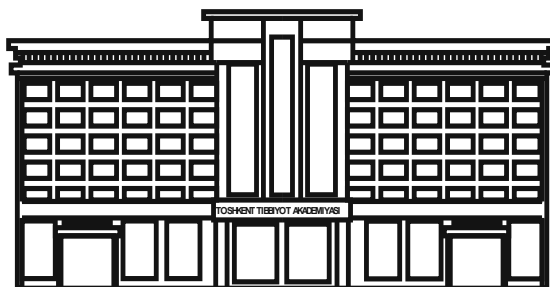


ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ СОҒЛИҚНИ САҚЛАШ ВАЗИРЛИГИ
ТОШКЕНТ ТИББИЁТ АКАДЕМИЯСИ

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AХВОРОТНОМАСИ



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Conclusion. As a conclusion, we can mention that the duration of retrograde flow clearly discriminates competent and incompetent valves. On the basis of our results, we provide cut off values that help differentiate between physiological and insufficiency reflux. The differences in peak velocity and morphology criteria are helpful but not reliable to predict insufficiency of the valve. Most of the abnormally decreased jugular venous flow occurred on the left side. Decreased venous flow or even thrombosis of one side of the IJV was usually asymptomatic. Increased jugular flow was associated with a physiological hyperemic state in cerebral hemodynamics. Increased awareness and angiographic studies are indicated in patients with pulsatile turbulent jugular venous flow because of a high correlation with intracranial arteriovenous shunting. Usually, there was no symptoms associated with reduced venous flow or even thrombosis on one side of the IJV. In brain hemodynamics, increased jugular flow was linked to a physiological hyperemic condition. Due to a strong link with brain arteriovenous shunting, patients with pulsatile turbulent jugular venous flow should be more alert of their surroundings and undergo angiographic investigations.

ANTI-CYCLIC CITRULLINATED PEPTIDE (ACCP) ANTIBODY VERSUS RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RF) FOR DIAGNOSIS OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Introduction: Rheumatoid arthritis is a severe autoimmune disease that occurs when a person's immune system, for unknown reasons, begins to attack the connective tissues in the joints, causing them to become inflamed and begin to deteriorate. According to current WHO estimates, various forms of arthritis affect about 1% of the total population of the Earth, and about 5% of older people.

All people who have been diagnosed with this condition are forced to live with constant pain, their movements are constrained, and constant companions of such patients are inflammation and progressive deformation of small joints. But that's not all: they are also at increased risk of heart and kidney disease, visual impairment and other inflammatory complications. It has been established that rheumatoid arthritis reduces life expectancy by an average of 3-12 years.

Aim of the Work: To compare the diagnostic power of anticyclic citrullinated peptide (ACCP) antibody to rheumatoid factor (RF) in RA adult patients.

Material and Methods: This study was conducted at the rheumatology department of the Tashkent Medical Academy. From September 2023 to January 2024, blood samples were taken from 100 patients (65 women and 35 men, aged 19-65 years) who were in the polyclinic of the rheumatology and rehabilitation department. All of them complained of joint pain. Anti-CCP IgG and RF IgM were assessed using an enzyme immunoassay according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Results: The sensitivities for ACCP antibodies and RF were 64.5% and 61.3%, respectively, with P-value > 0.05, while their specificities were 97.3% and 90%, respectively with P < 0.05). The positive predictive value (PPV) was 83.3% for ACCP and 55.88% for RF (P < 0.05), whereas the negative predictive value (NPV) was 92.95% for ACCP antibodies and 91.78% for RF (P > 0.05). The positive likelihood ratio (LR) was 23.89 for ACCP and 6 for RF. Placing the results of both tests together, increases the diagnostic utility of both tests. The ACCP antibodies test has statistically significant higher specificity, PPV and LR for RA than the RF test. In this study, the sensitivity of ACCP antibodies for RA was 64.5%, while it was 61.3% for RF. Including patients who were positive for either test increased the sensitivity of the serologic tests to 71%. The specificity of anti-CCP was 97.3% compared to 90% for RF, while it was 99% when both were positive. When both tests are negative, there is nearly a threefold decrease in the likelihood of having RA, down to 6%. A positive anti-CCP test combined with a negative RF yielded a mild increase in the probability of RA. When both tests are positive, there is a very high LR (43.4) and PTP of RA (90%)

Conclusion: Combining ACCP antibodies and RF results, using the cut offs recommended by the manufacturers result, is higher diagnostic power than using either of the tests alone because there is an increase in sensitivity when either is positive and an increase in specificity when both are positive, compared to either marker alone.

THE IMPACT OF SLEEP QUALITY ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND MENTAL HEALTH IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Introduction: Sleep is an essential component of overall health, significantly influencing cognitive function and mental well-being. University students often experience sleep deprivation due to academic pressures, social activities, and lifestyle changes. This demographic is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of poor sleep quality, which can lead to cognitive deficits and mental health disorders. Understanding the relationship between sleep quality, cognitive performance, and mental health is crucial for developing effective interventions to support students' well-being.