**2020-3**

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

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**EFFICIENCY OF PERIDURAL ANALGESIA IN THE POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD**

1State Institution «Republican Scientific Clinical Center of Pediatrics and Children's Surgery»

2State Institution «Scientific Medical Center of the Republic of Tajikistan “Shifobakhsh”»

**Aim.** To study the results of treatment of acute postoperative pain after abdominal interventions based on peridural analgesia.

**Material and methods.** Where examined 84 patients who underwent surgery on the abdominal organs, who were treated in the intensive care unit in the early postoperative period.

**Results.** The criterion for the effectiveness of postoperative analgesia is considered to be a decrease in the intensity of pain syndrome more than 3 points out of 10. At the initial assessment of pain intensity on a visual analog scale after extubation at rest and when coughing, there were no significant intergroup differences.

**Conclusion.** The method of peridural analgesia allows you to quickly form and maintain adequate analgesia at the required level, compared to traditional methods of peridural analgesia, and helps reduce the risk of opi­oid-related side effects.

**Key words:** peridural analgesia, postoperative period, intensive care

***1Zarifov Sh., 1,2Muradov A.M., 1,2Muradov A.A., 1,2Shumilina O.V.***

**INFLUENCE OF A COMBINATION OF PLASMAPHERESIS AND INDIRECT ELECTROCHEMICAL OXIDATION ON SOME INDICATORS OF TOXICITY IN ACUTE LIVER FAILURE**

1Department of Efferent Medicine and Intensive Care of the State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan"

2State Institution "City Scientific Center for Reanimation and Detoxification" of the Department of Health of Dushanbe

**Aim.** To study the effect of a combination of plasmapheresis and indirect electrochemical oxidation in acute renal failure on some indicators of blood toxicity.

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

The parameters of bilirubin, alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were evaluated before and after treatment.

**Results.** For severe and extremely serious patients, the combination of complex intensive therapy with high-volume membrane plasmapheresis and indirect electrochemical plasma oxidation is of particular interest, since these methods do not negatively affect blood cells and the hemostatic system in vivo, do not give side effects, have an additional effect of detoxification due to the effect hypothermia, causing additional cryoprecipitation of cryoproteins, which potentiates the technique of indirect electrochemical plasma oxidation.

**Conclusion.** In patients with Acute Liver Failure(ALF), to correct the syndrome of endogenous intoxication of the 1st degree, it is recommended to carry out conservative complex intensive care (CIT), at 2-3 degrees -CIT in combination with high-volume plasmapheresis and indirect electrochemical oxidation. Extracorporeal correction is recommended to be carried out "intensively" for 24-48 hours, 3-4 sessions.

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

***1,2Ikromov T.Sh, 2Ibodov H.I., 2Muradov A.M., 2Asadov S.K., 3Shumilina M.V.***

**ASSESSMENT OF THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF KIDNEYS IN CHILDREN WITH UROLITHIASIS COMPLICATED WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE**

1State Establishment "Republican Scientific and Clinical Center of Pediatrics and Child's Surgery" of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan

2State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan”

3Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, the Russian Federation

**Aim.** To study the functional state of the kidneys in children with urolithiasis complicated by chronic kidney disease.

**Material and methods.** The functional state of the kidneys was studied in 187 children with urolithiasis complicated by CKD, aged from 3 to 18 years.

The patients' condition was assessed using the ARASNE II scale, the stage of chronic calculous pyelonephritis (CCP) -according to N.A. Lopatkin-Pugachev (1979), stages of chronic kidney disease (CKD) -on the recommendation of NKF-K / DOQI (2003).

**Results.** In the patients we observed with urolithiasis complicated by CKD, the variety of clinical symptoms characteristic of uremic intoxication manifested itself against the background of multiple organ damage. The study of the functional state of the kidneys showed that homeostasis in children is directly dependent on the severity of the inflammatory process, the stage of CKD, GN and chronic kidney disease, as well as concomitant pathology.

**Conclusion.** The functional state of the kidneys in children with urolithiasis is associated with the severity of calculous pyelonephritis and hydronephrosis, the degree and activity of the inflammatory process, the state of the pathological process, as well as the development and stage of chronic kidney disease.

**Key words:** children, urolithiasis, calculous pyelonephritis, chronic kidney disease, kidney function

***Kasymov O., Sokhibnazarova S., Munieva S., Kasymov A.***

**EFFICIENCY OF COMBINED METHOD OF TREATMENT OF VITILIGO**

Department of Dermatology and Cosmetology of the State Educational Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan”

**Aim.** To study the effectiveness of combined method of treatment of patients with vitiligo using Pigmentin and Chlormethine hydrochloride.

**Material and methods.** 77 patients with vitiligo (43 men, 34 women) at the age from 15 to 60 years were examined. Common forms of the disease were observed in 57 (74%) patients, localized -in 20 (26%). The first group (20 patients) received treatment with drugs most often used for vitiligo, the second (27 patients) -combined treatment with tradi­tional drugs with Pigmentin and Chlormethine hydrochloride, the third (30 people) -combined treatment with drugs prescribed to the second group + methylprednisolone.

Research methods: clinical, immunological, statistical.

**Results.** The proposed complex method of treating vitiligo patients showed 1,6 times better results than traditional remedies, and 27% better than combined treatment with Pigmentin and Chlormethine hydrochloride. Positive and sat­isfactory results with complex treatment were achieved in 80% of patients with vitiligo, with traditional -in 50%, with combined -in 62.9%.

**Conclusion.** The complex method of treating vitiligo patients developed by us can be recommended for widespread use in dermatological practice.

**Key words:** patients with vitiligo, cytokines, treatment, Pigmentin, methylprednisolone, chlormethine hydrochloride

***Madmarov L.M.***

**FEATURES OF THE HEMOSTASIS SYSTEM IN AT PUERPERAS WITH ACUTE MASSIVE BLOOD LOSS ACCORDING TO THROMBOELASTOGRAM IN THE BASINS OF VENOUS CUBITAL AND RADIAL ARTERIAL BLOOD BEFORE AND AFTER COMPLEX INTENSIVE THERAPY**

State Institution "Republican Scientific Blood Center" MHSPP RT

**Aim.** To reveal the features of the hemostasis system in various basins of the vascular bed in puerperas with acute massive obstetric blood loss (AMOBL) and, depending on the early diagnosis of coagulopathies, to develop a new program of infusion-transfusion therapy.

**Material and methods.** The results of an integrated approach were analyzed, hemostasis indices were studied and compared according to thromboelastographic (TEG) data in different basins of the vascular bed in 106 puerperas with acute massive blood loss according to calls from the resuscitation-transfusion team with the hemostasis laboratory.

**Results.** According to thromboelastogram data, women with AMOBL have pronounced shifts in the coagulation link of he­mostasis: hypercoagulation and hypo coagulation phases of DIC, which must be considered when drawing up a treatment plan.

**Conclusion.** In puerperas with AVOBL in hyper-or hypo coagulation phases of hemostasis disorders, the program of infusion-transfusion therapy (ITT) should include pre-prepared blood components from specific donors, considering the coagulation potential of blood, i.e., with a predominant content of hypo-or hypercoagulants.

**Key words:** acute massive obstetric blood loss, postpartum women, hemostasis, infusion-transfusion therapy, donor, blood components

***Nozirov J.Kh., Musamirov R.Kh., Nozirov A.J.***

**FEATURES OF THE SPREAD OF HYPODYNAMIA OF THE FACTOR OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY AMONG THE UNORGANIZED POPULATION OF THE DEVASHTICH DISTRICT OF THE SOGHD REGION**

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**Aim.** To study the peculiarities of the prevalence of individual behavioral risk factors of ischemic heart disease among of the unorganized population of Devashtich district of Sogd region.

**Material and methods.** The object of the study were 3024 people aged 15-29 years, 1368 men (45,2%) and 1656 women (54,8 %). A survey for detection of hypodynamia was carried out by standard methods, according to WHO recommendations, using Rose questionnaire. At the same time, hypodynamia (physical inactivity) was evaluated by two criteria: spending 50% or more working time in a sitting position and/or inactive leisure; active movement (running, walking, exercise and sports, work in a garden, etc.) 10 hours and less per week.

The measurement of the height-weight index was carried out using a linear stadiometer with an accuracy of 0,5 cm and a balance "RZD -220" (China) with an accuracy of 0.1 kg.

**Results.** The prevalence of hypodynamia in the surveyed Devashtichsky district, depending on the gender and age of the respondents, had a positive linear relationship with both the frequency of overweight and the level of obesity of various degrees, with the exception of the range of 15-24 years, where low levels of overweight and obesity correspond­ed to high the values of hypodynamia (negative correlation), which is explained by their high employment during the working day by studying in educational institutions, working with a computer, telephone, watching television, as well as preparing lessons. Physical inactivity in general was also not a highly common behavioral risk factor.

**Conclusion.** The revealed features in the prevalence of hypodynamia, overweight and obesity among the popula­tion of the study region, considering the age and gender of the surveyed, should be considered when organizing and conducting preventive programs by health authorities when organizing primary health care with the involvement of other competent authorities.

**Key words:** prevalence, screening, risk factors, hypodynamia, overweight, obesity

***1Olimov T.H., 2Sharipov A.A., 3Nazarov Sh.K., 4Holmatov D.I., 5Polvonov Sh.B.***

**EFFICIENCY OF APPLICATION OF METHOD OF DRAINING IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF MAXILLARY SINUSITIS IN CHILDREN**

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2Department of Pediatric Surgery SEE TSMU named after Abuali Ibn Sino

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4Department of Otorhinolaryngology SEE TSMU named after Abuali Ibn Sino

5Department of Surgical Disease SEE TNU

**Aim.** To assess the possibility of the effective use of a drainage catheter in the treatment of maxillary sinusitis in children.

**Material and methods.** 652 patients with damage to the maxillary sinus at the age from 4 to 14 years were studied. Of these, acute sinusitis was established in 461 patients (70,7%), chronic -in 191 (29,3%).Diagnosis of maxillary sinusitis was based on anamnesis data, results of clinical examination and X-ray of the para­nasal sinuses. Complex methods of conservative treatment were used, including non-puncture and puncture methods.

**Results.** Complex therapeutic measures in 167 (25.6%) patients, of which 49 (7,5%) patients with acute and 118 (18,1%) with chronic sinusitis, included a puncture of the maxillary cavity with the introduction of drainage from a conventional subclavian catheter for the purpose of evacuation of purulent contents with subsequent rinsing of the cavity with medicinal solutions 1-2 times a day and the introduction of medications.

This method of treatment ensured the rapid elimination of the purulent contents of the cavity, thereby disappearing subjective and objective signs of the disease, restoring the child's condition.

**Conclusion.** Comprehensive conservative treatment using a drainage catheter for purulent sinusitis allows in most cases to achieve significant improvement and remission and thereby avoid surgical intervention, with the continued development of the maxillary sinus.

**Key words:** maxillary sinusitis, acute sinusitis, chronic sinusitis, drainage method, subclavian catheter

***1Pirov B.S., 2Odinaev O.M., 2Samadov A.CH., 2Izatschoev A.A.***

**APPLICATION OF NEW PRESERVING SOLUTIONS FOR KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION**

1Department of Surgical Disciplines, Khatlon State Medical University

2Republican Clinical Hospital of Dangara district

**Aim.** To evaluate the effect of preserving solutions on early kidney transplant function.

**Material and methods.** An analysis of 130 case histories was performed: 65 (50%) patients with end-stage chronic renal failure of various origins and 65 (50%) donors who underwent kidney transplantation. The main group included 45 (75%) patients, who, depending on the type of preservative washing solution, were divided into 3 subgroups (solutions of vazaprostan, pyrograph and MGB). The control group consisted of 20 (25%) patients who received a Custadiol solution (NTK).

**Results.** Biochemical parameters in patients of both groups during the study were almost the same. In the control group, urea remained almost at the same level, while there was a temporary tendency to an increase in blood creatinine to 129 mmol / l and a decrease in the average glomerular filtration rate to 71,83 ml / min / 1,73 m2, which was restored at the end of the first month after surgery. Dysfunction developed in 8/45 (17,76%) patients of the main group versus 4/20 (20%) patients in the control group.

**Conclusion.** The results of using preservative solutions in the main group (vazaprostan, prograf and MBG), depending on the anatomical, physiological, immunological factors in the new application, do not significantly differ from the use in all patients of the control group (Custadiol solution), which is 12 times more expensive at cost, which is economically disadvantageous for patients.

**Key words:** kidney transplantation, explanation, preserving solutions Vazaprostan, Prograf, MBG and Custadiol

***1Polvonov Sh.B., 2Nazarov Sh.K., 3Abduhalilov Z.A., 4Sharipov A.A.***

**THE VALUE OF TRACHEOTOMY, AS A DETERMINING FACTOR, THE COURSE OF SOME DISEASES OF THE THREATING LIFE OF PATIENTS**

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3Department of Otorhinolaryngology NMC «Shifobakhsh »

4Department of Pediatric Surgery SEE TSMU named after Abuali Ibn Sino

**Aim.** Assessment of generally accepted practical guidelines for tracheotomy, considering the maximum preservation of the functional state of the respiratory tract, which positively affects the physical and psychological components of health.

**Material and methods.** The material of the study was 37 patients who underwent tracheotomy: 23 men (62,2%), 9 women (24,3%), children under 14 years old -5 (13,5%). On an emergency basis, tracheotomy was performed in 31 (83,8) patients, in a planned manner -in 6 (16,2%). In 28 (75,7%), tracheotomy was performed under general endotracheal anesthesia, in 9 (24,3%) -under local anesthesia.

The indications for surgery were life-threatening patients of various etiologies to temporarily provide adequate respiratory support.

**Results.** In all cases, tracheotomy was performed using conventional methods. Most tracheotomies -26 (70,3%) -were performed in the first three days after the patients were admitted to hospitals. The lower tracheostomy was performed in 29 (78,4%) patients, the middle one -4 (10,8%), the upper one -4 (10,8%). More often, to prevent the development of post-intubation complications, tracheotomy was applied 3-5 days after prolonged orotracheal intubation.

Complications developed in 6 (16,2%) patients, of which early -in 4 (10,8%), late -in 2 (5,4%). The reasons, mainly, were the incompleteness of the tracheotomy sets and the wrong selection of the tracheocannula, topographic and anatomical variants of the neck organs and the structure of the neck itself (short and thick), the patient's condition and age, etc.

**Conclusion.** Indications for tracheostomy are a variety of reasons and treatment measures aimed at temporarily providing adequate breathing support, the procedure requires certain skills, and the quality and outcome largely de­pend on the level of equipment.

**Key words:** tracheotomy, tracheostomy set, tracheocannula, decannulation, respiratory failure, complications, prevention

***Rabiev H.H., Sirodjov K.H.***

**ADVANTAGES OF PRIMARY ARTHROPLASTY OF THE HIP JOINT IN TRAUMATIC DAMAGE THE PROXIMAL END OF THE FEMUR**

Department of Traumatology and Orthopedics of the State Educational Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Healthcare of the Republic of Tajikistan"

**Aim.** To give a comparative assessment of the results of treatment of patients using arthroplasty technology after a fracture of the proximal femur.

**Material and methods.** The study included 69 patients with fractures of the proximal femur, 28 men (40,6%), 41 women (59,4%). For a comparative assessment, the patients were divided into 2 groups: the first, main, group included 37 (53,6%) patients who underwent primary arthroplasty, the second, control group, –32 (46,4%) patients who were traditionally treated for fractures.

**Results.** Primary arthroplasty was performed in 37 (5,6%) cases, traditional osteosynthesis -in 32 (46,4%). In the long-term period, excellent results of treatment according to the Harris scale (90-99 points) were obtained in 83,8% of patients in the main group, good (80-89 points) in 13.5% and 65.6%, respectively, satisfactory results were achieved in 2,7 and 21,8% of cases, and unsatisfactory (<70 points) treatment results were noted in 15.6% of patients in the control group.

**Conclusion.** Primary arthroplasty of the hip joint for fractures of the proximal end of the femur is the method of choice, restores the biomechanics of the limb, minimizes complications associated with physical inactivity, and effectively affects the recovery and working capacity of the victims.

**Key words:** arthroplasty, fracture, osteosynthesis, damage, treatment, operation, trauma

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***1Khodjibekova N.A., 1Olimova F.K.***

**A MODERN HEALTH IMPROVEMENT STRATEGY PREMATURE CHILDREN**

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2Department of Pediatrics of the State Education Establishment “Avicenna Tajik State Medical University”

**Aim.** Determine the significant medico-organizational factors affecting the birth of a premature baby. To assess the survival rate of premature infants depending on the level of prevention of distress syndrome.

**Material and methods.** The object of the study was 136 children aged 23 to 34 weeks' gestation and their mothers who needed to undergo preventive measures for respiratory distress syndrome (RDS).

**Results.** The most significant medical and organizational factors of preterm birth were revealed: severe gestosis of pregnant women, intrauterine infections, placental bleeding, which led to the development of intrauterine hypoxia and complications in the form of respiratory distress syndrome and intraventricular hemorrhages, incompatible with life.

A direct correlation was found between the effective antenatal prevention of RDS and the gestational age of the pregnant woman and the full implementation of antenatal prevention of RDS with steroid drugs.

**Conclusion.** The guiding principles for improving the outcome of preterm birth are key interventions that can im­prove the chances of survival and health outcomes in preterm babies, including interventions for the mother (steroid injections before delivery) and interventions for the newborn (thermal care (thermoregulation), feeding support, safe use of oxygen making it easier for the child to breathe).

**Key words:** newborn, premature, prevention, premature birth, gestational age, distress syndrome, survival

***Sirodjov K. Kh., Safarov A.Kh.***

**THE ADVANTAGES OF A PLATE WITH ANGULAR STABILITY IN OSTEOSYNTHESIS OF THE INTRAARTICLE FRACTURE OF THE DISTAL FEMUR IN PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE TRAUMA**

Department of Traumatology and Orthopedics of the State Educational Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan”

**Aim.** Optimization of surgical treatment of intra-articular fracture of the distal femur in patients with multiple trauma.

**Material and methods.** The results of diagnostics and treatment of 67 patients with multiple injuries of the muscu­loskeletal system for the period 2015-2019 were analyzed.

**Results.** Thanks to the use of sparing methods of osteosynthesis, with a plate with angular stability, in the acute period of trauma, it was possible to optimize the treatment of intra-articular fractures of the distal femur, to reduce the number of early complications, which contributed to a decrease in unsatisfactory treatment results. The number of good function­al results of treatment (> 85 points according to Mattis) of fractures increased to 19,9% (respectively 65,6% and 45,7%), satisfactory (71-85 points) decreased by 5,9% (respectively 2% and 37,1%), unsatisfactory (<70 points) -decreased by 14% (3,2% and 17,2%, respectively) patients.

**Conclusion.** The positive effect of the results of treatment in patients of the main group is due to the early vertical­ization of the victims, early load on the operated limb and active movement in the joints.

**Key words:** trauma, injured, shock, fracture, complications, stable, minimally invasive

***1Tagoev S.M., 2Kaumova F.T., 3Bandaev I.S., 4Khaknazarova I.A.***

**DIABETES INCIDENCE IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AS A MEDICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

1State Institution "Republican Clinical Center of Endocrinology" MHCPP RT

2State Educational Establishment “Republican Medical College”, MHCPP RT

3State Institution "Republican Center for Family Medicine" MHCPP RT

4City Health Center No. 14 of the Department of Health of Dushanbe

**Aim.** To study and assess the incidence of diabetes in children and adolescents in the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** We studied 180 outpatient records of children and adolescents with diabetes mellitus. The materials of primary disability in diabetes mellitus were also studied according to the reports of the State Service for Medical and Social Expertise of Khatlon Region for the period 20152019. **Results.** According to industry statistics, 34305 patients with diabetes were registered in the Republic of Tajikistan in 2015, of which 570 are children and adolescents; in 2016, their number increased to 38203, of which children - 720; in 2017 - up to 41,690, of which children - 773; in 2018 - 44,018 adults and 795 children and in 2019 - 46,258 adults and 876 children. The number of patients with type 1 and 2 diabetes mellitus undergoing insulin therapy in 2015 was 3359 people, and in 2019 their number increased to 7877 people. Among children under observation, an increased amount of consumption of potatoes, bakery and pasta was noted, with an insufficient content of vegetables, fruits, dairy products, eggs and proteins of animal origin in the diet. **Conclusion.** In Tajikistan, there is a slight increase in the incidence of diabetes mellitus both among adults and among children. The development of classical vascular complications of diabetes mellitus diabetic neuropathy, ne-phropathy, retinopathy is associated with damage to the central nervous system and with social, environmental, and other external factors. Family and household problems, poverty, chronic stress negatively affect the health of the population, primarily the nervous system of children, which can serve as a trigger that provokes the development of diabetes.

**Key words:** child population, morbidity, diabetes mellitus, health loss, disability

**REVIEVS**

***1Abdurakhmanova R.F., 1Izzatov Kh.N., 1Faizulloev A.Kh., 2Radjabova R.M.***

**THE ROLE OF STATINS IN THE PREVENTION OF CEREBROVASCULAR COMPLICATIONS**

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2Department of Cardio-rheumatology of the State Education Establishment “Institute of Postgraduate Education in Health Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan

**Аnnotation**

The article presents information on the role of lipid metabolism disorders, atherosclerosis in the occurrence of cere­brovascular complications. As you know, lipid metabolism disorders are important and modifiable risk factors for the development of cerebrovascular complications. In this connection, to correct this predictor, recommendations are given on the use of statins for the prevention of both primary and secondary stroke.

**Key words:** prevention, risk factor, hypolipidemic therapy, statins, dyslipidem ia, ischemic stroke, endothelium

***Gaibov A.G.., Kauymov F.J., Mirzoev M.T., Kholmatov U.I.***

**MODERN DIRECTIONS AND WAYS OF IMPROVING MEDICAL AND SOCIAL EXAMINATION AND REHABILITATION OF DISABLED IN TAJIKISTAN**

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**Annotation**

More than 146 thousand people with disabilities are registered in Tajikistan, incl. more than 27 thousand children. Disability is more prevalent among the poor, who need rehabilitation of their biosocial functions, which affects the state of public health.

The basic principles of rehabilitation: early start, continuity, complexity, individuality, dynamism and completeness. Many institutions of the medical and social service cannot provide rehabilitation services to disabled people in the ap­propriate volume. An important role in the conduct of these interdisciplinary activities belongs to the State Service of Medical and Social Expertise, in the work of which certain difficulties are noted related to the socio-economic situation in the country, which is making the transition to the social model of disability.

**Key words:** disability, risk factors, medical and social expertise, rehabi litation, public health

***1Оdinaev I.I., 1Shokirov M.K., 2Yorakov F.M.***

**TO QUESTION ABOUT DEVELOPMENT OF THE POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS UNDER THE USING OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY MANDIBLE’S BONE OSTEOSINTEZ**

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2Department of Therapeutic Dentistry of the SEE "Avicenna Tajik State Medical University"

**Annitation**

The article presents results of the analytical estimation of the literary sources on cause of the complications developed after operative treatment fractures of the lower jaw using bones technology osteosynthesis. Becomes firmly established that real percent of the postoperative complications when use osteosynthesis of the lower jaw saved on enough high level. Motivated need of the introduction specifying rules of the operative treatment given categories patients with position of proved medicine.

**Key words:** lower jaw, postoperative complication, osteosynthes, modern technology

***1Yusupov Z.Y., 2Dzhuraev D.E., 1Amindzhanova Z.R., 2Ashurov G.G.***

**TO QUESTION ABOUT IMPORTANCE THE HYGIENE OF ORAL CAVITY IN COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF THE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE OF DENTISTRY DISEASES**

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2Department of Therapeutic Dentistry of the State Educational Establishment «Institute of Postgraduate Education in Sphere of the Republic of Tajikistan»

**Annotation**

Hygiene of oral cavity is integral forming of preventive maintenances of dentistry diseases. In modern condition facility hygiene of oral cavity, containing in its composition active components, play all greater roles in the treat­ment of dentistry diseases. Professional hygiene of oral cavity is an efficient preventive action allowing reduce the increase of caries, improvement of hygienic skills of the patient, avoid the supragingival sediment being railroad yard microorganism, products vital activity which cause demineralization enamel teeth and development of the caries.

**Key words:** hygiene of oral cavity, caries, periodontal disease, supragingival sediment, traditional hygiene, professional hygiene