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**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

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**THE ANALISIS OF THE MORBIDITY SOME CHRONIC NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE GORNO-BADAKHSHAN AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** To study the prevalence of certain forms of chronic noncommunicable diseases (NCD) in the population of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAO) of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Materials and methods.** An analysis of the incidence of chronic noncommunicable diseases in the GBAO population was carried out according to the annual reports of the State Institution “Center for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan” for the period 2014-2018.

**Results.** The most common pathology among CNIDs was arterial hypertension (AH): 1973 people out of 141438 (2014), 3232 out of 150017 (2018) (p <0,001). The second most significant prevalence was iodine deficiency due to thyroid pathology: 486 (2014), 1147 (2016) (p <0,001) (peak incidence) with a slight decrease in 2018. In third place was CHD: 344 people (2014), 492 (2018) (p <0,001). Diabetes mellitus was registered in 450 people in 2011, in 560 - 2018 (p <0,001).

The lowest prevalence among the population of GBAO was chronic renal disease, for the period 2014 - 2018, there were 28 and 33 cases, respectively.

**Conclusion.** The high prevalence of chronic noncommunicable diseases among the population of GBAO dictates the need for regular preventive measures to actively identify and treat them, as well as to modernize the therapeutic service to provide assistance to people at high risk.

***Key words:*** *noncommunicable diseases, hypertension, coronary heart disease, diabetes mellitus, iodine deficiency diseases, obstructive pulmonary diseases*

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**ULTRASOUND AND COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN DIAGNOSTICS OF LIVER ABSCESS AND CONDUCTING MINI-INVASIVE MEDICAL TREATMENTS**

**Aim.** To improve the immediate results of the diagnosis and surgical treatment of liver abscess using mini-invasive technologies.

**Materials and methods.** 24 patients with a liver abscess aged 23 to 82 years were studied: 11 (45,8%) women, 13 (54,2%) men. All patients underwent percutaneous abscess puncture with drainage of its cavity. Particular importance was given to minimally invasive diagnostic and treatment methods.

**Results.** The information content of ultrasound (ultrasound) in the diagnosis of liver abscess is 87-96%, computed tomography (CT) - 90-97%. In 4 patients, after performing a percutaneous puncture and drainage on the 14-15th day, various radical operations were performed. In all cases, the desired therapeutic effect was achieved - improving the clinical condition, lowering body temperature to normal values, the appearance of appetite, improving laboratory parameters. With ultrasound, a decrease or disappearance of the abscess cavity was observed.

**Conclusion.** In the presence of a liver abscess and an erased clinical picture of the disease, all patients should undergo ultrasound or CT. After diagnosis, depending on the cause of the abscess, localization and the presence of complications, minimally invasive surgical treatment is recommended.

***Key words:*** *liver abscesses, ultrasound, computed tomography, minimally invasive technology*

***Asilzoda M.M., Kamilova M.Y., Akobirova S.A.***

**PECULIARITIES OF THE HORMONAL FUNCTION OF THE PLACENTA IN PREGNANT WOMEN ON BACKGROUND OF OBESITY OR BODY WEIGHT DEFICIENCY**

**Aim.** To study the features of the hormonal function of the placenta in pregnant women against the background of obesity or weight loss.

**Materials and methods.** The survey included 86 women in the third trimester of pregnancy. Among them, normal body weight was 30 (group 1), overweight was 30 (group 2), and body mass deficiency was 26 (group 3).All patients were determined by body mass index (BMI), the content of hormones in the blood serum by enzyme immunoassay.

**Results.** With a body mass deficit in pregnant women, the level of estriol decreases, which directly correlates with placental insufficiency and the frequency of the fetal growth retardation syndrome; in pregnant women with obesity, the level of estradiol is reduced, which is caused by an excess of adi pose tissue.

***Key words:*** *pregnancy, index mass body, placental insufficiently, fetal growth retardation, estriol, estradiol, placental lactogen*

***Ganieva M.T., Madaminova T.V., Isokova M.J., Illarioshkin S.N.***

**EPIDEMIOLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HEREDITARY DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN THE SOGD REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** To assess the prevalence and clinical polymorphism of hereditary diseases of the nervous system in the Sughd region of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Materials and methods.** Expedition trips to the Sogd region of Tajikistan were organized to the cities of Khujand (population 172,7 thousand) and Kanibadam (population 49,7 thousand). Totally 372 people were examined, including family members of patients aged 3 to 65 years.

**Results.** 115 patients with various phenotypic variants of hereditary diseases of the nervous system were identified. The total prevalence of HDNS in the cities of Khujand and Kanibadam amounted to 51,7 per 100,000 population. The most common form in Khujand and Kanibadam is LGMD (13,9 and 16,1 per 100,000 population, respectively).

**Conclusion.** Given the significant spread of HDNS in order to prevent an increase in their growth, it is necessary to develop genetic counseling and more comprehensively examine patients and their families using modern methods of diagnosing these diseases, including DNA diagnostics, and for neuromuscular diseases, muscle biopsy.

***Key words:*** *hereditary diseases of the nervous system, prevalence, Sughd region of the Republic of Tajikistan*

***Dzhabarova T.S., Kasymova M.K., Rakhmatova N.A.***

**EXPERIENCE IN INTRODUCING AND IMPLEMENTING AN INNOVATIVE TRAINING COURSE "PUBLIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT"**

**Aim.** Implementation and implementation of the educational innovation course “Public Health Manager”.

**Material and methods.** Within the framework of the “Agreement on cooperation between the Representative Office of the Swiss Institute of Tropical and Public Health in the Republic of Tajikistan and the Institute of Postgrad­uate Education in the Public Health of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 19.09.2014, M No. 1 developed a curriculum for a one-year training program for the Public Health Manager program. The course focuses on the management of primary health care facilities (PHC). The curriculum of the program consists of 10 modules, the duration of training is 1 year, the number of hours is 1716.

**Results.** A special feature of the “Public Health Management” curriculum is a combination of theoretical and practical traditions of classical postgraduate education in the integration of various faculties with the aim of training highly qualified specialists in primary care management in the context of the development of market relations in Tajikistan’s health care. Key features of the course: the course is aimed at practical aspects of management, considers the real situation of the districts, special emphasis on planning and problem solving.

Updated teaching / learning methods; providing a modern management concept; a very short time of theoretical training with a separation from work and the main time - training in the workplace through self-education and mentoring.

**Conclusion.** A one-year innovative training course “Public Health Management” is necessary to improve the health­care management system, at the primary health care level, by training the heads of the network of primary health care facilities in the districts. As a result of evaluations, the course was recognized as effective and meeting the needs of PHC management. It is necessary to plan and implement measures for further institutional development, a marketing strategy and a mechanism to increase sustainability.

***Key words:*** *Health Manager, innovative training course, PHC*

***Karimov S.M., Мirzoev A.S., Ismoilov A.A.***

**RESULTS OF THE EPYDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PREVALENCE AND INTENSITIES OF THE PARODONTAL DISEASES IN PERSONS WITH ACCOMPANYING SOMATIC PATHOLOGY**

**Aim.** To conduct an epidemiological assessment of the frequency of periodontal pathology in patients with con­comitant somatic pathology.

**Materials and methods.** In order to determine the prevalence and intensity of periodontal diseases, an epidemi­ological examination of dental status in 527 somatic patients was carried out. The calculation of a reliable number of epidemiological observations was carried out according to the formula of a non-repeated representative sample taking into account the size of the general population. The total number of somatic patients examined, the data of which were used for the epidemiological analysis of periodontal status, amounted to more than 100 people in each age group. A unified methodological approach to the identification and assessment of orthopedic status in case of multidirectional intersystem disorders was provided by filling in for each examined specially developed card “WHO Combined Card for Dental Research and Determination of Nee d for Treatment”.

**Results.** Chronic generalized periodontitis in individuals of the main group was a common periodontal disease among all studied age groups. The results of the studies showed that the severity of pathological changes in periodontal tissues increases with increasing severity of somatic pathology.

**Conclusion.** In the pathogenesis of generalized periodontitis, an essential role is played by systemic processes lead­ing to profound changes in the internal environment of the body and, as a result, to structural damage to the structural units of periodontal tissues.

***Key words:*** *epidemiological estimation, parodontitis, somatic pathology, prevalence, intensity*

***Kasymov O., Emomaliev D., Munieva S., Bayozov B., Kasymov A.***

**PECULIARITIES OF THE CLINICAL PICTURE AND SOME ASPECTS OF PATHOGENESIS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF PSORIASIS**

**Aim.** To determine the features of the clinic and immunological disorders in patients with different types of psoriasis.

**Materials and methods.** 76 patients with psoriasis at the age of 16-66 years (men – 45, women – 31) examined. 46.1% (35 patients) had a hereditary tainted psoriasis (I type) and 53.9% (41 patients) had a sporadic one (II type). Methods: clinical, immunological, statistical.

**Results.** In patients with type I psoriasis, the first manifestations (debut) of dermatosis were observed mainly at the age of 5-20 years, most patients were aged 21-30 years. The debut of type II psoriasis occurred more often at the age of over 40; most patients aged 41-60 years. Immunological disorders in patients with hereditary psoriasis are significantly more pronounced than in sporadic patients.

**Conclusion.** The clinical picture of the hereditary tainted psoriasis was more severe because of more striking immunological disorders.

***Key words:*** *psoriasis, I and II type, clinics, immunological disorders*

***Kakharova R.A., Ibrohimov Yu.H., Bahrieva Z.C.***

**CHOICE OF SURGICAL TREATMENT TACTICS FORPATIENTS WITH ACUTE EPITHELIAL COCCYGEALPASSAGE**

**Aim.** To optimize the tactics of radical surgical treatment of patients with acute suppuration of the epithelial coc­cygeal passage.

**Materials and methods.** The work is based on the results of surgical treatment of 71 patients with acute suppuration of the epithelial coccygeal passage. There were 48 men (67,6%), 23 women (32,4%). Most patients (80,5%) were aged 15 to 40 years.

**Results.** Most often, in 23,8% of the operated, complications developed after an emergency palliative open­ing of the abscess. Somewhat less often – 13,4% - they were noted after emergency radical operations. The most successful in this regard were delayed radical operations with active preoperative preparation. The complication rate in the early postoperativ e period is 3,7%.

**Conclusion.** The use of delayed radical operations with active preoperative preparation in the treatment of patients with abscesses during acute suppuration of the epithelial coccygeal can improve the quality of surgical treatment and reduce the frequency of complications of this category of patients.

***Key words:*** *epithelial coccygeal passage, abscess, preoperative preparation, choice of operation methods*

***Malikoeva S.A.***

**PRENATAL OUTCOMES IN WOMEN WITH OBSTETRICIAN BLEEDINGS**

**Aim.** To study perinatal outcomes in women who have experienced obstetric bleeding.

**Materials and methods.** A retrospective analysis of 255 cards of newborns in women whose pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period were complicated by obstetric bleeding was performed. The main group - I group - included 161 patients with postpartum hemorrhage (PC), the II group – comparisons – 61 women with premature detachment of the normally locat­ed placenta (PDNLP), and the III group – 33 women with placenta previa (PP). The control group consisted of 100 puerperas without obstetric bleeding.

**Results.** Perinatal outcomes in women who survived obstetric hemorrhage are represented mainly by full-term newborns (60,1 ± 2,9%). It was established that severe asphyxia is leading in the structure of perinatal morbidity (60,0 ± 1,6%), every second newborn is diagnosed with intrauterine infection – pneumonia (11,4 ± 1,0%). Among mothers who survived obstetric bleeding, insufficient antenatal care was established (43,2%); every second was multiparous (51,6); had a low social status and unsatisfac­tory living conditions of 70% and a high incidence of extragenital pathology – 6,3%.

**Conclusion.** Women who have had bleeding have a high incidence of perinatal mortality and morbidity, including severe asphyxia and intrauterine pneumonia. A clinical audit of perinatal losses will help to solve organizational issues, reduce the incidence of perinatal morbidity and mortality in this category of women.

***Key words:*** *perinatal mortality, perinatal morbidity, full-term, premature, reproductive age*

***Mirzabekova B.T.***

**POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS OF PERINATAL LOSSES**

**Aim.** To establish significant risk factors for the development of perinatal losses (PL) in the region.

**Materials and methods.** The analysis of the annual statistical collections of the National Center for Statistics and Medical Information of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2014-2018, the annual reports of the State Institution "Tajik Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology" is carried out. Through retrospective analysis, the materials of the primary documentation of 430 women with PL were studied. The main group – 160 full-term newborns (weight 2500 g and above). Comparison group – 170 preterm infants with gestational age of 22-37 weeks (weight less than 2000 g). Exclusion criteria: congenital malformations of the fetus. The control group – 100 live healthy newborns. The continuous method analyzed 2,000 cases of perinatal loss.

**Results.** In the whole country over the past 5 years, an unstable tendency has been established to reduce perina­tal mortality (from 10,8 to 7,4 per 1000 live births). The dependence of PL on the quality of medical services at the antenatal level, maternal age, parity, gestational age, and weight of newborns was discovered. A high frequency of early perinatal mortality among preterm infants has been discovered, in the structure of which the leading cause is severe asphyxiation, respiratory failure, and intrauterine infecti ons.

**Conclusion.** Potential risk factors for perinatal mortality have been identified, indicating organizational aspects of the provision of medical services. The obtained results dictate the need for a clinical analysis of each case of perinatal mortality (“near miss”, “almost lost”, “nearly dead” cases) as a reserve for improving the quality of perinatal care and reducing perinatal morbidity and mortality in the region.

***Key words:*** *perinatal mortality, perinatal losses, perinatal morbidity, mature, premature, in-born fetus, malformation, repro­ductive age*

***Mukhammadnabieva F.A., Ismailov K.I., Mukhitdinova Z.A.***

**IMMUNE RESPON IN CHILDREN WITH SHENLEIN-GENOCH DISEASE**

**Aim.** The study of the state of the immune status in children with Shenlein-Genoch disease.

**Materials and methods.** Under observation were 50 children with BSH: boys - 27, girls - 23. Depending on the clinical forms, the children were divided into 4 groups. The control group consisted of 30 healthy children of the corresponding age. Immune status was determined by enzyme immunoassay.

**Results.** The data obtained indicate that children with hemorrhagic diathesis, regardless of clinical form, severity and course, were found to have CD20 and an increase in all IgA, IgM, IgG and CEC, as well as activation of humoral immunity, which indicates an immune imbalance in children with hemorrhagic diathesis.

**Conclusion.** In children with Shenlein-Genoch disease and its various clinical forms, there is an increase in the number of T-lymphocytes with CD4 receptors in the peripheral blood, a decrease in the number of cells with CD8 receptors, with an increase in the CD4 / CD8 coefficient. In the blood serum of these patients, the average content of immunoglobulins A and G was increased, which was combined with an increase in the number of lymphocytes with cytimmunological markers of CD20.

***Key words:*** *Shenlein-genoch, purpura rheumatica, throm-bocytopenia, cellular immunity, phagocytic index, nephrotic syn­drome, macula -popular eruption, petechias*

***Oripova Sh.N., Baymatova Z.K., Alieva P.Y., Oripova R.Sh., Mulkamonova L.***

**ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSTICS OF PLACENTAL INSUFFICIENCY OF WOMEN WITH INSULIN RESISTANCE**

**Aim.** To evaluate Dopplerometric indicators in women with insulin resistance and the effectiveness of the measures taken.

**Materials and methods.** A total of 120 women were examined who underwent a Dopplerometric study to assess the effectiveness of the correction of blood flow disorders in the mother-placenta-fetus system.

**Results.** A decrease in the frequency of development of blood flow disorders in the mother-placenta-fetus system and its combined, more severe forms after the prevention of placental insufficiency was established.

**Conclusion.** Donors of nitric oxide (tivortin) in combination with tocopherol acetate contribute to the normalization of fetal-placental blood flow in women with insulin resistance and can be recommended for the correction of disorders in all parts of the mother-placenta-fetus system.

***Key words:*** *insulin resistance, placental insufficiency prophylaxis of nitric oxide donor*

***Rakhimova B.S.***

**THE IMPORTENCE PROVOCATING AND PROMOTING GENITAL PROLAPSES RISK FACTORS IN WOMAN IN TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** To study the significance of risk factors for the development of pelvic organ prolapse in women of various age groups, residents of Tajikistan.

**Materials and methods.** A retrospective analysis of 128 case reports of women affected by risk factors for pelvic organ prolapse.

**Results.** Of the provoking factors, the most significant risk factor for the development of pelvic organ prolapse in women of Tajikistan is childbirth parity, of the contributing factors are obesity, weight lifting and constipation, and the severity of pelvic organ prolapse depends on the age of women.

**Conclusion.** Pelvic prolapse prophylaxis in women in Tajikistan should be based on the elimination of controlled risk factors for the development of this pathology.

***Key words:*** *genital prolapses, prophylaxis, risk factors, woman of Tajikistan, prophylaxis*

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

**COMPLEX ESTIMATION OF AFTER PROSTHETIC CONDITIONS OF ORGAN AND TISSUE OF ORAL CAVITY BETWEEN KEY AGE GROUP OF THE ADULT POPULATION**

**Aim.** Estimation of afterprosthetic conditions of cariesology, parodontology and mucology statues of oral cavity between key age group of the adult population.

**Materials and methods.** Examined 100 patients (56 woman and 44 men) in the key age group of the adult population (35-44 years) under their address for dentistry help. Main criteria of afterprosthetic condition of organ and tissue of oral cavity are: factor of intensities of caries; Green-Vermillion index hygiene of oral cavity; the specific gravity of the entered seals optimum or unsatisfactory of quality; presence of vitally pulps of the teeth; the unsatisfactory signs of earlier assessed fillings; unsatisfactory signs of innercanal and projection-periapically of the treatment.

**Results.** Averaged importance of the under investigation factor beside patient has formed 12.56±106. Amongst these examined persons specific gravity structured element of «C», «P», «X», «F» and «E» corresponds to 7.17%, 11.23%, 27.63%, 1.59% and 52.38%.

**Conclusion.** In all groups of the examined contingent patients from clinical and X-ray sign of unsatisfactory end­odontic treatment were revealed such signs, as painful percussion (15.9%), nearapex centers of bone resobtion (28.4%), nearapex removing of filling materials (6.6%), filling of root channel on 2/3 and ½ lengths (accordingly 19.7% and 29.4%).

***Key words:*** *cariology condition, intensity of caries, parodontology condition, filling material, endodontic condition, apex resorbtion, hygienic condition*

***Shafozoda M. B., Karimov S.M., Odinaev I.S.***

**ANALYSIS OF THE SOURCE CONDITION OF UNREMOVED DENTURES AND MARGINAL PARODONT OF SUPPORTING TEETH IN THE SYSTEM OF ORTHOPEDIC DESIGN**

**Aim.** Complex estimation of the source condition of unremoved prosthetic device and marginal parodont of sup­porting teeth in the system of orthopedic design.

**Materials and methods.** In accordance with specified criteria 548 patients have included in clinical study. 59.5% patient (326 person) formed woman. There was explored 832 unremoved prosthetic device on parameter of function­ality, reliability, aesthetics. Beside patient have realized anamnesis in respect of these design, as well as time of the use denture. Amongst explored design were study prosthetic complication and defects. On base of the individual registra­tion cards formed consolidated array data became base of clinical analysis of unremoved design and nearteeth tissue of supporting teeth.

**Results.** Wide-spread undesirable phenomena’s amongst explored units of unremoved prosthetic device were a breakages design (31.6%). On 2nd place on frequency turned out to be fracture and destruction supporting teeth un­der crown (38.0%). Hereinafter follow on frequency parodontology complication in the field of marginal parodont of supporting teeth (23.6% from the total number of prosthetic complications). Pulpits and recession of gums in the field of supporting teeth were typical only for pressed-soldering prosthetic device and on their share happened to 6.8% prosthetic’s complications.

**Conclusion.** Frequency of parodontology complications of prosthetic genesis when use pressed-soldering prosthetic device is defining for collection of the share of the named complications in all periods of the use these prosthetic device.

***Key words:*** *unremoved prosthetic device, marginal parodont, orthopedic design, prosthetic complication*

***Shukurova S. M., Shodiev B. R., Abdullaev M. F., Radjabov R.M.***

**RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS IN AN ASSOCIATION WITH RELATED DISEASES**

**Aim.** To characterize the frequency and spectrum of concomitant conditions in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

**Materials and methods.** The results of a comprehensive examination and treatment of 170 patients with RA (131 women and 39 men) for comorbidity were analyzed. The index of 10-year survival (Charlson index) is presented, as well as the nature of drug therapy of concomitant diseases in dynamics in patients with RA.

**Results.** Comorbid conditions are common in RA patients (89,3%), and in 61,7% of cases, the existence of several concomitant diseases (two or more) was observed. Among cardiovascular pathologies, arterial hypertension (60,5%) and coronary heart disease (34,3%) predominate, secondary osteoarthrosis and osteochondrosis (59.4%) are in second place and close the top three gastropathy leaders (42,9%). A dynamic observation (1 year) of the frequency of comorbid conditions in RA patients showed a significant increase in the number of patients with several concomitant diseases. An analysis of drug therapy in in patients with RA with concomitant pathology revealed a few features: antihypertensive and proton pump inhibitors were the most prescribed agents: 71,7% and 68,8%, respectively. Every third patient changed the mode of pathogenetic therapy in view of exacerbation of gastrointestinal pathology, increased blood pressure and decreased hemoglobin indicators.

**Conclusion.** In patients with rheumatic diseases (RD) are determined from two or more concomitant diseases. The frequency, nature, and comorbidity index are directly dependent on the type of RD and gender. The greatest number of comorbidities was observed in patients with OA and RA. Cardiovascular diseases occupy the leading positions among concomitant conditions in patients with RD.

***Key words:*** *rheumatoid arthritis, comorbidity, comorbidity index*

**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Malikov M.Kh., Karim-zade G.D., Saidov I.S., Jononov J.D., Makhmadkulova N.A.***

**CORRECTION OF BURN SCARRING DEFORMITY IN MAMMARY GLAND**

**Annotation**

The article describes the clinical observation in an unmarried patient with post-burn cicatricial deformity of the mammary gland, contraction of the nipple-areolar complex and the absence of an inframammary fold. Due to the re­sulting burn in childhood, persistent deformation of the mammary gland developed with a violation of its shape and a decrease in size. The aim of the performed operation was to improve the shape of the mammary gland, to eliminate the deformation of the nipple-areolar complex with the formation of an inframammary fold. The advantage of the local plastic surgery method was that the deformation of the mammary gland was simultaneously eliminated, and a satis­factory functional and aesthetic result was obtained in the young girl.

***Key words:*** *mammary gland, reconstruction of mammary gland, nipple-areolar complex, inframammary fold, transplants, deformity, surgical treatment*

***Rasulova G.T., Saidova M.I., Ibragimova N.T.***

**INTERRUPTION OF PREGNANCY IN BEHÇET DISEASE**

**Annotation**

The article describes a clinical case of aggravating the course of a rare form of systemic vasculitis - Behcet’s disease against the background of a pregnancy. Exacerbation of the disease served as the basis for medical termination of pregnancy for medical reasons. Termination of pregnancy was required in order to start specific therapy outside the gestation, the appointment of which against the background of pregnancy is contraindicated in view of the pronounced teratogenic effect of the drugs.

***Key words:*** *pregnancy, Behcet’s disease, medical abortion*