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SCIENCE AND INNOVATIONS OF THE
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COLLECTION OF MATERIALS

OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL
CONFERENCE ON THE TOPIC

"THE USE OF HIGHLY INNOVATIVE
TECHNOLOGIES IN PREVENTIVE
MEDICINE"

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OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL
CONFERENCE ON THE TOPIC

**"THE USE OF HIGHLY
INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE"**

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PHARMACOTHERAPY OF CHRONIC OBLITERATING DISEASES OF LOWER LIMB ARTERIES

Rasulov B.A.

Department of Pharmacology, Clinical Pharmacology and
Medical Biotechnology
Andijan State Medical Institute

Relevance. Currently, there are several therapeutic approaches to the treatment of patients with chronic obliterating diseases of the arteries of the lower extremities, each of which has its own advantages and disadvantages. The search for an optimal method of conservative management of patients with chronic lower extremity ischemia remains an important and not fully resolved problem.

Purpose of the study. To study the effectiveness of pharmacotherapy of chronic obliterating diseases of the arteries of the lower extremities.

Materials and methods of the study. Patients were randomly divided into 2 groups, each patient received a 10-day course of intravenous infusions. The 1st group consisted of 40 patients who were prescribed Actovegin 4 mg/ml, 250 ml as monotherapy. The 2nd group included 40 patients who received dextran and pentoxifylline infusions at a dose of 100 mg. The age of patients in the 1st group was 54-77 years (64.8 ± 9.9 years), in the second - 42-86 years (64.3 ± 14.2 years).

Study results. In all patients, the cause of ischemia was obliterating atherosclerosis of the arteries of the lower extremities. Most patients had 2-3 concomitant diseases, the most common being coronary heart disease (I-II functional class) and arterial hypertension (I-II stages). Smoking in the hospital is strictly prohibited, before hospitalization, smoking was confirmed by 4 (10%) patients in the 1st group and 7 (17.5%) patients in the 2nd group. There were no statistically significant differences in age and pain-free walking distance before treatment. All patients additionally received oral antiplatelet and lipid-lowering therapy. If indicated, patients underwent surgical treatment strictly after a course of infusions and a control study. In both groups, the increase in pain-free walking distance was assessed. The measurement technique was a treadmill test without a slope at a speed of 3 km / h.

Tolerability of infusion therapy in both groups was satisfactory, no side effects were registered. The increase in pain-free walking distance was 58.8% in group 1 and 60.7% in group 2, the difference is statistically insignificant ($p = 0.68$).

After a course of infusion therapy, in patients of group 2, reliable dynamics were obtained only for the time to reach the maximum perfusion level under thermal exposure; an increase in the amplitude of respiratory-induced blood flow oscillations under basal perfusion has no independent significance. In patients of the 1st group, with basal perfusion, a reliable increase in the amplitude of myogenic blood flow oscillations is noted, which indicates the degree of opening of precapillary arterioles and capillary sphincters, a decrease with a tendency to reliability of the shunting parameter and an increase in the amplitude of respiratory-induced blood flow oscillations. In response to a thermal stimulus, an increase with a tendency to reliability of the amplitude of endothelial blood flow oscillations and a reliable increase in the level of thermal vasodilation are noted.

Conclusions. Assessing the dynamics of the functional state of the regulatory mechanisms of microcirculation, we can speak with a sufficient degree of confidence about the mechanisms of action of various drugs in patients with chronic obliterating diseases of the arteries of the lower extremities. Positive dynamics in the Actovegin infusion group was achieved due to the endothelioprotective effect and the flow of blood mainly into the capillary bed.

COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF JAW BONE DEFECTS AS A POST-COVID-19 COMPLICATION

Ruziyeva S.S.

Tashkent Medical Academy

Keywords: jawbone disorders, COVID-19 aftermath, bone degeneration, clinical management, regenerative techniques

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused complications not only in the respiratory system but also in other areas, such as the jawbone. Disorders like osteonecrosis often result from prolonged corticosteroid use,

weakened immunity, and secondary infections. Addressing these complications and exploring effective treatments is crucial to improving patient outcomes.

Purpose

This study aims to identify the main causes of jawbone defects in post-COVID-19 patients and propose a comprehensive treatment approach. The goal is to facilitate early diagnosis, effective management, and better recovery outcomes. Improvement of the application of orthopedic constructions for patients with jaw bone defects.

Materials and methods:

The study involved 25 patients treated at clinic Tashkent medical academy in Department maxillofacial surgery, all of whom experienced jawbone complications after recovering from COVID-19. Their treatments and outcomes were thoroughly analyzed.

Data was collected through clinical examinations, imaging techniques (e.g., CBCT scans), and lab tests. The treatment methods included: Pharmacological therapy - use of anti-inflammatory and anti-infective medications. Surgical procedures- removal of necrotic bone and reconstructive surgeries. Regenerative techniques- application of platelet-rich plasma (PRP) and stem cell therapies to encourage bone regeneration. Evaluation of speech efficiency after prosthesis placement.

Results

Corticosteroid overuse contributed to 40% of cases. Fungal infections like mucormycosis accounted for 35%. Immune suppression and vascular issues caused osteonecrosis in 25%. Combined surgical and regenerative treatments improved bone healing by 75% within six months.

Several days after surgery, the construction of the prostheses made from acrylic plastic was modified, and prostheses were placed by applying soft prosthetic resin to the lateral sides of the prosthesis base to address large defects. For smaller defects, the central part of the prosthesis base was treated with soft prosthetic resin before placement.

Conclusion:

Jawbone defects related to COVID-19 require a multidisciplinary approach combining medical, surgical, and regenerative treatments. Early intervention and tailored management plans are essential to preventing long-term complications and ensuring effective rehabilitation. As a result, selecting our method of prosthesis construction reduces the accumulation of microorganisms beneath the prosthesis.

CLINICAL TYPOLOGY OF ANXIETY DISORDERS: DYNAMICS, TYPOLOGY, PSYCHOTHERAPY, PREVENTION

Saliev M.M., Muminov R.K., Kozimzhonova I.F.

**Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Psychotherapy
Andijan State Medical Institute**

Relevance. The article examines the history of research on the effectiveness of psychotherapy and highlights its main trend - from general effectiveness factors to their differentiation depending on a particular disorder. It is shown how the emergence of classifications with operationalized criteria, by increasing the reliability and consistency of diagnosis, contributed to a qualitative shift in the development of new methods of psychotherapy and in research on the effectiveness of psychotherapy in the 1980s. The leading role of cognitive behavioral psychotherapy in this process is substantiated. Using the example of anxiety disorders, the role of the development of scientifically based psychological models of disorders in the further improvement of not only psychotherapy methods, but also the classification of mental disorders is considered.

The purpose of the study. Development of a comprehensive clinical-psychological and clinical-psychopathological phenomenological concept of generalized anxiety and panic disorders, taking into account their clinical-dynamic and personality-typological features, and substantiation of approaches to their correction and prevention.

Materials and methods of research. The study included 118 patients with GAD as isolated or comorbid, which accounted for 55.9% of the number of patients with anxiety-phobic spectrum diseases.

The results of the study. GAD is one of the most common borderline mental disorders. The incidence of isolated and comorbid GAD in patients with anxiety-phobic disorders is 55.9% The heterogeneity of isolated GAD is determined by the uneven ratio in the clinical picture of various components of anxiety (affective, ideatory, motor, and somato-vegetative) with the dominance of one of them in the structure of the condition. Depending on this, 4 clinical types of GAD are identified - affective, somato-vegetative, phobic, and tonic,