**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

***Bayrikov I.M., Mirzoev M.Sh., Khushvakhtov D.I.***

**ELIMINATION OF LOWER JAW DEFECTS USING POROUS ENDOPROTHESIS BASED ON ADDITIVE STEREOLITOGRAPHIC MODELING**

**Aim.** Improving the technology of creating individual implant structures based on stereolithographic modeling in maxillofacial surgery..

**Material and methods.** The study is based on the analysis of the results of treatment of 18 patients aged 17-40 years with pathologies of the bone structures of the lower jaw. Among those hospitalized, 8-44,4% had amyeloblastoma, 5-27,8% had post-traumatic defects, 3-16,7% had osteoblastoclastoma, and 2-11,1% had bisphosphonate and radial necrosis of the mandible. Clinical and laboratory methods of examining patients were carried out according to the traditional scheme; as an X-ray study, we chose computed tomography (CT) in the 3D printer mode, the indicators of which made it possible to create an additive technology for reproducing and manufacturing stereolithographic models of maxillofacial bones. On these models, considering the volume, size of the defect and its individual characteristics, a wax composition was prepared, followed by the manufacture of an endoprosthesis structure from an alloy of titanium nickelide.

**Results.** The results of surgical interventions in 18 patients for whom the replacement of mandibular defects was carried out using implant structures made on the basis of CT data in a 3D printer showed a high efficiency of the method. In all operated patients in the postoperative period, there was primary wound healing, earlier restoration of the volume of movement of the lower jaw, which is confirmed by clinical and electromyographic studies of the function of the masticatory muscles of the operated area.

**Conclusion.** The use of individual implant structures for the replacement of bone defects of the lower jaw, cre­ated using a 3D printer on stereolithographic models, allows to reduce the duration of the operation, contributes to the full restoration of the lost anatomical, functional and aesthetic disorders of the maxillofacial region.

**Key words:** amyeloblastoma, implantation structure, titanium nickelide, endoprosthesis, stereolithography, 3D printer

***Gogokhia Kh.O., Kuzmin-Krutetskiy M.I., Safoev M.I.,***

***Nazarov V.E., Kazantsev A.N., Mukhiddinov N.D., Rabiev H.***

**LOW INVASIVE AND HYBRID TECHNOLOGIES FOR TREATMENT OF GALL STONE DISEASE COMPLICATED BY THE STRUCTURE OF THE DISTAL BREAST DEPARTMENT AND MECHANICAL JAUNDICE**

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

**Material and methods.** The present prospective study included 112 patients with choledocholithiasis complicated by obstructive jaundice and stricture of the distal bile ducts. The reason for hospitalization of 67 patients was an attack of hepatic colic and jaundice, in 41 -moderate pain in the right hypochondrium, low-grade fever, visually detectable jaundice. Another 4 patients had high fever, tachycardia, a tendency to hypotension, jaundice with signs of liver failure, indicating the presence of acute purulent cholangitis. In 23 patients, laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LCE) was performed earlier, in terms of 2 to 7 years ago, in various hospitals of the city.

**Results.** Retrograde cholangiopancreatography (RHPG), papillosphincterotomy (EPST), and duct sanitation were successfully performed in 19 patients. In 4 patients, due to the large size of the concretions located in the proximal parts of the hepaticocholedoch, it was not possible to remove them with RHPG. After 2-3 days after RHPG, PST, he underwent surgery -laparoscopic choledocholithotomy, drainage of the choledochus by Keru. All patients were discharged in satisfactory condition for outpatient treatment. After control fistulography, drainage from the choledoch was removed for 21-23 days. Of 89 patients with cholecystocholedocholithiasis, 67 had two-stage treatment tactics. At the first stage, patients underwent ERCP, EPST, and lithoextraction. Of these, PST was performed on 4/4 47, on ¾ – 20 patients.

**Conclusion.** The use of minimally invasive technologies and their combination allows the treatment of patients with complicated forms of gallstone disease with a minimal risk of complications, contributing to a significant reduction in the time of medical and social rehabilitation of patients and saving medical resources. In gallstone disease, the proportion of severe forms of stricture of the distal common bile duct and large duodenal papilla 2C -3D was 59.8%. Transe-luminal endoscopic interventions make it possible to eliminate the stricture of the distal sections of the bile ducts and to carry out their sanitation in 94.7% of patients.

**Key words:** cholelithiasis, choledocholithiasis, stricture of the distal common bile duct and greater duodenal papilla, obstructive jaundice

***Dustov Sh.B., Muradov A.A., Shumilina M.V.***

**FUNCTIONAL INDICATORS OF LARGE AND SMALL CIRCUITS IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE DECOMPENSATION OF CHRONIC HEART FAILURE BEFORE AND AFTER STANDARD THERAPY AND APPLICATION OF MEMBRANE DIALYSIS TECHNOLOGIES**

**Aim.** To assess the indicators of pulmonary hypertension and the functional state of the systemic circulation in patients with acute decompensation (AD) of chronic heart failure (CHF) before and after treatment using membrane dialysis technologies.

**Material and methods.** 100 patients (54 men (54,0%) and 46 women (46,0%) with CHF before and after treatment with dialysis technologies were examined. The control group (CG) consisted of 30 apparently healthy men and women.

All patients with AD CHF, depending on the treatment, are divided into 2 groups. Group 1 included 34 patients who underwent standard drug therapy according to the recommendations of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) (2016 and 2018), the Russian Society of Cardiology (RSC) (2016) and the protocols approved by the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Tajikistan (2015). Group 2 included 66 patients with AD CHF, who were conditionally divided into 3 subgroups depending on the inclusion of various methods of membrane technologies in the standard therapy: 2,1 subgroup -36 patients who received standard therapy (ST) and isolated ultrafiltration (IUF); 2,2. subgroup -20 patients -ST, high-flux hemodialysis (HPHD) and ultrafiltration (UV); 2,3. subgroup -10 patients -ST and prolonged hemodiafiltration (PGDF).

Research methods -general clinical, physical, functional, laboratory and instrumental.

**Results.** All patients with AD CHF on admission against the background of overhydration, decreased systol­ic-diastolic function of the left ventricle of the left ventricle have severe pulmonary hypertension (PH). In 90,0% of cases with AD CHF, there are transient circulatory regimes -from eukinetic to hyperkinetic, in 10,0% -pronounced hypokinetic stagnant type.

Methods of membrane dialysis technologies (IUF, VPGD, UV, PGDF) against the background of standard therapy for AD CHF effectively remove excess fluid from the vascular bed, relieving the pulmonary circulation and stabilizing the parameters of general and pulmonary hemodynamics. More effective are the methods of HPHD with UV and PGDF.

**Conclusion.** The study of the parameters of general hemodynamics, the functional state of the systemic circle and pulmonary circulation is of great diagnostic, prognostic value and is the basis for targeted personalized correction of AD CHF.

**Key words:** heart failure, acute decompensation, pulmonary hypertension, systolic-diastolic dysfunction

***Zarifov Sh.***

**EFFECT OF PLASMAFERESIS COMBINATION AND INDIRECT ELECTROCHEMICAL OXIDATION ON SOME INDICATORS OF REGIONAL LIVER BLOOD FLOW IN ACUTE LIVER INSUFFICIENCY**

**Aim.** To study the effect of a combination of plasmapheresis and indirect electrochemical oxidation on some param­eters of regional liver blood flow in acute liver failure.

**Material and methods.** The results of treatment of 60 patients with acute liver failure (ALF) of various etiologies and 30 practically healthy volunteers were studied. The main group is conventionally divided into three subgroups depending on the severity according to APACHE III. Patients with severe and extremely severe degrees, depending on the methods of treatment, are conditionally subdivided into 2 subgroups: 1st -26 patients who underwent complex intensive therapy with high-volume membrane plasmapheresis (HMPF); 2nd -10 patients who underwent complex intensive therapy with high-volume membrane plasmapheresis and indirect electrochemical oxidation of blood (IECh­OB); 3rd -10 patients -complex intensive therapy was carried out with high-volume membrane plasmapheresis and indirect electrochemical plasma oxidation (IEChOB).

Biometric, structural-ultrasound and Doppler characteristics of the liver were studied before and after treatment with subsequent comparative analysis.

**Results.** Analysis of all studied structural and hemodynamic parameters of hepatic blood flow showed their signifi­cant impairment on admission: an increase in the size of the right and left lobes of the liver, deterioration of intrahepatic hemodynamic processes and against the background of stagnation.

**Conclusion.** As a result of complex intensive therapy with the inclusion of methods of extracorporeal hemo-and plasma correction in the program, there is a significant improvement in the parameters of blood circulation in the liver, both in the portal vein system and in the middle hepatic artery.

**Key words:** indirect electrochemical plasma oxidation, indirect electrochemical blood oxidation, plasmapheresis, acute hepatic failure, hemodynamics, liver

***Ziyozoda M.R., Mahmadzoda Sh.K., Rakhmatova R.A., Rakhmatova J.К.***

**STATE OF THE ORGAN OF SIGHT AFTER THE CONTUSIONS OF THE EYEBALL IN CHILDREN**

**Aim.** To optimize methods of assessment the structure of the eyeball contusions in children.

**Material and methods.** A retrospective analysis of the results of a study of 152 case histories (form 003) of children with a diagnosis of "eyeball contusion" was carried out: 130 (85,5%) with mild damage, 17 (11,2%) with moderate damage, 4 with severe damage. (2,6%) child. Severe visual impairments against the background of deep damage to the ey eball were present in 1 (0,7%) child. Boys predominated -97 (63,8%).

**Results.** Mostly eye injuries belonged to the first, mild, severity – 85,5%, in combination with a bruise of the additional accessory apparatus of the eye. The incidence of damage to the eyeball in boys was 2 times higher, in 27,5% of cases they were school-age children. Timely admission to a specialized hospital in order to receive qual­ified medical care immediately after injury w as noted in 75,7% of cases.

**Conclusion.** The most common causes of damage to the eyeball of varying severity in children are inadequate con­trol over them by their parents, insufficient employment in their free time, especially during vacations, and poor health education among children and their parents.

**Key words:** children, organ of vision, contusion, ophthalmic injury, eye injury

***Karimiyon Q.M., Shekhov A.M.***

**FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL BURN OUT IN MEDICAL PERSONNEL DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

**Aim.** Study of the level and characteristics of the development of professional burnout among medical personnel during the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Material and methods.** The study was conducted through psychological testing using the psychological questionnaire "Professional burnout" K. Maslach and S. Jackson, adapted by N. Vodopyanova and E. Starchenkova.

The respondents were selected from among the health workers of the Republic of Tajikistan who, during the outbreak of the Covid-19 disease in the country (April-December 2021), took an active part in the fight to prevent and treat this disease. In total, 40 specialists from various medical institutions of the republic took part in the study, including 22 men and 18 women. The average age of the subjects is 40 years, the work experience of the representatives of the sample varies from 1 to 39 years, the average of which is 13 years.

**Results.** The results obtained showed that all studied, without exception, are subject to professional burnout, for example, 53% have a high level and 25% have an extremely high level of this phenomenon. A comparative analysis of the results by gender showed that men are more likely than women to have higher burnout rates. The analysis of the obtained results showed that the indicators are relatively identical in terms of the gender factor, and the levels of professional burnout of personnel, depend­ing on the increase in the age and length of service of employees, have a wave-like dynamics. It was found that in a pandemic, emotional fatigue in medical staff is more acute, symptoms of depersonalization are 2 times more manifested in comparison with “normal” working conditions, and professional performance is noticeably reduced.

**Conclusion.** Medical personnel working in the Covid-19 environment have a high level of burnout. There are significant differences in the integral indicators of the main characteristics of professional burnout during the Covid-19 outbreak compared to the usual working conditions of doctors. This fact can be taken into account when planning the activities of doctors in emergency conditions and treating their professional burnout.

**Key words:** emotional burnout syndrome, professional burnout, professional burnout in medical staff, professional burnout in medical staff in a pandemic

***Karimov S.M.***

**PARTICULARITIES OPERATING OF SMALL SALIVARY GLANDS OF THE LIPS BESIDE PATIENTS WITH COMBINED DENTISTRY PATHOLOGY IN DEPENDING OF GENERAL ORGANISM’S CONDITION**

**Aim.** Estimation particularities of the operating small salivary glands of the lips beside patients with combined dentistry pathology in depending of general condition of the organism.

**Material and methods.** Researched 40 persons with combined dentistry pathology in depending on the general condition of the organism (20 somatic patients with combined dentistry pathology and 20 – without of somatic diseases with combined dentistry pathology) at the age from 20 to 50 years. Secretion of the small salivary glands studied in 2 hours after receiving the food in one and ditto time of the day. For achievement delivered purposes used the way, concluding in revealing the small salivary glands on emerged secret and fixation its paper pattern in the manner of imprint.

**Results.** Beside patients with combined dentistry pathology regardless of presence betweensystems disorders of small salivary glands on lower lip are located lees, than on upper. Beside somatic patients with combined dentistry pathology realistically decreases amount functioning small glands, both on upper and on mandible.

**Conclusion.** Got material are indicative of more expressing disorders of functioning of the small salivary glands beside patients with accompanying somatic pathology conditioned by reliable reduction of their amount, as result of the morphological realignment of the tissues glands of mucous oral cavity at presence of somatic pathology that once again confirms crowd relationship of functioning of the small salivary glands in patients with different direction be­tweensystems disorders.

**Key words:** combined dentistry disease, somatic pathology, small salivary glands, lower lip, upper lip, teeth, saliva

***Kasymova Z.N., Shukurova S.Dzh., Yakubova M.A., Khasanzoda F.A.***

**INFLUENCE ON THE PREGNANCY COURSE NEW CORONAVIRUS INFECTION**

**Aim.** Conduct an analysis of obstetric and perinatal complications in pregnant women who have undergone coronavirus infection.

**Material and methods.** 53 medical histories of pregnant women analyzed with coronavirus infections who are hospitalized in the Sogd regional clinical hospital and Khudzhand city maternity hospital from the period of June to December 2020.

**Results.** More than 80% women enrolled to the specialized department with the oxygen saturation lees than 94%. In the 86,7% pregnancies by the computer tomography are detected signs of lung damage during the COVID-19. On the part of clinical anamnesis: at more than 90% women marked low hemoglobin lees than 90g/l, at 68% high leukocytosis, leukopenia 32% cases, acceleration of BSR in the pregnant women. Preterm birth occurred in every third of women. Pregnant women discharged with recovery at the antenatal period showed: undeveloped pregnancy at 14,3%, antenatal fetal death -5,7%, preterm birth at 11,4% and congenital abnormalities of fetal development in 8,6% cases.

**Conclusion.** An analysis of obstetric and perinatal complications indicates the effect of this infection on the course of pregnancy and the outcome of childbirth. Further monitoring is required to make the necessary recommendations.

**Key words:** сcoronavirus infection, pregnancy, obstetrics and perinatal complication

***Mirzoev A.S., Sharipov A.A., Sayburhov D.C.***

**EVALUATION OF SIDE EFFECTS OF ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY**

**Aim.** To assess the possible side effects of antiretroviral therapy.

**Material and methods.** The results of the influence of side effects in 111 interviewed patients taking or taking an­tiretroviral therapy in the course of ARV therapy were analyzed.

**Results.** Of the 95 patients who were on ARV treatment, half of them (56,8%) received ARV treatment for 6 or more months, 24 (25,3%) 2-6 months and 17 (17,9%) up to one months. The longest interruption of treatment was observed in patients living in Penjikent (4 to 8 months) and Dushanbe (3 to 7 months). The frequency and timing of treatment interruptions indicates that in some cases, the formation of adherence to antiretroviral drugs among patients for long periods (from 7 months to 1 year) does not achieve its goals.

**Conclusion.** The result of the survey analysis showed that there is a long interval of interruption of treatment among patients (from 3 months to 1 year), when a patient, after a long stay on ARV treatment, interrupts treatment due to side effects. Incomplete application of all existing ARV treatment regimens is observed. 90% of patients who receive ARV treatment feel satisfactory and well. 84,7% of patients are ready to continue ARV treatment.

**Key words:** side effects, ARV therapy, Tajikistan

***Mullodzhanov G.E., Ashurov G.G., Olimov A.M., Turaev N.G.***

**RESULTS OF THE CLINICAL ESTIMATION OF SOURCE VALUE MINERALISATION POTENTIAL OF ORAL LIQUID BESAID CHILDREN WITH INNATE VICE OF MAXILLA-FACIAL AREA IN DEPENDING OF CARIES INTENSITY**

**Aim.** Conduct the clinical estimation of source value mineralization ability of oral liquid beside children with innate clefts of the lip and palate in depending of cariosology status.

**Material and methods.** For the reason determination of mineralization’s ability of the mixed saliva have conducted the studies on 76 teeth volunteer from number children with innate clefts of the lip and the palate with high level mineralization potential of oral liquid (9 persons), under average (12 persons), low (21 persons) and very low (34 persons) under investigation factor level.

**Results.** General feature mineralization potential of oral liquid in depending of caries intensity allows noting that under low level of the caries intensities beside examined persons importance under investigation factor has at the average formed 21.9%, under average level of the intensities-31.0%, under high level of the caries intensity – 47.1%.

**Conclusion.** There is back dependence between level of caries intensity and mineralization ability of oral liquid.

**Key words:** innate clefts, oral liquid, mineralization potential of saliva, caries intensity

***Rizoev Kh.Kh., Abduvorisov A.I., Shamsiev Dzh.A., Pustiev A.N.***

**ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF MICRODELETION OF Y-CHROMOSOMES IN DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF OBSTRUCTIVE AND NON-OBSTRUCTIVE AZOOSPERMIA**

**Aim.** To assess the importance of the presence of microdeletions of Y -chromosome in the differential diagnosis of obstructive from the secretory form of azoospermia.

**Material and methods.** The study involved 64 men aged 21 to 66 years (on average 32,7±0,2 years) with infertility in marriage. Depending on the forms of azoospermia, they were divided into two groups. The first group -patients with obstructive azoospermia (n = 34), the second group -non-obstructive azoospermia (n = 30). The groups were comparable in terms of the frequency of forms of pathozoospermia.

To identify non-genetic and genetic causes of infertility, cytogenetic, special andrological, spermological and mo­lecular genetic studies were carried out.

**Results.** In molecular medical and genetic studies, the presence of deletions at the AZF locus in the first group of patients with obstructive azoospermia was detected in 4 (11,76%) men, while in patients of the second group with secret azoospermia were detected in 16 (53,33%) patients. These groups were comparable in frequency of pathozoospermia forms. Sperm were obtained by biopsy in 37 (84,09%) patients without AZF locus deletions (44 pers.) and only in 4 (20,0%) patients with deletions (20 pers.). Among men with complete AZF deletions, azoospermia was diagnosed in 14 (100%), among men with partial AZF deletions in 8 (100 %) sperm were obtained in 4 (50,0 %).

**Conclusion.** The frequency of detecting Y-chromosome microdeletions in patients with secretory azoospermia is statistically significantly (p <0,01) higher than in men with obstructive azoospermia. Molecular genetic testing for the presence of Y-chromosome microdeletions should be recommended for men with azoospermia, since it allows indirectly diagnosing a form of azoospermia and predicting the success of the operation while restoring the patency of the vas deferens.

**Key words:** testicular biopsy, Y - chromosome, AZF locus, deletions, azoospermia

***Sanginov D.R., Zikriyakhodzkaev D.Z., Saidov Kh.M.,***

***Nazhmudinov A.Kh., Mukhiddinov U.R.***

**SURGICAL TACTICS IN RENAL-CELL CARCINOMA**

**Aim.** To evaluate the effectiveness of applied diagnostic methods of research and the results of surgical treatment of patients with renal cell carcinoma.

**Material and methods.** Retrospective (n =65) and prospective (n = 34) study of medical histories and outpatient records of 99 patients with renal cell carcinoma who were treated in the uroprocto-oncological department of SI ROSC of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2016-2020 was conducted.

**Results.** The method of choice for surgical treatment of localized kidney cancer (T 1a) is organ-preserving surgery (kidney resection). Nephrectomy is the optimal method in the stage T1-T3 renal cell carcinoma. In metastatic renal cell carcinoma, cytore­ductive nephrectomy contributes to improving survival rates and quality of life of patients. Computed tomography with intravenous contrast enhancement is a highly sensitive method of diagnosing RCC.

**Conclusion.** The low rate of postoperative complications and the comparative adequate 3-year survival rate reflect generally correct surgical tactics and it is also confirmed by the fact that during the completion of this study, the clinic began to perform laparoscopic resections for tumors less than 5 cm.

**Key words:** Renal-cell carcinoma, renal [clear cell] adenocarcinoma, surgical tactics, nephrectomy

***Umarova M.A., Akobirova S.A., Abdullaeva R.A.***

**THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF THE PROGESTIN-ONLY CONTRACEPTIVE DEPO-PROVERA AMONG WOMEN OF LATE REPRODUCTIVE AGE WITH ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASTIC PROCESS**

**Aim.** Evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment with a progestin-only contraceptive Depo-Provera among women of late reproductive age with endometrial hyperplastic processes.

**Material and methods.** A comprehensive examination, treatment, and observation of 145 patients of late reproductive age with simple endometrial hyperplasia were carried out. The main group consisted of 70 women who used the progestin-only contraceptive Depo-Provera for treatment, the comparison group consisted of 75 patients who took the Jess microdose combined oral contraceptive. All patients were tested for hormonal levels (FSH, LH, progesterone, prolactin, estradiol), performed a simple and extended colpos­copy, ultrasound, reflecting the size of the uterus, M-echo, the structure and thickness of the endometrium, the degree of activity of the hyperplastic process, the state of the follicular apparatus.

**Results.** The positive effect of the purely progestin-only contraceptive Depo-Provera has been established for simple endometrial hyperplasia, with a physiological level of hormonal stasis. There was a decrease in the thickness of the endometrium in the course of treatment by 3 times and the frequency of relapses by 2 times. The use of Depo-Provera with simple endometrial hyperplasia leads to minor changes in the hormonal background, which does not go beyond the physiological norms.

**Conclusion.** Due to the high contraceptive effectiveness of Depo-Provera and the peculiarities of its effect on hormone-dependent organs, its use is pathogenetically justified among women of late reproductive age with endometrial hyperplastic processes. The effectiveness of therapy should be assessed by clinical symptoms, as well as by the results of ultrasound examination of the pelvic organs after 3,6,9 months of hormonal therapy and 3 months after the end of treatment.

**Key words:** endometrial hyperplasia, late reproductive age, progestin-only contraceptive, microdosed combined oral contra­ceptive, endometrial thickness

***Khodzhamuradov G.M., Mirzoev N.M., Ziyozoda S.S.,***

***Shaymonov A.H., Shamsov N.Kh., Sitamov A.S.***

**AESTHETIC AND FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF DUPUYTREN'S CONTRACTURE IN REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** Improvement of aesthetic and functional aspects among primary patients as well as in patients with relapses of the disease, to study the long-term results of surgical treatment and a decrease in the number of complications of surgical treatment in Dupuytren's contracture by using standard methods of surgical treatment.

**Material and methods.** The study included 36 patients (men - 33, women - 3, mean age - 48 years) with unilateral - 8, bilateral - 28 Dupuytren's contracture. The number of relapses is 13.

**Results.** The use of staging and the choice of an individual approach made it possible to achieve optimal results and reduce the severity and frequency of postoperative complications to a minimum. The experience of managing these patients showed that the unsatisfactory results that were observed in patients with repeated requests for surgical help are associated precisely with the use of template methods of surgical interv ention, without considering individual characteristics.

**Conclusion.** The success of the surgical intervention lies in the careful selection of the treatment method, depending on the characteristics of local tissues and the pathological proce ss.

**Key words:** Dupuytren’s contracture, aesthetic and functional aspects, sur gical treatment, relapse

***Shodikhon Dzhamshed, Kamalova S.S.***

**FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AND HEALTH STATUS OF THE ELDERLY PEOPLE OF TAJIKISTAN AFTER REACHING PENSION, PROBLEMS AND WAYS OF SOLUTION**

**Aim.** Analysis of the problems of older people, after retirement, in five regions of Tajikistan, associated with changes in social status, family relationships and access to health services.

**Material and methods.** A study of family relationships, health status and access to health services for elderly people (60+) living in the territory of five regions of the Republic of Tajikistan - Dushanbe, GBAO, RRS, Khatlon and Sughd regions was carried out. A total of 165 respondents took part in the study, including 76 men, 89 women. The study was conducted using specially developed questionnaires.

**Results.** For the first time in Tajikistan, studies of family relationships, health status and access to health services among older people have established that retirement is a difficult period in the life of an elderly person, which is caused by a change in social status, loss of work, which makes them dependent on the family. The absence of a gerontological service in the country, the unbearable high cost of services for an elderly person with low pensions, leads to reluctance to visit health centers and generates mistrust of doctors.

**Conclusion.** The results of the study dictate the need to increase the self-esteem of older people after retirement and to establish a gerontological service in the republic, for the development of programs for the improvement and healthy lifestyle of the target group.

**Key words:** older people, demographic aging, access to health services, Madrid International Plan of Action on Aging

**REVIEVS**

***Abdullozoda D.A., Ruziboyzoda K.R., Davlatzoda Kh.B., Sayfudinov Sh.Sh.***

**ETHIOPATHOGENESIS, DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE CALCULUS CHOLECYSTITIS IN PREGNANT WOMEN**

The article provides an overview of modern literature on the etiopathogenesis, diagnosis and surgical treatment of acute calculous cholecystitis in pregnant women. The main and safe for the fetus method for diagnosing acute calculous cholecystitis during pregnancy is ultrasound. The most optimal time for surgery is the second trimester of the gesta­tional period, because accompanied by less technical difficulties and the risk of complications in the pregnant woman and the fetus. In the first and second trimesters of pregnancy, most authors recommend performing decompression interventions, and after childbirth -cholecystectomy

**Key words:** аcute calculous cholecystitis, surgical treatment

***Gulshanova S.F., Ismoilov S.S., Saymukhidinov M.M.***

**RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RIGHT LIVER VEIN IN LIVER TRANSPLANTATION FROM A LIVING DONOR**

The review presents the issues of transplantation of a liver fragment from a living donor, the resulting complica­tions in the form of impaired venous outflow in the recipient. Some different methods of prevention of anastomotic stenosis of the right hepatic vein, including enlargement of the orifice and lengthening of the right hepatic vein, are considered.

**Key words:** liver transplantation, right lobe of the liv er, hepatocaval anastomosis, reconstruction

***Shokirov T.M.***

**SOME ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC CARDIO-RENAL INSUFFICIENCY**

The review is devoted to the current state of the problem of comorbidity in chronic kidney disease and cardio­vascular insufficiency. The frequency of prevalence, socio-economic significance, risk factors and some other aspects of the problem are given. Information is given about the methods of treatment of this combined pathology from the perspective of mutually exclusive pathogenesis factors.

**Key words:** chronic kidney disease, cardiovascular insufficiency, heart remodeling, hemodynamics, complications, treatment

**CASE FROM PRACTICE**

***Zurkholova Kh.R., Muzafarov Sh.S., Zarifova P.G.***

**PIERRE ROBIN'S SYNDROME IN PRACTICE OF NEONATOLOGIST**

Pierre Robin's syndrome is a congenital malformation characterized by a sharp underdevelopment of the lower jaw, cleft of the hard and soft palate, glossoptosis. Anatomical deformation of the upper respiratory tract leads to obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, sudden death syndrome, damage to the heart and its conduction system in children.

**Key words:** esophagusunderdevelopment of the lower jaw, cleft of the hard and soft palate, glossoptosis