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**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

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**VIDEO-LAPAROSCOPIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT**

**OF POSTOPERATIVE PERITONITIS**

**Aim.**To determine the role of videolaparoscopy in the diagnosis and treatment of postoperative peritonitis.

**Material and methods.** The paper presents the results of video laparoscopy in the diagnosis and treatment of 14 patients with postoperative peritonitis.

**Results.**The use of modern minimally invasive technology - laparoscopy - made it possible to identify the source of peritonitis in 14 patients with postoperative peritonitis, effectively eliminate it and produce adequate sanitation and drainage of the abdominal cavity.

**Conclusion.**The use of laparoscopy allows timely diagnosis of postoperative peritonitis, avoid repeated laparotomies and perform adequate debridement and drainage of the abdominal cavity.

***Key words:*** *postoperative peritonitis, laparoscopy, video laparoscopy, minimally invasive technology*

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**COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF SYSTEM ANTIMICOTIC DRUGS IN THE TREATMENT OF TRICHOPHYTIA IN CHILDREN**

**Aim.**Comparative evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment of children with zooanthroponic trichophytosis with griseofulvin and terbinafine.

**Material and methods.**144 children from 7 to 16 years of age were examined, of which 73 (50,7%) suffered from Zooanthroponic trichophytosis of the scalp, 45 (31,3%) - smooth skin, 26 (18,0%) - the scalp and smooth skin. On average, the duration of the disease was 23 ± 1,4 days. Microscopic and cultural research methods were used. In the first group of patients (73), only griseofulvin was treated based on a daily dose of 18 mg per 1 kg of the patient’s body weight. The second group (71) was treated with a systemic antifungal drug with a wide spectrum of action of terzam (terbinafine). A single dose of terbinafine depended on the patient's body weight. For children with a body weight of 20 to 40 kg - 125 mg, with a body weight of more than 40 kg, the drug was prescribed in a daily dose of 250 mg.

**Results**.In the treatment with terbinafine, etiological and clinical recovery occurred in 71 (100%) patients, on average after 18.2 ± 1.2 days, compared with the traditional treatment with griseofulvin, these terms are less by 8 days. Treatment with terbinafine did not have a hepatotoxic effect on the patient's body. Clinical observation of patients within 3 months after inpatient treatment confirmed the high effectiveness of terbinafine compared with griseofulvin. .

**Conclusion.**For the treatment of patients with zooanthroponic trichophytosis, it is recommended to use systemic antimycotics more widely, the active ingredient of which is terbinafine, which is not only highly effective, but also a safe tool for the treatment of fungal skin diseases in children. A single use during the day and the absence of side effects allow us to consider terbinafine cream as the drug of choice for the treatment of mycotic skin infections in childhood.

***Key words:****zooanthroponic trichophytosis of the scalp, zooanthroponic trichophytosis of smooth skin, terbinafine, griseofulvin*

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**LOW -VOLUME INFUSION THERAPY FOR PATIENTS**

**WITH SEVERE COMBINED INJURY**

**Aim.** To study the effect of infusion of hypertonic solution in combination with colloids and levosimendan on central hemodynamics in patients with severe combined trauma.

**Material and methods.** 60 patients with severe concomitant injury aged 15 to 66 years were examined, with an average of 34.5 ± 3.3 years. In complex therapy, they were infused with a hyperosmolar solution of sodium chloride in combination with colloidal solutions and levosimentan.

Severity was determined on the ARACEN-3 scale. Hemodynamic parameters were studied at the time of hospitalization and in dynamics with “Siemensacuson CV 70 To-shida” devices, with pressure in the cavities of the heart through a subclavian catheter with “Phisoloquae Pressure Trandycer CE-0470”, “CaptoSp-844” and “DASH-3000” devices

**Results**. As a result of the proposed treatment regimen, the heart rate decreased by 41,0%, the pressure in the right atrium increased by 23,6%, the stroke index increased by 31,1%, the cardiac index - by 12,2%, the volume of cardiac output - by 24,1%, the volume of peripheral vascular resistance - by 16,1%, mean arterial pressure - by 5,4%, i.e. improvement of hemodynamic system parameters.

**Conclusion.** In case of combined trauma of a severe degree, in the presence of traumatic and hypovolemic shock, the victims were diagnosed with severe failure of severe pre- and afterload. The proposed scheme for infusion of a hyperosmolar solution of sodium chloride in combination with colloidal solutions and levosimendan allows to significantly improve the treatment results of victims of this category.

***Key words:*** *severe combined trauma, traumatic and hemorrhagic shock, hyperosmolar solutions, levosimendan*

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**SOME ASPECTS OF HEALTH AND ACCESSIBILITY OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**Aim.** To study some aspects of health status and organization of medical services for children and adolescents in General education schools in some regions of Tajikistan.

**Material and methods.** Reports of international and public organizations, information of the Ministry of health and social protection of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as survey data of adolescents living in certain regions of the Republic of Tajikistan. In 2015, a specially designed questionnaire was used to conduct a medical and sociological study of 460 schoolchildren: 288 (62,6%) boys and 172 (37,4%) girls living in some areas of the Kulyab region of the Khatlon province. Statisticaland analytical research methods were used.

**Results.** It was established that at least 60,8% of adolescents in the country have a wide range of somatic pathologies, iron deficiency anemia was mainly detected, mainly of the first degree in 41,3% of cases. More than 20,6% of adolescents refusefrom visiting medical institutions for various reasons, including due to the high cost of examination and treatment. Almost every fifth teenager is deemed unfit for military service. The priority development of specialized medical care adversely affected the quality of primary health care. In the Khatlon region, the proportion of healthy adolescents has declined over the past decade by 12.9%. The most important problem of organizing health care remains the availability of medical care and improving the quality of life of the population, especially in rural areas, mainly in mountainous regions**.**

**Conclusion.** The urgent tasks of adolescent medicine are the preparation of competent specialists for the pediatric service, the introduction into educational standards for the training of pedagogical personnel of the questions of forming skills of a healthy lifestyle in school youth**.**

***Key word:*** *health, children, adolescents, schooling, nutrition, curricula, prevention, medical examination*

***ZurkholovaH. R., ZarifovaP. G., SharipovaD. F., SipaloE.V.***

**FREQUENCY OF CONGENITAL DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS**

**AMONG NEWBORNS**

**Aim.**To study the incidence of congenital malformations (CMD) in newborns in the Institute Tajik Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology.

**Material and methods.** A retrospective analysis for the last 5 years and a prospective (for 2017) congenital malformations in the structure of morbidity and mortality among newborns.

**Results:** Based on studies, it was found that influenza and flu-like infections of the first trimester of pregnancy, as the cause of intrauterine malformations, accounted for 60% of cases, closely related marriages - 13%, hereditary diseases - 15%. There is a tendency to increase the incidence of malformations among newborns, more often malformations of the cardiovascular system, skeleton and brain: from 3,8% in 2012 to 16.8% in 2016, kidney defects - from 8% to 13.8% in 2016 year, malformations of the musculoskeletal system - 11.9% in 2012 to 16.2% in 2016. Negative dynamics was noted with intestinal abnormalities: from 2% in 2012 to 13.4% in 2016. The frequency of Down's disease does not tend to decrease, during the study - from 4.7% to 8%.

**Conclusion**: In the structure of the causes of early neonatal mortality over 5 years (2013-2017), congenital malformations are in first place among full-term newborns.

***Key words:*** *congenital malformations of newborns, congenital heart disease, congenital CNS malformation*

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**RESULTS OF STUDY RESISTANCE-MINERALIZED STATUS OF ENAMEL SURFACE AND MIXED SALIVA BESIDE SCHOOLCHILDREN IN PERIOD**

**OF THE REMOVABLE BITE**

**Aim.** To study mineralized potential of the mixed saliva beside children with different degree of enamel resistance.

**Materials and methods.** For performing delivered purposes on the first stage examined the condition of cariesology status among key’s age group of 250 schoolchildren (6, 9, 12 and 15 years). For estimation of the intensities coloration of enamel surface used 10-ball estimation merit scale intensities of the blue color. At coloration intensity of 1-3 ball examined children referred to I group (with high of enamel resistance), 4-5 ball - to II (with moderate enamel resistance), 6-7 ball - to III (with low enamel resistance), but more than 8 ball - to IV group with very low enamel resistance, that points to maximum risk of the disease by caries. For the reason determination of the mineralized potential of the saliva, oral liquid schoolchildren collected on an empty stomach, served the material for crystalloid study.

**Results.** Amongst examined schoolchildren averaged importance level of enamel resistance in 26.8% events belonged to the high criteria of acid stability, in 24.5%, 34.4% and 14.4% events - accordingly moderate, low and very low criteria of acid stability. Studying mineral exchanging process of oral liquid in depending of the level of caries children’s liability, discovered that beside child with high level of caries liability mountain-high mineralized potential of the mixed saliva was discovered in 11.1% events, high and satisfactory type of mineralized - accordingly in 50.0% and 38.9% events.

**Conclusion.** Analysis of got given on study of caries liability and mineralized potential of oral liquid beside schoolchildren revealed that under low and very low resistance of enamel organ realistically decreases remineralized activity of oral liquid that is indicative of raised risk cariesology situations of oral cavity beside child and defeats by caries constant teeth right after their eruption.

***Key words:*** *mixed saliva, enamel, mixed bite, schoolchildren, resistance, crystalloid study*

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**TERBINAFINE IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS**

**WITH ONYCHOMYCOSIS**

**Aim.**To study the comparative effectiveness of different treatment regimens for onychomycosis with Terbinafine.

**Material and methods**. 48 patients with athlete’s foot with onychomycosis (men 68,8%, women 31,2%) aged from 30 to 73 years old were treated. Depending on the treatment regimen used, the patients were divided into two groups. Terbinafine in the dosage form of Erbinol to one group was applied continuously for 3 months, 1 tablet once a day, the other – according to the pulse therapy regimen: 2 tablets per day for 1 week per month, for 3 months. Research methods: clinical, microscopic, bacteriological, statistical.

**Results**. Direct (clinical and mycological recovery within 6 months) and long-term (the number of patients with relapses after 18 months), results of treatment showed the advantage of the continuous use of Erbinol in the treatment of onychomycosis.

**Conclusion** The continuous method of treatment of onychomycosis with Erbinol (Terbinafine) is more effective than the pulse method.

***Key words****: onychomycosis, Terbinafine, continuous, pulse treatment*

***Kubiddinov A. F.***

**EFFECT OF SELECTIVE CORRECTION BY BLOOD COMPONENTS**

**ON THE STATE OF HOMEOSTASIS AND HEMODYNAMICS**

**FOR MASSIVE OBSTETRIC BLOOD LOSS**

**Aim.** Improving treatment results and reducing maternal mortality in acute massive blood loss by optimizing the diagnosis and infusion-transfusion therapy, selective correction of hemostasis disorders and individual selection of donor blood components.

**Materials and methods.** The examination and treatment of 210 puerperas with severe obstetric bleeding, which, depending on the severity of the condition and the treatment, are conditionally divided into 2 groups:

Group 1 - 98 (46,7%) puerperas, infusion-transfusion therapy (ITT) was carried out according to the clinical recommendations of the Russian Society of Obstetrician-Gynecologists, the Association of Obstetric Anesthetists-Resuscitators, the Federation of Anesthetists and Resuscitators “Prevention, management algorithm, anesthesia and intensive care postpartum hemorrhages ”(including blood transfusion, plasma transfusion and cryoprecipitate);

Group 2 - 112 (53,4%) puerperas, who additionally included in the treatment program the selective correction of hemostasis disorders with an individual selection of donor blood components.

3 group - control, 30 practically healthy women (PHW) of reproductive age.

**Results**. In the dynamics after the KIT, there is a significant improvement in hemostasis in both groups, more pronounced processes of stabilization and normalization of hemostasis are noted in group 2. Compared with the control group, the imbalance between the links of coagulation, anticoagulation and fibrinolysis remains, which requires further correction.

**Conclusions.** An ITT carried out considering the individual selection of blood components in case of massive blood loss is more effective than traditional treatment.

***Key words:*** *puerperas, massive blood loss, blood components, homeostasis, hemodynamics*

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**PLACE OF BRAIN CIRCULATION DISTURBANCES**

**IN DISABILITIES AND WAYS OF REHABILITATION**

**Aim.**Assessing the frequency of acute brain bloodcirculation disorder (ABBD)in patients with hypertension and scientifically substantiate comprehensive rehabilitation after a stroke.

**Materials and methods**.An analysis of the literature on the prevalence of stroke in hypertension, as well as case histories of patients with hypertension (GB) with and without a stroke, is carried out. The status of the rehabilitated was clarified, the lifestyle, need and accessibility in various forms of medical and social protection were assessed.

**Results.**From 2015 to 2017, 258 patients were hospitalized with the above nosology (men 62%, women 38%). A stroke was suffered by 52% of patients, the majority were men - 67%.

**Conclusion.**An important point in the rehabilitation of patients with vascular diseases of the brain is the individualization of rehabilitation programs and a social setting to increase the level of medical and social adaptation of the patient in order to ensure self-care and independence.

***Key words:*** *duality of living of the disabled people, medical and social rehabilitation, social protection of the disabled people and integration of the disabled people into the society*

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**PARTICULARITIES OF INDIVIDUALLY AND TYPOLOGICAL REACTION OF DENTISTRY PATIENTS WITH RADIO-INDUCED XEROSTOMY**

**Aim.** Studying the relations to disease of dentistry patients with radio-induced xerostomy.

**Materials and methods.**  The paper studied the individual attitude of 69 dentistry patients with radiation induced xerostomy at the age of 41 to 60 and senior. To determine the type of attitude to the disease clinical test method TAD (type of attitude to the disease), which implements the clinical and psychological patient attitude was used to determine the xerostomy provides for the possibility of one of the twelve types of individual response.

**Results.** It was found that before to realize of corresponding treatment, in patients suffering from radiation’s sialoadenopaty and accompanied by the xerostomy marked types of attitude to the disease for which the observed maladaptive behavior with predominantly intrapsychic response oriented to the disease, manifested the characteristic reactions for irritable, oppressed, anxious and depressed state, «surrender» of patients to the disease, «care» patients in the disease.

**Conclusion.** The performed complex treatment of xerostomy allowed in more half patients (56,5%) to eliminate significant signs of mental maladjustment, change inadequate response to disease, create a realistic installation on treatment above mentioned pathology or oral cavity, with integrate of corresponding specialists actively participate in treatment dry of mouth, contribute to the restoration of broad social relations among investigated patients.

***Key words:*** *salivary glands, radiation’s sialoadenopaty, malignant tumors of the salivary glands, xerostomy, attitude to the disease*

***MukhidinovSh.D.,KarimovS.M., GurezovM.R., YorakovF.M.***

**RESULTS USING THE WAY OF PROLONGED ANTISEPTIC PROCESSING OF THE ROOT CHANNEL’S SYSTEMS UNDER PERIAPICALLY DESTRUCTOIN OF THE TEETH IN THE AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANT OCCLUSION ZONE**

**Aim.** Increasing of efficiency of the treatment endo-periapically defeats of the teeth in aesthetic significant occlusion zone.

**Material and methods.**The clinical part of the work is founded on result dentistry examination of 120 patients (68 man and 52 woman) at the age from 20 to 45, addressed on cause of the treatment of endo-periapically destruction teeth in aesthetic significant zone.

**Results.** The analysis results of endodontic treatment of the endo-periapically complications depended on periods of the observation and presence of accompanying pathology, as well as methods of endochannel influences. The most intensive processes of the reconstruction bone tissue of periapically zone passed at periods from 6 before 12 months.

**Conclusion.** Beside patient of the main group process regeneration of periapically’s destruction of the bone fabrics began through 3-4 months already and was the most expressing to 9-12 months, in 3 months full recovering the bone defect periapically zones defined in 86.4% events, partial reconstruction in 13.6% events. In 12 months full reconstruction the bones of periapically zone was noted in 98.4% events.

***Key words:*** *root channel, teeth, periapical destruction, aesthetic zone, endodontic treatment, regeneration bone tissue*

***Rakhimova B.S., Kamilova M.Y.***

**INFLUENCE OF THE PELVIC ORGANS PROLAPS**

**ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF WOMEN**

**Aim.**To study the effect of pelvic organ prolapse on the quality of life depending on the age of women

**Material and methods**. 68 women with prolapse of the pelvic organs of reproductive age (38 people - the 1st group) and older age groups (30 people - the 2nd group) were examined. Methods: history taking and general examination, gynecological examination, quantitative assessment of pelvic organ prolapse POP-Q, quality of life assessment using the questionnaire of M.Yu. Korshunov.

**Results.**It was shown that the frequency of women with various indicators of a decrease in the quality of life in the presence of pelvic organ prolapse depends on the age period: in women of older age groups, both the frequency and the severity of indicators of poor quality of life increase**.**

**Conclusion.**Older women require timely prevention of pelvic organ prolapse.

***Key words:*** *genital prolapses, life quality, reproductive age, older age, questionnaire of M.U. Korshunov*

***Saidmuradova R.Kh., Tavarova N.Kh., Makhkamov K.K., Olimova F.K.***

**SURVIVAL OF PREMATURE INFANTS DEPENDING OF PRENATAL PROPHYLAXIS RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME**

**Aim.**Assessment of the survival rate of premature infants depending on antenatal prophylaxis of respiratory distress syndrome.

**Materials and methods.** It was analyzed 54 histories of premature infants and their mothers with gestation from 25 to 34 weeks, which were divided into 3 groups.

**Results.** It was identified direct dependence of the effectiveness of antenatal prevention of respiratory distress syndrome on the period of gestation of pregnancy, which was a result of an increase of survival rate of infants. Thus, the survival rate of premature infants with a gestation period less than 32 weeks, who underwent prevention of respiratory distress syndrome, is lower than in children with a gestation period of more than 32 weeks and above, respectively, 43% and 57%.

**Conclusion.**Proper organization of prenatal and postnatal management of premature infants can significantly reduce the risk of severe complications and mortality among premature infants. The use of antenatal steroid therapy before delivery, adequate treatment and protective regime should be the dominant aspects in the care of premature infants.

***Key words:*** *infants, prematurity, prevention, gestational period, distress syndrome*

***SafarovA.Kh., SirodjevK.Kh.,KhomidovJ.B., SirodjodaM.S.***

**ADVANTAGES OF ADEQUATE OSTEOSYNTHESIS OF INTRA-ARTICULAR FRACTURE OF DISTAL SEGMENT OF HUMERUS IN PATIENTS WITH COMBINED INJURY**

**Aim.**Evaluation of the effectiveness of osseous osteosynthesis of an intraarticular fracture of the distal humerus in patients with combined trauma.

**Material and methods.**The results of treatment of 37 patients with combined trauma and intraarticular fractures of the distal humerus were analyzed. In patients of the main group (17), a plate with angular stability of LCP without external immobilization was used for stable osteosynthesis of near- and intraarticular fractures of the distal end of the humerus. In the control group (20), osteosynthesis was traditionally carried out - using a Kirchner needle, positioning screws and additional external immobilization with a plaster cast. To assess limb function in the medium and long term, the Jupiter et al. Scale was used. (1985).

**Results**. Excellent treatment results on a Jupiter et al. (1985) Scale were obtained in 9 patients of the main group, good in 5 and 7, respectively, satisfactory in 3 and 7 operated patients, respectively. Unsatisfactory treatment results were observed in 5 examined control groups.

**Conclusions.**Osteosynthesis of the near- and intraarticular fracture of the distal humerus using a plate with angular stability LCP is the method of choice and corresponds to the developing trends in traumatology and orthopedics.

***Key words:****intraarticular fracture, humerus, osteosynthesis, combined trauma*

***KholovaS. Kh., KhushvakhtovaE. Kh., NarzulloyevaZ.R., BobokhojaevaM.O.***

**ULTRASOUND AND DOPLEROMETRIC DIAGNOSIS OF BENIGN NEOPLASMS OF UTERINE APPENDAGES IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE**

**Aim.**To study the blood flow in the ovarian arteries and blood vessels in case of benign tumors of the uterus in women of reproductive age

**Material and methods**. 177 patients with benign tumors and 107 patients with tumor-like ovarian formations of reproductive age were examined, for whom the diagnosis was verified by histological examination of a macropreparation or echography data. All examined women underwent a comprehensive examination, including transabdominal (TAE) and transvaginal (TRE) ultrasound.

**Results.**The parameters of hemodynamic of blood vessels have significant differences depending on the type of tumor. Thus, the difference between the healthy side of the ovarian artery of the healthy side and the eponymous vessel on the tumor side was 1,6 (p <0,05) the pulsation index values ​​were on average 1,6 higher in the tumor area), and in the tumor vessels -1,5 (p <0,05) above the ovarian artery of the healthy side. At the same time, the difference between the indices of the pulsation index in the ovarian artery on the side of the cyst and the vessels of the cyst had a smaller value, amounting to 0,1 (p <0,05).

**Conclusion.**The greatest differences in the PI, IR, and LMS indices were observed for the ovarian artery on the tumor side, while the ovarian artery on the healthy side and in the vessels of the endometrioid tumor did not differ significantly**.**

***Key words****: Benign ovarian formation, reproductive age, doplerometry*

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**LONG-TERM REZULTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENT WITH VOCAL FOLD NODULES**

**Aim.** To develop indications for the use of various options for surgical treatment of patients with nodules of the vocal folds based on the study of phoniatric structures of the vocal apparatus.

Materials and methods.We investigated 28 patients aged 23 to 52 years with nodular lesions of the vocal folds. The disease duration in all cases exceeded one month. All patients were divided into three groups: the first group included people with typical singing bilateral nodules (13 people), while 5 people had the same value on both sides, and 8 different: tehe second group included people with unilateral singing nodules (5 people) and a third (10 people) with non-peptic nodules.

At histological studies, deposits of protein masses, (protein pseudotumor) (11), then fibromas (5), cysts (2), papilloma’s (2), granulation tissue (non-specific granuloma).

Results.Complaints examined in all three groups were of the same type: everyone complained of hoarseness in the form of dysphonia of the first or second degree, in 8 people hoarseness was combined with slight pain in the larynx area. In addition, three noted discomfort in the throat, three-dryness, one-accumulation of mucus and one patient was “hard to say”

In the majority of the examined patients (25), after a short observation, endolaryngeal nodule removal was performed in dynamics with good immediate results, i.e. by the time of the control examination, the voice returned to normal in 20, improved in 6x and also did not improve in 2 people. No one had a worse voice. The long-term results of treatment of nodular laryngeal formations with a follow-up period of patients from 13 months to 3 years were very favorable.

Conclusion.Thus, the removal of nodules does not impair the voice, and in most cases leads to its improvement of normalization, and the indications for surgical treatment is any change in voice as a result of the growth of vocal nodules.

*Key words: nodules, vocal folds, dysphonia, singing nodules*

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**BUFFER ACTIVITY OF LUNGS, THEIR INFLUENCE ON ACID-BASE STATE AND BLOOD ELECTROLYTES IN PATIENTS WITH TERMINAL STAGE OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE COMPLICATED BY HEART FAILURE**

**Aim.**To study the buffer activity of lungs for the regulation of acid-base stateand water-electrolyte metabolism in patients with terminal stage of chronic kidney disease (TSoCKD) complicated by chronic heart failure (CHF).

**Material and methods.** A prospective analysis of 100 patients with terminal stage of chronic kidney disease in whom the course of the main pathology was complicated by chronic heart failure. When patients were admitted to the clinic stages of chronic kidney disease was classified according to NKF-K/DOQI (2003), Chronic Heart Failure -according to the criteria of the European society of cardiology (ESC, 2012).

Of 100 patients with terminal stage of chronic kidney disease complicated by chronic kidney disease, 3 main groups were formed, which were compared with a control group of 30 healthy volunteers. According to the venous-arterial difference, the functional state of buffer activity of lungs. The analysis of indicators of acid-base state and electrolytes flowing to the lungs of mixed venous and flowing from them arterial blood.

**Results.** Patients with terminal stage of chronic kidney disease complicated by chronic kidney disease have marked shifts in acid-base state and electrolyte balance, so they need targeted correction of all parts of the body's buffer system

**Conclusion.**In patients with terminal stage of chronic kidney disease complicated by chronic kidney disease, the pathogenesis of development and aggravation of the condition is based on violations of metabolic and respiratory functions of the lungs, which have stage-by-stage violations, interdependence and mutual aggravation.

***Key words:*** *buffer activity of lungs, acid-base state, blood electrolytes, terminal stage of chronic kidney disease, heart failure*

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**NEED IN PROPHYLACTIC AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOLCHILDREN USING OF INTERNATIONAL CARIES DETECTION AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEM**

**Aim**.Determination to need of schoolchildren in preventive maintenance and treatment teeth with using the index of the international caries detection and assessment system.

**Materials and methods**. With using the index of the international caries detection and assessment system organized cariesology examination of 150 детей in the key’s age groups (6, 12, 15, 16-19 years). Herewith examined all surfaces of each teeth. For estimation of the depth of the carious defeat used the following codes: 0 - health surface of the teeth; 1 - an initial changes of enamel (visible after long drying by air); 2 - an evident visible changes of enamel; 3 - a carious cavity within enamel; 4 - subjecting to darkening shade in dentine; 5 - an evident cavity within dentine; 6 - an extensive cavity in dentine, possible involvement of the pulp.

**Results**. In undertaking given of medical-preventive action of cariesology nature need 96,9%, 99,3%, 95,9% and 98,4% schoolchildren accordingly in the age groups of 6, 12, 15 and 16-19 years. Results of the study have shown high need for invasive treatment of carious cavities amongst examined person.

**Conclusion**. Using the criterion of the the index of the international caries detection and assessment system allows to conduct the early diagnostics of the carious defeats and prevent progressing initial caries in stage, requiring uninvasive of the treatment.

***Key words****: dental caries, treatment need, International Caries Detection and Assessment System.*

**REVIEW**

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**CLIMATE AND NATURAL-CLIMATIC FACTORS - AS MEANS OF IMPROVING ORGANISM RESISTANCE IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE**

The review article presents information about the possibility of rehabilitation of patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) by methods of natural-climatic activation, balneotherapy and sanatorium-rehabilitation treatment - climatotherapy using natural climatic conditions and mountain climate factors. Current issues of patients' spa and resort rehabilitation are considering that rehabilitation should be aimed at correcting pathogenetic changes not only with medications, but also with the natural and climatic conditions of stay.

Based on an analysis of the sources of scientific literature, preliminary conclusions can be drawn that there are certain shifts under conditions of ischemic myocardium, which are exacerbated by extreme factors of the mountain climate. Moreover, the degree of pathogenetic changes is largely due to the influence of mountain climate factors, as well as the morphology and nature of vascular damage in the myocardium.

***Key words:*** *coronary heart disease, balneotherapy, climatotherapy, mountain climate, spa rehabilitation*