**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Yorov Y.B., Rabiev H.S.***

**DIFFERENTIATED SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN ACUTE CHOLECYSTOPANKREATITIS**

**Aim.** Improving the results of surgical treatment of patients with acute cholecystopancreatitis.

**Material and methods.** The results of complex diagnostics and surgical treatment of 130 patients with acute cholecystopancreatitis were analyzed. All patients were divided into 2 groups. The control group (group I) consisted of 70 (53,8%) patients who underwent traditional, open surgical interventions. The remaining 60 (46,2%) patients who made up the main group (Group II) underwent minimally invasive surgical interventions.

**Results.** The use of minimally invasive surgical interventions in patients with acute cholecystopancreatitis in combination with developed and improved methods of surgical treatment of acute cholecystopancreatitis, as well as with local administrationт of drugs through the round ligament of the liver, helps to reduce the intensity of inflammatory changes in the pancreatobiliary zone after cholecystectomy, and also increases measures to prevent progression acute pancreatitis. In these patients, a smoother course of the postoperative period is noted, suppression of the resulting systemic membrane-destabilizing processes, a decrease in the intensity of endotoxemia and lipid peroxidation processes are observed.

**Conclusion.** Thus, laparoscopic cholecystectomy, as well as the use of puncture-drainage interventions under visual ultrasound monitoring on the gallbladder in patients with aggravated somatic status, i.e. minimally invasive interventions showed better results in the immediate postoperative period than with open traditional cholecystectomy.

***Key words:*** *acute cholecystopancreatitis, surgical tactics, minimally invasive interventions, cholecystectomy*

***Gogokhia Kh.O., Kuzmin-Krutetskiy M.I., Safoev M.I., Doronina A.A., Nazarov V.E., Kazantsev A.N., Kutalia D., Mukhiddinov N.D., Rabiev H.H.***

**LOW INVASIVE AND HYBRID TECHNOLOGIES FOR TREATMENT OF STRUCTURES OF THE DISTAL SECTIONS OF THE BILIARY DUCTS WITH A COMPLICATION OF CHRONIC PANCREATITIS**

**Aim.** Development of a treatment algorithm for patients with strictures of the distal choledochus, major duodenal papilla and main pancreatic duct, which developed with various morphological types of chronic pancreatitis.

**Material and methods.** For 2014-2018 under our supervision there were 109 patients with chronic recurrent pancreatitis complicated by obstructive jaundice, at the age of 39-61 years old. Subsequently, patients were repeatedly treated for the recurrent nature of pancreatitis.

**Results.** Retrograde cholangiopancreatography (RCPG), papillosphincterotomy (PST), stenting of the common bile duct (CBD) and the main pancreatic duct (MPD) with plastic stents were performed in 29 patients. Of these, 11 had SST for ¾, and 18 for the entire length. All patients in this group had a stricture of the proximal GLP. After PST, stenting of the pancreatic duct was first performed. Of these, 6 patients underwent balloon dilatation of the MPL stricture, after which stenting was performed. Upon completion of this procedure, stenting of the bile duct was performed.

**Conclusion.** Transluminal endoscopic hybrid technologies make it possible to eliminate the stricture of the distal bile ducts in patients with chronic pancreatitis, including by forming a suprapapillary biliary-digestive anastomosis under the control of EUS. In case of compression of the lumen of the distal bile duct of the cystic head of the pancreas, the method of choice is the formation of duodeno- or gastrocystostomy under the control of EUS.

***Key words:*** *chronic pancreatitis, cysts of the pancreatic head, stricture of the distal common bile duct and greater duodenal papilla, obstructive jaundice, therapeutic tactics*

***Ismoilova M.Sh., Muradov A.M., Muradov А.А., Rakhimov N.G., Rustamova M.S.***

**CHARACTERISTICS OF SPECTRAL AND FRACTAL INDICATORS R-R INTERVAL IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PRE-ECLAMPSIA**

**Aim.** The study of the autonomic nervous system balance indicators according to the spectral and fractal analysis of the R-R interval in pregnant women with moderate and severe preeclampsia.

**Material and methods.** The results of a clinical, laboratory and instrumental study of 150 women were studied, which were conditionally divided into 3 groups: group 1 - 50 (50,0%) women with a physiological course of pregnancy (PCP) (control); group 2 - 50 (50,0%) pregnant women with moderate preeclampsia (MPE), group 3 - 50 (50,0%) pregnant women with severe preeclampsia (SPE) - in the third trimester. A spectral analysis of the cardiointerval variation in all power ranges (Sunch, SLF, SHF) and calculation of the autonomic balance index (ABI), fractal assessment (sRR, b) and assessment of the autonomic balance were carried out.

**Results.** Pregnant women with SPE develop a pronounced autonomic imbalance, sympathicotonia, vasoconstriction, and baroreregulation disorders, which reflect the characteristic direction of the autonomic shift towards sympathetic activation, which is due to a decrease in the stability of extra- and intracardiac regulation of the heart rate, resulting in endothelial dysfunction, microcirculation and hemodynamic disturbances. , as well as deep disturbances of homeostasis, metabolism with the development of a symptom complex of polysystemic insufficiency.

**Conclusion.** The method of spectral power analysis and fractal assessment of R-R cardio interval variation should be used in pregnant women to assess the functional state of the ANS, determine the severity of preeclampsia, predict an attack of eclampsia, and monitor the effectiveness of therapeutic measures.

***Key words:*** *autonomic nervous system, pregnancy, preeclampsia, spectral analysis, fractal analysis, R-R interval*

***Mavlonova S.N.***

**INFLUENCE OF VEGETATIVE AND PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL STATUS FOR THE COURSE OF PREGNANCY**

**Aim.** Study of the influence of vegetative and psycho-emotional statuses on the course of pregnancy.

**Material and methods.** 200 pregnant women were examined, whose age ranged from 22 to 39 years. All subjects were divided into 3 groups. The main group (group 1) included 104 pregnant women with the presence of vegetative-vascular disorders. The second group (comparison group) included 73 pregnant women without special pathologies. The control group (group 3) consisted of 23 non-pregnant women without any particular pathologies(a variant of the norm).

**Results.** In the course of the study, the prevalence of sympathetic manifestations in pregnant women was established. The presence of tachycardia was also detected, and in the presence of vegetative disorders in pregnant women, bradycardia was more often noted. This feature may be due to the fact that in pregnant women with vegetative-vascular disorders, a noticeable effect of the parasympathetic system on the heart rate is noted. The results of the study showed that the longer the gestation period, the lower the number of tachycardia cases.

**Conclusion.** When choosing tactics for managing pregnant women, it is necessary to consider the state of their psycho-vegetative status.

***Key words:*** *vegetative status, pregnant women, pregnancy*

***Makhmadov F.I., Davlatov M.V., Rakhimov N.O.***

**CHOICE OF SURGICAL TACTICS IN VICTIMS WITH CRANIO-ABDOMINAL INJURIES**

**Aim.** Improvement of the results of surgical treatment of patients with concomitant cranio-abdominal injuries (CAI).

**Material and methods.** We studied 75 patients (51 (68,0%) men, 24 (32,0%) women) with combined CAT for the period 2012-2021. Depending on the tactics of surgical treatment used, the victims were divided into two groups: group 1 - 35 (46,7%) patients who received modern methods of diagnosis and treatment; group 2 - 40 (53,7%) victims, in the diagnosis and treatment of which traditional methods were used.

**Results.** In 9 (25,7%) cases, in the presence of small ruptures of the liver parenchyma along the rupture line, laparoscopic coagulation was performed with U-shaped sutures. In 7 (20,0%) cases, bleeding from the liver parenchyma was stopped using Tacho-Komba plates. In 2 (5,7%) cases, patients with grade II splenic rupture also underwent coagulation using the Liga-Sur apparatus with additional insertion of Tacho-Comba plates. In 6 (17,1%) cases in patients of the main group, with dominant severe TBI, in the presence of hematoma of the parietal peritoneum (n=4) and hematoma of the retroperitoneal space (n=2), the NOM-tactic of managing the victims was used.

**Conclusion.** The developed algorithm for the diagnosis and treatment of patients with concomitant cranio-abdominal injuries allows to reliably optimize the examination time, staging and time of surgical treatment and reduce the number of postoperative complications from 30% to 14,3% and mortality from 10,0% to 5,7% of cases.

***Key words:*** *combined cranio-abdominal injuries, tactics of surgical treatment, traumatic brain injury, video laparoscopy*

***Mirzovaliev O.Х.***

**CLINICAL AND FUNCTIONAL PREDICTORS OF OSTEOARTHRITIS IN ASSOCIATION WITH OSTEOPOROSIS**

**Aim.** To study the clinical and functional predictors of osteoarthritis (OA) in association with osteoporosis (OP).

**Material and methods.** A prospective observation of 125 patients with OA was carried out for the period of 2018-2019. In order to study the clinical and functional features of the course of OA in patients with reduced bone mineral density (BMD), a subgroup (n=106) of patients with gonoarthrosis (OA of the knee joints) II-III X-ray stages according to Kellgren-Lawrence was identified. The structural and functional state of the bone tissue was assessed by ultrasonic densitometry, the diagnosis of osteopenia and OP was carried out according to standard criteria.

**Results.** Among patients with OA of the knee joints (n=106), osteopenia was found in 41 (36,7%) people, OP – in 32 (25,4%), i.e. in total 73 (62,2%). Functional parameters of articular syndrome in patients with knee OA according to VAS (visual analog scale) (mm), Womack (mm) and Lenguence, reflecting the level of pain in the joints, were significantly higher in the group of patients with OP and osteop enia, compared with patients with normal BMD.

**Conclusion.** The decrease in BMD in patients with OA negatively affects the functional parameters of the joint syndrome and the indicators of C-reactive protein. In patients with OA, the female sex is an important non-modifying risk factor for OP. The BMD of knee osteoarthritis in women in different age groups at the level of the lumbar spine and femoral neck compared to the control group (without OA) was significantly low.

***Key words:*** *osteoarthritis (OA), osteoporosis (OP), bone mineral density (BMD)*

***Mirzoev M.Sh., Khushvakhtov D.D., Kendjaev E.O., Khushvakhtov D.E.***

**MICROBIOLOGICAL EVALUATION IN COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS WITH PURULENT-INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES OF THE ORAL CAVITY**

**Aim.** Microbiological study of purulent-inflammatory processes in the oral cavity and evaluation of the effectiveness of the sorption antimicrobial dressing material "Vita Vallis" (VitaVallis) in the complex treatment of this pathology.

**Material and methods.** The work is based on clinical and microbiological examination and treatment of 67 patients (35 patients (52.2%) of the main group and 32 (47.8%) of the control group) aged 18 to 50 years and older with purulent-inflammatory processes in the oral cavity.

Microbiological examination was carried out by traditional methods, with strict observance of the rules of asepsis and antisepsis. After opening the purulent focus with sterile cotton swabs, material was taken from the wound cavity and the socket of the extracted teeth in order to identify microbial bodies that aggravate the pathological process and develop adequate measures to eliminate them. The purulent cavity was treated with antiseptic solutions (3% hydrogen peroxide, Dekasan), wounds were drained with a sorption antimicrobial sterile bandage Vita-Valis (main group) and a traditional rubber-glove drainage system (control group).

**Results.** The main causative agents of purulent-inflammatory processes in the oral cavity are opportunistic microorganisms: Staphylococcus aureus and hemolytic, hemolytic and epidermal streptococci. Isolated microbes were found both in monoculture (56,7%) and in associations (43,3%). Representatives of the genus Staphylococcus (85,0%) were most often isolated in the oral cavity: S. aureus (41,7%); associations of S. aureus with S. haemolyticus (34.3%). Streptococci (Str. haemolyticus) in monoculture accounted for 15,0%, combinations of S. aureus with Str. haemolyticus (9,0%). Staphylococci aureus prevailed not only among staphylococci, but also among the general structure of isolated opportunistic microorganisms.

**Conclusion.** The results obtained indicate a significant role of gram-positive cocci, especially staphylococci and streptococci, in the development of purulent-inflammatory processes in the oral cavity and maxillofacial region. Sorption antimicrobial dressing in inflammatory processes of the oral cavity allows you to quickly release the lymphatic system from the decay products of cells and tissues, bacterial toxins and their waste products. In this regard, the exudation of wounds and necrotic tissues stops faster, local hemolymphodinamics is normalized, and intoxication of the body is reduced or completely prevented.

***Key words:*** *periostitis of the jaws, alveolitis, purulent pericoronitis, microorganism, staphylococcus, streptococcus, VitaVallis*

*sorption dressing*

***Muminzoda B.G.***

**FEATURES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN, IN THE CONDITIONS OF PHASED INTRODUCTION OF PARAMEDICAL BRIGADES IN THE AMBULANCE SERVICE**

**Aim.** Studying the experience of functioning of the ambulance service (AMS) in the developed countries of the world and the prospects for the introduction of paramedical teams in the Emergency Medical Care (EMC) of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** The issues of functioning of various models of paramedical teams, the state of the material and technical base, the personnel potential of the EMS service and the economic aspects of introducing paramedical teams into the EMS of the Republic of Tajikistan were analyzed.

**Results.** A survey of medical personnel showed that more than 50% of the calls made by doctors could be served by EMS paramedics. There is a financial and personnel disproportion in the regions. The NSR service, as resource-intensive, needs to be reformed, primarily in the economic aspect.

**Conclusion.** The introduction of paramedical teams into the ambulance service of the Republic of Tajikistan should be carried out in stages, considering the established historical and traditional foundations for the development of the CEMC service.

***Key words:*** *ambulance service, paramedics, paramedical brigades*

***Muradov A.M., Komilov T.T., Fayzulloev Kh.T., Murodov A.A., Shumilina M.V.***

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FUNCTIONAL INDICATORS OF THE KIDNEYS**

**IN PATIENTS WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION DEPENDING ON THE STAGE OF ACUTE KIDNEY DAMAGE**

**Aim.** The study of functional indicators of the kidneys in patients with myocardial infarction, depending on the stage of acute renal injury.

**Material and methods.** 100 patients with myocardial infarction (MI) with signs of acute kidney injury (AKI) and 30 practically healthy men and women (control group) were studied.

We studied the qualitative and quantitative indicators of urine - clinical and biochemical analyzes, samples according to Zimnitsky and Reberg. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR), urine osmotic concentration (Uosm), urine osmolar pressure (Uosm), concentration coefficient (CC), and osmotic clearance (OC) were calculated.

**Results.** Basically, AKI develops in the first days of hospitalization: 1-4 days - up to 50%, 1-7 days - up to 70-90%. AKI had a prerenal cause: in 35 (35,0%) patients with moderate severity, renal dysfunction was associated with stage 1 (Risk) risk; in 34 (34,0%) with a serious condition, mainly signs of stage 2 (Injury) kidney damage were detected; 31 (31,0%) patients with an extremely severe condition had stage 3 (Failure) renal failure. Important markers of AKI in patients with MI are creatinine and per-minute diuresis, which directly depend on the degree of kidney dysfunction.

**Conclusion.** In acute coronary pathology, in most cases, renal dysfunction of prerenal etiology develops, associated with acute circulatory disorders and regional hypoperfusion of organs, in particular the kidneys. This requires the objectification of kidney damage, additional structural-functional and Doppler studies to specify the tactics of managing these patients and predicting the development of type 2 cardiorenal syndrome.

***Key words:*** *myocardial infarction, acute kidney injury, glomerular filtration rate, dieresis*

***Nurmatova Z.I., Yusupova M.R.***

**SPECIES SPECTRUM OF VAGINAL CANDIDIOSIS IN PREGNANT WOMEN**

**Aim.** Study of the species composition of pathogens of the genus Candida in pregnant women and determination of the spectrum of sensitivity of pathogens to antimycotic drugs.

**Material and methods.** For the period 2020-2021 examined 152 patients aged 19 to 42 years with genital candidiasis. The examination included general clinical methods, bacterioscopic examination of vaginal discharge and its culture on flora.

**Results.** Microscopy of vaginal smears with mixed bacterial-fungal infection revealed excessive growth of Candida fungi and an increase in the number and frequency of cases of growth of aerobic and anaerobic opportunistic flora. Microscopy revealed the predominance of coccal forms over bacillary ones. Vaginal candidiasis was diagnosed in 92,8% of pregnant women.

**Conclusion.** Considering that pregnancy is the main predisposing factor for the development of vulvovaginal candidiasis, its treatment in this condition is of particular concern. The main requirement in this situation is the safety of the treatment.

***Key words:*** *vaginal candidiasis, vulvovaginitis, causative agent, antimycotic agents*

***Rakhmatullaev R., Rakhmatullaeva F.R., Rakhmatullaev A.R.***

**DIAGNOSTICS OF PELVIC VENOUS COMPLETION WITH THE USE OF TRANSABDOMINAL AND TRANSVAGINAL SENSORS**

**Aim.** To evaluate the effectiveness of transabdominal and transvaginal duplex scanning for detecting varicose veins of the small pelvis in women.

**Material and methods.** We have studied the experience of managing 75 patients with clinical suspicion of venous congestion of the veins of the small pelvis for the period from 2019 to 2021.

A clinical examination was performed, which included a vaginal examination, ultrasound of the abdominal cavity, retroperitoneal space and small pelvis, ultrasonic angioscanning of the veins of the small pelvis using abdominal and transvaginal sensors, and phlebography of the small pelvis.

**Results.** During clinical examination, atypically located varicose veins were determined in 26 patients in the suprapubic, gluteal, perineal regions, in 18 patients – on the large and small labia. During vaginal examination, pain was determined on palpation of the internal surfaces of the small pelvis, in 7 cases a conglomerate of varicose veins was determined on the anterior wall of the vagina. Bilateral localization of the pathological process in the ovarian veins was most often noted, in 52 patients (69,7%), left-sided localization was noted in 23 cases (30,3%), right-sided localization of varicose gonadal veins was not noted in the study.

**Conclusion.** The use of ultrasound research methods is a worthy alternative to contrast phlebography, and the combined use of transabdominal and transvaginal transducers can reduce the likelihood of a diagnostic error to a minimum.

***Key words:*** *varicose veins of the small pelvis, venous plethora, duplex scanning, phlebography*

***1,2Fayzulloev Kh.T.***

**STATE OF HYPOCOAGULATING LUNG FUNCTION**

**AND HEMOCOAGULATION IN DIFFERENT VASCULAR BASINS**

**IN PATIENTS WITH COMBINED MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**

**AND ISCHEMIC STROKE**

**Aim.** To study the parameters of hemostasis in various basins of the vascular bed (venous, mixed venous and arterial blood), as well as the functional state of hypocoagulant lung function (HLF) in patients with combined myocardial infarction (MI) and ischemic stroke (IS) in the acute period.

**Material and methods.** The study included 35 patients with combined MI and IS, as well as 30 healthy donors (men– 62,5%, women – 37,4%, mean age 55,4±1,4 years). The system of hemostasis was studied in terms of the main parameters in the pools of venous cubital blood (VCB), mixed venous blood (MVB), outflowing arterial blood (OAB).

**Results.** In moderate course of MI and IS, the state of HLF is compensated, it actively influences coagulation processes, reducing the coagulation potential of blood flowing to the lungs. At the same time, the functional ability of the lungs is reduced, compared with the data of healthy people, tk. there is a depletion of anticoagulant and depression of fibrinolytic links in the pools of venous cubital (VCB) and mixed venous (MVB) blood. As the severity of the patient's condition progresses, more severe processes of hypercoagulability occur in the pools of the VCB and MVB, respectively, and violations of the HLF up to the stages of subcompensation and decompensation. There is a coagulopathy in the consumption of coagulation factors, an increase in the concentration of D-dimers in the arterial blood flowing from the lungs, and local DIC in the lungs. With HLF decompensation, depletion of the anticoagulant and depression of the fibrinolytic components of hemostasis occurs with clinical manifestations of acute pulmonary injury.

**Conclusion.** Diagnosis of the hemostasis system in patients with MI and IS is recommended not only by venous blood, but also by veno-arterial difference to identify the functional state of hypocoagulant lung function, objectify the condition and predict the outcomes of comorbidity.

***Key words:*** *myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, hypocoagulable lung function, hemostasis*

***Shafozoda M.B., Karimov S.M., Sharipov Kh.S., Ashurov G.G.***

**RESULTS USING OF HYGIENIC INDEX UNDER PARODONTAL INFLAMMATION DISEASES INDUCED FIXED ORTHOPEDIC PROSTHETIC DEVICE**

**Aim.** Estimation of the parodontal condition by hygienic dentistry index in the system of fixed orthopedic design.

**Material and methods.** Examined 45 patients at the age from 20 to 50 years with chronic inflammatory process of prosthetic genesis in parodontal tissue. On result of clinical dentistry examinations in depending of denominated sign inflammatory process in marginal parodont of supporting teeth they are divided into subgroups: 1st subgroup consisted of 24 persons with small extent (absence of 1-3 teeth) of orthopedic design, 2nd - from 15 patient with average extent (absence of 4-6 teeth); third subgroup was presented 6 patient with prosthetic device of big extent (absence more than 6 teeth).

**Results.** The most expressing change the inflammatory nature in marginal parodont observed beside patient with average and greater defects of teeth row. At presence of fixed orthopedic design importance clinical dentistry index had a maximum value.

**Conclusion.** Using of hygienic index on stage of the dynamic observation has allowed revealing the inflammatory changes in gum’s mucous in person with big extent of occlusion defects.

***Key words:*** *fixed prosthetic device, occlusion defects, marginal parodont, supporting teeth, gingivitis*

***Yusupov Z.Y., Ashurov G.G., Khamidov D.B.***

**PREVALENCE DISEASES OF THE MUCOUS OF ORAL CAVITY BETWEEN WORKERS OF THE ALUMINUM PRODUCTION**

**Aim.** Study the frequency of the spreading the diseases of the mucous of oral cavity, being input winch to infections and the first zone on influence factors of aluminum production.

**Material and methods.** Beside 494 workman of the aluminum plant studied mycology status. Main group formed the person, constantly contacting with bad factors of aluminum production (311 person). Examined of checking group (183 person.) did not contact with bad factors of aluminum production. When revealing the diseases of the mucous of oral cavity were use following mycology parameters: the morphological elements of the defeat mucous of oral cavity, their forms, duration of the diseases, sex, age workman, length of service of the work on aluminum enterprise, presence of the somatic diseases amongst workman.

**Results.** Will installed high prevalence diseases of the mucous of oral cavity amongst persons, occupied in given branches of industry. Analysis result studies have allowed referring candied of oral cavity and diseases of the lips to categories of the professional defeats, in accordance with nature production.

**Conclusion.** Particularity the pathology of oral cavity mucous beside our examined were chronic, slowly progressing current of the diseases, absence brightly expressed clinical symptom симптомов and increasing degree their denominate on measure of the increase to length of the contact with bad factor’s production.

***Key words:*** *mucous of oral cavity, aluminum production, bad factors, length service of the work, somatic pathology*

**REVIEVS**

***Saidova M.I.***

**THE ROLE OF TROMBOPHILIA AND FOLATE DEFICIENCY IN THE GENESIS OF PREGNANCY LOSSES**

The article presents an overview of modern views on the problem of pregnancy loss against the background of existing genetic or acquired thrombophilia and folate metabolism disorders. Many researchers have identified thrombophilia as one of the leading causes of adverse pregnancy outcomes - miscarriage, preeclampsia, fetal growth restriction syndrome, antenatal fetal death, etc. There is also evidence that folate deficiency and genetic polymorphism of folate cycle enzyme genes leads to hyperhomocysteinemia, which in turn also contributes to the development of hypercoagulation. Modern views on the problem show that each of the presented pathological processes, and more often their combination, lead to pregnancy loss at different gestation periods.

***Key words:*** *pregnancy loss, thrombophilia, folate metabolism disorders*

***Shodieva M.O., Muhamadieva K.M.***

**A MODERN VIEW ON THE ETIOPATHOGENESIS AND CLASSIFICATION OF ATROPHIC SKIN SCARS**

The article is devoted to the actual problem of dermatology - atrophic skin scars. The most common etiological factors and links in the pathogenesis of atrophic scars of skin deformities are highlighted. The review examines various theories of the development of atrophic scars, localization, prevalence, including prevalence depending on the etiological factor and the patient's age. In addition, data on the correlation of pathology depending on the gender of the patient and the skin phototype are presented, as well as the current approaches to the clinical classification and assessment of the severity of cicatricial deformities according to valid international scales. Despite the known data, the pathology is still relevant, especially in young people, which requires further studies of this pathology.

***Key words:*** *scar, atrophic scar, phototype, localization*

**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Rasulov S.R., Djamshedov Dzh.Sh., Azatulloev Y.E., Dilshodov S.A., Tuychiev N.T.***

**THYMOMAS OF THE MEDIASTINUM**

**Aim.** Analysis of the incidence and results of treatment with mediastinal thymoma in patients who applied to the thoracoabdominal department of the State Institution "Republican Cancer Research Center" of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** Morbidity rates and results of surgical treatment of mediastinal thymoma in 8 patients who received treatment in the conditions of the thoracoabdominal department of the State Institution "Republican Cancer Research Center" of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan were studied. Age and sex indicators of morbidity, as well as the prevalence of the process, were assessed.

**Results.** It was found that patients with thymoma accounted for 24% of all mediastinal tumors. The age of the patients ranged from 40 to 70 years. The ratio of women and men is 2:1. Only in 2 (25%) cases, transthoracic puncture of the tumor revealed malignant thymoma, in 6 (85,7%) patients, the nature of the tumor was established after surgical treatment. According to the degree of distribution, patients had stage II - 2 (25%), stage III - 2 (25%) and stage IV - 4 (50%) patients. In 3 (37,5%) people, thymoma was accompanied by myasthenia gravis. 6 (87,7%) patients underwent surgical treatment. Independent chemotherapy was received by 2 (25%) patients not subject to radical surgery.

**Conclusion.** Mediastinal thymomas accounted for 24% of other tumors. The tactics of treatment is chosen based on the degree of spread of the tumor process and the relationship with neighboring anatomical structures and organs.Surgical treatment of mediastinal thymoma is the leading method and was use

***Rogov A.V., Barabash R. Z.***

**REHABILITATION OF A PATIENT WITH WILLEBRAND'S DISEASE**

Rehabilitation of Willebrand patients is complex and requires lifelong therapy. The article contains a comprehensive treatment of a patient with hereditary pathology. The role of non-pharmacological correction in reducing the limits of a child's activity is shown.

***Key words:*** *Willebrand's disease, rehabilitation, reduction of life restrict ions*