

*Abdulloev B.A.*

**X-RAY ESTIMATION OF ENDODONTIC TREATMENT OF SUPPORTING TEETH IN SYSTEM OF ORTHOPEDIC DESIGN**

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

**Aim.** Revealing particularities of the endodontic conditions of supporting teeth in system orthopedic design with using of x-ray diagnostic method.

**Materials and methods.** Studied x-ray regularities of the endodontic condition treated root channels of supporting teeth using 380 dental picture beside 186 orthopedic patients.

**Results.** In system of the orthopedic design from 46 channels of singleroot supporting teeth up to top was filling 60.9% of them, not up to top – 39.1%. In manyroot's supporting teeth importance of the under investigation factors has formed accordingly 19.0% and 81.0%.

**Conclusion.** Got materials under complex analysis of endodontic conditions of the supporting teeth are indicative of unsatisfactory quality innerroot manipulation in system orthopedic design.

**Key words:** *supporting teeth, endodont, channel of teeth, top root, orthopedic design*

<sup>1</sup>*Abdullaeva M.,* <sup>2</sup>*Jamolov P.*

**PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS B AND C AMONG THE PERSONS USING INJECTION DRUGS (KEY GROUPS SUPPOSED BY THE RISK OF HIV INFECTION)**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Epidemiology and Infectious Diseases of the Medical Faculty of the Tajik National University

<sup>2</sup>The organization «SPIN Plus»

**Aim.** To determine the prevalence of hepatitis B and C among key populations at risk of HIV infection and injecting drug users.

**Materials and methods.** 438 representatives of population groups were voluntary tested (24% female and 76% male) using injecting drugs in Dushanbe city to determine hepatitis B and C based on the use of a single methodology and the use of appropriate equipment.

**Results.** Of the total number of patients examined, 230 had hepatitis B and C, which was 52.5%. Almost every second person who has surveyed from among persons who inject drugs is suffering from hepatitis C or B, or a combination of them. The largest proportion of women we note among people who have hepatitis B – one out of every five cases was diagnosed in women, while hepatitis C is only in every eighth.

**Conclusion.** The obtained data prove the thesis about high prevalence of hepatitis B and C and their combined forms among persons who inject drugs. The results of the study can serve as a calculation indicator for the specification of the number of infection probabilities among a group with a high risk of infection, namely among key groups at risk of HIV infection.

**Key words:** *hepatitis B and C, drugs, injections, hepatitis prevalence*

*Azizov B.J., IbodovKh. I., Ikromov T.Sh., Bairov V.G., Abdulaliev A., KhamidovI.Kh.*

## **THE STATE OF THE FUNCTION OF EXTERNAL BREATHING IN CHILDREN WITH EXTERNAL INTESTINAL FISTULAS**

Department of Pediatric Surgery, Anesthesiology and Reanimatology of the State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan”

**Aim.** To study the violation of the function of external respiration in children with external intestinal fistulas(EIF).

**Materials and methods.** The functions of external respiration were studied in 128 (40,5%) of 316 patients with EIF. Children were aged between 7 and 10 years - 47 (36,7%) and 11-15 years - 81 (63,7%). Patients with congenital intestinal fistulas were 7, with artificial intestinal fistulae, 7, with artificial - 32, formed - 37, unformed EIF- 52. Violations of the parameters of functions of external respiration were detected in 97 (75,8%) of 128 patients. Ventilation failure was established in 86 (67,2%) of 128 patients.

**Results.** In the course of the study, it was revealed that the disturbance of the gas exchange functions of the lungs was associated with a change in the breathing apparatus, that is, with a decrease in alveolar ventilation, a violation of the perfusion-ventilation ratio, and a violation of the perfusion of the alveoli. Violation of perfusion of alveoli in children with EIF associated with hypovolemia, a violation of microcirculation and spasm of blood vessels and capillaries of pulmonary vessels.

**Conclusion.** In patients with EIF, the degree of ventilation respiratory failure depends on the level, compensation, complications of EIF and the activity of the inflammatory process in the abdominal cavity and the presence of chronic endogenous intoxication.

**Key words:** *functional state of lungs, blood gas parameters, external intestinal fistulas, children*

*Baybabaev A.A.*

## **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PECULIARITIES OF THE HEROIN DEPENDENCE IN WOMEN – RESIDENTS OF DUSHANBE AND RURAL AREAS**

Department of Psychiatry and Narcology of the State Educational Establishment «Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan»

**Aim.** The purpose of this work was to conduct a comparative analysis of the characteristics of the manifestation of heroin dependence in female residents of Dushanbe and rural areas.

**Materials and methods.** We clinico-catamnistically and statistically investigated 50 female residents of Dushanbe, who suffer from heroin addiction and were hospitalized at the Republican Clinical Narcology Center of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan. The control group consisted of 50 drug dependent women living in areas of republican subordination (DRS).

**Results.** It was revealed comparative socio-demographic differences in the group of drug dependent women from among rural women, in particular the absence of a hereditary burden of drug addiction on the part of the mother, the absence of drug addicts over 45 in the group, the comparatively small number of unemployed and persons engaged in mental work, compared to the main group due to the peculiarity of the way of life in rural areas, the differences in such clinical and dynamic characteristics, as a high proportion of patients with a moderately sluggish prodromal rate of disease formation, relatively longer periods of increasing tolerance from the time of systematic heroin use, the lack of continuous narcotization among rural drug dependent women testify to their consumption of less «high-quality» heroin and relative inaccessibility of the drug in rural areas as compared to with the city.

**Conclusion.** The revealed features of the manifestation of heroin addiction among urban and rural residents dictate the need for a differentiated approach to the implementation of preventive measures and the provision of drug treatment.

**Key words:** *heroin addiction, female drug addiction, mental dependence, withdrawal syndrome*

*Juraev M.N., Bokijonov G.K., Tavakalov M.M.*

## **IMMUNOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN PATIENTS WITH POLLINOSIS IN THE NORTH REGION OF TAJIKISTAN**

Department of Clinical Allergology and Immunology of the State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan”

**Aim.** To study changes in cellular humoral immunity in pollinosis in Northern Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** The study was performed on the basis of clinical and immunological examination of 43 patients aged 25 to 35 years. The study covered 28 men (65,1%) and 15 women (34,9%). Control group were 11 healthy patients.

**Results.** Pollinosis in Northern Tajikistan manifested with seasonal rhinitis in combination with tracheobronchitis in 18 patients, with allergic rhinoconjunctivitis

in 10 patients, with bronchial asthma in 15 patients, allergic rhinoconjunctivitis in combination with urticaria and edema Quincke in 4 patients. The average IgE level in blood serum among patients with different clinical variants of pollinosis was  $376,7 \pm 170,4$  IU/l. The levels of Ig A, Ig M and IgG in the seasonal rhinitis and rhinoconjunctivitis syndrome was reduced, which is possibly related to a prolonged course of acute period and disease duration. In bronchial asthma there was a tendency to increase IgG.

**Conclusion.** In the various clinical variants of the pollinosis under the influence of climatic and geographical conditions, in the patient's body a serious immunity disorders is developing that depend on the severity and duration of the disease. The development of pollinosis is accompanied by an increase in the level of total IgE in blood serum, a decrease in the content of the e-POK, an increase in the levels of ID M, IgG, CIC in pollen asthma.

**Key words:** *cellular humoral immunity, pollinosis*

*Ibragimova A.A.*

## **RESULTS OF DENTISTRY EXAMINATION OF THE CHILDREN WITH IRON-DEFICIENT ANEMIC**

Department of Maxilla-facial Surgery of the Avicenna Tajik State Medical University

**Aim.** Study of dentistry diseases beside children with iron-deficient anemic.

**Materials and methods.** Organized clinical and epidemiological examination between 180 children of key age group (3, 6, 12, 15 years) with deficit of the iron. Prevalence of dentistry pathology was valued in percent, intensity of the caries valued by means of factors cf for temporary bite and CFM teeth for constant bite. Condition of parodontal tissue defined on index CPI, designed specialist WHO/FDI.

**Results.** Beside 3-year children with anemia average factor of cft is 2.25, at 6 years – 3.46 and 1.18 accordingly for index of cft and CFMt, but at the age of 12 he reaches 1.70. Minimum intensive growth rate of the permanent teeth caries noted at age of 6-12 years (increases in 1.4 times), maximum importance of the increase to intensities in 12-15 years (in 2.3 times).

**Conclusion.** Got material under complex analysis of dentistry status beside children with iron-deficient anemic are indicative that functional disorders of maxilla-facial system combined with high prevalence and intensity of the caries in temporary and constant teeth, as well as inflammatory process in the parodontal tissue.

**Key words:** *tooth caries, parodontal disease, child, iron-deficient anemic*

*Kasymov O., Emomaliev D., Munieva S., Salimov B.*

## **TO THE ISSUE OF TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS**

Department of Dermatology and Cosmetology of the State Education Establishment "Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan"

**Aim.** To study the efficiency of Timogar in the complex treatment of psoriasis.

**Materials and methods.** 50 patients at the age of 16-60 (men – 23, women – 27) examined. First group (20 patients) received traditional treatment (Hemosol, calcii gluconas, natrii thiosulfas) and PUVA. Second one (30 patients) additionally received Timogar 1.0 ml IM every day for 10 days.

Methods: clinical, immunological, statistical.

**Results.** Complex treatment with Timogar revealed considerably better results than the complex treatment, clinical recovery and considerable improvement seen in 90% of patients compared to 70%, terms of recovery and hospitalization reduced, immunological disorders normalized.

**Conclusion.** Timogar in the complex treatment of psoriasis can be recommended for a wide use.

**Key words:** *psoriasis patients, treatment, Timogar*

*Makhmudov D.T.*

## **RESULTS OF THE IMPROVEMENT CARDINAL PRINCIPLE SANATION OF ORAL CAVITY IN PATIENT WITH DIFFERENT ACCUSTOMED MOTOR ACTIVITY**

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

**Aim.** Improve the sanitary-educational principle sanitation of oral cavity in depending of level of the accustomed motor activity.

**Materials and methods.** With 2015 to 2016 year examined 483 patients with low (146 persons), average (152 persons) and high (185 persons) level of accustomed motor activity at age from 20 to 60 years and senior. Amongst examined persons have developed and introduced the modified tactician of the treatment of the caries and its complications.

**Results.** As a result of undertaking sanitation of oral cavity was managed to reduce the number of the persons, abandoned of sanitation of oral cavity, with 12.38% to 0.39% beside persons with high level of motor activity, with 16.36% to 3.15% beside persons with average and with 59.78% to 19.9% under low level of the accustomed motor activity.

**Conclusion.** Designed by us principles of oral cavity's sanitation beside persons with different accustomed of motor activity with use modern technology have allowed to raise the quality of the treatment of caries tooth and its complications.

**Key words:** *sanation of oral cavity, motor activity, dentistry aspect of health, caries, bonding, postbonding, sandwich-technology, hermetization*

<sup>1</sup>Mirzoev M.Sh., <sup>2</sup>Shakirov M.N., <sup>1</sup>Rashidov Kh.T., <sup>3</sup>Grigoryev E.G.

**ADDITIVE STEREOLITHOGRAPHIC MODELLING IN MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Maxillofacial Surgery with Pediatric Dentistry of the State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan”

<sup>2</sup>Department of Maxillofacial Surgery and Dentistry of Siberian State Medical University, Tomsk, Russian Federation

<sup>3</sup>Department of Radiation Diagnostics. Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution of «Tomsk national research medical centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences», Tomsk, Russian Federation

**Aim.** Using the technology of laser stereolithography to create models with the aim of eliminating various defects and deformation of bone structures of the mandibular bone in terms of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Materials and methods.** Materials of treatment of 12 patients with different pathological processes of the mandible (adamantinoma – 5 (41,7%), osteoblastoclastoma – 2 (16,6%), ankylosis of the temporomandibular joints – 5 (41,7%)) aged 17 to 40 years are resulted in this article. According to computer tomography in the 3D-printer mode, stereolithographic models of jaws were made using additive technology, on the basis of which, taking into account the size, shape and localization of the pathological focus, implants of individual character have been made for a one-stage replacement of the body, angle and branch of the mandible, including a head of porous and monolithic materials based on titanium nickelide. There were manufactured 12 stereolithographies of skull.

**Results.** The results of the operations performed in 12 patients showed their high efficiency. In all cases, primary wound healing was determined. As the inflammatory phenomena and puffiness of the tissues were eliminated in the intervention zone (10-12 days), movements of the lower jaw, including those in the lateral directions, were restored. After 12 months or more patients did not complain, the movements of the lower jaw were preserved in full, functional abnormalities from the dento-maxillary apparatus were not revealed. In the clinical practice of using the stereolithographic models (SL-model) of the jaws, it was convincingly shown that the SL-models are the most convenient form of visualization of information obtained using CT-scans. The use of stereolithographic models allows to significantly reduce the operation time due to the possibility to prepare in advance the implants, due to which the bone defect during surgical interventions will be eliminated. A significant reduction in the duration of operations and, consequently, of the patient’s time under general anesthesia, certainly reduces the likelihood of postoperative complications and adverse side effects. All this, in addition to increasing the effectiveness and quality of treatment, leads to a significant reduction in material costs and time that the patient spends in the clinic.

**Conclusion.** The use of implants made of titanium nickelide to replace various bone defects of the maxillofacial region based on stereolithographic modeling of the jaws, allows to make a conclusion about the possibility of full recovery of lost anatomical and functional features of dentoalveolar apparatus in this category of patients.

**Key words:** *adamantinoma, titanium nickelide, implants, stereolithography, 3D printer*

<sup>1</sup>*Odinaev A.A.,* <sup>2</sup>*Muradov A.M.,* <sup>2</sup>*Ikromov T.Sh.,* <sup>3</sup>*Shumilina O.V.*

## **SOME INDICATES OF PULMONARY HEMODYNAMICS IN CHILDREN WITH PRERENAL FORM OF ACUTE TO KIDNEY INJURY**

<sup>1</sup>State Institution «Republican Scientific and Clinical Center of Pediatrics and Child's Surgery» of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan

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

<sup>3</sup>State Establishment "Sity Scientific Center of Reanimation and Detoxification"

**Aim.** To study some parameters of pulmonary hemodynamics in children with prerenal acute kidney injury.

**Materials and methods.** Were analyzed the results of examination and treatment of 90 children with acute renal injury (ARI) of prerenal form. Main causes of ARI are: neuroinfection, trauma, acute intestinal diseases, peritonitis, sepsis. Were studied features of pulmonary hemodynamic parameters depending on the severity of ARI and developed organ complications.

**Results.** In patients with renal prerenal dysfunction, there are significant changes in the pulmonary circulation system, depending on the severity of the pathology, the stage of ARI and the age of children.

**Conclusion.** In children with ARI, depending on the etiological factor and the severity of the condition, pulmonary hypertension occurs in varying degrees of severity. It affects the functional state of the left and right ventricles of the heart. It should be detected at an early stage and timely prevention and treatment to prevent the development of left and right ventricular dysfunction.

**Key words:** *children, acute kidney injury, prerenal form, pulmonary hemodynamic parameters*

*Rakhmatulloev R.R., Rakhmatulloev A.R.*

## **THE ROLE OF VIDEOLAPAROSCOPE IN THE TREATMENT OF COMPLICATED FORMS OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS**

Health unit of GUP «TALCO», Tursunzade

**Aim.** To study the effectiveness of the use of videolaparoscopic treatment of patients with complicated forms of acute appendicitis.

**Materials and methods.** The results of treatment of the 280 surgical department of GUP TALCO, Tursunzade, were studied and analyzed. Male patients were 104, female - 176. The age of patients at the time of hospitalization ranged from 17 to 75 years. Most of the patients were of laborable age (21-59 years) - 255 people. All patients underwent clinico - laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics – ultrasound, x-ray of abdominal cavity and diagnostic laparoscopy.

**Results.** Based on the results of the treatment and diagnostic study, uncomplicated OA was detected in 187 (66.7%) patients, complicated with acute

appendicitis(AA) - in 93 (33.3%). one-third of patients with complicated AA (55 of 93) had a perforation appendix, which in 49 cases was the cause of other complications.

**Conclusion.** Laparoscopic appendectomy with complicated AA is clarified by the operation of the procedure and is associated with obligatory training of the stinking cavity, and antibacterial therapy. In uncomplicated AA, the drainage is not applied, and antibacterial therapy in the post-operative period administered individually to elderly patients, with concomitant pathological conditions and retrocecal or the retroperitoneal location of appendix.

**Key words:** *acute appendicitis, complicated appendicitis, appendicular infiltrate*

*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*

*Sadiev R.Z., Berdiev R.N.*

## **SURGICAL TREATMENT OF COMPLEX SHAPES OF CONGENITAL SPINAL MALE HERNIAS**

Department of Neurosurgery of the Avicenna Tajik State Medical University

**Aim.** To improve the results of surgical treatment of complicated forms of congenital spinal hernias at children.

**Materials and methods.** From 2015 to 2016 were hospitalized and operated 92 children with congenital spinal hernias. Patients who were operated in a planned order carried out the researches including: clinic-neurologic examination, measurement of sizes of hernial bag and circle of the head, neurosonography, radiography of spine, computer tomography, magnetic resonance imaging of a backbone and spinal cord, and also photo documentation.

**Results.** Criteria for evaluation of complexity of congenital spinal hernias were the following factors: existence of the larger sizes of a hernial bag, combination with hydrocephalus, combination with malformations of other organs and systems, existence of rough and resistant neurologic deficiency. In 4 (6,2%) cases made liquorshunting operations due to expression of a hydrocephalus of the first stage, and in the subsequent the second stage hernia section.

**Conclusion.** In 21,8% cases are noted the complicated forms and in combination with hydrocephalus. In the presence of a hypertensive-hydrocephalic syndrome is advisable use of liquor of the shunting operations or intraoperative installation of the closed external lumbar drainages.

In the presence of the larger and huge sizes of the basis of spinal hernias is advisable use of local plastic surgeries.

**Key words:** *congenital spinal hernias, spina bifida, lumboperitoneostomy*

*Tagaeva Sh.O.*

## **SITUATIONAL ESTIMATION OF QUALITY ENDODONTIC'S TREATMENTS BESIDE PATIENT WITH COMBINED ENDO-PARODONTAL DEFEAT**

Department of Therapeutic Dentistry of the Avicenna Tajik State Medical University

**Aim.** The Study of quality endodontic's treatment of the different groups teeth as of cone-beam computer tomography beside patient with combined endo-peiodontal pathology.

**Materials and methods.** Beside 55 patients (28 mans and 27 woman) with endo-peiodontal pathology at age from 20 to 45 were explored 400 root channels of 201 endodontic treatment teeth. The quality of endodontic treatments valued on 6 criteria's: depth obturation of root channel; x-ray density of filling materials; degree of the instrumental processing the mouth of filling root channel; the quality of the instrumental processing the root channel; presence of the surplus removing filling material for limits of apex holes root teeth; presence of perforations in furcation's zone or along wall of the root channel.

**Results.** The most frequent mistake of endodontic treatment, subsequently provoking development of endo-parodontal pathology, was an inadequate instrumental processing root channel.

**Conclusion.** Called by us computer estimation quality of endodontic treatment root channel different groups teeth on 6 parameter at presence of the change periapical and parodontal nature has shown that from the gross amount of visuality root channel (400) frequency qualitative of endodontic treatment forms 28.3% (113), faulty – 71.7% (287).

**Key words:** *endodontic treatment, endo-parodontal defeat, cone-beam computer tomography, endodontic instrument, bifurcation, apical hole*

<sup>1</sup>Timerbulatov V.M., <sup>1</sup>Gareev R.N., <sup>1</sup>Fayazov R.R., <sup>1</sup>Timerbulatov Sh.V.,  
<sup>2</sup>Viktorov V.V., <sup>1</sup>Fedorov S.V.

## **DYNAMICS OF INTRA-ABDOMINAL PRESSURE FOR PATIENTS WITH THE TRAUMATIC DAMAGES OF ORGANS OF RETROPERITONEUM**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Surgery with the Course of Endoscopy, the Institute of Postgraduate Education

<sup>2</sup>Department of Intermediate Pediatrics with Pediatrics, Neonatology Courses and Simulation Centre, the Institute of Postgraduate Education Bashkir State Medical University, Ufa

**Aim.** The purpose of this research was to study the dynamics of intra-abdominal pressure in a postoperative period of patients with the abdominal trauma with and without the damages of retroperitoneal organs.

**Materials and methods.** In clinical materials were included 473 patients operated on the trauma of retroperitoneal organs and 92 patients with trauma of abdominal cavity organs with different initial degrees of intra-abdominal hypertension.

**Result and conclusion.** Research showed that in patients with the abdominal trauma and the damages of retroperitoneal organs the intra-abdominal pressure in a postoperative period decreases meaningfully slower than without damages, thus,

the higher the level of initial intra-abdominal pressure is, the slower the intra-abdominal pressure decreases.

**Key words:** *intra-abdominal pressure, abdominal trauma*

<sup>1</sup>*Toktogonova A.A.,* <sup>2</sup>*Kurmanova N.K.*

## **EFFECTIVENESS OF LONG-TERM HOSPITALIZATION OF PATIENTS WITH TUBERCULOSIS WITH MULTIPLE DRUG-RESISTANT STABILITY**

<sup>1</sup>Kyrgyz Republic National TB Centre

<sup>2</sup>Kyrgyz State Medical Institute of Postgraduate

**Aim.** Conduct an analysis of the effectiveness of treatment of patients with MDR in the model of a 3-stage long-term hospitalization.

**Materials and methods.** The study used a model of a 3-stage long-term hospitalization of patients with MDR of the pathogen during the entire course of therapy with a change of place of stay in 53 patients receiving standard therapy with second-line drugs. This model of treatment is applied to people prone to separation from treatment (persons leading an antisocial lifestyle, low-income, inaccessible treatment in outpatient settings, etc.). According to the model, patients were first treated under the conditions of the National Center for Phthisiology (NCT) before the first negative result of the culture test was given, then transferred for further treatment to the rehabilitation department of the Country Clinical Base of the NCF located in the foothills of Ala-Too (Tash-Dobo village) and further patients were sent to the Republican Rehabilitation Center «Jeti-Oguz» on the shore of Lake Issyk-Kul. **Results.** Long-term hospitalization of patients with MDR of the pathogen statistically significantly reduced the specific weight of interruptions from treatment to 13.2% compared to 31.9% in the group of patients who received treatment in a hospital-ambulatory ( $p = 0.024$ ,  $\chi^2$ ).

**Conclusion.** Long-term 3-stage hospitalization of patients with a change of location for patients at risk of early termination of treatment represents an effective approach to treatment and would be an essential component of an integrated tuberculosis control program that allows individualizing the form of treatment of patients.

**Key words:** *TB with MDR, long-term hospitalization, standard treatment regimen*

## **CASE FROM PRACTICE**

*Abdurakhmanova R.Ph., Izzatov Kh.N., Fayzulloev A.Kh., Khasanova D.M., Ganiev S.K.*

### **CLINICAL CASE OF MULTIPLY SCLEROSIS**

Department of Neurology and Medical Genetics of the State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan”

The case of dynamic observation of clinical display of Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis (RRMS) in exacerbation is described: general condition of patient, neurological symptomatology and data of additional study methods, dynamics of pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy.

Laboratory methods of research, MRI of cerebrum and spinal cord, ECG, eyeground, spondilography were conducted.

**Key words:** *multiple sclerosis, hormone pulse therapy, methylprednisolone, pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy*

**Kobilov S.S., Kasimova Z.N., Ibragimov Sh.T., Holmatov I.I., Azamov I.**

### **SUCCESSFUL INTENSIVE THERAPY OF ASPIRATION SYNDROME**

The Course of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Hujand Department of State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of Republic of Tajikistan”

Sogd regional maternity hospital

The observation is devoted to the problem of completion of general anesthesia-aspiration syndrome. A clinical example of the successful therapy of a puerpera with aspiration syndrome after surgery, a cesarean section. This complication has a high mortality rate among all causes of death from anesthesia, as among causes of maternal lethality.

**Key words:** *aspiration syndrome, respiratory support, intensive therapy*

**Karimova M.T., Amonova Sh.Sh., Narzulaeva Z.R., Romanova O.G.**

### **PENTALOGY OF CANTRELL**

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

In the last years, the increase in number of congenital malformations is observed in the structure of morbidity and mortality of newborns. Consultation and direction of pregnant women to prenatal diagnostics, according to national standards, especially women of risk groups, possibly, could significantly influence the frequency of determination of offspring congenital malformation in early terms. This publication describes the determined in early terms rare combined congenital malformation Pentalogy of Cantrell which had place in the clinic of State Institution “Scientific and Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology”, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Key words:** *congenital malformation, heart ectopia, omphalocele*

**Ochilzoda A.A., Karimov A.O., Ochilzoda N.A.**

### **MULTIPLE CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS IN 6-YEAR OLD CHILD BORN IN BLOOD MARRIAGE**

Sogdiyskaya regional clinical hospital after S. Kutfitdinova, Hudzhand, Tadjikistan

The case of observation of multiple congenital malformations of nasal cavity, throat, ear (congenital doubled uvula, left choana atresia, left external ear atresia, two-sided bradyacusia), ears (left microphthalmia) together with two-sided dullness in child of blood-marriage.

Pecularity of this observation is rareness of combination of multiple.

**Key words:** *the vices of the development, atresia, mikrooftalmia, related marriage of the parents*