**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Akimov V.V., Kuzmina D.A., Vlasova T.I., Fedoskina A.S.***

**COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFICIENCY OF LASER AND ANTIOXIDANT THERAPY IN CHRONIC GENERALIZED PERIODONTITIS**

**Aim.** Determination of the results of traditional therapy and secondary prevention of chronic generalized periodon­titis using laser therapy and treatment with antioxidant drugs.

**Material and methods.** For a prospective study, 98 patients (31 men and 67 women aged 30 to 50 years) with chronic generalized periodontitis of moderate severity and disease duration from 3 to 10 years were selected. All patients were divided into three groups: conventional treatment, laser therapy, and laser therapy with antioxidant drugs.Several clinical indicators were used to assess the condition of periodontal tissues (PMA, SBI, API), the resistance of the gingival capillary bed, and bone resorption. Lipid peroxide oxidation was determined by MDA, Fe2+-MDA and phospholipase A2.

**Results.** The use of complex therapy with the inclusion of the antioxidant Mexicor and quantum radiation contributed to a decrease in the severity of oxidative processes both at the local and systemic levels, which was manifested by a decrease in the level of lipid peroxidation products and the restoration of the activity of antioxidant enzymes both in saliva and in blood plasma.

**Conclusion.** The additional use of laser and metabolic therapy significantly increases the effectiveness of tradi­tional therapy and secondary prevention of chronic periodontitis. There is a decrease in structural and functional abnormalities and a noticeable restoration of the v ascular bed of microcirculation of periodontal tissues.

***Key words:*** *chronic generalized periodontitis, laser therapy, antioxidant therapy*

***Ismatulozoda S.I., Muradov A.M., Muradov A.A., Shumilina M.V.***

**CORRELATION OF ENDOTOLIAL DYSFUNCTION WITH DISORDERS OF HEMOSTASIS, RHEOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH REFRACTORY DYSLIPIDEMIA**

**Aim.** To study the relationship between hemostasis, rheology, and lipid metabolism disorders with endothelial dysfunction in refractory dyslipidemia.

**Material and methods.** 90 patients were examined - 65 men (72,2%), 25 women (27,8%) - with refractory dyslipidemia (RD), aged 18 years and older. The control group consisted of 30 practically healthy people.

For comparative analysis, patients with RD were divided into 2 groups depending on the etiology of the disease: 1st group - 45 (50,0%) patients with primary forms of dyslipidemia; 2nd group - 45 (50,0%) - with secondary forms.

All patients underwent anamnestic, general clinical - risk factors, condition and severity of the underlying pathology, the presence of comorbid pathology, as well as biochemical and special research methods were studied.

The parameters of total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL), low-den­sity lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL), atherogenic index, malondialdehyde, superoxide dismutase, ascorbic acid were evaluated. Hemocoagulation parameters were assessed by a coagulogram, including: blood clotting time according to Lee-White, activated partial thromboplastin time, international normalized ratio, Rutberg fibrinogen, antithrombin III, fibrinolytic activity of blood according to Bizwell, blood degradation products of fibrin and fibrinogen, platelet count, elm apparatus Viscometer VK-4, hemoglobin - photometric method and hematocrit according to generally accepted methods. Total protein was quantitatively measured by the biuret method with Nesler's reagent, with determination of albumin and globulin fractions.

To assess the functional state of the endothelium, endothelium-dependent vasodilation (EDVD) in the brachial artery was performed and measured.

**Results.** In refractory dyslipidemia, despite the long-term correction of dyslipidemia, the levels of TC, LDL, VLDL, TG, peroxide oxidation products and the level of endothelial dysfunction were significantly higher than normal, while HDL and antioxidant protection were markedly reduced. In this category of patients, there is a tendency to hypercoagulation with a decrease in the activity of anticoagulation and fibrinolysis, a deterioration in the rheological properties of blood.

**Conclusion.** Against the background of endothelial dysfunction in patients with refractory dyslipidemia, despite long-term treatment, there are violations of hemostasis and blood rheology, lipid spectrum, antioxidant system, lipid peroxidation, which indicates resistance to the treatment and the need to develop additional methods of therapy in this contingent of patients.

***Key words:*** *refractory dyslipidemia, endothelial dysfunction, cholesterol, rheology, hemostasis*

***Ismoilov A.A., Mukhidinov Sh.D., Karimov S.M., Yorakov F.M.***

**RESULTS OF THE USING TROMBOCITARY AUTOLOGIC PLASMA UNDER PERIRADICULARY DESTRUCTION OF THE TEETH IN AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANT OCCLUSION ZONE**

**Aim.** Estimation of the treatment of the remote results of nearapex destruction teeth located in aesthetic significant occlusion zone with using of autoplasma.

**Material and methods.** Article is founded on result of x-ray examination of endo-perio centre of the defeat in aes­thetic significant occlusion zone beside 108 patients at the age from 20 to 45. Patients were divided into two groups: the first - a main group has formed 62 persons with chronic granulating and granule periapical destruction which used «Collapan-С-gel», for the reason of prolonged endocanal influence, and plasmalifting; the second - a group of the com­parison consisted of 46 persons with chronic granulating and granule periapical destruction which used the traditional endodontic treatment with using of calciumcontaining paste with iodineform «Metapex».

**Results.** Reconstruction defect of bone tissue beside patient with periapically inflammatory-destructive process of teeth, which located in aesthetic significant occlusion zone, endodontic treated in stage of the intensification of the chronic process, occurred at more early periods, in contrast with group patient cured in stage of the remissions chronic periodontitis that was confirmed data of x-ray studies.

**Conclusion.** In 12 months after endodontic treatment full reconstruction bone tissue, as of X-ray study, as follows absence sidebar of periapically defect, x-ray density of apex centre, complying with density surrounding bone tissue, was fixed beside 97.5% patients, endodontic treated in stage of the intensification and beside 86.3% patient cured in stage of the remissions.

***Key words:*** *аutoplasma, nearapex destruction, aesthetic zone, occlusion, endodontic treatment*

***Kurbonov Sh.M.***

**ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS OF THE HEMOSTASIS SYSTEM IN PATIENTS WITH INTRA-ABDOMINAL HYPERTENSION ON THE BACKGROUND OF POSTOPERATIVE INTRA-ABDOMINAL COMPLICATIONS**

**Aim.** To study the indicators of hemostasis in patients with intra-abdominal hypertension against the background of postoperative intra-abdominal complications after obstetric and gynecological operations.

**Material and methods.** The parameters of intra-abdominal pressure and hemostasis were studied in 58 patients aged 18 to 45 years with postoperative intra-abdominal complications (PVO) in the form of intra-abdominal bleeding, postoperative obstetric-gynecological peritonitis, and acute intestinal obstruction after underwent obstetric-gynecological operations during the period 2015-2018.

**Results.** In patients with grade III-IV IBH, active antithrombin and prothrombin test (PT) were lower than normal values compared with patients with grade I-II IBH. In patients with grade III-IV IHD, the APTT and TB index were lower (p≤0,05), which indicates hypo coagulation disorders. The fibrinogen concentration in both groups was significantly higher (p≤0,05) than in the group of healthy individuals. The most significant change in the factors of the hemostatic system was observed in patients with grade III-IV IBH: PT, activity of factors VIII and VWF, Ag: VWF, AT and PS. The data obtained indicate that in patients with PVO and IHD, there is a tension in the hemostatic system and a weakening of the anticoagulant protection. At the same time, with grade III-IV IHD, hypercoagulable disorders were most pronounced, as evidenced by an increase in the level of D-dimer. An increase in the activity and level of von Willebrand factor are markers of the formation of endothelial dysfunction, which confirms the presence of endothelial dysfunction in grade III-IV IBH. The rate of formation of active thrombin (V) in patients with grade III-IV IHD significantly exceeded (p≤0,05) the values in healthy individuals and tended to increase (1,3 times) with patients with grade I-II IHD.

**Conclusion.** Studies of indicators of coagulation hemostasis and thrombogram in postoperative intra-abdominal complications with intra-abdominal hypertension allow early detection of the development of hypercoagulable disorders leading to damage to the microvasculature and the formation of multiple organ failure.

***Key words:*** *postoperative intra-abdominal complications, obstetric and gynecological operations, coagulation hemostasis, intra-abdominal hypertension*

***Makhmudov D.T., Karimov S.M., Ibragimov I.U.***

**ESTIMATION RESULTS OF THE EMOTIONAL-BEHAVIORAL STATE OF PATIENTS WITH COMBINED DENTAL PATHOLOGY DEPENDING ON THE LEVEL OF HABITATED MOTOR ACTIVITY**

**Aim.** To assess the emotional and behavioral state of patients with combined dental pathology, depending on the level of physical activity.

**Material and methods.** Beside 340 patients with combined dentistry pathology, having high (138 persons) and low (202 persons) levels of motor activity in the age group from 20 to 60, studied the level emotional-physiological condition by means of special modified questionnaires.

**Results.** Beside observed persons with combined dentistry pathology and high level of accustomed motor activity, in comparison with group of the persons with low motor activity, percent deflections on emotional- behavioral factor have formed from -33,97% to +68,09%, but beside observed persons with low degree of the motor activity importance under investigation factors varied from -41,85% to +55,9%.

**Conclusion.** For patients with a high degree of motor activity, along with the peculiarities of the state of organs and tissues of the oral cavity, the characteristic is an average degree of personal and situational anxiety, increased values of extraversion, as well as a tendency to hyperthymia and demonstrativeness.

***Key words:*** *combined dentistry pathology, accustomed motor activity, emotional- behavioral condition*

***Mullodzhonova A.G., Ashurov G.G., Rasulov S.R.***

**SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF DENTAL HARD TISSUE AND CIRCUMORBITAL TISSUE IN PATIENTS WITH RADIATION-INDUCED XEROSTOMIA**

**Aim.** To conduct a structural assessment of the state of hard tissues of teeth and periodontal tissues in patients with radiation-induced xerostomia.

**Material and methods.** Study was conducted amongst 78 patients with local-wide-spread flathutches cancer of the structure of oral cavity. Dentistry status beside patients was researched by traditional methods. Oncology diagnoses verified on results of clinic-laboratory studies, studies of microbiology and immunology status.

**Results.** In patients with malignant neoplasms of the maxillofacial region, exposure to radiation in combination with unsat­isfactory oral hygiene led to the emergence and progression of multiple foci of carious lesions of hard dental tissues.

**Conclusion.** Under influence of radiation factor ambience of oral cavity becomes tart in consequence of which stability of the enamel organ falls and exists expressed demineralization hard tissues of teeth.

***Key words:*** *teeth, plural caries, maxillofacial area, malignant new formation, xerostomia*

***Mukhamadieva S.M., Pulatova A.P., Rustamova M.S., Gulakova D.M.***

**FEATURES OF PREGNANCY IN THE REGION OF IODINE DEFICIENCY**

**Aim.** To study the course of pregnancy while carrying assessment in the iodine deficiency region.

**Material and methods.** The study included 390 pregnant women with diffuse goiter of varying severity with a ges­tational age of 20-34 weeks. The main (I) group consisted of pregnant women with iodine deficiency in the body (n = 300), the comparison group (II) - pregnant women with normal iodine content (n = 90). The severity of iodine deficiency was assessed by visual-palpation method, according to the WHO criteria. All pregnant women underwent ultrasound of the thyroid gland and a study of the excretion of iodine in the urine (ioduria).

**Results.** In more than half of the first-pregnant women with the help of ioduria, a deficiency of mild and moderate degrees was established. In women who gave birth multiple times in late reproductive age, the pathological amount of iodine in the urine was found by 80% of women.

Complications of gestation with iodine deficiency were observed in more than 60,0% of women. The most frequent among them in the main group were vomiting of pregnant women, moderate preeclampsia, and fetal growth retarda­tion syndrome (FGRS). Grade I goiter in primary pregnant women was detected 2,4 times more often compared with re-pregnant women, and 4,3 times compared with the parity of IV and more births. At the same time, the II degree of enlargement of the thyroid gland in multiparous women is 10 times greater and in re-pregnant women is 3,4 times higher than in primiparous women. Among multiparous, II degree of goiter severity took place 5,1 times more often, compared with I degree, while among primiparous – 8,7 times less.

Correction of iodine deficiency states is effective with dynamic observation by an endocrinologist, considering the parity and severity of the goiter.

**Conclusion.** In the region of iodine deficiency, pregnant women need treatment and prevention of diffuse goiter. Pathogenetic therapy should be carried out depending on the dysfunction and the degree of the goiter. Prescribe pro­phylaxis considering the parity of childbirth..

***Key words:*** *pregnancy, iodine deficiency, goiter, urinary iodine, hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism*

***Nazarov H.Sh., Nazarov Sh.К., Saraev A.R., Shokirov R.N.***

**MINI-INVASIVE INTERVENTIONS IN TREATMENT ACUTE ADHESIVE SMALL INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION**

**Aim.** To improve the results of surgical treatment of patients with acute adhesive small intestine obstruction (AASIO).

**Material and methods.** The results of examination and treatment of 96 patients with acute small intestinal obstruction for the period from 2014 to 2018 were analyzed. There were 55 men (57,3%), 41 women (42,7%) aged 25 to 74 years, the duration of the disease before hospitalization was from 3 hours to 4 days. In 89 (92,7%) cases, the causes of obstruction were adhesions, in 7 (7,3%) patients - the presence of phytobezoars.

To reduce the frequency of pyoinflammatory complications in patients with ASIO, an individual approach to the choice of the method of surgical treatment was used. In the case of a history of two wide laparotomies or more than two mini-laparotomies with a rough postoperative scar on the abdominal wall, massive viscero-visceral and viscero-parietal adhesions, as well as dense conglomerates, operations were performed using traditional methods (n = 25, control group); in other cases, minimally invasive interventions were used (n = 28, main group).

**Results.** To decrease in frequency of pyoinflammatory complications at patients with ASIO applied an individual approach to a choice of a method of their operative treatment. In case of presence at patients in the anamnesis of two wide laparotomy or more than two mini-laparotomy with a rough postoperative hem in abdominal wall, presence mas­sive vistsero-vistseral and vistsero-parietal commissures with technical difficulties their separation, and also presence of dense conglomerates which requires carrying out of it, because of high risk of damages of a wall of a small intestine at division soldered among themselves loops of intestines the operation has been carry out by traditional methods. Frequencies of early postoperative pyoinflammatory complications among sick operated mini-invazive ways made 1 (3,6 %) case, while this indicator among patient’s operations by traditional ways was levelled 4 (16 %) cases. Relapse of disease among patients of the basic group was not observed, and in the middle of controls patients was available places in 2 (6,25 %) cases.

**Conclusion.** Mini invazive interventions promote minimization traumatize of operation during treatment of patients with SHASBI which is one of principal causes of development of relapses of disease. Application individual the approach at a choice of a way of operation at patients with SHASBI gives the chance will lower frequencies of postoperative pyo­inflammatory complications at the data of contingents’ patients.

***Key words:*** *acute adhesive small intestine obstruction, interventions, be formed commissures*

***Rabiev H.M., Sirodzhev K.H., Sirodzhzoda M.C.***

**OPTIMIZATION OF ARTHROPLASTY OF THE HIP JOINT IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES**

**Aim.** Improving the results of surgical treatment of a fracture of the proximal femur in patients with diabetes mellitus.

**Material and methods.** Retro- and prospective analysis of examination and treatment of 57 patients was carried out. To determine the effectiveness of arthroplasty and the developed methods for diagnosing early postoperative complications, the subjects were divided into 2 groups: the main group (31 cases) - arthroplasty was performed against the background of a hip fracture; control (26 observations) - arthroplasty was performed against the background of dystrophic processes of traumatic origin. Short-term treatment outcomes were assessed in all 57 patients. The average follow-up was 6 months.

**Results.** The largest number of excellent and good functional outcomes was observed in patients of the main group – 25,8% and 35,5%, respectively. In the control group - in 23,1% and 34,6% of patients, respectively. Unsatisfactory results of arthroplasty were more often stated in patients of the control group – 6,5% versus 11,5% in the main group.

**Conclusion.** The number of concomitant complications of a pathogenetic nature in a patient is directly proportional to the risk of complications in the postoperative period and an unfavorable outcome of treatment in the immediate postoperative period.

***Key words:*** *arthroplasty, fracture, dystrophic process, damage, treatment, complications, trauma*

***Rashidov I.M., Shukurova C.M.***

**CLINICAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC NEFROPATHY**

**Aim.** To present the clinical and functional characteristics, the nature of concomitant diseases and prognostic markers of diabetic nephropathy (DN).

**Material and methods.** The material for the study was the analysis of 680 case histories and discharge reports of patients diagnosed with chronic kidney disease (CKD).

All patients underwent body mass index (BMI), biochemical studies, calculation of glomerular filtration rate (GFR), albuminuria (AU) level, comorbidity index was determined according to Charlson (Mary Charlson, 1987) according to the developed questionnaire.

**Results.** 45,9% (n = 312) of the total number of patients presented with diabetic nephropathy, while the frequency and severity of diabetic nephropathy (DN) is in close association with the duration of diabetes mellitus (DM). Cardio­vascular diseases and pathology of the nervous system are observed with a high frequency in patients with DN. The study of AU is important for assessing the risk of progression of DN both in the early and late stages.

**Conclusion.** DN in the structure of CKD occupies a leading position, while the clinical and functional parameters of DN are in close association with the duration of diabetes mellitus and obesity. The range of comorbidities in DN is very wide, and the study of albuminuria has a prognostic value of DN in both early and late stages.

***Key words:*** *chronic kidney disease (CKD), diabetic nephropathy (DN), diabetes mellitus (DM), microalbuminuria (MAU), comorbidity*

***Saidzoda B.I., Akhmedov А.А., Zoirov P.T., Kasimov O.I.***

**DYNAMICS OF MORBIDITY OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN (2010-2019)**

**Aim.** Study of the incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2019.

**Material and methods.** The analysis of forms No. 9, approved by the order of the Director of the Center for State Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, No. 54 dated 11.11.2013 "Information on diseases, pre­dominantly sexually transmitted, fungal skin diseases and scabies" for 2010-2019.

**Results.** The incidence of STIs in 2019 was at the level of 1,318 cases, which amounted to 14,3 versus 3,620 cases, or 47,7 in 2010 - per 100 thousand population. In the structure of STI morbidity, the intensive rate of syphilis was 4,6 in 2019, 5,4 - in 2010; gonococcal infection – 2,0 and 8,2; trichomoniasis – 2,9 and 23,5; chlamydial infection 1,8 and 4,5; other STIs – 3,0 and 6,1, respectively. In general, there is a decrease in STIs in the republic, which, in our opinion, does not correspond to reality, since many patients are treated in non-state medical institutions, by doctors of other specialties, while there is no accounting and reporting system for this infection.

**Conclusion.** The results indicate the instability of the epidemiological situation in the Republic regarding STIs. It is necessary to monitor the activities of non-state medical institutions and private practitioners to accurately identify and record patients with STIs in order to improve prevention measures and their full treatment.

***Key words:*** *sexually transmitted infections, reproductive health, morbidity rate*

***Saidulloyev L., Merganov M.M., Ishonakov H.C.***

**PREVALENCE, DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE UROGENITAL ORGANS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** Study of the prevalence, diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis of the genitourinary organs in the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** A retrospective analysis of case histories and outpatient records of 527 patients who un­derwent a comprehensive clinical and laboratory examination and received treatment under the DOTS program of categories 1 and 2 was carried out.

**Results.** The frequency of spread, methods of diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis of the genitourinary organs in the regions and districts of the Republic of Tajikistan are presented. It has been shown that the incidence of tuberculosis of the genitourinary organs has been increasing in recent years. It was revealed that men and women are equally susceptible to this pathology.

**Conclusion.** In the Republic of Tajikistan, destructive forms of renal tuberculosis are most often diagnosed from the organs of the genitourinary system. It is noted that among the regions in terms of the incidence of urinary organs, the Sughd region is in the lead. The best results are obtained by treatment according to the DOTS scheme of category 1, in which a relapse of the disease was noted only in 66 (12,5%) patients.

***Key words:*** *prevalence, tuberculosis, genitourinary system, treatment, diagnosis*

***Samadova G.A., Sharipova Sh.T.***

**NECESSETY TO EXPAND THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY SOCIAL WORKERS TO RETIREE AND DISABLED**

**Aim.** Train patronage social workers to provide comprehensive first aid.

**Material and methods.** Five seminars on providing comprehensive assistance to patients in need were held for 72 patronage social workers attached to the district departments of "social assistance to the population" of the Khukumats of Dushanbe. The average age of participants is 45 years old; work experience is from 5 to 15 years. The level of knowl­edge was assessed according to the test results. The assessment of the ability to apply the skills of communication, care, provision of first aid was carried out by role-playing games (a standard list of skills for the observer) and by the results of group work in small groups (2-3 people).

**Results.** The preliminary test results were satisfactory in 1 (75%), good - in 6 (80-89%), excellent - in 2 (90-100%) partic­ipants; this group included 9 / 12,5% of people with a corresponding diploma of a social worker, teacher, nurse. Another group of participants - 63-87,5% - showed low results, in 4 of them the percentage ranged from 1% to 10%. These were people who did not have a special education as a social worker. Self-assessment results on the ability to perform com­munication skills, patient care in 95% of the students ranged from 95 to 100 points, but, according to standard sheets, the The content of the developed plan and the presentation on the provision of first aid for diarrhea, constipation in 80% were correct, for other tasks the answers were unsatisfactory. According to the results of the final test, 41 (56,95%) participants mastered the seminar materials well.

**Conclusion.** Integration of the medical educational institution with the social protection system of the population will help, on the one hand, in the implementation of the strategic objectives of the ministry, on the other hand, in carrying out continuous education of patronage social workers to provide them with high-quality comprehensive assistance to a patient in need at home.

***Key words:*** *social assistance, palliative care, people with disabilities, social workers*

***Fayzaliev A.I., Shukurova S.M., Zoidova F.M.***

**CHARACTERISTIC OF CHRONIC HEART FAILURE AT THE HOSPITAL STAGE**

***Aim.*** *Based on a retrospective analysis of medical records, present the frequency, structure, risk factors, concomitant pathology, and nature of therapy in patients with chronic heart failure (CHF).*

***Material and methods.*** *The material for the study was n = 650 patients of the cardiology departments of the hospital who were undergoing treatment and examination for cardiovascular diseases (CVD) if they had an established CHF diagnosis in their medical history. The collection of the necessary information was entered into a specially developed map.*

***Results.*** *Analysis of 1200 case histories of patients hospitalized in the State Institution of “Republican Centre of Clinical Cardiology" in 2019 showed that 54,1% (n = 650) of the total number of patients had an established diagnosis of CHF. Of the total number of patients n = 650, most were men 55,1% (n = 358) and women 44,9% (n = 292).*

***Conclusion.*** *A retrospective analysis of medical records showed that the most frequent etiological cause of CHF is IHD + AH (43.8% + 34.5%), which have distinctive features depending on gender and age. The degree of manifestation of clinical symptoms is in direct proportion to the functional class (FC) of CHF. Patients with CHF are characterized by high comorbid­ity and depend on the patient's age. The most common companions of CHF are type 2 diabetes, obesity, and chronic kidney disease (CKD)*

***Key words:*** *chronic heart failure (CHF), gender differences, comorbidity, risk factors (RF), pharmacotherapy*

***Shaymonov A.H., Mirzoev N.M., Shamsov N.H., Dzhononov D.D., Yunusov I.A.,***

***Hamidov N.H.***

**THE USE OF PLATELET-RICH BLOOD PLASMA IN THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF BURNS**

***Aim.*** *To study the immediate results of the application of the plasmolifting technique in the complex treatment of patients with the consequences of burns of the upper limb.*

***Material and methods.*** *The study material included 8 patients with the consequences of burns of the upper limb and 4 with the consequences of burns of the lower limbs who applied to the Republican Scientific Center of Cardiovascular Surgery in the period from 2018 to 2020. The age of the patients ranged from 13 to 26 years, the average value was 17.5 ± 1.3 years. All patients, after surgical interventions for the long-term consequences of burns, underwent injection intradermal administration of autologous platelet-rich blood plasma.*

***Results.*** *There was an improvement in sensitivity in the area of injection of platelet-rich blood plasma, which may be explained by an improvement in the nutrition of local nerve elements, due to which the germination of small nerve branches is accelerated.*

*After the second and third procedures, an even greater degree of softening of the scar tissue was observed, as well as reddening of the tissues in the area of the scar, which indirectly indicates an improvement in trophism, due to the biological active substances contained in the platelet-rich blood.* *In general, good results were noted in 9 cases, satisfactory in 3 cases of using the plasmolifting technique.*

***Conclusion.*** *Thus, the given data show the high efficiency of the plasmolifting technique with the introduction of plate­let-rich blood into the scar area and surrounding tissues.*

***Key words:*** *post-burn scars, plasma-lifting, platelet-rich plasma, reconstructive plastic surgery*

**REVIEVS**

***Khabibulaev Sh.Z., Sanginov D.R., Niyazov I.K.***

**HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUNDS IN APPLICATION OF PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERIES IN HEAD AND NECK CANCERS**

**Аnnotation**

The article describes a review on the development, establishment, and improvement of plastic and reconstructive surgery in oncology in chronological order. Clinical examples and results of studies on reconstructive interventions for head and neck cancer are presented. A comparative characteristic of vascularized and free microsurgical flaps is given. The effectiveness of microsurgical plastic surgery has been established as the most promising direction in reconstructive surgery.

***Key words:*** *plastic surgery, reconstruction, defects, head, and neck cancer, pedicled flaps, functional and aesthetic results, quality of life*

***Shodikhon Dzhamshed,***  ***Abdurakhmonova Z.Kh.***

**PROBLEMS OF FAMILIES RAISING CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES DUE TO CONGENITAL ANOMALIES, AND THEIR MEDICAL AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

This article presents a literary review of some of the problems of a modern family with children with disabilities due to congenital anomalies and medical and social rehabilitation.

***Key words:*** *children, disabilities, congenital anomaly, rehabilitation*