**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

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**FEATURES OF PERFORMING RHINOPLASTY OPERATIONS IN CASE OF DEFORMITY OF NOSE AFTER TRAUMS AND ONE-SIDED RHINOCHEILOPLASTY**

**Aim.** To substantiate the technologies of reconstructive rhinoplasty for post-traumatic nose deformities.

**Material and methods.** The article analyzes the features of rhinoplasty with the consequences of injuries (113 patients) and the elimination of unilateral cleft of the upper lip and palate (45 patients). Particular importance in the selection of surgical correction techniques is the diagnosis of deformations of bone frame, nasal septum, and pathology of lower nasal concha. In all cases, the areas of the nasal septum, that create an obstacle to nasal breathing, are removed. Intervention on the lower nasal conch is performed in case of resistance to vasoconstrictive drugs. In cases of traumatic damage, correction of the nasal dorsum carried out by osteotomy on both sides and from the «healthy» side -in deformations after the first stage of correction of the nasal tip in cases of unilateral cleft.

**Results.** Deformities of the nose cause psychological problems -a feeling of insecurity, in some cases -psycho-emotional disorders. The reconstruction of the structures of the nose after injuries has not only an aesthetic, but also a functional effect.

**Conclusion.** If the nasal conch contract well, then they should be left intact, however, in cases where, after the completion of the main reconstructive stages of rhinoplasty, they remain enlarged on one or both sides, it is necessary to disintegrate them.

***Key words:*** *trauma, cleft, nose, deformation, rhinoplasty*

***Dzhaborova T.C., Kurbonov N.T., Ruziev M.M., Gaibov A.G, Rakhmatova N.A.***

**RISK FACTORS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG MIGRANTS OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** Develop methods for the primary prevention of sexually transmitted infections among labor migrants from Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** Reports of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, information materials of international and non-governmental organizations, the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, questionnaires of sociological surveys. Research methods: sanitary and hygienic, sociological, epidemiological, statistical.

**Results.** Of the total of 650 migrant respondents of various age groups, 452 (69,5%) were men, and 198 (30,5%) were women. Of these, 218 (48,3%) men and 56 (28,2%) women were married, 89 (19.7%) men and 38 (19.1%) women were divorced, 249 (38 , 3%) migrants. 75,4% of migrants assessed their health as good, 24,6% -average.

Long-term separation from family members, relatives and friends often affected their psychological state and behavior. Of the total number of respondents, 346 (53,2%) people with secondary specialized and higher education, especially in the age groups 40 and older, were most aware of the mechanism of transmission of sexually transmitted infections. Only 37,8% of men and 24,7% of women use personal protective equipment during sexual intercourse. 21,3% of men and 13,1% of women had casual sex during their stay in labor migration. 6,8% of men and 6,0% of women had two or more sexual partners during their stay in labor migration.

**Conclusion.** Labor migrants can be classified as high social risk from the point of view of the spread of many infectious diseases, incl. sexually transmitted infections, which lead to significant socioeconomic costs, are among the ten most common reasons for seeking health care and constitute a significant expense item for both the health sector and family costs. Social costs also include conflict between sexual partners, domestic violence, infertility and divorce.

***Key words:*** *prevention, population migration, sexually transmitted infections, migrants*

***Ikromov M.K., Polvonov Sh.B., Juraev A.S., Rahmatulloev R.R., Zikiryahodjaev D.Z., Nazirmadova M.B.***

**SIGNIFICANCE OF MORFOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF JUVENILE ANGIOFIBROMA OF THE BASE OF THE SKULL IN SURGICAL TREATMENT**

**Aim.** To study the morphological characteristics of the structure of juvenile angiofibroma of the skull base depending on the form of the disease.

**Material and methods.** The study is based on the analysis of the results of examination of 65 patients with juvenile angiofibroma of the skull base. At the stage of examination, all patients underwent: endoscopic examination of the ENT organs, computed tomography and conventional clinical laboratory studies, surgical treatment was recommended.

**Results.** Based on the morphological study of biopsies of pre-and postoperative materials, juvenile angiofibroma of the skull base was verified in all 65 patients. The parenchyma of juvenile angiofibroma of the skull base consists of mature fibrous tissue with an abundance of elongated and stellate cells. The parenchyma has many vessels ofvarious shapes and diameters with the formation of cavernous cavities. The walls of the vessels are represented by a single layer of endothelium and are devoid of the muscle layer. Elastic fibers have a variety of directions and are often intertwined.

**Conclusion.** Based on the morphological study, 3 types of histological structure of juvenile angiofibroma of the skull base are described: vascular-fibrous, cellular and mixed, which have a "mosaic" structure due to the different ratio of vascular, fibrous and cellular composition. Recurrence of the disease depends mainly on non-radical removal of the tumor, and not on the type of morphological structure.

***Key words:*** *juvenile angiofibroma, morphological characteristics, base of skull*

***Kamilova M.Y., Davlatova Z.D., Davudova F.М.***

**ESTIMATION OF FETAL DEVELOPMENT DELAY RISK FACTORS**

**Aim.** To establish the significance or fetal development delay risk factors (FGRF) in Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** Retrospective analysis of the birth histories of women who entered the clinic of the Tajik Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology in 2019 and gave birth to children with FGRS. This institution is a hospital of the highest level, which receives pregnant women with FGRS from all regions of Tajikistan. Statistical data processing included the calculation of the specific weight of each group of factors and the calculation of the intensive indicator for each individual risk factor.

**Results.** Of the 4 groups of risk factors for the development of FGRP, the most common factors associated with the complicated course of pregnancy and reproductive factors. Among social factors, the leading position is taken by the poor material condition of the family, among the factors of reproductive health -a burdened gynecological history and first childbirth, among the factors of somatic health -a history of hypertension, among the factors associated with the course of pregnancy -placental insufficiency.

**Conclusion.** The established significance of risk factors for the development of fetal growth retardation syndrome in Tajikistan dictates the need to develop methods for predicting this complication in women with risk factors for pre­vention in order to improve perinatal outcomes.

***Key words:*** *syndrome of fetal development delay, risk factors, prognostic methods*

***Kasymov О.I., Munieva S.H., Homidov M.F., Nuraliev M.D.***

**IMMUNOMODULATING THERAPY OF KELOID SKARS**

**Aim.** To study the clinical efficacy of combination therapy with “Kenalog 40” and the immunomodulator “Imunofan” in the prevention of recurrence of keloid scars.

**Material and methods.** 77 patients with keloid scars were examined. In the first group (35 patients), combined therapy with “Kenalog 40” and the immunomodulator “Imunofan” was performed, in the second group (42 patients), monotherapy with Kenalog 40 was carried out.

**Results.** Immunomodulatory therapy allowed to restore immune parameters. The use of combination thera­py made it possible to obtain an excellent result after 12 months in 18 (51,4%) patients of the first group, while there was no such result in the second.

**Conclusion.** Despite the effectiveness of combination therapy in the correction of immune parameters, an excellent result was achieved only in 51,4% of cases, which confirms the need to improve surgical correction methods or replace it with conserv ative methods of therapy.

***Key words:*** *keloid scars, immune disorders, surgical correction, immunomodulating therapy*

***Кurbonova F.U., Shukurova S.M., Rajabov R.M., Rajabova G.M.***

**PREDICTORS OF ADVERSE PROGNOSIS OF RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE**

**Aim.** Identification of predictors of unfavorable outcome of rheumatic heart diseases and their diagnostic significance.

**Material and methods.** We examined (n-110) patients with rheumatic heart disease (RPS) who were on inpatient and outpatient treatment for the period 2016-2018. All patients were divided into types of RHD, the degree of CHF and the presence of pulmonary hypertension (PH). Patients were distributed according to gender: women 72,7%; men 27,3%. All patients in addition to clinical, biochemical, and immunological diagnostic methods, carried out the echocardiography (EchoCG) and Doppler echocardiography (for Echocardiography).

**Results.** The clinical and functional characteristics of rheumatic heart defects showed that the majority – 85,5% of patients in the anamnesis could not determine the clinic of rheumatic fever, and only 13 (11,8%) patients had the defect established in childhood or adolescence. In the structure of RHD, the leading positions were occupied by mitral defects – 91,8%, while 57 (51,8%) had isolated mitral valve damage.

The main reasons for treatment of patients with RHD were signs of CHF (98,1%) and pulmonary hypertension (70,1%), which had hemodynamic disorders in the form of remodeling of the left atrium and right heart sections.

**Conclusion.** An erased clinical and anamnestic picture is a predictor of an unfavorable course of RPD, which contrib­utes to late diagnosis. The addition of CHF and pulmonary hypertension contributes to the deterioration of the clinical and hemodynamic parameters of patients with RP.

***Key words:*** *rheumatic heart disease, chronic heart failure, pulmonary hypertension, echocardiography*

***Makhmudov D.T., Ashurov G.G.***

**COMPLEX STUDY OF DENTISTRY STATUC BESIDE PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT ACCUSTOMED MOTOR ACTIVITY**

**Aim.** Situational analysis of dental morbidity in patients with low, medium and high habitual motor activity.

**Material and methods.** An epidemiological examination of organs and tissues of the oral cavity was carried out in 850 patients and the clinical indicators of dental morbidity in 106 patients with different habitual motor activity were studied.

**Results.** An extremely low form of habitual physical activity increases the prevalence of dental diseases in patients by 1,5-4 times, compared with a high habitual physical activity. A moderate negative correlation was found between the value of the index of the intensity of dental caries and a decrease in motor activity. According to the analysis of the severity of periodontal lesions, chronic focal and generalized severe periodontitis was most often diagnosed in patients with a low level of motor activity.

**Conclusion.** In most cases, severe forms of periodontal pathology are diagnosed in patients with a low level of habitual motor activity, while a mild form of this pathology was most often observed in patients with a high level of functional activity. Depending on the level of habitual physical activity, the prevalence and intensity of dental morbidity increases significantly in older age groups.

***Key words:*** *gingivitis, parodontitis, physical activity, parodontal pocket, teeth’s stone, bleeding*

***Nozirov J.Kh., Rahimov Z.Ya., Nozirov A.J.***

**EMERGENCY CARE FOR BRADYARRHYTHMIA PATIENTS WITH ACUTE POSTERIOR MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**

**Aim.** Optimization of emergency medical care for patients with lower myocardial infarction complicated by acute bradyarrhythmia’s.

**Material and methods.** A study of 33 patients (19 men, 14 women; mean age 61,5±3,3 years: 59,2±2,8 for men, 63,8±3,0 for women) with posterior infarction of myocardial infarction and bradyarrhythmia was carried out. Clinical-anamnestic, labora­tory-biochemical, instrumental, and statistical research methods were used.

**Results.** In order to restore AV conductivity and reduce the degree of AV blockade, solutions of atropine sulfate at a dose of 1 mg / ml and aminophylline at a dose of 24 mg / ml (10 ml of a 2,4% solution) were used as an IV bolus.

The effectiveness of the use of drugs methylxanthine (aminophylline) in patients in the early stages of acute myocardial infarction of the posterior lower wall with AV block II, III degree was established. and ST segment depression in the precordial ECG leads, compared with patients with acute posterior inferior myocardial infarc­tion and AV block without ST segment depression in the precordial leads, who were highly sensitive to taking M-anticholinergics (atropine).

**Conclusion.** A differentiated approach to the prescription of methylxanthine and M-anticholinergic drugs in the early stages of acute posterior inferior myocardial infarction with AV block II-III degrees, taking into account the anal­ysis of the ST segment in the precordial ECG leads, the degree of deviation of which indicates the volume of ischemic myocardial damage, is considered an important criterion influencing on the survival of patients.

***Key words:*** *myocardial infarction, atrioventricular blocks, depression of ST segment, electrocardiostimulation*

***Оdinaev I.I., Shokirov M.K., Ashurov G.G.***

**PARTICULARITIES OF THE CURRENT OF POSTTRAUMATIC PERIOD IN PATIENTS FRACTURE OF THE MANDIBLE IN DEPENDING ON PARODONTOLOGY STATUS AND METHOD’S IMMOBILIZATION OF PIECE**

**Aim.** To assess the results of treatment of patients with fractures of the mandible in inflammatory periodontal diseases.

**Material and methods.** Patients with inflammatory and destructive diseases of the structural units of periodontal tissues at the age of 20 to 40 years, who were diagnosed with a fracture of the mandible, of whom 33 (86,8%) were men, 5 (13,2%) were women were studied.

**Results.** A high direct correlation dependence between the state of tissues of periodontal structures and the development of infectious and inflammatory complications of mandibular fractures is determined. At the time of the completion of the treatment of the fracture of the lower jaw, the state of the periodontal tissues depends on the chosen method of immobilizing the fragments.

**Conclusion.** When using double-jaw splints in patients, progression of inflammatory and destructive processes in the periodontal tissues is noted. Performing osteosynthesis without intermaxillary fixation reduced acute inflammation in the periodontal tissues. With intermaxillary fixation with titanium screws, there was no increase in inflammatory and destructive processes in the periodontal tissues.

***Key words:*** *fracture of mandible, chronic parodontitis, gingivitis, osseous synthesis, between jaw bus, immobilizations of piece*

***Sharipov Kh.S., Zaripov A.R., Gurezov M.R.***

**ESTIMATION OF REGENERATORY PROCESSES NEARAPICALLY DESTRUCTION TEETH, SERVING SUPPORTIN ELEMENTS OF FIXED ORTHOPEDIC DESIGN**

**Aim.** Study the condition of regenerations periodontal tissue of complicated forms caries, serving supporting ele­ments of fixed orthopedic design in depending of age and gender’s factors.

**Material and methods.** In the article presented results of the conservative treatment of destructive forms of chronic periodontitis among teeth serving as a support of fixed supraconstruction. Amongst examined persons were 53 man and 81 woman. Beside patient explored periapically tissue of 12 incisors, 119 premolar and 3 molar, serving hereinafter supporting of supraconstruction prosthetic design. Age patient will form from 20 to 50 years: 20-29 years -63 persons (212 man and 41 woman); 30-39 years -40 (18 man and 22 woman); 40-49 years -31 (13 man and 18 woman). Examina­tion conducted when referencing, in 6 months, 1 and 2 after completion projection-periapically treatment of endodontic complications teeth, serving as a supporting of fixed orthopedic design, which realized in accordance of endodontic protocol training of root channel.

**Results.** At study on conic beam computer tomography change of parodontal tissue at different periods after conservative therapy of destructive chronic periodontitis supporting teeth, hereinafter serving as a supporting elements of fixed orthopedic designs, was discovered that sizes of the centre destruction and density bone fabrics of alveolar offshoot in 6 months, 1 and 2 y ear after endodontic treatment are realistically changed.

**Conclusion.** After called of endodontic treatment the most expressing are changed sizes of the periapically destruction area beside patient 40-49 years, less beside patient 20-29 years. Beside man postendodontic regeneratory processes in periodont denominated more, than beside woman. Density bone tissue around periodont of treated teeth beside man 20-29 years are restored intensify, than in group patient of 40-49 years. Beside woman age differences able under study periapically fabric at different periods after endodontic treatment were not defined.

***Key words:*** *teeth, nearapically destruction, supporting teeth, endodontic treatment, fixed orthopedic prosthetic device, occlu­sion defect*

**REVIEVS**

***Mirzabekova B.T., Muhamadieva S.M., Hairidinova J.А.***

**MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF CONGENITAL FETAL DEVELOPMENT**

Analysis of literature data shows high frequency of congenital fetal development (CFD) in many countries in the world which is one of the main reasons of perinatal mortality and child disability. The effect of central nervous system and cardio-vascular pathology take the leading place in the CFD structure. Contradictory opinion sand development factors of this pathology also exist. In the Republic of Tajikistan, in the region of high birth-rate and high percentage of close-relative marriages, this problem requires a thorough study and improvement of healthcare quality for pregnant with CFD.

***Key words:*** *Congenital development, perinatal mortality, central nervous system, newborns*

***Olimov A.M., Mullodzhanov G.E., Gurezov M.R.***

**TO QUESTION ABOUT CONDITION OF TEETH-ALVEOLAR COMPLEX OF MAXILLA IN PATIENT WITH CLEFT OF THE LIP AND PALATE**

**Annotation**

Congenital cleft of the upper lip, alveolar process of the upper jaw and palate is a severe malformation of embry­onic development, which leads to aesthetic and functional disorders in the maxillofacial region, causing psychological and social difficulties for the patient. Rehabilitation of such patients combines diagnostic, therapeutic and restorative measures aimed at improving anatomical, functional, and aesthetic indicators.

***Key words:*** *teeth-alveolar complex, maxilla, lip, palate, cleft, oral cavity, tongue*

**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Kasimova Z.N., Rachimboeva N.U., Gazibekova J.M., YakubovaN.O.***

**PREGNANCYIN THE RUDIMENTARY UTERINE HORN**

A clinical case of pregnancy in the rudimentary uterine horn is described. Timely diagnosis of pregnancy based on the data of internal gynecological examination, ultrasound, MRI made it possible to resolve the issue of timely surgical intervention before the rupture of the fetus.

***Key words:*** *ectopic pregnancy, uterine abnormality, rudimentary ofhorn uter ine*

***Kasimova S.J., Izzatov Kh.N.***

**FEATURES OF THE CURRENT OF MYASTENIA IN DIABETES MELLITUS**

The article presents 2 cases with different clinical forms of myasthenia gravis, diagnosed in patients with type 2 diabetes. The difficulties in diagnosing myasthenia gravis in diabetes and the need for an individual approach in choosing treatment tactics to achieve compensation for diabetes mellitus, as a key factor in prescribing glucocorti­coids, are shown.

***Key words:*** *myasthenia, diabetes, drug therapy*