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**ON THE TWENTY-FIVE-YEARS TRAINING PROGRAM OF THE INSTITUTE OF POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION IN THE SPHERE OF HEALTHCARE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

Department of the organization and coordination of the educational process of the State Educational Establishment «Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan»

**Aim.** To assess the 25-year training program at departments and courses of the Institute of Postgraduate Education in sphere of healthcare of Republic of Tajikistan, as well as its branches in Khujand, Sughd region and in Bohtar in the Khatlon region.

**Materials and methods.** Statistical analysis of the data of the Department of organization and coordination of the educational process of the Institute of Postgraduate Education in the Sphere of Healthcare of Republic of Tajikistan for the period 1993-2017 academic years was conducted on the postgraduate education of health workers in various regions of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Results.** In the article the given data analysis of the 25-year training program at the departments and courses of the Institute of Postgraduate Education in Sphere of Healthcare of Republic of Tajikistan and its departments in Khujand town of the Sughd region and in the Bohtar town in the Khatlon region, revealed achievements and shortcomings in the sphere of postgraduate education of medical workers from the health facilities of the republic.

**Conclusion.** Despite the fact that over the past 25 years of work the departments and courses of the Institute of Postgraduate Education in the Sphere of Healthcare of the Republic of Tajikistan and its branches in Khujand of Sughd region and in the town of Bohtar in Khatlon region in the field of continuous postgraduate education, important results have been achieved, however, inadequate coverage of continuous postgraduate education of medical personnel of the republic requires the adoption of new approaches to solving this problem.

**Key words:** *continuous postgraduate education, modular training, distance study, test control*

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**BIOMEDICAL RISK FACTORS AND PREVENTION OF DRUG ALLERGY IN CHILDREN**

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

**Aim.** Study of biomedical risk factors and prevention of drug Allergy.

**Materials and methods.** The allergological anamnesis of 350 children with allergic pathology at the age from 2 months to 14 years was studied. The control group consisted of 105 healthy children.

**Results.** The leading medical and biological risk factor for allergies to cephalosporin antibiotics and other drugs in children is a hereditary predisposition to allergic diseases and reactions.

**Conclusion.** In order to eliminate premorbid risk factors for drug Allergy in children, it is necessary to create conditions that ensure the normal development of the child in the antenatal and postnatal periods.

**Key words:** *children, biomedical risk factors, prevention, drug allergy*

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### **CONDITION OF PARODONTAL COMPLEX IN PATIENT WITH LOW, AVERAGE AND HIGH LEVEL OF ACCUSTOMED MOTOR ACTIVITY**

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**Aim.** To study the condition of parodontal tissue beside patient with low, average and high level of accustomed motor activity.

**Materials and methods.** In study are enclosed 137 patients which average age has formed  $41.6 \pm 9.4$  year. Parodontological status of patients studied according to recommendation of WHO. In accordance with got result us was chosen 3 groups patient: 1 group - a person with low level of the accustomed motor activity; 2 - with average level; 3 - with high level of the accustomed motor activity.

**Results.** Beside dentistry patient proved growth the gravity of the defeat parodont on measure of reduction the level of accustomed motor activity. Revealed strong negative correlations between index API, PBI and average negative correlations of the index PI with level of the accustomed motor activity.

**Conclusion.** Beside patient with low level of the accustomed motor activity the heavy degree of chronic localized parodontitis noted more often, than beside patient with high level of the activities.

**Key words:** *parodont, motor activity, parodontitis, gingivitis, mobility teeth, dryness of oral cavity*

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## **RESULTS OF THE STUDY OF DENTISTRY STATUS IN CHILDREN WITH HEREDITARY HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA**

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

**Aim.** Study of dentistry status in children with hereditary hemolytic anemia.

**Materials and methods.** Dentistry status of 61 children with hereditary hemolytic anemia was studied. The baseline number of teeth was set at 24 teeth. Dentistry status of children aged 2-6 years old was studied based on the generally accepted method. European indicator V-10 was used for determination of the bleeding's gums. Hygienic index was defined based on Fedorova-Volodkina method.

**Results.** Reliable reduction of caries intensity level (in 1.5 times) were noted among children with hereditary hemolytic anemia at the age of 3 years old, then in control group (8,7% and 12,8% accordingly). The number of children with a very high level of intensity of dental caries continues to increase to 45,2% (in the control group 39,2%). There are more children in the main group having high level of caries intensity (19,8%), than in control group, (16,0%).

**Conclusion.** A comprehensive analysis of the dentistry status in children with hereditary hemolytic anemia suggests that functional disorders in the dental system are combined with a high prevalence and intensity of caries, as well as with inflammatory changes in periodontal tissues.

**Key words:** tooth caries, paradental disease, child, hereditary hemolytic anemia

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## **DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT TACTICS IN BURHAVE SYNDROME**

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**Aim.** Improving the results of treatment of patients with Burhave syndrome through the use of minimally invasive and traditional technologies.

**Material and methods.** Analysis was conducted of the results of treatment of 35 patients with Burhave syndrome using traditional and minimally invasive techniques.

**Results.** The article is devoted to the clinic, diagnosis and treatment of patients with spontaneous rupture of the esophagus. An algorithm for diagnosis and treatment tactics is presented. Traditional surgical interventions were performed on 27 patients, minimally invasive procedures on 8 patients. After suturing the wall gap (esophagus of 26 patients), suture failure was observed in 8 (30.8%) patients. Various complications in the postoperative period were observed in all patients. 11 patients died (31.4%).

*Key words: Burhave syndrome, spontaneous rupture of the esophagus*

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## **DIAGNOSIS AND TACTICS OF TREATMENT OF COMPLICATIONS OF MINIMALLY INVASIVE DECOMPRESSIVE INTERVENTIONS IN MECHANICAL JAUNDICE**

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

**Materials and methods.** The results of complex diagnostics and treatment of 84 patients with various complications after percutaneous transhepatic cholangiostomy (n = 35) and endoscopic papillosphincterotomy (n = 49) with mechanical jaundice were analyzed. In 48 observations (57,16%), the cause was cholelithiasis, complicated by choledocholithiasis (n = 25) and stenosis of the large papilla of the duodenum (n = 23). In 17 (20,23%) -treatment of a large papilla of the duodenum (n = 10), in 14 (16,66%) - benign cicatricial stricture of extrahepatic bile ducts (n = 10) and formed biliodigestive anastomoses (n = 4). Only in 5 (5,95%) cases there was deformation of the terminal section of the common bile duct.

**Results.** Complications after percutaneous-transhepatic drainage interventions on the bile ducts with mechanical jaundice were divided into 2 groups (heavy and light). Severe post-manipulation complications after echo-control interventions were observed in 12 of 35 cases. Most often (n = 5), bile leakage was observed in the free abdominal cavity with the development of biliary peritonitis. In 4 cases, haemobilia (n = 2) and bleeding into the free abdominal cavity (n = 2) were noted. Cholangitis complicated by sepsis (n = 1) and liver failure (n = 2) was noted in 3 cases. Mild post-traumatic complications of echo-controlled decompressive interventions occurred in 23 patients, among which catheter dislocation occurred in 7 cases, cholangitis without septicemia were observed in 6 patients, in 8 - hypothermia (n = 4) and hyperthermia (n = 4), and pneumothorax was noted in 2 cases.

Comprehensive conservative treatment of complications was performed in 70 (83,3%) cases, and in 14 (16,7%) patients, emergency surgical interventions were performed. Lethal outcomes were noted in 18 (21,4%) cases.

**Conclusion.** Thus, mini-invasive decompressive interventions are often accompanied by various post-decompressive complications that require intensive therapy and urgent surgical interventions aimed at elimination of the complication that has developed.

*Key words: mechanical jaundice, minimally invasive decompressive interventions, complications*

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## **CLINICAL AND IMMUNOLOGIC FEATURES IN SYSTEMIC MANIFESTATIONS OF DRUG ALLERGY IN CHILDREN**

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**Aim.** Study of etiological structure, clinical variants of anaphylactic shock, serum disease, angioedema and urticaria.

**Materials and methods.** Clinical and immunological examination of 14 children with anaphylactic shock, 15 children with serum disease, 114 children with urticaria and 57 children with angioedema aged 2 months to 14 years was carried out.

**Results.** During the clinical and immunological examination, causal drug allergens, factors contributing to the development of anaphylactic shock, serum disease, angioedema and urticaria in children, varying degrees of severity of anaphylactic shock and changes in cellular humoral immunity were revealed.

**Conclusion.** Anaphylactic shock, as one of the manifestations of systemic allergic reactions, is the most severe allergic disease, with a possible fatal outcome.

**Key words:** *children, features of the course, anaphylactic shock, serum disease, angioedema, urticaria*

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## **IMPROVEMENTS OF ACCESSIBILITY TO CLEAN DRINKING WATER IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES OF TAJIKISTAN ON WATER**

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**Aim.** To study the problems of clean drinking water accessibility for population of the Republic of Tajikistan and to determine the priority tasks to address the problems.

**Materials and methods.** Analysis of statistical reports of the State Sanitary Epidemiological Service, legal documents of the Republic of Tajikistan on water quality, Tajikistan's international initiatives on water and study of materials from WHO European Office.

The article presents the results of the analysis of normative and legal documents at the international level, more specifically, WHO/European Office materials on water sanitation. Tajikistan's international initiative on providing clean drinking water is presented.

**Results.** Tajikistan as an initiator of a series of resolutions of the UN General Assembly, played a significant role in attracting attention of the world community

to the problem of accessibility of the population to clean drinking water. The adoption of the resolution on the International Decades for Action "Water for Life" and "Water for Sustainable Development" is a significant achievement by Tajikistan.

**Conclusion.** There is a significant gap in the provision of water services between urban and rural residents. Two-thirds of people who have access to a safe drinking water supply and three-fifths of people who have access to safe sanitation services live in urban areas.

*Key words: improving access to drinking water, the international decade "Water for sustainable development"*

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## **USE OF MATERIALS FROM TITANIUM NICKELID TO ELIMINATE PATHOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT**

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**Aim.** Improving the effectiveness of surgical treatment of patients with pathological changes in the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) based on materials of Porous Titanium Nickel.

**Materials and methods.** The results of treatment of 34 patients with various diseases of the temporomandibular joint aged 13 to 40 years are summarized. To replace the head of the lower jaw in the deforming osteoarthritis, ankylosis of TMJ and pathological changes in the inflammatory joint, an individually produced endoprosthesis made from porous titanium nickelide was used, which designed in a way that corresponds to the anatomical shape of the condylar process and the branch of the lower jaw. Surgical intervention was preceded by a thorough clinical, laboratory and x-ray examination of patients, jaw models and their photos were studied.

**Results.** Postoperative control of the state of endoprostheses in 34 patients was carried out in the the 3rd, 6th, 12th, 24th and 36th months or more period. In all patients, the postoperative period was favorable, no significant complications were observed. Long-term results of treatment (from 1 year to 5 years) showed the absence of relapses of the disease, there was not complain of the patients, the movements of the lower jaw were preserved fully, functional disorders of the temporomandibular joints were not revealed. Radiologically, the position of endoprostheses was satisfactory, no destructive changes were detected on the part of the recipient bone tissue.

**Conclusion.** The results of surgical treatment of patients with various diseases of the temporomandibular joint showed high efficiency of endoprostheses based on porous titanium nickelide due to biochemical, biophysical and biomechanical

compatibility of this material with the body tissues. The use of computer technology with three-dimensional image (3D) provides a significant opportunity to correctly diagnose, identify pathological changes and further plan the treatment of TMJ pathology in this category of patients.

**Key words:** *temporomandibular joint, ankylosis, deforming osteoarthritis, titanium nickelide, endoprostheses*

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## **PRE-SURGICAL PREPARATION AND POST-SURGICAL INTENSIVE THERAPY OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC COLIC STASIS**

Department of Surgery with the Course of Topographic Anatomy of the State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan”, Khujand

**Aim.** Optimization of pre-surgical preparation and post-surgical intensive care of patients with chronic colon stasis against the background of abnormalities development and fixation of the colon.

**Materials and methods.** Pre-surgical treatment and post-surgical intensive care were carried out in 67 patients with chronic colon stasis against the background of the abnormality development and fixation of the colon. There were 45 (67%) women, 22 (33%) men, aged 16 to 67. Patient examination scheme includes: collection of general clinical, biochemical samples, examination of the immune status, irrigography, colonoscopy, radiography of the abdominal cavity with control of the progress of the barium suspension, ultrasound of the abdominal organs and electro-thermometry of the colon.

**Results.** The examination of patients with chronic colon stasis reveals that they have clinical and laboratory signs of endotoxycosis. Complex of pre-surgical preparations, the duration of which depended on the degree of constipation, led to the improvement of the indicators of homeostasis and the immune system. Post-surgical intensive care with application of essential amino acids, Reamberin, Kabiven-central and Albumin, minimized the frequency of intra-peritoneal post-surgical complications, the frequency of which was 1,5%.

**Conclusion.** The pre- surgical preparation of patients with chronic colon stasis with the application of a complex of measures such as mechanical colon cleansing, improvement of homeostasis indicators and treatment of concomitant diseases will create a favorable condition for surgery. In combination with optimal post-surgical measures, the mentioned factors can reduce the rate of post- surgical complications and achieve good results in the immediate post- surgical period.

**Key words:** *chronic colon stasis, anomalies of the colon, endotoxycosis, treatment*

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## **LONG-TERM RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF THE BENIGN NEOPLASMS PROCESSES OF LARYNX**

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

**Aim.** To evaluate the effectiveness of treatment of benign neoplasms processes of the larynx considering long-term results.

**Materials and methods.** 24 patients with benign tumors and tumor-like diseases of the ENT organs were studied within 2 years period. All patients were examined using general clinical research methods.

**Results.** In majority of patients, the removal of pathological laryngeal formations was performed endolaryngeally and through the method of supporting laryoscopy using transcatheter artificial ventilation of the lungs and the method of indirect laryngoscopy.

In 21 patients, the results of treatment were positive. In 17 of them, a persistent clinical cure has been achieved. In 3 patients with connective tissue tumors, the process in the larynx remained unchanged.

Relapse of tumors were observed in 5 patients, which were noted in the first 5 years after the surgery. As to the patients with laryngeal papillomatosis, 2 out of 3 patients had recurrence of the disease, 5 had clinical cure and 2 had an improvement. Fibromas are found in 7 cases, of them in 2 cases - fibromatosis. The results of treatment with fibroids were more effective than fibromatosis. After surgical treatment with lime and cysts of the larynx, a persistent clinical recovery was achieved. When comparing the results of treatment of benign tumors and the results of treatment of tumor-like diseases, the best results were achieved in patients with non-tumor diseases.

**Conclusion.** Thus, a detailed analysis of the data obtained by us indicates that long-term results of treatment of benign tumors and tumor-like diseases of the larynx in most patients are favorable.

**Key words:** benign tumors, larynx, relapse

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## **METHODS OF URINARY SYSTEM INFECTIONS TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH RENAL TRANSPLANT**

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**Aim.** Examine the results of treatment of urinary system infections and methods of their prevention in patients after renal transplantation.

**Materials and methods.** The study included the results of 80 related renal allotransplantations (ATTP) performed in patients during the period of 2011-2017. Average follow-up time after transplantation was  $1276 \pm 52$  days.



The study group included 92 (68,7%) men, women - 42 (31,3%). The average age of the recipients at the time of the kidney transplantation was  $38,19 \pm 0,917$  years, the median age was 39,0 years (14,4–62,5 years), the maximum age was 62,5 years, and the minimum age was 14,4 years.

Observed etiological factors included abnormalities of the urinary system, including vesicoureteral reflux, renal hypoplasia, polycystic kidney disease, chronic pyelonephritis, urolithiasis, and systemic vasculitis.

**Conclusion.** The only drug to which all gram-positive cocci were sensitive was Vancomycin. Preventive treatment allowed to reduce the average length of hospital stay during the year to statistically significant number, from  $56,43 \pm 4.605$  days to  $41,96 \pm 2,748$  days ( $p = 0,012$ ).

**Key words:** *kidney transplantation, immunosuppression, urinary tract infection, kidney recipients, antibacterial treatment*

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## **PERSPECTIVES OF VIDEOENDOSURGICAL METHODS IN DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ABDOMINAL INJURIES AND PREVENTION OF THE COMPLICATIONS DURING COMBINED INJURIES OF THE STOMACH AND THE LOWER EXTREMITIES**

Department of Surgery of the State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan” in Bokhtar city

**Aim.** To improve the results of treatment of patients with concomitant closed abdominal trauma and lower extremities.

**Materials and methods.** The work is based on the diagnosis and treatment of 258 patients with closed abdominal trauma and concomitant lower limbs in the regional clinical hospital named after Vohidov of Bokhtar city in the period from 2006 to 2017. The control group consisted of 122 patients who were treated according to the standard technique. The main group consisted of 136 patients, in the complex treatment of the abdominal component of which video endolaparoscopy was applied. Ultrasound, laparocentesis and video laparoscopy were used to diagnose the abdominal trauma component.

**Results.** At all patients of the main group for diagnostics the video endosurgical method is used. At the same time the hemoperitoneum is found in 86 (63.2%) victims, cases the rupture of a liver, in 17 (19.8%) - spleens and in 12 (14.0%) - intestines was its reason in 48 (55.8%). In 9 (10.4%) cases in the absence of visible injuries of abdominal organs the retroperitoneal hematoma reaching the level of the lower pole of kidneys is established as was a hemoperitoneum source. With the medical purpose endovideo laparoscopy is applied at 47 victims. Injury of a liver was the reason of a hemoperitoneum at 30 patients, 8 patients have spleens. At all patients the wound on the damaged body moderately bled. To all of them video endolaparoscopy coagulation by monoelectrods was made, then sanitation of an abdominal cavity with the subsequent drainage. In the main group the frequency of

extra abdominal complications decreased, in comparison with control, by 2.6 times.

**Conclusion.** Video endolaparoscopy is a high-informative and low-invasive method at diagnostics and treatment of the closed abdominal injuries. Its application as medical method during closed combined abdominal traumas is rather highly effective and perspective.

**Key words:** *Videoendosurgery, traumatic illness, combined trauma, extra-abdominal complications*

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## **CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF ABDOMINAL PAIN CAUSED BY IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME IN CHILDREN**

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**Aim.** Evaluation of the effect of Mebeverine (Sparex) on the course of abdominal pain syndrome in children with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).

**Materials and methods.** The analysis of 30 patients suffering from IBS, aged 12 to 17, was carried out. The study included 21 girls and 9 boys with complaints on severe abdominal pain syndrome, combined with a disruption of defecation (usually with a stool delay of more than 48 hours) and a change in the shape of the stool (“sheep feces”). Pain, in general, was localized in the periumbilical or in the lower abdomen area, often has the characteristics of cramps or intermittent, lasting from several minutes to several hours. In no case the pain was associated with eating. The intensity of pain was assessed on a standard scale, the scores were counted before treatment and immediately after the treatment. The course of treatment lasted 2 weeks (14 days) and consisted of monotherapy with Mebeverine. Clinical evaluation was carried out on days 15th – 17th from the start of treatment.

**Results.** The abdominal pain syndrome was eliminated by the 7th day of treatment (1/2 of the total course duration) in 11 patients (36,7%). By day 14th, the pain syndrome was eliminated in 24 patients (80%).

**Conclusion.** Mebeverine is an effective medication for therapeutic correction of abdominal pain syndrome in IBS in children aged 12-17. Along with high clinical efficacy, the drug is characterized by a high level of safety making it as a widely recommended in pediatric practice.

**Key words:** *abdominal pain syndrome, irritable bowel syndrome, children, mebeverine*

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## **THE STATE OF DETOXIFICATION LUNG FUNCTION AFTER COMPLEX INTENSIVE THERAPY WITH LOW-FLOW HIGH-EFFICIENCY HEMODIALYSIS IN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE RENAL DAMAGE**

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**Aim.** To study the effect of extracorporeal correction methods on the indicators of detoxification lung function in children with acute kidney damage (AKI) and its complications.

**Materials and methods.** The results of the examination and treatment of 30 patients with acute kidney damage between the ages of 3 to 16 including 17 boys (56,7%), 13 girls (43,3%) were analyzed. In patients with AKI, renal replacement therapy was carried out in the mode of low-flux, highly effective hemodialysis using the "Artificial Kidney" 4008 N (Fresenius, Germany). The detoxification function of the lungs was evaluated by arteriovenous difference in the content of toxic blood components (urea, creatinine, bilirubin, necrotic bodies, circulating immune complexes, medium-weight molecules, etc.).

**Result.** Low-flow, highly effective hemodialysis is effective against hydrophilic low molecular weight substances and MSM up to 1500 Da. With respect of oligopeptides of an average weight of more than 1500 DA, as well as toxic high-molecular compounds, liver enzymes and bilirubin, there is almost no significant elimination effect. It negatively affects the level of albumin and amino acids, which requires their post-surgical correction.

**Conclusion.** The analysis of indicators of toxicity and functional status of the detoxification function of the lungs in children with AKI showed that an optimized complex conservative approach in treatment reduces toxicity and improves the condition of DFL

**Key words:** *children, acute kidney damage, metabolic lung function, extracorporeal correction methods*

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## **RESULTS OF KIDNEYS TRANSPLANTATION IN THE REGIONAL DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ORGANS AND TISSUES TRANSPLANTATION**

Republican clinical hospital of Dangara, Tajikistan

**Aim.** To evaluate the results of kidney transplantation in the Regional Department of human organs and tissue transplantation.

**Materials and methods.** The analysis of case records of 35 (100%) patients with end-stage chronic renal failure of various origins, who underwent related kidney transplants, was carried out. Among the recipients there were 24 (70%) men and 11 (30%) women, aged 20 to 45. Among the donors there were 17 men (45%) and 18 women (55%), ranging in age from 27 to 57.

**Results.** In 33 (93%) cases, an open kidney intake is by the lumbotomic access, in 2 (7%) by front access. In 34 (96,5%) cases left kidney was explanted, and in one case (3,5%) right kidney. Surgical complications: in one case (3,5%), intestinal perforation developed upmcp required to suture the perforated part of small intestine with intubations of the colon and small intestine, drainage of the abdominal cavity. In another case (3,5%), a perforation of the distal ureter migrated with a stent occurred. Plastic reconstruction of the ureter was made with re-stenting of ureter (on the 23rd day). Bleeding from a vascular anastomosis – 1 case (3,5%), during which a blood transfusion was necessary without active surgical intervention; a wound infection occurred in 3 (10,5%) cases.

**Conclusion.** The survival rate of recipients in the first year after kidney auto transplantation (ATP) was 90.1%, which is lower than world statistics. Necessary measures: proper organization of the transplant service with a qualitative survey of donor couples, training of specialists in all branches necessary for this process, introduction of laparoscopic methods of donor kidney collection into practice. A high percentage of complications (30%) can be avoided with strict adherence to contemporary protocols. An important factor is the formation of a positive attitude of society towards donation and transplantation, and therefore a properly oriented state information policy is needed - cooperation with the media, interaction with representatives of religious denominations in the republic.

**Key words:** recipients and kidney donors, kidney transplantation, post-transplant complications, transplant survival

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## **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF COTEMPORARY FORMS OF MEASLES IN CHILDREN DURING THE PERIOD OF EPIDEMIC OUTBREAKS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

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**Aim.** To study the epidemiological features of contemporary forms of measles in children during the epidemic outbreaks in the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Materials and methods.** The results of epidemic outbreaks in the Republic of Tajikistan in the period from May 2016 to May 2017 are analyzed. The diagnosis of measles was made on the basis of epidemiological data, clinical signs of the disease and serological methods, with the release of antibodies to measles virus (anti-Morbillivirus IgM) in the blood serum during the first days of ELISA, as well as by the results of virus genotyping.

**Results.** The largest number of patients in May 2016 was registered in the Rudaki district 30 (57,7%), compared to 8,6% in Dushanbe (15,4%) and Temurmalic (59,6%), and children from one to four years old were more likely to suffer 22 (42 %) and from 5 to 9 years 14 (27%), and children under the age of 9 (17%). Majority of affected by measles included those who were unvaccinated 88% as compared to children who received a single 21% and a full vaccination 11%. The largest number of cases of measles in May 2017 was registered in Dushanbe 189 (41%), in the districts of Rudaki 145 (31,4%) and Varzob 40 (9%). Disease in 2017 is more recorded among children under 9 years of age 338 (73,1%) as compared to the number in children of one year to 4 years old 156 (33,7%), from 5 to 9 years old 115 (24,9%) and up to 1 year 67 (14,5%), and children from 10 years to 14 years of age were 63 (13,6%)

**Conclusion.** Measles in the Republic of Tajikistan was imported from Mongolia. An increase in the number of cases caused by the violations of sanitary and epidemiological rules and measures.

**Key words:** *measles, children, epidemic, virus, immunity, vaccine*

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## **APPLICATION OF NEW SORPTION MATERIAL "VITA WALLIS" IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PURULENT-INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE MAXILLOFACIAL AREA**

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**Aim.** Improving the results of treatment of patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area using Vita Wallis sorbent.

**Materials and methods.** A total of 72 patients with odontogenic phlegmons of the maxillofacial area aged 18 to 78 were examined, of whom 39 (54,1%) were men, 33 (45,9%) were women. All patients were divided into two clinical groups: the main group (36 patients, 50%) and the comparison group (36 patients, 50%).

All patients of the studied groups were examined according to determined chart. Drainage of affected fiber spaces in patients of the main group was carried out by a sorption material based on microfiber polymer matrix with immobilized particles of nanostructured aluminum oxyhydroxide (OHA) modified with colloidal silver (OHA).

**Results.** The use of the Vita Wallis sorption material as a drainage, made it possible to reduce the treatment time of patients with odontogenic phlegmons of the maxillofacial area by  $4,35 \pm 1,41$  days ( $p < 0,05$ ). The average time for wound cleansing and cessation of purulent exudation when using this sorption material ( $4,58 \pm 0,83$  days) was significantly shorter ( $p < 0,05$ ) than with traditional methods ( $7,61 \pm 0,23$ ). The appearance of granulations was noted at  $5,12 \pm 0,08$  days ( $9,24 \pm 0,22$  in the control group of clinical comparison), the possibility of imposing early secondary sutures appeared at  $8,24 \pm 0,12$  (at  $12,03 \pm 0,15$  days, respectively

- in the control group). The data obtained indicate that the normalization of general clinical indicators in the patients of the main group was the most dynamic.

**Conclusion.** A sorption material based on a polymer matrix and nanostructured particles of aluminum oxyhydroxide impregnated with colloidal silver can be successfully used in the complex treatment of patients with odontogenic maxillofacial phlegmons in all phases of the wound process. The developed draining sorbent is a highly effective mean of a new generation for the local treatment of purulent wounds. It is distinguished by the prostatic and atraumatic use, the absence of toxic effects on the surrounding tissues, high sorption and anti-inflammatory properties.

**Key words:** *sorption, purulent wound, necrotic process, treatment, hydroxy aluminum hydroxide, colloidal silver, maxillofacial area*

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## **ON THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH UNCOMPLICATED AND COMPLICATED FRONTITIS**

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**Aim.** Optimize the complex treatment of patients with uncomplicated and complicated frontitis.

**Material and methods.** 97 people aged 7 to 25 years with acute frontitis were under the care from 2010 to 2016. Diagnostics of acute frontitis was based on the data from anamnesis, clinical examination results of patients, including x-ray of the paranasal sinuses and computer tomography, magnetic resonance imaging. Various methods of treatment were applied: conservative (antibiotic therapy, puncture of the maxillary sinus, inhalation) and surgical (frontotomy, maxillary frontotomy, ethmoidofrontotomy).

**Results.** Considering the nature of the inflammation in the frontal sinus, the presence of orbital complications, as well as the combined damage of other paranasal sinuses, one or another method of treatment was selected. So, for example, in the majority of patients with isolated form of frontitis after conservative treatment, recovery was observed. Patients with a frontitis complicated by ophthalmic complications also recovered in most cases. Conservative treatment was performed in 34 of 42 subjects. In 14 people with acute hemisinuitis immediately after admission to the hospital, trepanopuncture of the frontal and drainage of the maxillary sinus was applied. Along with this, they all underwent complex conservative treatment using antibiotics. Patients with hemisinusitis recovered in almost 80%. In acute hemisinuitis and orbital complications, trepanopuncture of the frontal and drainage of the maxillary sinus was performed.

With bilateral acute frontitis against the background of pansinusitis, 17 people were treated in the clinic. In 13 of them, in the absence of orbital complications,

conservative therapy for frontal sinusitis and ethmoiditis, as well as drainage of the maxillary sinuses, was applied.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, it should be noted that the treatment of patients with acute frontitis should be differentiated depending on the degree of inflammatory process in the sinus, the presence of orbital complications, the combined damage of other paranasal sinuses.

**Key words:** *sinusitis, frontitis, trepanopuncture, frontotomy*