathology were increased in comparison with normal function, since liquid creations on density differ and wave distributes among them more quickly. In the main group, after development of transplant dysfunction these indicators were from 2,7 to 3,8 m/s, which more probably connected with increase of tissue density with swelling and inflammation of kidney transplant.

**Key words:** *shearing wave elastometry, transplant dysfunction, calcineurin inhibitor toxicity, ultrasound, dopplerography*

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## **NEW IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF CICATRICAL STRICTURES OF BILIARY DUCTS (EXPERIMENTAL STUDY)**

**Aim.** To conduct experimental and clinical research and study the indicators of free radical processes, cytokine profile on healing processes of bile duct wounds.

**Materials and methods.** Experimental study was carried out on 12 male rabbits of the Chinchilla breed at the age of one year with a mass of 1000-1200 grams. For creation of model of iatrogenic damage of bile ducts were used 3 groups of animals (rabbits) of 4 in each. In each group of animals, after laparotomy and damaging choledochitis, different interventions on iatrogenically damaged bile ducts are conducted. Further, during certain periods after operation, re-laparotomy for evaluation of wound condition and biopsy from bile duct walls for research purposes was conducted.

Morphological examination of biopsies of the bile duct wall was carried out. Morphofunctional changes in the damage zone and scar strictures, as well as a

complex biochemical study of free radical processes, the level of cytokines and markers of endothelial dysfunction were studied.

**Results.** In the case of iatrogenic damage to the bile ducts, the maturation of the connective tissue proceeds in such a way that the content of products of LPO and pro-inflammatory cytokines increases in the area of bile duct damage, which prevents the normal maturation of the connective tissue with the formation of an excess amount of hyalized collagen fibers followed by the development of a coarse rumen. Oxidative stress acts as a kind of preactivator disrupting the maturation of connective tissue, which makes possible the further response of these cells as a local increase in the concentration of pro-inflammatory cytokines and growth factors.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the pathogenetic mechanisms of development of cicatricial strictures of the bile ducts are oxidative stress and local increase in the level of pro-inflammatory cytokines, which disrupt the maturation of connective tissue.

**Key words:** *pathogenesis, bile ducts, iatrogenic trauma, cicatricial stricture*

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## **INDIRECT ELECTROCHEMICAL BLOOD OXIDATION IN PATIENTS WITH III-IV STAGES OF BREAST CANCER DURING POLYCHEMOTHERAPY COURSES**

Department of Oncology of the State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan”

**Aim.** To study the effectiveness of indirect electrochemical oxidation of blood in patients with III-IV stages of breast cancer by 0,03% sodium hypochlorite solution in the course of polychemotherapy.

**Materials and methods.** 64 patients of III-IV stages of breast cancer were monitored. The study group consisted of 32 patients who underwent indirect electrochemical oxidation of blood by 0,03% sodium hypochlorite solution during polychemotherapy courses. The control group consisted of 32 patients with similar stages of breast cancer without sodium hypochlorite solution.

Clinical, biochemical and some integral markers of endogenous intoxication were studied before and after chemotherapy, as well as after detoxification by 0,03% sodium hypochlorite solution.

**Results.** The most pronounced clinical symptoms of endogenous intoxication are weakness, decrease of appetite, and rapid fatigue during physical and emotional stress. Biochemical markers of intoxication - total protein - corresponds to II degree of intoxication, total bilirubin - I degree of intoxication, indicators of MSM and leukocyte intoxication index (LII) – at the level of I degree, indicators of malondialdehyde and paramecium test are within the norm. After the introduction of chemopreparations, these figures increase, but correspond to the above degrees of intoxication. After indirect electrochemical oxidation of the blood by 0,03% sodium hypochlorite solution, the total protein slightly decreases, the total bilirubin, MSM and LII are normalized.



**Conclusion.** Indirect electrochemical oxidation of blood by 0,03% sodium hypochlorite solution is an effective method of detoxification in patients with III-IV stages of breast cancer in the course of chemotherapy. Procedure is not accompanied by the development of formidable complications.

**Key words:** *breast cancer, endogenous intoxication, indirect electrochemical oxidation of blood, sodium hypochlorite*

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### **SOME INDICATORS OF FRACTAL ANALYSIS HEART RATE VARIABILITY AS PREDICTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA AND ECLAMPSIA**

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**Aim.** To determine risk factors of eclampsia development on the basis of fractal estimation of heart rate variability and vegetative balance index.

**Materials and methods.** Were analyzed the results of fractal evaluation and spectral analysis of variation of cardiointervals in 90 women, divided into 4 groups: group 1 – 20 (22,2%) healthy non-pregnant women (HNPW); group 2 – 10 (11,1%) women with physiological course of pregnancy (PCP); group 3 – 35 (38,8%) of pregnant women with severe preeclampsia (SPE); Group 4-25 (27,7%) with eclampsia (EC). To determine the fractal estimation and spectral power registration of R-R intervals we recorded the ECG of patient during 10 minutes. Electrodes superimposed according to the scheme of the first standard lead.

**Results.** In pregnant women with SPE in the 3rd trimester was revealed a significant difference in spectral power and fractal evaluation, compared with HNPW and PCP: in the R-R interval there was a decrease on 23,3% ( $P < 0,001$ ) and a downward trend on 7,4%; for  $\sigma_{RR}$  – a decrease on 56,6% ( $P < 0,001$ ) and 39,43% ( $P < 0,05$ ); in terms of  $\beta$  - a decrease of 42,3% ( $P < 0,01$ ) and 37,8% ( $P < 0,05$ ), respectively; the vegetative balance index was significantly increased on 230,4% ( $P < 0,001$ ) and 176,6% ( $P < 0,001$ ). In pregnant with EC the analysis of spectr power and fractal evaluation showed significant shifts in all parameters, which indicates a significant autonomic imbalance with a pronounced predominance of sympathicotonia, violation of extracardial regulation, metabolism and endothelial dysfunction, more pronounced than in patients of 3 group with SPE.

**Conclusion.** Manifest violations of the integration of system connections  $\beta$ , forming extracardial regulation by Central nervous system, vegetative balance index and deviations from the normal regulation of rhythm variability towards low

( $\sigma_{RR} < N$ ) or high ( $\sigma_{RR} > N$ ) values can be considered as predictors of eclampsia development, as well as used to predict, determine the severity and effectiveness of SPE and EC therapy.

**Key words:** *pregnancy, preeclampsia, eclampsia, spectral analysis, fractal evaluation*

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## **RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT OF ENDO-PERIO LESIONS USING OF CONE-BEAM COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY**

Department of Therapeutic Dentistry of the Tajik State Medical University after Avicenna

**Aim.** Evaluation of efficiency of the use of cone-beam computerized tomography in examination and treatment patient with endo-perio lesions.

**Materials and methods.** As a material of the study has served the examination and treatment of 26 patients with endo-perio lesions (13 man and 13 woman) at the age from 30 to 50, the treatment plan of who provided the teeth saving principle. With the aim of planning and improvement of endo-perio treatment among examined patients, the x-ray diagnostic algorithms using cone-beam computerized tomography system (3D KT – «Morita» company, Japan) and digital orthopantomography were used.

**Results.** When using cone-beam computerized tomography, endo-perio lesions with change furcation zone meet much more often, than their visualizations on aiming and digital orthopantomographic pictures.

**Conclusion.** When scheduling the package plan of the treatment patient with endo-perio lesions necessary obligatory undertaking computer tomograph and using of identical parodontology instrument, corresponding to location of furcation area of the lesions.

**Key words:** *endodontic, periodontal, cone-beam computerized tomography, teeth, furcation, orthopantomogram*

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## **CHRONIC PHARINGITIS AND ALLERGY**

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**Aim.** To identify the allergy role in occurrence of chronic pharyngitis.

**Materials and methods.** The study involved 100 patients with chronic pharyngitis. At the same time, a positive allergic anamnesis, eosinophilia, or lymphocytosis in the blood, a state of neurovascular reactivity (resistance of capillaries, hydrophilic dermographism, cerebral heart reflexes) was taken into account. Patients were divided into 3 groups: group 1 – 59 patients with allergic

pharyngitis; group 2 – 35 patients who excluded allergic diseases in their histories, however, some allergy tests were positive; group 3 – 6 patients with non-allergic form of pharyngitis.

**Results.** All positive allergy tests were observed in group 1. The corresponding clinical picture was present which demonstrated swollen tongue and anterior and posterior archs, cyanotic shade of the mucosa, hypertrophic phenomena of the posterior pharyngeal wall. None of the patient had a normal indicator of nervous and vascular reaction.

Pharyngitis on weak allergic background (some tests were positive) which clinically wasn't expressed was observed in group 2. Catarrhal form wasn't observed. Hypertrophic pharyngitis observed in 20 patients. Patients in group 2 had twice less pathologic reactions during study of dermographism and cardiac and cerebral reflexes compared with patients with allergic pharyngitis.

Group 3 had negative allergy tests. 2 patients had hypertrophic pharyngitis and 1 had only separate granules on back wall of pharynx, 1 had both lateral ridges expressed. Nervous and vascular reactivity was normal.

**Conclusion.** Allergic pharyngitis is found in 59%. In the etiology of allergic pharyngitis, in most cases bacterial allergens take place. Nervous and vascular reactivity has been disturbed in one way or another in all of our patients with allergic pharyngitis.

**Key words:** *pharyngitis, allergy, eosinophilia, dermographism*

*Unusova S., Kamilova M.*

## **FEATURES OF UTERI FETUS PLACENTAL BLOODSTREAM HEMODYNAMIC AND ESTRIOL LEVEL CHANGES IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH UTERI SCAR DEPENDING ON PLACENTATION**

Tajik Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology Ministry of Health of the Republic of Tajikistan

**Aim.** To study the features of uteri fetus placental hemodynamic and estriol level changes in pregnant woman with uteri scar depending on placentation.

**Materials and methods.** 38 women with uteri scar in 3-d trimester of pregnancy, among which 24 – with placenta localization in area of scar and 14 with placenta location in the back and bottom of uteri walls were studied. The evaluation of uteri fetus placental hemodynamics and diagnostics were carried out with Doppler. The levels of estriol in plasma were evaluated with immune and ferment analysis.

**Results.** In patients with placenta localization in front wall which covers post-operational scar, the trustworthy increase of Doppler parameters in all vessels was observed as well as frequency of sub-compensated forms of placental insufficiency was more than 2 times than the frequency of compensated placental insufficiency and the level of estriol was decreasing when bloodstream was damaged and fetus development delay syndrome was diagnosed.

**Conclusion.** Pregnancy and prenatal development of fetus in women with operated uterus depends on placenta localization which determines the development of differentiated approach to pregnant women with scar on uterus.

**Key words:** *uteri scar, Doppler, estriol, placental insufficiency, placenta location*

## CASE FROM PRACTICE

**Rakhmonov R.A., Isokova M.J., Madaminova T.V., Ganieva M.T.**

### **MARINESCU-SJOGREN SYNDROME CASE**

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This article describes a case of a single family of orphan diseases of the nervous system – Marinescu-Sjogren cerebrospinal ataxia. A complex clinical neurological and instrumental examination of patients, as well as the differential diagnosis between similar pathologies was conducted. The diagnosis was based on symptoms such as the presence of coarse cerebellar symptoms, neurodevelopmental disability, congenital cataract, MRI, and a characteristic pattern of autosomal recessive mode of inheritance of the disease.

**Key words:** *Marinescu-Sjogren cerebrospinal ataxia, the nervous system, an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance*

## REVIEWS

**<sup>1</sup>Abduloev J.A., <sup>2</sup>Majitov D.E., <sup>2</sup>Sayfudinov Sh.Sh., <sup>2</sup>Bilolov M.K.**

### **PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF POST-OPERATIVE PNEUMONIA IN ADVANCED ABDOMINAL SURGERY**

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Postoperative pneumonia is severe and serious non-specific complication of urgent operative interference on abdominal cavity organs and for its diagnostics a complex approach is required. Important attention has to be paid to prevention and treatment of this disease in surgical patients. Treatment of patients with postoperative pneumonia is a serious and difficult task. Treatment of patients requires close cooperation of surgeons, pulmonologists, intensivists, as well as clinical microbiologists. With the aim of prevention of development of postoperative pneumonia, certain prevention steps from the moment of patient receipt in hospital and continuing in postoperative period is required.

**Key words:** *postoperative pneumonia, prevention, diagnosis, treatment*

**Aliyev A.V.**

### **PATIENT DEVIATION FROM TREATMENT AND EFFECTIVENESS OF CHEMOTHERAPY**

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Evasion of treatment of patients is an urgent problem for many branches of medicine. Failure to comply with the prescribed treatment and the need to increase the motivation to treatment noted by many authors in patients with hypertension, pulmonary patients in psychiatry, in patients with diabetes; diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, epilepsy, HIV infection, leprosy and others.

In TB, this problem came after widespread deployment of active TB facilities and the introduction of first collapsotherapy then – TB chemotherapy.

*Key words: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, treatment deviations, effectiveness of chemotherapy*

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## **CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF HEMOSTASIS WITH MASSIVE BLEEDING**

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In this review, the author analyzed sources of literature on the subject of changes in the hemostasis system with massive bleeding, based on the analysis, the author concluded that the disorder in the hemostatic system, especially associated with the DIC syndrome, plays an important role in increasing bleeding, increasing blood loss and progression the severity of the patient's condition. At achievement of final and stable hemostasis and minimization of cases of recurrent bleeding in patients with acute massive and heavy bleeding, an important role should be assigned to correction of homeostatic disorders, primarily disorders in the system of hemostasis and systemic hemodynamics.

*Key words: hemostasis, gastrointestinal bleeding, disorders, massive death, saline solution s, FFP*