**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Amonov Sh.Sh., Olimi M., Fayziev Z.Sh., Musoev S.Sh.***

**MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CHOLELITHIASIS IN CARDIAC SURGERY PATIENTS**

**Aim.** To study the results of mini-invasive methods of surgical treatment of gallstone disease in cardiac surgery patients.

**Material and methods.** The work is based on the results of the examination and surgical treatment of 34 patients with cholelithiasis who had undergone cardiac surgery in the period 2014-2020. Depending on the method of chole­cystectomy, the patients were divided into 2 groups. The first group of patients (24) underwent cholecystectomy by laparoscopic method, instrumentation set and endoscopic rack by Richard Wolf and Karl Shtorz. The second group of patients (7) underwent cholecystectomy with mini access using "MiniAssistant" set of instruments. The operation was done through 6-7 cm transrectal access, technical phases of the operation were the same as a traditional cholecystectomy. All patients had a history of heart surgery and were taking anticoagulant drugs.

**Results.** The duration of LCE was 63±3,5 min. The drainage tube was removed on day 2-3. The average duration of hospital stay after LCE was 3,5±1 bed-days. Cholecystectomy from mini-access was performed in 7 patients. The duration of the opera­tion with mini access using "MiniAssistant" set of instruments was 65±3 minutes. Drainage tube was removed on the 2-3rd day. Average duration of hospitalization after cholecystectomy from mini-access was 5±2 days. There were no intraoperative and postoperative complications in both groups.

**Conclusion.** A reduction in the number of complications in the operated patients contributed to a reduction in hospital stay time and demonstrates the applicability method ology.

***Key words:*** *cholelithiasis, calculous cholecystitis, cardiac surgery, laparoscopic cholecystectomy, cholecystectomy from mini assistant*

***Ashurov G.G., Mullodzhanov G.E., Yuldoshev Z.Sh., Amindzhanova Z.R.***

**EFFICIENCY FISSUR CAPSULATION OF TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT TEETH BESIDE CHILDREN IN DEPENDING OF THE WAY OF FIXING HERMETIC**

**Aim.** Estimate the efficiency of fissure capsulation in temporary and permanent teeth beside children in depending of the way of hermetic fixing.

**Material and methods.** Investigation of oral cavity was executed with using of standard set dentistry instrument beside 486 children in the age group of 3-, 6-, 12- and 15-year. Amongst examined contingent children was organized efficiency’s estimation capsulation of the fissure of temporary and permanent teeth in depending of the way of the hermetic fixing.

**Results.** Efficiency fissure’s capsulation of the temporary molar of upper jaw during one observations year beside children statistical realistically does not depend on way of the hermetic fixing, though when use hermetic of canule way’s fixing results was 3.9% below. Amongst examined children revealed more high efficiency of the manual’s using hermetic in temporary molar of the upper jaw.

**Conclusion.** Got results allow to draw a conclusion about that hermetic, inflicted by means of tassels is better saved both in temporary, and in the first permanent molar, but way of the hermetic’s fixing on fissure influences upon frequency of negative results fissure’s capsulation.

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

***Boboev Z.A., Azizov A.A., Zaimuddinov B.M., Yoronov O.Dz.***

**COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF TRADITIONAL AND ENDOSCOPIC TREATMENTS FOR UROLITHIASIS IN CHILDREN**

**Aim.** Improve the results of surgical treatment of urethra and cystolithiasis by comparing traditional and endoscopic treatments.

**Material and methods.** The examination and treatment included 60 sick children with stones of the ureters and bladder, who were operated on during 2015-2016. The age of the patients ranged from 1 to 16 years; there were 36 boys (60%), girls – 24 (40%). The sizes of calculi ranged from 0,7 to 15 mm (on average, 1,0 ± 1,4 mm). 38 (63,3%) patients were urgently hospitalized, 22 (36,7%) were routinely hospitalized. All patients underwent clinical laboratory, ultrasound and X-ray urological examinations.

**Results.** All patients had complicated forms of ureteral stones in the form of calculous ureter hydronephrosis (9), obstructive purulent pyelonephritis (1), pressure ulcers of the ureteral walls (3). Examination revealed a valve in the posterior part of the urethra in 5 children, and sclerosis of t he bladder neck in 6 children.

In 4 (5,8%) cases, due to the narrow lumen of the ureter, balloon dilatation of the orifice was required, in 3 (4,4%) - internal optical "cold" urethrotomy of extended strictures of the pelvic-ureteric segment with the installation of an endopyelotomy stent.

**Conclusion.** Use of endoscopic contact laser uretherolithotripsy and cystolithotripsy with obligatory internal stent drainage, in children allows to significantly improve the results of treatment of ureter stones and bladder, reduces operational injuries, postoperative complications, reduces the length of interruption of patients in hospital by an average of 4-6 days, as well as cosmetic result. Given the high percentage of complications with open methods, stone removal (18,2%) is preferably widely implemented in the practice of modern stone removal technology.

***Key words:*** *ureterolithiasis, cystolithiasis, uretherolithotripsy, calculus uretherohydronephrosis, remote shock-wave lithotripsy, coral nephrolithiasis, contact lithotripsy, percutaneous puncture nephrolitolapaxy*

***Gogokhia Kh.O., Kuzmin-Krutetskiy M.I., Nazarov V.E., Safoev M.I., Kazantsev A.N.***

**BILIAR COMPLICATIONS OF PARAFATERIAL DIVERTICULES**

**Aim.** Analysis of the effectiveness of minimally invasive and hybrid technologies for the treatment of patients with paraphatic diverticulum and stricture of the distal bile ducts.

**Material and methods.** The present prospective study included 78 patients with paraphaterial duodenal divertic­ulum, which was the cause of the development of stricture of the greater duodenal papilla and / or distal part of the common bile duct. According to the classification of J. Boix et al. (2006), 3 types of localization of the large duodenal papilla (BDS) were identified: type I - BDS is located in the lumen of the diverticulum; Type II - BDS is located along the edge of the diverticulum neck; Type III - BDS is located near the diverticulum.

**Results.** Retrograde cholangiopancreatography (RCPG), papillosphincterotomy (PST) for the first type of diverticulum localization out of 43 patients was performed in 37 patients (by ¾). In 6 patients, it was not possible to pass the duodeno­scope into the lumen of the diverticulum due to the small diameter of its neck. Eighteen patients with the second type of localization of the large duodenal papilla underwent RCPG, PST with dissection of the papilla by ¾ (in 7 patients) and by 4/4 (in 11 patients). In 3 patients, it was not possible to cannulate the large duodenal papilla (strictures 3B, 3C, 3D). With the third type of localization of the duodenal papilla, RCPG, PST ¾ were performed in 5 patients, 4/4 - in 8 patients. 6 patients with the first type of BDS localization, 1 - with the second type, and 1 - with type 3 were unable to perform RCPG. He performed traditional interventions, including laparotomy (mini-access), choledochoduodenoanastomosis according to Rowland - Mirizzi - for 2 patients, upper midline laparotomy, choledochoduodenoanastomosis according to Rowland - Mirizzi and exclusion of the duodenum according to A.G. Earthen - 6 patients. Of these, 1 patient died due to the development of incompetence of pyloric duodenojejunostomy. Postoperative complications were observed in 6 patients, including bleeding from the papilla incision - in 3 and mild pancreatitis - in 3 patients. Bleeding was stopped by endoscopic clipping of the bleeding vessel; pancreatitis phenomena were stopped by conservative measures.

**Conclusion.** Endoscopic techniques and hybrid technologies for the treatment of strictures of the distal bile ducts, which developed as a result of the development of an inflammatory process caused by diverticulitis, were effective in 90% of patients. The use of hybrid technologies in the form of a combination of endoscopy and endoscopic ultrasound examination creates new opportunities for effective treatment of this pathology. They make it possible to reduce the severity of surgical aggression, reduce the time of social and medical rehabilitation and the consumption of medical resources.

***Key words:*** *paraphaterial diverticulum, stricture of the distal common bile duct and greater duodenal papilla, obstructive jaundice, therapeutic tactics, result*

***Ismoilov A.A., Turaev N.G., Zaripov A.R., Sharipov Kh.S.***

**RESULTS OF STUDYING THE EFFICIENCY OF ENDODONTIC TREATMENT OF COMPLICATED FORMS OF DENTAL CARIES USED AS A SUPPORT FOR SUPRACONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS**

**Aim.** Estimate efficiency of innerchannel treatment of endodontic complications of teeth, serving full tilt of the orthopedic design.

**Material and methods.** Studied condition of dentistry status beside 98 patients with pulpitis and periodon­titis of the different function-oriented groups teeth. Endodontic treatment at pulpitis care out for 25 one root, 26 two roots and 9 three roots teeth, at periodontitis – on 13 one root, 14 two roots of the teeth, as well as 11 three roots teeth.

**Results.** Estimation efficiency of endodontic treatment pulpitis one-, two- and three roots supporting teeth beside earlier cured dentistry patient has shown that absence clinical and x-ray sign of pathology noted with pro­vision for amount of roots in treated teeth in 96.2%, 88.6% and 83.3% events accordingly. Endodontic treatment of periodontitis was inefficient in one-, two- and three roots earlier treated supporting teeth accordingly in 12.6%, 26.8% and 35.0% events.

**Conclusion.** Endodontic treatment of supporting teeth was inefficient because of presence clinical sign «remaining» pulpitis at x-ray’s sign of pathology at treatment only three roots teeth.

***Key words:*** *pulpitis, periodontitis, endodontic treatment, supporting teeth, orthopedic design, supraconstruction elements*

***Kasimova Z.N., Muminova G.F., Samadova P.Т., Sultanova Ya. S ., Saidova Kh.О.***

**STRUCTURE OF CONGENITAL FETAL MALFORMATIONS (SUGHD REGION)**

**Aim.** To study the tendency and structure of congenital fetal malformations(CM) and develop proposals on reducing prenatal mortality.

**Material and methods.** The subject of study were annual official statistical data of Medical Statistics and Information Center of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as 2018-2020 annual reports and ultrasound screening results of 183 pregnant women of diagnostic Center of Sugd regional maternity hospital.

**Results.** The incidence of fetal congenital malformations is 1.1%, more often observed among premature infants without a tendency to decrease. In the structure of congenital malformations, defects of the central nervous system (CNS) are 32,5-37%; cardiovascular system – 18,1-23,4%; gastrointestinal tract (GIT) – 12,0-20,7%; multiple developmental defects (MWD) – 12,8 – 2,2%. In the structure of perinatal pathology, congenital malformations account for 7,0%, early neonatal mortality – 3,4%; stillbirth – 16,5%. Ultrasound screening revealed congenital malformations in 1,.2% of cases: CNS defects - 66%, MPRP – 32,4%; abnormalities of kidney development – 21,4%; malformations of the gastrointestinal tract – 18,7%; malformations of the spine and limbs - 17%. The incidence of congenital malformations in the first trimester increased to 30%, in the second - up to 50%.

**Conclusion.** In modern days, congenital anomalies have unsteady reduction tendency, mainly among prematurely born newborns where CNS damages prevail. Early screening of congenital fetal malformation is one of the reserve methods of prenatal morbidity and mortality reduction in the Republic of Tajikistan which has the high percentage of related marriages. The data on regional rate and structure of congenital fetal malformations can be used for de­velopment of target prevention events and congenital fetal malformation level forecast.

***Key words:*** *pregnancy, congenital fetal malformations, newborns, ultrasound screening*

***Kurbanova M.Kh., Mamedova Z.T., Yusufbekova U.U., Azimova D.A.***

**PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPS FOR WOMEN IN A HIGH BIRTH RATE REGION**

**Aim.** To study the frequency of pelvic organ prolapsed in women in the region and to optimize the methods of surgical treatment of this pathology.

**Material and methods.** A prospective analysis of 110 women with pelvic organ prolapse of various age groups in the gynecological department of the State Establishment «Tajik Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Peri­natology» was carried out. Research methods: clinical, anamnestic and laboratory.

**Results.** 98 (91%) surveyed women with pelvic organ prolapse had physical activity of various nature. The majority of women had a high parity - 65 (59%), as well as large fetuses. 76 (69,1%) women had pelvic organ prolapse of grades 3 and 4, among whom 17 (15,4%) had apical prolapse (incomplete and complete prolapse of the uterus). The average age of the patients was 46 ± 0,03 years, the indicator ranged from 25 to 67 years, which corresponds to the peri- and menopausal ages.

**Conclusion.** High parity, hard work, short intergenetic interval and low health index are the main factors in the development of pelvic organ prolapse in the region. Pelvic floor prolapse significantly reduces the quality of life in both active and late reproductive ages and during menopause.

***Key words:*** *prolapse, pelvic organs, operation*

***Makhmadzoda Sh.K., Sodikova D.N., Karimov M.B., Karim-zade Kh.Dzh., Khudoyorov Z.N.***

**WORK EXPERIENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN OPHTHALMIC AND TRAUMATOLOGICAL CENTER SI «NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN "SHIFOBAKHSH"»**

**Aim.** Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Republican ophthalmological traumatology center of the State Estab­lishment «National Medical Center of the Republic of Tajikistan", for the period 2016-2020.

**Material and methods.** The material for the study was the data of reports on the activities of the Republican oph­thalmotraumatological center of the State Establishment «National Medical Center of the Republic of Tajikistan – «Shifo­bakhsh», outpatient records and case histories of patients for the period from 2016 to 2020. Research used information and analytical, statistic and special ophthalmological methods.

**Results.** Over the last 5 years of operation (2016-2020), the Republican ophthalmological center of the SI «National Medical Center of the Republic of Tajikistan – «Shifobakhsh», has registered 683 patients.

**Conclusion.** The analysis of rehabilitation measures carried out at the Republican ophthalmology center of the State Estab­lishment «National Medical Center of the Republic of Tajikistan – «Shifobakhsh», shows that clinical examination of patients with various injuries of the organ of vision is a necessary condition for the medical and social rehabilitation of this group of patients.

***Key words:*** *trauma to the organ of vision, clinical examination of patients with trauma to the organ of vision, ophthalmic traumatism*

***Mukharamshoeva M.Sh., Kurbonov Sh.M.***

**ENTERAL CORRECTION AND PREVENTION OF ISCHEMIC REPERFUSION LESIONS OF SMALL INTESTINE AFTER OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL SURGERY**

**Aim.** Improve the results of PAIO treatment after obstetric and gynecological operations.

**Material and methods.** We studied the data of 26 patients with POKN who were examined and treated at the Municipal Clinical Hospital of the Emergency Medicine Department, the Medical Complex "Istiklol" for the period 2005-2019. The main group consisted of 12 patients who included the antihypoxant and antioxidant drugs Reamberin in the complex of intensive care, 14 patients were included in the control group, they did not use the above drug.

**Results.** The dynamics of lactate concentration changes indicated a more pronounced correction of tissue metabolism in hypoxia in patients with PAIO in the reperfusion period. So, on the 2nd day, patients of the main group showed a decrease in lactate levels with 3,7 ± 0, 59mol/l (indicator of healthy donors 1,47 ± 0, 22mol/l), which indicated continued metabolic disorders in the postoperative and reperfusion periods. On the 3rd day, patients in the main group continued to decrease lactate levels to 2,3 ± 0, 45mmol/l (indicator of healthy donors 1,26 ± 0, 20mmol/l), while in the control group an increased level of lactate – 3,14 ± 0,024 was preserved. The dynamics noted a decrease in the level of MDA in eryth­rocytes when included in intensive therapy of the reperfusion period of Reamberin. On the 5th day, in the erythrocytes of patients of the main group, an increase in VG content was noted compared to the first days of the study..

**Conclusion.** Thus, the inclusion of the antihypoxant and the antioxidant Reamberin in the complex intensive therapy of PAIO made it possible to effectively reduce reperfusion damage to the small intestine and liver by reducing the severity of tissue hypoxia, restoring the process of oxygen absorption by tissues, as well as restoring antihypoxant and antioxidant protection with a decrease in the activity of multiple organ insufficiency processes and reperfusion endotoxemia.

***Key words:*** *correction, prevention, ischemic reperfusion lesions of small intestine, obstetric-gynecological operations, postop­erative acute intestinal obstruction*

***Mullodzhonova A.G., Ashurov G.G., Turaev N.G, Sadikov F.M.***

**TRACK RECORD OF LIFE’S QUALITY DENTISTRY ASPECT OF HEALTH BESIDE PATIENTS WITH RADIO-INDUCED XEROSTOMY**

**Aim.** Estimation dentistry factors of life’s quality at presence of xerostomy symptom oral cavity beside patients with radio-induced xerostomy.

**Material and methods.** Under observation was found 78 patients with local-wide-spread flat hutches cancer of oral cavity. Analysis of dentistry factors life’s quality estimated by means of valid simplified Russian-language version international questioning life’s quality.

**Results.** Got material allow to note that exists straight line a dependency influences of radiation therapy of the crite­rion dentistry health of life’s quality on OHIP-49-RU index, herewith increasing of importance noted beside persons of the main group.

**Conclusion.** Active realization of the complex medical-preventive action of dentistry nature beside persons with radio-induced xerostomy positively influenced upon frequency and nature of the functional restrictions, appearing at presence xerostomy symptom of oral cavity.

***Key words:*** *xerostomy, oral cavity, radio-induced genes, life’s quality*

***Muhamadieva S.M., Pulatova A.P., Rustamova M.S., Shumilina M.V., Gulakova D.M., Mahmadalieva S.A.***

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

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

**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 a normal iodine content in the body (n = 90). The severity of iodine deficiency was assessed by the 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.** Ioduria in women with first pregnancy and light to moderate iodine deficiency was observed in almost half of investigated women, whereas, in women with multiple pregnancies in late reproductive age the pathologic amount of urinary iodine was observed only in two of them. The complications of gestation were observed in more than 60,0% of women with iodine deficiency. In main group, the most frequent pregnancy complications were vomiting, moderate preeclampsia and Fetal Developmental Delay Syndrome. The stage I goiter was observed 2,4 times more often in women with first pregnancy compare to women with second pregnancies and 4,3 times more often compare to parity IV and higher. At the same time, the stage II goiter was observed 10 times more often in women with multiple pregnancies and 3,4 times more often in women with second preg­nancies compare to women with first pregnancies. Among women with multiple pregnancies, the stage II goiter was observed 5,1 times more often compare to the stage I, whereas, in women with first pregnancies was observed 8,7 times lesser. The treatment of iodine deficiency conditions, considering parity and level of goiter, is more effective when visiting endocrinologist more often.

**Conclusion.** In the iodine deficiency region, pregnant women require treatment and prevention of diffuse goiter. Pathogenetic therapy is required depending on disfunction and level of goiter. Prevention measures are to be taken considering parity.

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

***Sodikova D.N., Makhmadzoda Sh.K., Karimov M.B., Sokhibova A. A.***

**TO THE QUESTION ABOUT CONNECTED GLAUCOM IN TAJIKISTAN**

***Aim.*** *To analyze the cases of congenital glaucoma, according to the data of the children's eye department of the SI "National Medical Center of the Republic of Tajikistan" for 2016-2020..*

***Material and methods.*** *The material for the research was the data of outpatient cards and case histories of patients with congenital glaucoma (CG) who underwent examination and treatment in the conditions of the children's eye department of the SI «National Medical Center of the Republic of Tajikistan», from 2016 to 2020. In research used information and analytical, statistic and special ophthalmological methods.*

***Results.*** *A retrospective analysis of case histories and outpatient records of 192 patients with congenital glaucoma (CG) who underwent examination and treatment at the children's eye department SI "National Medical Center of the Republic of Tajikistan", from 2016 to 2020 was carried out.*

***Conclusion.*** *According to the analyzed data, in most cases the 1st form of CG occurs, the child's age at the initial visit is mainly up to one year (36,5%), but the number of patients who applied at a later date remains quite high. There is an increase in the number of patients with advanced and absolute stages, which dictates the need to radically revise organizational measures aimed at early detection of this serious disease.*

***Key words:*** *congenital glaucoma, dispensary supervision of children, keratometry, early diagnosis*

***Tagaeva Sh.O.***

**RESULTS OF THE USING AUTOPLASMA, SATURATED TROBOCITY IN COMPLEX THERAPY OF COMBINED ENDO-PERIO LESIONS**

***Aim.*** *Study of the results of the use of plasmalifting in the complex therapy of combined endodonto-periodontal lesions.*

***Material and methods.*** *Examined 153 patients with combined endo-periodontal pathology. From their numbers specified pathology light degree of gravity was revealed beside 80 persons, average degree of gravity beside 73 persons. In depending of gravity of the pathological process patients have divided into two groups: in I group entered 128 patients with light and average degree of endo-periodontal pathology, which after undertaking the traditional complex treatment beside him realized procedure of plasmalifting; in II group entered 25 patients with combined endo-periodontal pathology with light and average degree and beside him organized only traditional complex treatment without performing of plasmalifting.*

***Results.*** *After realization of the complex action in first group patient, got plasmalifting, were reached following periods of remissions: beside patient with combined endo-periodontal pathology with light degree of gravity - 10 months, with average degree of gravity - 8 months. In group of the comparison periods of remissions formed accordingly 7 and 5 months.*

***Conclusion.*** *Positive effect from local using of autoplasma beside patient of the first group explained expressed regenerating and osseotropic action of plasma, being natural factor of the growing.*

***Key words:*** *endo-parodontal lesion, plasmalifting, parodontal index, autoplasma, osteoporosis*

***Umarova M.A., Abdullaeva R.G., Kadyrova S.G.***

**EFFECTIVENESS AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE MODERN HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVE JES FOR WOMEN WITH PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME**

***Aim.*** *To investigate the contraceptive and therapeutic benefits of the Jess microdose contraceptive for women with premenstrual syndrome.*

***Material and methods.*** *130 patients aged 18-34 years with premenstrual syndrome were examined. The main group consisted of 63 women who took the Jess microdose combined oral contraceptive pill. The comparison group consisted of 67 patients who used the micro-dose combined oral contraceptive Microginon. To assess emotional and somatic symptoms, the self-assessment scale of the premenstrual tension symptom questionnaire was used. The examination included taking anamnesis, gynecological examina­tion, clinical and biochemical blood tests, blood hormones, blood lipid spectrum, ultrasound examination of the pelvic organs and mammary glands.*

***Results.*** *When using the micro-dosed combined oral contraceptive Jess, a positive effect was established in relieving premenstrual syndrome: irritability in patients decreased 2,1 times after 6 months, 3 times after 12 months; feeling of inner tension - 2-2,6 times; depressive state – 1,5-2,4 times; headaches – 2,6-3,4 times; bloating – 2,2-3,3 times; swelling of the face and hands – 2,2 and 2,6 times. Whereas the feeling of heaviness in the mammary glands and the change in appetite during this period decreased slightly less (1,5-1,7 times). By the end of the year, the mild degree of PMS manifestations decreased 2,6 times and amounted to 5,2%, moderate – 2,4 times (31,2%), severe – 2,8 times (3,2%), while before the start of the study, these data were 13,8; 76,9 and 9.2%, respectively.*

***Conclusion.*** *Taking the microdose drospirenone-containing hormonal drug Jess using an innovative regimen, along with reli­able contraception, provides a positive effect for the treatment of premenstrual syndrome. The advantage of the hormonal drug Jess is shortened hormone-free interval and daily intake, which provides practical efficiency, ease of use and good subjective tolerance during the entire observation period.*

***Key words:*** *microdose contraceptives, premenstrual syndrome, efficacy, benefits, side effects*

**REVIEVS**

***Saidulloev L., Rakhmonov T.B.***

**MEN'S INFERTILITY: EPIDEMIOLOGY, ETIOLOGY, DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT**

The review provides comprehensive information on the study of the problems of male infertility in the modern world: statistical data on the prevalence by countries and continents have been studied, epidemiology, etiology, diag­nosis and treatment depending on etiological factors, as well as modern diagnostic methods are given. The effect of sexually transmitted infection on the endothelial cells of the gonads, accompanied by impaired reproductive function, was studied. The use of modern reproductive technologies for infertility is the most optimal and minimally invasive.

Diagnostics and treatment of male infertility should be dealt with not only by urologists, andrologists, but also by a team of related specialists, including endocrinologists, gynecologists, geneticists, reproductologists and family doctors.

***Key words:*** *male infertility, pathospermia, varicocele, cryptorchidism, diagnostic biopsy*

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

**CHRONIC HEART FAILURE: CURRENT PROBLEMS AND THE WAY TO SOLVE IT**

The article presents an analysis of current literature data on gender differences in chronic heart failure (CHF), the relationship with concomitant diseases, and methods of treatment with comorbidity. The frequency, pathogenetic relationships of CHF and concomitant diseases, common risk factors, and therapeutic approaches are revealed. Gender differences in CHF are revealed in the context of the state of the left ventricular ejection fraction. The most frequent concomitant diseases of CHF are atrial fibrillation, diabetes, obesity, and COPD. Potential mechanisms leading to myocardial damage in DM2, COPD, and AF and the negative impact of comorbid conditions on the course of CHF outcomes are presented. The results of numerous studies are devoted to the treatment of patients with CHF in As­sociation with diabetes and COPD

***Key words:*** *chronic heart failure, comorbidity, gender differences, diabete s mellitus, COPD*

**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Rasulov S.R., Khudzhamkulov A.A., Azatulloev E.I.***

**RARE CASE ESOPHAGUS FOREIGN BODY**

The paper demonstrates a rare case of a foreign body of the cervical esophagus, complications and results of endo­scopic and surgical treatment, especially the postoperative course

***Key words:*** *esophagus, foreign body, surgical treatment*