



MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



Tashkent Medical
Academy



Young Scientists



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KOFIH
한국-우즈베키스탄
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Only English “Advances in Medical Research and Practice Conference”

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Tashkent
May 23, 2023



Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Tashkent medical academy



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Ijrochi:



International Scientific-Practical Conference

“Only English: Advances in Medical Research and Practice Conference”

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May 23, 2023

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Conclusion: According to statistical results, dorsalgia is observed more often in the lower back area than in the neck area, and it is highly related to people's lifestyle and profession. The observation of more pains in the autumn and winter seasons shows that this is not only related to destructive changes, but also to topical colds.

RISK FACTORS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF VASCULAR DEMENTIA

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Tashkent medical academy

Aim: Study of the risk factors for the development of vascular dementia (VD) in patients with moderate cognitive impairment (MCI).

Methods: 45 patients with mild and moderate VD were examined. The control group consisted of 31 patients with MCI associated with stage II discirculatory encephalopathy (DE). The Hachinski scale was used to confirm the vascular nature of dementia. The frequency of "vascular" risk factors for the development of VD was studied on the basis of patient history data, clinical examination results and additional examination Methods:

Results: In the group of patients with VD, the average score on the Khachinsky ischemia scale was significantly higher than in patients with MCI ($p < 0.001$). Systolic blood pressure was significantly higher in patients with VD than in patients with MCI ($r < 0.001$). Body mass index ≥ 29 kg/m² was found in 22.2% of patients with dementia and 16.1% of patients with MCI. Total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein and triglycerides were found to be significantly higher in patients with VD than in patients with MCI ($r < 0.001$). A comparative analysis of the frequency of "vascular" risk factors showed that the most important risk factors for the development of dementia in patients aged 50-59 years are ischemic heart disease (IHD) and hyperlipidemia, and in 60-69 years - IHD and diabetes, and in 70-79 years - hyperlipidemia.

Conclusion: The results of a comparative study of «vascular» risk factors in a group of patients with MCI confirmed that they played an important role in the development of dementia. Vascular risk factors can potentially be removed and corrected, and further progression of cognitive impairment and development of dementia can be prevented by appropriate and timely therapeutic interventions in patients with DE and moderate cognitive impairment.

CLINICAL COURSE OF CAVERNOUS SINUS THROMBOSIS AFTER COVID-19

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Aim: To study the basics of the clinical course of the genesis of cavernous sinus thrombosis in patients with COVID-19.

Methods: 114 patients with cavernous sinus thrombosis associated with coronavirus infection were studied. Of these, 68 (59%) are male and 46 (41%) are female. Statistical analysis was carried out in the «Microsoft Excel 2010, descriptive statistics» program.

Results: The disease started with different (developed on average 21.2 ± 1.73 days) symptoms in every patient. Common symptoms of CST: facial pain in 39 (34.5%) patients (male-20.3% and female-14.2%), facial oedema in 37 (33%) patients (male-15% and female -18%), in 31 (28%) had a headache (male-18% and female-10%), in 21 (19%) amaurosis (male-9% and female-10%), in 16 (14%) eye pain (male-5% and female-9%), ophthalmoplegia in 13 (11.5%) (male-6.5% and female-5%), ambliopy in 12 (11%) (male-7% and started with female-4%). In some patients 4 (3.5%) had peripheral paralysis of the facial nerve (male-4%, female-0%), in 5 (4%) VIII cranial nerve palsy (men-1.7%, women-2.6%) as the initial symptom of the disease.

Conclusion: Therefore, clinical and neurological symptoms appear in the early stages of the disease in the areas innervated by the nerves passing through the cavernous sinus: III, IV, VI and 1-2 branches of the V cranial nerves. That is, many patients had severe pain in the head, face and facial oedema in the early stages of the disease, and later developed ophthalmoplegia and amaurosis.

STUDY OF THE LEVEL OF CLINICAL FORMS IN PATIENTS WITH AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS

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Aim:: to assess the level of occurrence of forms of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

Methods: the clinical forms of 22 patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (10 men, 12 women) aged 17 to 68 years who were treated by a neuropathologist at the private clinic of Shokh International Hospital in Tashkent were studied. Instrumental research methods (MRT and ENMG) were used for this study.