

“Klinik farmakologiyaning bugungi kuni va rivojlanish istiqbollari”
VI Markaziy Osiyo Kongressi

TEZISLAR TO‘PLAMI

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Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasida bo'lib o'tgan “ Klinik farmakologiyaning xozirgi holati va rivojlanish istiqbollari ” mavzusidagi VI Markaziy Osiyo Kongressda taqdim etilgan tezislar ushbu to'plamdan o'rin olgan.

To'plamning asosiy qismi Zamonaviy farmakologiya va klinik farmakologiyada innovatsion ilmiy yo`nalishlar, Klinik amaliyotda farmakoterapiyaning dolzarb masalalari : klinik tavsiyalarga e`tibor qaratish, Antibiotiklarga chidamlilik : muammolar va zamonaviy yechimlar, Dalillarga asoslangan va shaxsiylashtirilgan tibbiyot, Klinik amaliyotda dori vositalarining xavfsizligi va samaradorligi, Tibbiy va farmasevtika ta`limini ichki kasalliklarga e`tibor qaratgan xolda modernizatsiya qilish, Pediatriya va geriatriyada dori vosilaridan foydalanish xususiyatlariga bag'ishlangan.

Taqdim etilgan ilmiy natijalar terapiya yo'nalishining barcha mutaxassislari uchun ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Tezislarning mazmuni, ulardagi xatoliklar va statistik ma’lumotlarning haqqoniyligi uchun mas’uliyat mualliflar zimmasidadir.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF HYPERTROPHIC GINGIVITIS INDUCED BY DIFIN

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The population of patients with epilepsy has been increasing in recent years. Therefore, the quality of their life is becoming one of the most important issues. Most of the works of domestic and foreign authors are devoted to the phenomenon of hypertrophic gingivitis in patients with epilepsy taking anticonvulsants.

In his practice, a dentist often encounters gum hypertrophy, distinguishing between edematous and fibrous forms of hypertrophic gingivitis.

In particular, drug-induced hypertopic gingivitis is described when prescribing the long-used in the clinic and well-known antiepileptic drug diphenin (INN Phenytoin). The first report of hypertrophic gingivitis as a side effect of taking diphenin was made in 1939. Gingivotropy of diphenin is observed in 50-60% of patients taking this drug continuously for at least 6 months. The change in the shape of the gingival margin begins 3-6 months after the start of anticonvulsant therapy and is more often associated with a low level of individual oral hygiene.

Phenytoin has a direct effect on a subpopulation of gingival fibroblasts, stimulating them to synthesize collagen. At the same time, collagen fibers with varying degrees of inflammation accumulate in the extracellular space of the connective tissue of the gums. The mechanism of this disorder is not fully understood, but there are studies on two main factors in the pathogenesis of hypertrophic gingivitis: the synthesis of defective collagen and inhibition of its phagocytosis by gingival fibroblasts.

Ceclosporinis ahead of other medications in terms of its toxic effect on the gums. The interest of dentists in diphenin, which took place before the 70s of the last century, is now not observed, although this drug is still used in epileptology, usually as part of anticonvulsant drug combinations. The study of the frequency and features of the course of drug-induced hypertrophic gingivitis showed that among epileptic patients taking diphenin, it developed in 31.3% of cases, which confirms its gingivotropic activity. And only the decrease in its practical use in modern epileptology, apparently, explains the low frequency of hypertrophic gingivitis in the group of patients who need to take anticonvulsants. Thus, patients with epilepsy, whose individual treatment package requires the inclusion of diphenin, should be under the supervision of a dentist for the prevention and adequate treatment of hypertrophic gingivitis due to the high risk of its development.

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF MUCOLYTIC THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA

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According to the World Health Organization (WHO), pneumonia ranks 4th in the structure of causes of mortality, therefore, improving the quality of care for patients with out-of-hospital pneumonia is one of the priority tasks of health care. In community-acquired pneumonia (CAP), mucostasis develops in the mucosa of the bronchial tree, which is accompanied by edema, mucus hypersecretion, mucociliary insufficiency, which forms a vicious circle, making secretion difficult. Therefore, mucolytic (or secretolytic) drugs in the vast majority of cases are optimal in the treatment of pneumonia and chronic respiratory diseases.

Purpose of the study: comparative assessment of clinical efficacy of combined drugs pulmozyme and brocevin in the treatment of out-of-hospital pneumonia of moderate course.