**2020-4**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

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**DIAGNOSTICS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY IN THE PRACTICE OF A FAMILY DOCTOR**

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

**Aim.** Prevention of vitamin D deficiency among patients with frequent viral respiratory tract infections.

**Material and methods.** 36 patients were examined with frequent viral respiratory tract infections. For the correction of vitamin D3 deficiency, the drugs D-Calvit and Denvit D3-immuno were used as a course.

**Results.** Among patients with frequent viral infections of the respiratory tract, there was a varying degree of vitamin D de­ficiency in the blood. With the correction of its content, recovery occurred in the shortest possible time, compared with therapy that did not contain vitamin D.

**Conclusion.** A family doctor can effectively assess vitamin D3 levels in a patient visiting a health facility. Taking vitamin D3 gives a good clinical result in patients with frequent viral respi ratory tract infections.

**Key words:** Vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol), D-calvit, Denvit D3 immuno lozenges, symptoms of hypovitaminosis D3, family doctor

***1Karimov S.M., 2Gaibov A.G.***

**ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS STUDY OF OCCLUSIONAL DEFECT’S EXTENT BESIDE POPULATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

1Department of Therapeutic Dentistry of the State Educational Establishment «Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan»

2State Establishment "Scientific and Research Institute of Medical and Social Expertise and Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons" of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan

**Aim.** Conduct an organizational assessment of the prevalence and intensity of occlusal defects in the population of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** The state of occlusal defects in 1264 patients was studied. Based on the results of the or­ganizational analysis of the pronated cards, dental patients were divided into 3 groups: 1 – with small defects in the dentition (absence of 1 to 3 teeth); 2 – with medium defects in dentition (absence of 4-6 teeth); 3 – with large occlusive defects (missing more than 6 teeth).

**Results.** Reduction prevalence of defect was the most significant in respect of occlusion defects with small extent and, opposite, increase prevalence lost teeth was itself significant in respect of defect of the teeth rows with average and big extent.

**Conclusion.** The obtained factual material allows, in a complex, to significantly improve the provision of orthopedic dental care and in the future to completely reduce the risk of disability of the chewing apparatus in dental patients.

**Key words:** occlusion defects, extent of the defect, absence of the teeth, intensity occlusion defect

***Mardonova S.M.***

**MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OF GIRLS AND GIRLS WITH GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES**

State Establishment «Tajik Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology», MHSPP RT

**Aim.** To study the medical and social aspects of the reproductive health of girls and girls with gynecological diseases and to identify the forming factors.

**Material and methods.** The medical and social portrait of 390 girls and girls 0 - 18 years old with gynecological diseases was studied by means of questionnaires. The survey was carried out in the presence of mothers, after their written consent.

**Results.** Reproductive health disorders in 59,3% of cases manifested themselves during sexual development, i.e. at the age from 15 to 18 years old and was more often observed in urban women (59,1%). All girls with reproductive health disorders developed against the background of pregnancy complications: every fourth - against the back­ground of polyhydramnios, the threat of termination of pregnancy and prenatal rupture of the membranes; every third was born underweight. Hypertensive disorders and bleeding during pregnancy and childbirth did not exceed 10,0%, however, they were 2 times more common in mothers of girls with hypomenstrual syndrome. Rural women were more often breastfed. Artificial nutrition in 62,3% of cases received girls with abnormal uterine bleeding, and every second girl - with inflammatory diseases of the genital organs and dysmenorrhea. In the period of early child­hood, girls and girls with reproductive health disorders suffered more than 3 childhood infections. In the structure of somatic pathology, diseases of the urinary system (59,1%), gastrointestinal tract (48,8%) and thyroid dysfunction (52,3%) prevailed.

71,2% of girls with reproductive health disorders are students with additional mental load.

**Conclusion.** The factors contributing to the occurrence of disorders in the reproductive system during the period of sexual development are: unfavorable antenatal development, high index of childhood infections, somatic diseases, and unbalanced nutrition.

Girls with impaired reproductive health in 71.2% of cases are students and have additional mental load.

**Key words:** reproductive health, girls and girls, medical and social aspects

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**INFLUENCE OF DIAGNOSTIC MEASURES ON THE OUTCOME OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CRANIO-ABDOMINAL INJURIES**

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2Department of Neurosurgery and Vertebrology of the State Educational Establishment «Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan»

3Department of Neurosurgery and Associated Injuries of the State Education Establishment “Avicenna Tajik State Medical University”

**Aim.** To determine the influence of diagnostic measures on the outcome of treatment of patients with cranio-ab­dominal injuries (CAI).

**Material and methods.** A retrospective analysis of 267 victims with associated injuries was carried out: men – 173 (64,8%), women – 94 (35,2%). Abdominal injuries were most often combined with damage to adjacent anatomical zones: abdomen + pelvis – 21,0%, abdomen + chest – 18,7%, abdomen + chest + pelvis – 13,8%, abdomen + chest + upper limb – 6,7 %, abdomen + pelvis + lower limb – 5,2%.

The combination of abdominal trauma with brain injury was 34,5% (n = 92). Road traffic accidents (83,7%) were the predominant causes of CAI.

The diagnostic algorithm of the complex of instrumental studies in the acute period of CAI was performed in the standard sequence: ultrasound, radiography, multispiral computed tomography (MSCT) and video laparoscopy.

**Results.** Liver damage during CAI was observed in 22 (23,9%) patients, which was naturally characterized by a latent clinical picture, the complexity of diagnosis and the development of internal bleeding in19 (7,11%) patients. More often there was damage to the posterior parts of the right lobe of the liver in 17 (6,36%) cases by the compression mechanism. At the same time, liver rupture was noted in 5 (22,7%) cases, which looked like areas of a linear shape, low density in all contrasting phases. Damage to the spleen during CAI was noted in 9 (9,8%) cases. The nature of the spleen injury varied from subcapsular hematoma in 6 (2,24%) cases to rupture and damage of the vascular pedicle in 3 (1,12%) cases. At the same time, the non-contrast CT method for intraparenchymal hemorrhages of the spleen had low sensitivity and specificity. On the contrary, the sensitivity of contrast-enhanced CT in the diagnosis of spleen injury reached 96%. the sensitivity of MSCT in detecting injuries of the abdominal organs was 97%, liver injuries – 95,3%, spleen injuries – 98,8%, while traditional radiography was significantly inferior in diagnosing injuries of internal organs and was only 10,2%.

**Conclusion.** In the context of a shortage of time for a detailed diagnosis of injuries in CAI, the most optimal is to perform emergency MSCT. The accuracy of diagnostic video laparoscopy with CAI is 96.1%, which accordingly mini­mizes the number of unnecessary laparotomies.

**Key words:** cranio-abdominal injuries, instrumental methods of investigation, MSCT, video laparoscopy

***1,2Naimov A.M., ³Razzokov A.A.***

**THE TACTIC OF TREATMENT OF LONG BONES FRACTURES IN PATIENTS WITH CONCOMINANT INJURY CONSIDERING THE IDENTIFICATION OF FAT EMBOLISM SYNDROME**

1State Establishment “Tajik Institute of Preventive Medicine” of MHSPP RT

2State Establishment “National Medical Center of the Republic of Tajikistan Shifobahsh”

3Department of Traumatology, Orthopedics and Military Field Surgery of the State Education Establishment “Avicenna Tajik State Medical University”

**Aim.** The improvement of the results of treatment of concomitant injury by optimizing the tactic of treating unstable fractures against the background of fat embolism syndrome (FES).

**Material and methods.** The work is based on the analysis of data on 250 patients with concomitant injury aged 18 to 60 years, 174 (69,6%) of them were men, 76 (30,4%) were women. In the main group (n = 128), the treatment of unstable fractures was carried out by the developed approaches, in the control group (n = 122) - by traditional approaches.

**Results.** In the main group, against the background of specific drug therapy for FES, early (55,1%) and delayed (32,1%) fusion of bone of unstable fractures were resorted to. In the control group, these indicators respectively were 39,0% and 1,9%, (p <0,05). In the main group, the implementation of this tactic of the proposed approaches contributed to a decrease in the proportion of clinical forms of FES (37,5%) in contrast with the control group (63,16%), (p <0,05), as well as to an increase in the proportion of good results (43,7%) and a decrease in unsatisfactory results (8,6%) and mortality (8,6%). Satisfactory (36,0%) and unsatisfactory results (15,6%), as well as fatality (16,4%) prevailed in the control group.

**Conclusion.** The results of the work did not confirm the hypothesis about the role of early operative and con­servative reduction of unstable fractures in the development of FES and mortality on concomitant injury. Early and delayed operative or conservative stabilization of unstable fractures according to indications before the development of FES is an effective way of preventive measures or minimize the manifestations of FES in the acute period of con­comitant injury.

**Key words:** concomitant injury, fat embolism syndrome, fat globullemia, fusion of bone of unstable fractures, fracture treat­ment tactics

***Raboeva Sh.R., Ganieva M.T., Isokova M.J.,***

***Davlatmirova G.Sh., Sharofiddinov I.A.***

**CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MICROCEPHALY**

Department of Neurology and Fundamentals of Medical Genetics of the State Education Establishment “Avicenna Tajik State Medical University”

**Aim.** Compare the clinical characteristics of microcephaly depending on the etiological features.

**Material and methods.** This prospective study included 46 children with a diagnosis of microcephaly. Patients by etiological factors were divided into two groups: the main group (17 patients from 7 families) included patients with true hereditary family microcephaly, the second group (29 patients) consisted of patients with embryopathic and syn­dromological microcephaly.

Research methods - anamnestic, clinical, and instrumental and laboratory.

**Results.** All groups were found to have varying degrees of impairment of the motor sphere, speech impairment, intelligence impairment, attention deficit disorder, and convulsive seizures. The parents of the patients of the main group were in a related marriage of the second and third generation; in two families of five children, three suffered from microcephaly. With a history of secondary microcephaly, patients had intrauterine infection, severe perinatal and intranatal asphyxia, and chromosomal aberrations. In secondary forms of microcephaly, gross cognitive impairments, movement disorders and stigmas were manifested.

**Conclusion.** Based on the study, differences in the clinical course of true and secondary microcephaly were revealed.

**Key words:** true family microcephaly, cousinly marriage, cognitive disorders, spastic paresis, stigma, neurovisualiisation

***1Radzhabzoda S.R., 2Dzhonova B.Yu., 3Dustov J.Kh., 1Umarov T.A.***

**ASSESSMENT OF SECURITY WITH FAMILY DOCTORS AT THE LEVEL OF PHC INSTITUTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

1State Educational Establishment “Avicenna Tajik State Medical University”

2State Establishment “Republican Cducational and Clinical Center of Family Medicine”

3State Educational Establishment “Vakhdat Medical College”

**Aim.** To assess the availability of family doctors in the network of primary health care institutions in the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** For the study, official statistics and other sources over the past five years in English, Tajik and Russian, related to the provision of medical services at the primary health care (PHC)level based on family medicine, were studied and analyzed.

**Results.** After the introduction of the institution of family medicine in the country over the past two decades, the population turnover to PHC facilities has slightly increased - from 3,7 visits per person per year in 2000 to 4,5 visits per person per year in 2019.

In 2015 and 2019, there is a decrease in the number of family doctors by 61 people, while the country's population increased by 669 thousand over this period, respectively, the need for family doctors increased by 446 people. Currently, in terms of the total population (for 2019), the need for family doctors is more than 6,147 people across the country, with 2,403 family doctors practicing at the level of a network of PHC facilities.

**Conclusion.** For the further effective implementation of the institution of family medicine in the country, the pro­vision of affordable and high-quality services to the population, it is necessary to strengthen the policy of providing family doctors with a network of PHC institutions.

**Key words:** primary health care,family doctor

***1Khomidov M.F., 2Munieva S.Kh., 2Salimov B.M., 3Sitdikova L.H.***

**EFFICACY OF TACROLIMUS IN THE TREATMENT OF VITILIGO**

1Association of Dermatovenerologists and Cosmetologists of the RT

2Department of Dermatovenerology with a course of cosmetology of the State Educational Establishment «Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan»

3Clinical hospital "Madadi Akbar»

**Aim.** To evaluate the effectiveness of topical application of tacrolimus in the complex treatment of vitiligo.

**Material and methods.** There were observed 70 patients with vitiligo (40 - in the main group, 30 - in the control) aged from 18 to 35 years. Comprehensive traditional therapy was used in combination with topical application of tacrolim­us 0,1%. In the control group (30), complex traditional therapy was applied, including topical application of a topical corticosteroid (hydrocortisone butyrate). The assessment of curability was carried out on the basis of two methods: the VIMAN index and the repigmentation index calculation.

**Results.** After the end of treatment, complete repigmentation was observed in 16 (40%) patients of the main group, while in the control group this effect was not observed in any case. In the control group in 12 (40%) of patients, the use of a topical corticosteroid led to the achievement of pronounced and moderate repigmentation. In the main group, no effect was observed in any case, in the control group, unsatisfactory results of treatment were noted in 2 (6,7%) patients.

**Conclusion.** Vitiligo therapy with tacrolimus 0.1% is a clinically effective method since its use allows for a complete repigmentation of 82.5% of cases.

**Key words:** vitiligo, tacrolimus, topical corticosteroids

***Khushvakhtov D.D., Mirzoev M.Sh., Khushvakhtov D.I., Narzuloev V.A.***

**METHODS FOR TREATING PATIENTS WITH ACUTE ODONTOGENIC PURULENT PERIOSTITIS OF JAWS**

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery with Pediatric Dentistry of the State Educational Establishment «Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan»

**Aim.** Improvement of complex treatment of acute odontogenic purulent periostitis of the jaws using antimicrobial sorption dressings "Vita Vallis".

**Material and methods.** The paper presents the results of a study of 60 patients aged 18 to 60 years - 39 men (65%) and 21 women (35%), with acute odontogenic purulent periostitis of the jaws. The patients were divided into two clinical groups: the main group - 28 (46.7%) and the comparison group - 32 (53.3%) patients.

After opening the purulent foci of the oral cavity, antimicrobial sorption sterile wound dressings "Vita Vallis" were used as drainage systems.

**Results.** The results of treatment of patients were assessed according to the following parameters: no complaints, good general condition, normalization of appetite (2,0 ± 0,15; 2,6 ± 0,36 days), cessation of exudation, disappearance or reduction of edema, resorption of infiltrate, granulation and epithelialization wounds (from 3,2 ± 0,38 to 5,8 ± 0,13 days), normalization of the number of leukocytes and ESR (by 3,2 ± 0,18 days), as well as the length of stay of the patient in bed (on average 6, 8 ± 0,12 days).

**Conclusion.** The use of antimicrobial sorption dressing "Vita Vallis" in the local treatment of pyoinflammatory processes in the oral cavity and maxillofacial area contributes to a faster improvement in the general condition and relief of local signs of a purulent inflammatory process in patients, which reduces the time of temporary disability of patients. The developed draining sorbent is a highly effective new generation agent for the local treatment of purulent wounds.

**Key words:** periostitis of the jaws, sorption dressing "Vita Vallis", aluminum oxyhydroxide, colloidal silver

***Sharofiddinov I.A., Ganieva M.T., Isokova M.J., Raboeva Sh.R., Abdulloev A.N.***

**ISSUES OF DRUG TREATMENT AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF SICK CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY**

Department of Neurology and Fundamentals of Medical Genetics

**Aim.** Evaluation of the effectiveness of drug therapy and physical rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy.

**Material and methods.** In the children's neurological department of the National Medical Center of the Republic of Tajikistan from 2011 to 2016, 1344 patients with infantile cerebral palsy were observed. The patients were divided into two groups: 1 - 1071 children under the age of 7 years, 2 - 273 children aged 8-15 years. Patients with cerebral palsy showed varying degrees of impairment of the motor sphere, speech, intelligence, disorders of concentration, convulsive seizures.

**Results.** All patients underwent complex rehabilitation measures: drug treatment (10-30 ml of cerebrolysin per 200.0 ml of 0,9% sodium chlorine or 5% - 200 ml of glucose; with generalized spasticity, oral - midocalm: up to 7 years of age 5 mg / kg, older - 2-4 mg / kg in three doses; drugs that improve cerebral circulation - stugeron, cavinton, tanakan; vitamin therapy), physiotherapy, massage, physiotherapy procedures, speech therapy and neuropsychological exercises.

**Conclusion.** Thanks to the methods of restorative treatment of motor, speech, and mental functions in children, especially in the first 2-4 years of life, with cerebral palsy, the possibilities for improving the activity of the central ner­vous system have significantly increased.

**Key words:** cerebral palsy, motor disorders, rehabilitation measures

***Emomaliev D.G., Kasymov O.I.***

**CLINICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY OF IMMUNOMODULATORY THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS**

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

**Aim.** To determine clinical and immunological effectiveness of Timogar in the complex treatment of patients with psoriasis.

**Material and methods.** 120 patients with psoriasis (74 men, 46 women) aged 16 to 64 years examined. Hereditary (type I) variant of the disease was found in 45,8% (n = 55) patients, sporadic (type II) - in 54,2% (n = 65). Patients are divided into 2 groups depending on the methods of treatment used. The first group (50 patients) received treatment with conventional means (Hemosol, calcium gluconate, sodium thiosulfate) and UV irradiation with a wavelength of 280-320 nm, the second (70 patients) - additionally Timogar, 1,0 ml / m daily, for 10 days.

Methods: clinical, immunological, statistical.

**Results.** Immunomodulatory therapy using Timogar showed 1,6 times (p <0,05) better results than the traditional one: positive results (clinical recovery and significant improvement) were obtained in 70% of patients versus 44%, by 56 days (p < 0,05) decreased the duration of inpatient treatment, normalized 4 times more than the altered immunological and 2 times more lipid indicators.

**Conclusion.** Timogar is recommended for the treatment of patients with psoriasis.

**Key words:** patients of psoriasis, immunological and lipids indicators, treatment, Timogar

**REVIEVS**

***Abdurakhmonova M.Sh., Amkhadov M.A., Khir Bek M., Amkhadov I.S., Pisarenko I.K.***

**ANALYTICAL ESTIMATION THE MODERN METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS**

Department of Surgical Dentistry and Implantology Federal State Budgetary Health Institution Moscow Regional «Scientific Research Clinical Institute by M.F. Vladimirsky»

**Аnnotation**

Temporomandibular disorders are a term denoting a dysfunction of the mandibular joint and adjacent masticatory, and as is known, accompanied by symptoms such as pain, sounds on opening the mouth. The etiology of temporo­mandibular disorders is different and still not fully understood. According to the World Health Organization, dys­function of the temporomandibular joint is divided into two groups. Myogenic temporomandibular disorders that are more associated with malfunctioning of the masticatory muscles and arthrogenic disorders that are associated with the temporomandibular joint itself and occlusal disorders of the maxillofacial region. The article provides examples of diagnosis of temporomandibular disorders.

**Key words:** temporomandibular disorders, electromyography, computer tomogr aphy

***1,2Kurbonov Sh.M., Kurbonov K.M., 1,3Akhmedova Z.B.***

**OBSTETRIC HAEMORRHAGE AFTER CESAREAN SECTION AND METHODS OF THEIR TREATMENT: STATUS OF THE PROBLEM AND PERSPECTIVES**

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2Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology №1 of the State Educational Establishment «Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan»

3Department of Oncology, of the State Educational Establishment «Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan»

**Annotation**

This literary review reflects the issues of indications for performing relaparotomy in obstetric practice after opera­tive delivery, in connection with the development of such formidable complications as: atonic bleeding, postoperative obstetric-gynecological peritonitis, postoperative acute intestinal obstruction. Of great interest among surgeons in recent years, in connection with the development of high-tech surgery and accumulated experience, are methods of relaparoscopy in the postoperative period, both for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes under certain conditions. Aspects of postoperative intra-abdominal bleeding in obstetric practice, peculiarities of their diagnostics, blood loss counting and hemostasis methods are also investigated. In the event of a failure of conservative methods of stopping bleeding, many authors consider and evaluate the effectiveness of the following methods: uterine balloon plugging, ligation of the iliac arteries, application of compression sutures on the uterine body, hysterectomy, embolization of the uterine artery.

**Key words:** relaparotomy, laparoscopy, hypotonic bleeding, caesarean section, postoperative obstetric-gynecological peritonitis, and acute intestinal obstruction

***1Malikov M. Kh., 1Karimzade G.J., 1Khasanov M.A., 2Sattorov Kh.I., 1Mirzobekov Kh.F., 3Mahmadkulova N.A.***

**FREQUENCY AND FACTORS OF MEDIAN AND ULNAR NERVES DAMAGE**

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2 State Establishment “Republican Scientific Center of Cardiovascular Surgery” of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan

3Department of Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery of the State Education Establishment “Avicenna Tajik State Medical University”

**Annotation**

The article presents literature data on the frequency of the median and ulnar nerves injuries and etiological damage factors. The role of damage factors and the connected with them character and extent of upper extremities ‘structures damage are seen. The more important part of the article covers the issues of functional hand failure and disability. A long rehabilitation time, depending on the character, age and level of structures damage, is an important aspect of this problem. At the same time, according to studies, the percentage of disability victims, depending on the extent of the damage and the choice of treatment method, remains high, and most patients change their professional activities due to disappointing results of treatment. This review highlights the significance of etiological damage factors to the upper limb structures and the dependence of the character and severity of damage on the type of traumatic agent.

**Key words:** upper limb, damage factors, combined injury, median and ulnar nerves

***Radzhabova G.M., Shukurova S.M., Fayzulloev A.I., Mallaeva M.A.***

**SOME ASPECTS OF COMORBIDITY IN MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**

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**Annitation**

The article presents an analysis of current literature data on myocardial infarction (MI) in association with concom­itant diseases. The frequency, pathogenetic relationships of MI and concomitant diseases, common risk factors, and therapeutic approaches are revealed. The most frequent companions of MI are diabetes, obesity, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and common risk factors are gender, age, sedentary lifestyle, etc. Analysis of the literature indicates a negative impact of comorbid conditions on hemodynamic parameters and MI outcomes. Modern aspects of the role of hypercoagulation on the course and outcomes of MI in association with COPD are presented. The results of numerous studies are devoted to the treatment of patients with MI in association with diabetes and COPD, indications, and contraindications to percutaneous cardiac interventions.

**Key words:** myocardial infarction, comorbidity, diabetes, COPD, risk factors

**CLINICAL OBSERVATION**

***1Shamsudinov Sh.N., 1Avezov S.A., 2Toshboltaeva S.S.***

**THE SUGAR-LOWERING EFFECT OF PHYTO-DRUGS FOR ADRENALINE AND SEROTONIN HYPERGLYCEMIA**

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2State Establishment “Institute of Gastroenterology” of the Ministry of Health and Social Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan

**Annotation**

The efficacy of hyperezide, tarragon, quercetin, SERH, SEE, chlorpropamide and glibenclamide in adrenyl and serotonin hyperglycemia was studied. The effectiveness of the drugs was assessed by the antihyperglycemic effect in animals with adrenaline hyperglycemia. The maximum hypoglycemic effect was exerted by hyperezide at a dose of 10 mg / kg and glibenclamide, which reduced the blood glucose concentration by 43-40.8% compared to the control data. A significant decrease in blood sugar was also observed in animals treated with tarragon (38.6%), SRH (by 29%). Quercetin, SERH and SEE weakened the hyperglycemic action of hyperiside by only 10-20%.

In animals with serotonin hyperglycemia, the maximum hypoglycemic effect was exerted by tarragon and glib­enclamide, which decreased the blood glucose concentration by 34-32% compared to the control data. A significant decrease in blood sugar was also observed in animals treated with hyperizide (by 29%) and glibenclamide (by 22%). Quercetin, SERH and SEE weakened the hyperglycemic action of serotonin by only 10-20%. For stress hyperglycemia, the most effective drugs are glibenclamide, hyperezide and tarragon, the least effective is quercetin.

**Key words:** alloxan diabetes, glucose concentration, hyperiside, tarragon, quercetin, glycogen, insulin