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### **POSTOPERATIVE PNEUMONIA IN PATIENTS OF ELDERLY AND OLD AGE WITH OBTURATION CHOLECYSTITIS**

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**Aim.** The study was to reduce the incidence of postoperative pneumonia in patients operated on for acute obstructive cholecystitis.

**Materials and methods.** The results of complex diagnosis and treatment of 116 operated patients for acute obstructive cholecystitis, which were divided into 2 groups, were analyzed. The main group consisted of 70 (60,4%) patients who underwent microcholecystostomy under the ultrasound control at the first stage. In the comparison group, 46 (39,6%) patients were included, in this group, retrograde endoscopic papillosphincterotomy with lithoextraction, nasobiliary drainage and gastric probing were performed in the first stage.

**Results.** For the prevention of postoperative pneumonia, stage treatment was used in two versions. In the first variant, microcholecystostomy was performed at the initial stage after resolution of acute obstructive cholecystitis, at the second stage laparoscopic (n = 26) and traditional cholecystectomy (n = 20) was performed. In the second variant, papillosphincterotomy with nasobiliary drainage was performed as the first stage of the operation, later, in a delayed manner, radical intervention was performed.

Of the 116 patients with acute obstructive cholecystitis in the early postoperative period, postoperative pneumonia was observed in 42 cases, in the development of which important is the underestimation of concomitant diseases before surgery and postoperative factors: chronic lung and heart diseases, increased intra-abdominal pressure.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the trigger mechanism for the emergence of postoperative pneumonia in patients with acute obstructive cholecystitis is the presence of concomitant diseases of the respiratory and cardiac system, increased intra-abdominal pressure and prolonged nasogastric drainage.

**Key words:** *obstructive cholecystitis, elderly and senile age, postoperative pneumonia*

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### **FEATURES OF PRE-, INTRA-, AND POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD IN PATIENTS AFTER ORGAN-PRESERVING SURGERY FOR MYOMA OF THE UTERY**

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**Aim.** To study the frequency and influence of the most significant extragenital pathology for preoperative preparation in patients of reproductive and perimenopausal age with uterine myoma prepared for organ-saving operations, as well as the peculiarities of intraoperative (duration of operation, volume of blood loss) and postoperative period. **Materials and methods.** The statistical analysis included 33 patients with uterine fibroids and insisting on organ-preserving surgical treatment at the age of 22 to 47 years who underwent examination and treatment in the gynecological department of the Tajik Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics of Gynecology and Perinatology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Results.** Study of the premorbid background of patients indicated various disorders of the menstrual cycle in (24/96,0% and 4/50%) patients. While in the first group there was a violation in the 5/62,5% there was a violation in the form of acyclic bleeding. In this regard, the somatic status of the examined women's was characterized by a high incidence of anemia in 12/48% and 4/50% more mild anemia.

Severe anemia in 3/12% patients the main group was an indication of blood transfusion. Varicose veins of limb and pelvic in 9,3 times more detects in patients second group in 1/4% and 3/37,5%. Arterial hypertension and its complications were in both group (3/12%, 6/75,5%) while in the comparison group more often in 6,3 time.

**Conclusion.** This article analyzes the frequency of extragenital diseases, the most significant for preparation for routine surgical treatment of patients with uterine myoma, as well as the features of the intraoperative course (duration of operation, blood loss volume) and postoperative period, depending on the access used for laparotomy. It is established that the course of the intraoperative period does not depend on the access chosen for laparotomy, but the amount of blood loss is affected by the adhesion process in the small pelvis, the presence of varicose veins of the pelvis and the location of the myomatous node in the neck region, which makes it difficult to perform the manipulation. Preoperative stay of patients of the I group in 2,3 times and in 1,2 in II group was longer, than the postoperative period. This circumstance is associated with the need to use additional methods of examination and correction of the revealed extragenital pathology.

**Key words:** *conservative myomectomy, reproductive age, variable age, minilaparotomy, extragenital diseases*

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**SANITARY ENLIGHTENMENT AS THE MOST IMPORTANT DETERMINANT OF THE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND BEHAVIOR OF YOUTH IN TAJIKISTAN**

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**Aim.** To gauge characteristics of reproductive health and behavior of rural youth in the country.

**Materials and methods.** A Sociological survey data was used via employment of a specially designed questionnaire. In total 600 young people, male and female sex aged 16 to 30, living in 6 districts of the republicansubordination, belonging to different layers of civil society, levels of education, employment and marital status were covered by this study. The study used social and hygienic methods, including a method of expert evaluation.

**Results.** The problem of reproductive health, which has a multifaceted character, is considered amongst rural youth in the districts of republican subordination in Tajikistan. Reproductive health is essential for the reproduction of the population and ensuring well-being in the country. The respondents indicated the experience of sexual life, received before marriage, in 14,7% of cases, excluding school students who did not answered the corresponding questions, one in five girls registered gynecological diseases, including growth rate of sexually transmitted diseases: syphilis 2 times, gonorrhea - 3 times. Low level of awareness on the safe contraception. There is a need to enhance awareness on abovementioned issues within the educational institutions and the constant attention to the issues of sexual education and the correction of implemented programs aimed at increasing the level of reproductive health are highlighted.

**Conclusion.** Despite the growing interest in the problem, most aspects of reproductive health care remain unexplored, which adversely affects the health of adolescents and student youth. The low motivation of the country's youth to preserve their reproductive health, as well as the need to improve the propaganda of healthy lifestyles, the quality of education of students in general education schools, and students of higher and secondary special educational institutions is established. The solution of this problem is connected with the implementation of active preventive measures, their constant monitoring, evaluation and correction of reproductive behavior of young people.

**Key words:** *Reproductive health, behavior, youth, rural health, health characteristics, lifestyle*

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### **SIGNIFICANCE OF AUDIT OF CRITICAL CASES IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS EDUCATION IN DELIVERY HOMES OF TAJIKISTAN**

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**Aim.** To estimate the using near-miss in improving the specialist's knowledge in management of patients with obstetric bleedings and severe preeclampsia.

**Materials and methods.** The tests, which consist from 20 questions - standard management of patients with obstetric bleedings and severe preeclampsia. 30 obstetricians (1-st group) from delivery home in which near-miss is a constant practice and 30 obstetricians (2-nd group) from delivery homes, where are using old system clinical analyses of preeclampsia and bleeding severe complications were examined.

**Results.** The test results comparison of 1-st and 2-nd groups specialists shows, that obstetricians, taking part in near-miss had higher level knowledge's of standards in management of patients with obstetric bleedings and severe preeclampsia.

**Conclusion.** The using in practice near-miss improve knowledge's of standards of management of patients with obstetric bleedings and severe preeclampsia and is the important part of system continuous education in hospitals.

**Key words:** *near-miss, obstetric bleedings, severe preeclampsia, system continuous education*

*Ikromov M.K.*

## **EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEMPORARY LIGATION OF THE EXTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY DURING SURGICAL TREATMENT OF JUVENILE ANGIOFIBROMA OF THE SKULL BASE**

National Medical Center «Shifobahsh» of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan

**Aim.** Optimization of the surgical treatment of juvenile angiofibroma of the skull base by developing low-cost methods in conditions of limited resources.

**Material and methods.** In the Otorhinolaryngology Clinic of the National Medical Center "Shifobahsh", we operated 65 patients with a common form of juvenile angiofibroma of the skull base .

Depending on the choice of tactics for surgical intervention, the patients were divided into two groups: The main group (32 patients) were those patients who had the tumor removed with the temporary ligation of the external carotid artery (ECA) on the affected side and the control group (33 patients) patients surgical intervention which was carried out without temporary ligation of the ECA (in the traditional way).

**Results.** The results of the study showed that intraoperative bleeding was noted about 3 times less in the patients of the main group who had been operated with preliminary temporal ligation of the external carotid artery than in the control group. This contributed to the fact that the review of the operating field improved, and it became possible to more radically remove all the spurs of the tumor. Also, the duration of the operation and the patient days of hospital stay decreased.

**Conclusion.** Based on the results obtained, it can be considered that the temporary ligation of the ECA on the side of the lesion in the surgical treatment of juvenile angiofibroma of the skull base is the optimal and low-cost method in regions with limited economic resources. The proposed method can be

recommended for juvenile angiofibroma of the skull based egree according to U. Fish classification.

**Key words:** *angiofibroma, surgical treatment, limited resources, base of skull, ligation, carotid artery*

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### **STUDYING OF ACTIVITY ALIMENTARY BY CHILD WITH LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA SHARP FLOW**

National Medical Center «Shifobahsh» of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan

**Aim.** To define an arrangement and periodicity of damages of gastro enteric system at patients at sharp lymphoblast leukemia and the prevention of various pathological conditions.

**Materials and methods.** For achievement of an object in view we had been studied stories of illnesses 74 children (35 girls and 39 boys) at the age from 1 till 15 years sick sharp lymphoblast leukemia, were on treatment in hematology branch NMTS RT during the period from January, 2015 till November, 2016 (the basic group). Therapy spent under report ALL-MB-2008.

**Results.** Presence of complaints on абдоминальные pains can be connect with initial of bodies of a belly cavity. At receipt at all children with sharp lymphoblast leukemia according to ultrasonic the increase in the sizes of a liver (in the front back size on the average on 1/3). At 93,4 % - increase in value of the sum of the linear sizes of a pancreas on an empty stomach on the average more, than in 2 times ( $p < 0,05$ ) has been noted. Changes of the sizes of a liver connected with leukemic infiltration, and changes of the sizes and pancreas structure can have jet character.

**Conclusion.** Defeat the gastrointestinal tract in children and adolescents with ALL are more due to prolonged use of high doses of glucocorticoids. The highest frequency of gastrointestinal lesions that observed during remission induction therapy of ALL and less pronounced in a period of consolidation. In the treatment of children with ALL should be consider risk factors for complications from the gastrointestinal tract. To reduce the risk of complications associated with the treatment of ALL, recommends a secondary prevention of gastrointestinal lesions.

**Key words:** *children, teenagers, lymphoblastic leukemia in children, a gastro enteric path, risk factors*

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### **CLINICAL FLOW AND DRUG STABILITY OF TB MICROBACTERIA IN PATIENTS WITH COMBINED TB/HIV-INFECTIONS**

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**Aim.** To study clinical flow and drug stability of TB microbacteria in children and grown-up patients with combined TB/HIV infection.

**Materials and methods.** 786 ambulatory cards according to form 25/y of HIV infected individuals were analyzed, out of which 509 (64,8%) were children, 277 were grown-ups (35,2%), who were on dispensary registration at the Centers for HIV Prevention and Prevention. All questionnaires were filled out with questionnaires for studying the social status. There were 60 men (72,3%), women - 23 (27,7%). The clinical structure, prevalence and degree of allocation of mycobacteria of tuberculosis, as well as their resistance to anti-tuberculosis drugs were studied

**Results.** Out of the total number of 83 patients with TB and HIV co-infection, the vast majority of patients are men - 60 (72,3%), 23 (27,7%) are women. There is a high proportion of children (56,6%) who contracted a double infection. Among adults between 18 and 39 years of age, 35% were persons with co-infection with TB / HIV. A high index of infiltrative tuberculosis (39,8%), pulmonary tissue destruction (74%) in patients with co-infection was determined. In 61,1% of cases, the bacteriostigens had the drug resistance of the mycobacterium tuberculosis: two main anti-tuberculosis drugs – 44,4%, 16,7% - with broad drug resistance to anti-tuberculosis drugs of the first and second rows.

**Conclusion.** The combination of tuberculosis and HIV infection is most often affected by males. There is a high percentage of generalized forms of tuberculosis with complications, which indicates a late diagnosis of tuberculosis among HIV-infected patients.

**Key words:** *tuberculosis and HIV, bacterial excretion, multiple and broad drug resistance*

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## **EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE OPERATION OF THE AMBULANCE SERVICE AS PART OF INTEGRATED HOSPITALS**

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**Aim.** The study and assessment of the effectiveness and performance of the ambulance service as part of joint hospitals by the example of the Dushanbe City Clinical Emergency Hospital (DCCEH) and the State Institution "Medical Complex Istiklol".

**Materials and methods.** The domestic and foreign literature, archival materials on the functioning of various models of the organization of the Clinical Emergency Medical Care (CEMC) service in different countries of the world, materials (reports on activities) of the administration of the State Clinical Hospital of the CEMC and the "Istiqlol Medical Complex" were studied.

**Results.** It is established that the functioning of the ambulance service in the multi-profile hospitals adversely affects the qualitative and quantitative indicators of emergency medical care.

**Conclusion.** The operation of the ambulance service in the structure of multi-purpose hospitals is not effective.

**Key words:** ambulance service, emergency medical care center

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## INFLUENCE OF ANTIOXIDANTS ON PEROXIDATION OF LIPIDES IN PATIENTS WITH COMPLICATED FORMS OF DIABETIC FOOT SYNDROME

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**Aim.** To study the influence of antioxidants in the treatment of the syndrome of endogenous intoxication in patients with complicated forms of the diabetic foot syndrome.

**Materials and methods.** This study is based on the results of clinical observation and treatment of 100 patients with complicated forms of DFS hospitalized in the Endocrine and Purulent-septic Surgery Center, deployed on the basis of the Surgical Department of the State Medical Center of the State Medical Center No. 3 in Dushanbe. Among them, there were 65 men (54,1%), women - 55 (45,8%). The age of patients ranged from 30 to 65 years. Type, severity of the course and stage of diabetes were determined according to the WHO classification (1985). 1-type diabetes was detected in 9 (7,5%), type 2 diabetes in 111 (92,5%). The duration of the diabetes was 1 to 15 years, with a large proportion of patients with a diabetic history of 6 to 15 years - 78 (85,6%). The level of hyperglycemia at admission was an average of 15,9 mmol / l with a glucosuria of up to 4%. In the period up to 14 days from the onset of the disease, 21 patients entered the inpatient department, and more than 14 days - 79. The clinical efficacy of antioxidants was evaluated in patients receiving mexidol and actovegin (n=55) and conventional treatment (n=55).

**Results.** The results of the study showed that in patients with complicated forms of the diabetic foot syndrome, a critical increase in the content of lipid peroxidation products in the blood plasma is observed-MDA  $6,3 \pm 1,25$ , DK  $0,92 \pm 0,14$ , SOD  $11,4 \pm 0,2$  and with the prevalent purulent-septic processes MDA -  $7,82 \pm 0,92$ , DK -  $1,24 \pm 0,05$  and decrease in the activity of SOD to  $10,1 \pm 0,2$ . In the control group, the MDA content in blood plasma was  $5,9 \pm 1,23$   $\mu\text{m} / \text{ml}$ , DK -  $0,90 \pm 0,32$  and SOD up to  $10,1 \pm 0,2$   $\mu\text{m} / \text{ml}$ . These rates before treatment were significantly higher in patients of the main group with complicated forms of diabetic foot syndrome. This indicates one of the reasons for the rapid development and spread of the purulent-septic process under the action of LPO products.

**Conclusion.** Thus, according to the results of our research on the processes of free radical oxidation in patients with complicated forms of the diabetic foot syndrome, the presence of oxidative stress is revealed, as evidenced by the increase in the final product of POL-MDA. With the progression of the pathological process and the activation of LPO in the blood, there is an excessive amount of products of disturbed metabolism, intermediate and final products of LPO that have a toxic effect, which leads to damage and cell death. But the most significant cause may be the developing antioxidant insufficiency, which confirms the positive effect of antioxidants, in the application of which oxidative stress is not formed.

**Key words:** *diabetic foot syndrome, lipid peroxidation, antioxidant defense, oxidative stress*

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## **VOICE RESTORATION IN FUNCTIONAL DYSPHONIA IN PATIENTS WITH NEUROTIC CONDITIONS**

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Hearing, Voice and Speech Rehabilitation

**Aim.** To study unclear questions of the pathogenesis of functional dysphonia in patients with neurotic states.

**Materials and methods.** For 3 years, 22 people participated in the research, who applied to the Otorhinolaryngology Clinic and the Republican Center of Hearing, Speech and Speech of the NMC of the RT with functional and other speech disorders for phonorestitution therapy.

All patients underwent general clinical examination and ENT examination. The treatment was carried out according to a specially developed method, including phonopedic therapy, functional training, orthophonic exercises. Evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment was conducted according to clinical observation.

**Results.** When collecting an anamnesis, it was found out that most patients had voice-talking professions. The trigger mechanism in the development of dysphonia was catarrhal diseases, voice overload, negative emotions. Complaints of patients were hoarseness or aphonia, fast-onset voice fatigue, tension of the neck muscles at the time of speech, in some patients breathing was insufficient, both during phonation and at rest.

The majority of patients had mental disorders in the form of neurotic disorders. These patients were given a consultation of a psychiatrist, and they received appropriate treatment.

As a result of complex restorative therapy, full recovery of voice was observed in 81% of patients, in 18% mobility of vocal folds was restored, but hoarseness was observed. 1 patient had no results due to non-compliance with the prescriptions of the doctor.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the treatment of this nosology should be comprehensive, with the mandatory participation of a psychiatrist.



*Key words: disphonia, paresis, paralysis, larynx*

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## **RATIONAL SURGICAL TACTICS IN CHOOSING THE LEVEL OF AMPUTATION IN PATIENTS WITH COMPLICATED FORMS OF THE DIABETIC FOOT SYNDROME**

Department of General Surgery No. 2 of the Tajik State Medical University named after Abuali ibni Sino

**Aim.** Improving the results of surgical treatment for complicated forms of diabetic foot syndrome.

**Materials and methods.** The basis of this study is the results of clinical observation and treatment of 79 patients with complicated forms of SDS (diabetic foot of IV-V stage according to Wagner) hospitalized in the Center for Endocrine and Purulent-septic Surgery, deployed on the basis of the surgical department of the State Institution of HMTС №3. Among them, men were 51 (64.5%), women – 28 (35.5%). The age of patients ranged from 30 to 70 years. Type, severity of the course and stage of diabetes were determined according to the WHO classification (1985). Type 1 diabetes was detected in 2 (2.5%), type 2 diabetes in 77 (97.5%).

**Results.** Against the backdrop of complex treatment for the purpose of distalization of the level of amputation and preservation of the support function of the foot with the preserved main blood flow, two-stage operative tactics were used in 42 patients, at the first stage a transmetatarsal amputation was performed, which was subsequently complicated by necrosis of the left skin-fascial flaps, necrotic masses and the appearance of healthy granulations, plastic replacement of defects with a free, perforated, full-layer skin graft was performed. With preserved main blood flow on the lower limb, confirmed by the data of ultrasound dopplerography, amputation at the level of the upper third of the shank with dissection of the stump and excision of all tendons was performed in 12 patients with a widespread and progressive purulent necrotic lesion of the foot with the transition to the shin. At the same time, necrectomy was performed simultaneously and intradermally along the edges of the wound, retracting 1.5-2 cm proximally, and Kirschner's two spokes were held. The free ends of both spokes were brought together and fixed with a ligature so that there was no tension of the edges of the dissected stump of the shank. After cleansing the stump wound from necrosis, elimination of signs of inflammation and the appearance of granulation, the stump was formed with active-flow drainage and irrigation with decassane solution.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the use of angiography, determining the patency of the vessels on the lower extremities, both highly informative and the method of investigation makes it possible to assess the nature, level and extent of lesion of the main arteries of the lower extremities. This, in turn, helps determine the optimal level of amputation and reduce the frequency of re-meditation. The main point in the treatment of patients with PFD is the correct choice of the level of amputation, in which it is necessary to adhere to a functionally gentle tactic with the preservation of the knee joint with the prospect of subsequent prosthetics, which

helps prevent the development of relapses of VDS and improve the quality of life of patients.

**Key words:** *diabetes mellitus, diabetic foot syndrome, amputation, purulent complications*

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## **STRUCTURE OF DYSHORMONAL DISEASES OF THE MAMMARY GLANDS WITH HYPERPLASTIC PROCESSES OF THE SMALL PELVIS**

Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics of Gynecology and Perinatology, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan

**Aim.** To study the frequency and structure of dyshormonal diseases of the mammary glands (DDMG) with uterine myoma (UM) and benign ovarian neoplasms (BON) in patients of different age groups.

**Materials and methods.** Research 49 women with benign ovarian neoplasms and 33 patients with isolated uterine myoma examined and treated in the gynecological department of the Tajik Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Perinatology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Tajikistan were examined to perform the tasks. The study included patients of reproductive and perimenopausal age.

**Results.** Examination of mammary glands allowed to reveal a different form of mastopathy in 22 / 45,9% of patients from the day and in patients with UM in 7 / 17,1%, with diffuse forms of fibrocystic mastopathy prevailing in the groups, in particular with a predominance of the cystic component (10 / 20,1 ± 5,7%) in the group with the BON and with the predominance of the fibrous component (3 / 7,3 ± 1,1%) in the UM group. The incidence of focal forms of mastopathy in the groups did not have significant differences – 1 / 2,0 ± 2,0% and 1 / 2,4 ± 0,4%. Breast cysts with BON are set 4 times more often than with UM.

**Conclusion.** Undoubtedly, the connection between the functional state of the genital organs and the mammary glands makes it necessary to include additional diagnostic measures to reveal the pathology of the mammary glands, allowing timely initiation of preventive and therapeutic measures of background processes, into the scheme of examination of patients with BON and UM. The simplest publicly available method of primary diagnosis of breast pathology, which does not require any material inputs, is COG – a clinical examination of the breast, including palpation of the gland and regional lymph nodes.

**Key words:** *benign neoplasms of ovaries, dyshormonal diseases of mammary glands, mastopathy, uterine myoma*

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## **CONTEMPORARY METHOD OF SAFE ABORTION**

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**Aim.** Estimation of effectiveness and safety of the use of drug abortion in 1 the term of pregnancy with the use of preparation of emiparesis.

**Materials and methods.** Is carried out the retrospective analysis 150 of the pregnant women, by the oral application of emiparesis and mizoprostola during the drug abortion.

**Results.** On the base of the center of health №5 g. Khudzhand we have carried out 150 drug abortions with the application of preparation of emiparesis , which is used only in the medical establishments. The average age of those surveyed comprised 25-30 years. The termination of pregnancy was carried out on sotsionalnomu factor 5,8%, at will woman -35,4% and from the medical indications – 58,8% of the cases. On the basis this is revealed the effectiveness of the diagram of application in the following order: to 1000mg-37,34%, to 800mg-25,4%, to 600 mg -11,86%, to 400 mg-13,7%, to 200mg -11,7%. Drug abortion occurred on 2-1 days in 10 (5 %) women, to 3-y day – u 140 (91,5 %) with rejection and expulsion of fertile egg, bloody discharges with the clusters from the sexual ways, which during the first three days were more intensive than with the usual menses. Emptying of womb by confirmed trans-vaginal ultrasonic scanning on the 14th day after abortion.

**Conclusion.** Drug abortion among the women, who desire to interrupt pregnancy, is effective method, reaching 98%. Independent of the mode of reception of preparations. Drug abortion must be recommended to women to the 9th of the weeks of pregnancy only under the conditions of therapeutic establishment after inspection on the protocol under the control of the doctor of obstetrician- gynecologist.

**Key words:** *the health of woman, abortion, interruption, emiparesis , emiparesis, medikamentozy*

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## **ASSESSMENT OF THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF KIDNEYS IN ACUTE INJURY IN CHILDREN**

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**Aim.** To study the functional state of the kidneys in acute injury in children.

**Materials and methods.** The results of 144 patients study with acute renal damage injury from 3 to 16 years are analyzed. Depending from the form and cause of acute kidney injury (AKI), patients were divided into 3 groups: prerenal - 90, renal – 34 and postrenal – 20 patients.

Conducted the evaluation of clinical and laboratory parameters of the functional state of kidneys by computational methods of evaluation of the urinary system: glomerular filtration (GFR, ml/min), tubular reabsorption (TR, %), osmotic

concentration (U<sub>osm</sub>, mOsm/kg), osmolar pressure (U<sub>osm</sub>, kPa), concentration coefficient (CC, conventional units) and also qualitative methods of research - a test for concentration according to Zimnitskiy.

**Results.** Analysis of the criteria of AKI during admission, taking into account the time of development of the pathology showed, that of 144 patients with AKI in stage 1 (Risk) were only 24 (16,7%) patients, in stage 2 (Injury) - 54 (37,6%), in stage 3 (Failure) - 66 (45,8%), which required a differentiated management tactics of these patients, depending from the degree of renal dysfunction and the severity of clinical manifestations of disease due to development of organ complications.

**Conclusion.** The impairment of renal function in AKI in children depends from the severity and stage of pathology, etiologic factor and concomitant background pathology.

**Key words:** *children, acute kidney injury, functional state of kidneys*

**Rajabova S.G.**

## **MODERN WAYS FOR THE TREATMENT DISSEMINATED BREAST CANCER WITH METASTASIS IN BONES WITH USING BYSPHOSPHONATES**

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**Aim.** That use of bisphosphonates in breast cancer patients with bone metastases for removal of metastatic symptoms. Prevention of bone fractures, as well as improving the quality of life and improve treatment outcomes.

**Materials and methods.** In terms of the Republican oncological scientific center conducted retrospective 49 and prospective 46 a study of 95 medical records of patients with histological unified diagnosis of breast cancer with bone metastases during the period from 2004 to 2014.

**Results.** When comparing the results of treatment in the studied groups after carrying out the appropriate treatment in the main group was noted following treatment scheme 12 months lived 69,5% of patients, 12-36 months 17,4%, 36 months and more 13,1% of patients, respectively. In the control group were observed the following pattern survival 12 months lived 89,3%, up to 36 months, and 8,7% over 36 months 2% respectively.

**Conclusion.** The use of bisphosphonates in palliative treatment of patients with breast cancer with bone metastases optimize the treatment of this category of patients and improve long-term outcomes.

**Key words:** *DBC, metastasis in bones, bisphosphonates, quality of life*

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## **TRENDS OF BREAST CANCER IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN (MORBIDITY, MORTALITY)**

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**Aim.** To study morbidity and mortality rates from breast cancer in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period from 2006 to 2016.

**Materials and methods.** The research is based on a retrospective analysis of the statistical data of the organizational and methodological department of the Russian Cancer Center and the Republican Center for Medical Statistics and Information of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan on morbidity and mortality from breast cancer in 4007 women in the period from 2006 to 2016.

**Results.** The incidence of breast cancer among the female population of the republic was 11,1-11,2 per 100 000, the death rate from breast cancer per 100 000 female population was 4,9. The peak incidence of BC is at the age of 45-54 years (32,9%).

**Conclusion.** The incidence of breast cancer in the Republic of Tajikistan is increasing from year to year and ranks first among other malignant tumors of the female population. The annual increase in the incidence of breast cancer is 1,07%. In recent years, there has been a trend towards a decrease in mortality from this pathology.

**Key words:** *breast cancer, morbidity, mortality*

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## **PECULIARITIES OF REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN WITH ICP WITH EPILOPTIC PERSONALITIES**

Department of Neurology and the Fundamentals of Medical Genetics of the Avicenna Tajik State Medical Univers

**Aim.** To study the clinic and EEG characteristics of epileptic seizures in children with cerebral palsy and correction of anticonvulsant therapy in complex rehabilitation of patients.

**Materials and methods.** A total 94 children with cerebral palsy with epileptic seizures were examined in the child neurology department GNMC RT on the basis of Department of neurology and the fundamentals of medical genetics of ATSMU. The average age composed from 2 to 14 years.

**Results.** According to the forms CP children were disturbed in to 5 forms: double hemiplegia- 16 (17%) children, 26 (27,7%) with spastic depligia, 18 (19,1%) with emiparesis form, 8 (8,5%) atonic-astatic form, 9 (9,6%) with hyperkinetic forms and 17 (18,1%) children with mixed forms.

At examination in patients were observed different type of epileptic seizures: big generalized epileptic tonic-clonic seizures in 29 (31%) patients, big generalized atonical seizures 9 (9,6%) in patients, focal Jekson seizures in 18 (19,1%), myoclonic seizures in 11 (12%), absence in 9 (9,6%) and in 6 children (6,4%) we observed mixed epileptic seizures. 12 patients (12,8%) had in anamnesis epileptic seizures.

**Conclusion.** Children with rare paroxysms it is necessary to escort the rehabilitation measure again the background of increasing daily dose of

anticonvulsant 10% of the previous dose. The presence of convulsive syndrome in children with cerebral palsy is not an absolute contraindication to their rehabilitation.

**Key words:** *infantile cerebral palsy, convulsive syndrome, EEG examination, anticonvulsant therapy, rehabilitation, social adaptation*

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## **MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY OF PATIENTS WITH HIV INFECTION AND THE COMBINED INFECTION OF HIV / TB**

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**Aim.** Evaluation of the effectiveness of antiretroviral therapy programs for PLHIV and patients with co-infection with HIV / TB.

**Materials and methods.** Analyzes of official materials of the Centers for the Prevention and Control of AIDS and specialized services for the prevention and control of tuberculosis (TB) in the field of combating TB / HIV co-infection by voluntary testing and counseling of patients taking ART for 2005-2015 are analyzed. The analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of one-stage cross-section questionnaire survey of people living with HIV (PLHIV) taking antiretroviral therapy, with the study of their outpatient cards was carried out.

**Results.** The package of services provided within the framework of the country's TB / HIV program enabled the timely identification of tuberculosis (TB) in people living with HIV (PLHIV) and HIV infection in patients with tuberculosis and simultaneously treating both pathologies.

**Conclusion.** The timely detection of co-infections and the treatment of these patients allowed to stabilize the mortality of patients from TB / HIV with a tendency to decrease.

**Key words:** *HIV infection, antiretroviral therapy, co-infected TB / HIV infection*

*Saburov S.K., Zaripov A.R.*

## **INTEGRAL PARAMETERS OF THE RESULTS OF ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT OF SOMATIC PATIENTS DEPENDING ON THE LOCATION OF THE CERAMIC METAL CROWNS**

Department of Orthopedic Dentistry, Tajik State Medical University named after Abu Ali Ibn Sino

**Aim.** The study of integral indicators of suprastructural elements of a non-removable prosthesis and the level of biochemical parameters of oral fluid in

patients with concomitant somatic pathology, depending on the location of the edge of the cermet crowns.

**Materials and methods.** Clinico-laboratory examination was performed in 72 patients with an unfavorable somatic background at the age of 20-60 years with the diagnosis: "Partial absence of teeth". In the supernatant of the oral liquid, the amount of protein and the activity of a number of enzymes before the initiation of orthopedic treatment, after fixing the cermet prosthesis (MCP) with the sub- and supragingivally located edge of the crowns, were determined in patients with denture defects included after 6 and 12 months after fixation.

**Results.** The results of orthopedic treatment of occlusal defects directly depend on the method of preparation (sub-or supragingival location of the edge of the cermet crowns), and not on the type of orthopedic structure used when prosthetic MCP. Among the examined patients with occlusal defects of the dentition, when they were eliminated using the supragingival location of the edge of the metal-ceramic crowns, in most cases good results were obtained. In patients with dentition defects, the orthopedic results of treatment with the use of subgingival location of the edge of the cermet crowns were evaluated as satisfactory with insignificant elimination of inflammatory phenomena while maintaining significant hyperemia of the gingival papilla in the region of supra-structural elements against edema and bleeding.

The nature of the location of the edge of the metal-ceramic crowns does not lead to a significant change in the concentration of proteins in the oral fluid and can not have a significant effect on the activity of the investigated oral fluid enzymes in patients with an unfavorable somatic background.

**Conclusion.** In patients with organ pathology, the use of metal-ceramic crowns with a supragingival edge arrangement in most cases gives good results. Supragingival location of the edge of the metal-ceramic crowns gives a satisfactory result with insignificant preservation of inflammatory phenomena and considerable hyperemia of the gingival papillae in the region of supraconstructive elements against the background of edema and hemorrhage. At 6 and 12 months after prosthetics with the subgingival edge of the cermet crowns in the oral fluid, the activity of lactate dehydrogenase increases sharply, the activity of alkaline phosphatase decreases, which, in our opinion, is due to the impact on the soft tissues of the supporting teeth and bones of the jaws of the edge of the metal-ceramic crowns at their subgingival location.

**Key words:** *non-essential prostheses, multi-organ pathology, supra-structural elements*

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## **PECULIARITIES OF THE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILDREN BORN FROM MOTHERS WITH PRE-ECLAMPSIA**

Department of Neonatology of the State Education Establishment «Institute of postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan»

**Aim.** To study the peculiarities of the neuropsychiatric and physical development of mature children born from mothers with pre-eclampsia.

**Materials and methods.** In the main group of pregnant women with pre-eclampsia, more than half of the children (52%) were born with a discrepancy with their gestational age, with signs of morpho-functional and neuropsychiatric immaturity, a low score on the Ballard scale. They were included at risk group of being born with asphyxia, with further disruption of adaptation in the early neonatal period. In this group 31 (31%) prematurely born were registered while infants born on time amounted 7 (17%) cases only. In the target group (normal course of pregnancy and childbirth), only 2 children (10%) were born with a delay in prenatal development, 6 children (30%) were born prematurely. Remaining 12 (60%) of newborns met with the gestational age according to morphological and neuropsychiatric signs.

**Conclusion.** Pre-eclampsia during pregnancy is a subject for high risk of adverse outcome for infants born with a delay in intra-uterine development, asphyxia and with a disturbance of the central nervous system, with a delay in physical development. Later, as far as result of ontogenesis the children were exposed to physical and psychomotor lag behind.

**Key words:** *newborn, Low birth weight, Intra- uterine growth retardation (IUGR), pre-eclampsia, pregnant women, puerperant*

## REVIEW

*Belokonev V.I., Zharov A.V., Ponomareva J.V.*

### FEMORAL HERNIA – HISTORICAL REVIEW OF OPERATIVE TECHNIQUES

FGBOU VO "Samara State Medical University" of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Femoral hernia has a special place in the structure of disorders. The most complete historical review of methods of femoral channel closure is represented in monograph of M.V. Dunie (1939). The significance of this work is great; during the period from 1834 till 1935 the author collected and described 57 different methods of operations, which were used in femoral hernia treatment. The analysis of the material presented in the monograph shows that interventions were made either with the femoral approach in Bassini operation or with the inguinal approach in Ruggi-Parlavecchio operation. Different methods were also used for the femoral channel closure.

In this article systematized information about principles of each method in femoral hernia reconstruction is presented. Well-known and recent methods of operation techniques, which are used nowadays and are included in the list of clinical recommendations, are revealed.

**Key words:** *femoral hernia, historical review, operation technique*

## CASE FROM PRACTICE



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## **PARTICULARITIES OF UNDERTAKING THE OPERATION OF SINUS-LIFTING BY RESORBED MEMBRANE AND PINE**

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2Central research institute of dentistry and maxilla-facial surgery of the Ministry of public health of Russian Federation

**Aim.** Study of efficiency the resorbed technologies and pins when undertaking sinus-lifting.

**Material and methods.** In research present clinical event offered authors the method of the undertaking sinus-lifting operation beside patient with earlier called syrgical interference in the field of sinus maxilla.

**Results.** Undertaking sinus-lifting operation by means of resorbed membrane and dissolving pins promotes the speedup of the processes of tissue regeneration.

**Conclusion.** In nearest and remote periods of the observation using of bioresorbed technologies and pins conducted to reduction amount complications, raising efficiency conducted surgical treatment.

**Key words:** *maxillary sinus, sinus-lifting, resorbable technology*