
ILMIY VA
INNOVATSION
TERAPIYA
SCIENTIFIC
AND INNOVATIVE
THERAPY

Habibullayeva N. H., Ziyamuhamedova M.M. **TUKLIBARGLI XANDELIYA, DORIVOR TIRNOQGUL, TO'Q QIZIL EXINATSEYA ASOSIDAGI DERMATOLOGIK SURTMANING MIQDORIY TAHLILI**	**41**
Hakimova Ruxsora Sherzod qizi **YULDUZSIMON ANIS(ILLICIUM VERUM) UNING FARMAKOLOGIYADAGI AHAMIYATI**	**42**
Hamidov M.A., Pulatova Sh.H. **YASSIOYOQLIK VA SKOLIOZNI ERTA ANIQLASHNING ZAMONAVIY ILMIY INNOVATSION USULLARI**	**44**
Turdiyev P.Q., Hamroyev T.T., Subxanova S.N., Jo'rayeva N.M., Umarxodjayeva G.M., Ramazanov Sh.F. **TAJRIBA SHAROITIDA O'SIMLIK ASOSIDA OLINGAN BIOLOGIK FAOL MODDANING JIGARNI HIMOYALOVCHI FAOLLIGIGA TA'SIRINI BAHOLASH.**	**44**
Haydarova H.A., Niyazov L.N. **GAMMA-AMINOMOY KISLOTASINING XOSSALARI VA TIBBIYOTDAGI AHAMIYATI.**	**45**
Ibotova.M.O **Hygienic Assessment of Microclimate in Cotton Processing Enterprises**	**46**
Ibrohimova Manzuraxon Ikromjon qizi. Ohunova Mashxura Jumaboy qizi. **DORI VOSITALARI SIFATINI NAZORAT QILISH, STANDARTLASH VA SERTIFIKATLASH**	**47**
Iskandarova Sevinch Erkinovna **UNITIOL – ANTIDOT SIFATIDA**	**48**
Исмаилова Ж.А., Рахимова Ш.Ш. **МИКРОБИМ КИШЕЧНИКА: НЕВИДИМАЯ СВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ ГАСТРИТОМ И РАКОМ ЖЕЛУДКА.**	**49**
Ismoilov Jahongir, Mannonov Parviz **O`SIMLIK XOM ASHYOSIDAN BIOLOGIK FAOL DISAXARID NUKLEOZIDLAR EKSTRAKTINI OLISH**	**50**
Ismoilova Sevinch Nizomjon qizi, Pardayeva Sohiba Bo'riyevna. **STRESGA QARSHI YALPIZ O'SIMLIGINING SAMARADORLIGI.**	**51**
Кдырниязова С.А. **ФАРМАКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ И ТОКСИКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ IRIS LONGIPETALA (ИРИС ДЛИНОСТЕБЕЛЬНЫЙ) ПРОИЗРАСТАЮЩЕГО В УСЛОВИЯХ ПРИАРАЛЬЯ.**	**51**
Magzumova Nargiza Makhkamovna **CLINICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS AFTER CESAREAN SECTION SURGERY IN THE MATERNITY HOSPITALS OF THE TERMEZ CITY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF SURKHANDARYA REGION.**	**52**
Majidova Mehribon Melisovna **ADVANCES IN THE PHARMACOLOGY AND PHARMACOTHERAPY OF DIABETES MELLITUS**	**53**
Маль Г. С., Конорев Д. С. **РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ДВУХЛЕТНЕГО НАБЛЮДЕНИЯ ЗА ЛОКАЛЬНЫМ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКИМ РЫНКОМ ОТХАРКИВАЮЩИХ**	**54**

Kirish. Aminokislotalar inson hayotida markaziy o‘ringa ega. Ular oqsilning qurilish bloklari sifatida nafaqat mushak, teri, hamda faol metabolik yo‘llar davomida qatnashadi, balki neyrotansmitterlar, fermentlar, gormonlar va immunoto‘qimalarning asosiy komponentlari hisoblanadi. Ushbu tezisda gamma-aminomoy kislota (GAMK)sining hayotiy ahamiyati, xossalari, uning tana fiziologiyasidagi roli ustida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan.

Hammamizga ma’lumki, aminokislotalar inson organizmi uchun asosiy qurilish materiallari bo‘lgan, hayotiy funksiyalarni ta’minlovchi muhim biomolekulalar hisoblanadi. Shu bilan bir qatorda gormonlar sintezida ishtirok etadi va immunoglobulinlar, antikorlar va antiparazitik tizimlar aminokislotalar asosida hosil bo‘ladi. Ayniqsa, gamma-aminomoy kislota (GAMK)si insonning markaziy asab tizimida asosiy inhibitori neyrotransmitter sifatida xizmat qiladi. Ya’ni neyronlararo kontaktda tinchlantiruvchi (inhibitory) ta’sir ko’rsatadi.

GAMK kimyoviy formulasi NH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-COOH odatda bir oz achchiq ta’mga va o‘ziga xos hidga ega oq kristall kukun. Suvda oson eriydi, spirtda yomon eriydi. Glutamin kislotani dekarboksillanish reaksiya maxsuloti hisoblanadi. Tarkibida NH_2- va HOOC- guruhlari borligi sabab amfoterlik xususiyatini ham namoyon qiladi. Laboratoriya sharoitida qo‘llanilayotganda GAMKni suvli eritmasidan foydalanish afzal ko‘riladi, ehtiyojga qarab pHni mos ravishda 6-7 atrofida qo‘llash qulayroqdir.

GAMK markaziy nerv sistemasining asosiy inhibitori bo’lganligi sababli, tibbiyot sohasida turli maqsadlarda ishlatiladi. U markaziy inhibitor jarayonlarda ishtirok etuvchi asosiy vositachidir. Bu miyani qon bilan ta’minlashni yaxshilaydi, energiya jarayonlarini faollashtiradi, to‘qimalarning nafas olish faolligini oshiradi, glukozadan foydalanishni va toksik metabolic mahsulotlarni olib tashlashni yaxshilaydi. Miyadagi asabiy jarayonlarning dinamikasini yaxshilaydi, fikrlash samaradorligini oshiradi, xotirani yaxshilaydi, o‘rtacha psixostimulatsiya ta’sirga ega. Shu jumladan, o‘rtacha gipotenziv ta’sirga ega, dastlab ko’tarilgan qon bosimini va gipertenziya bilan bog‘liq simptomlarning kuchayishini sekinlashtiradi. Qandli diabet bilan og‘rigan bemorlarda qondagi glukoza darajasini kamaytirishga yordam beradi.

Agar inson organizmida, GAMK tizimi yomonlashsa yoki noto‘g‘ri faoliyat olib borsa, uyqu sifati, ruhiy holati va diqqatni jamlash kabi ko‘rsatkichlar kamayishi kuzatiladi, natijada esa insonning kundalik faoliyatiga, ish qobiliyatiga va stressga bardoshliligi nisbatan sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

1. Haydarova H.A., Niyazov L.N. Gidrooksibenzoy kislotalarining oltingugurt saqlagan amidlarining potensial biologik faolligi // Buxoro davlat texnika universiteti “Fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyoti” jurnali 3/2025y. 121-125b.
2. L.N. Niyazov, H.A. Haydarova, G.G’.Sadullayeva, M.K. Jumayeva Aminogidroksibenzoy kislotalari va tiomochevina fragmentiga asoslangan biologik faol moddalar istiqbollari // На международной научно-практической конференции «перспективные исследования по медицинской химии, биохимии и биофизике в области медицины» (127-130 bet)
3. L.N. Niyazov, H.A. Haydarova, G.G’.Sadullayeva, M.K. Djumayeva “Gidroksibenzoy kislotaga tiomochevina fragmentini kiritish orqali hosilasini sintez qilish” // Научная и инновационная терапия Научный журнал по научный и инновационный терапии основан в 2022 году (185-стр)
4. https://www.rlsnet.ru/active-substance/gamma-aminomaslyanaya-kislota-539

HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF MICROCLIMATE IN COTTON PROCESSING ENTERPRISES

Ibotova.M.O

Bukhara medical institute

Abstract: The study aims to evaluate the microclimatic conditions in cotton processing enterprises and their impact on workers’ health. Hygienic assessment of temperature, humidity, air velocity,

and dust levels was conducted in accordance with sanitary standards. Results indicate that certain production areas require corrective measures to optimize the working environment and ensure occupational safety.

Introduction Cotton processing enterprises involve various stages such as ginning, pressing, and oil extraction. During these processes, workers are exposed to diverse microclimatic conditions, including elevated temperatures, high humidity, and dust. Prolonged exposure to unfavorable microclimate can affect workers' health, productivity, and overall occupational safety. Hygienic assessment of workplace microclimate is therefore crucial to identify risks and implement corrective measures.

Methods The study was conducted in several cotton processing workshops. Parameters such as air temperature, relative humidity, air velocity, and dust concentration were measured using standard instruments in accordance with national and international sanitary guidelines (e.g., GOST, ISO). Measurements were taken at different times of the day and at various points within the production areas to obtain a representative assessment. Data were statistically analyzed to determine compliance with hygienic standards.

Results

Analysis of microclimatic conditions revealed that:

- In ginning workshops, average air temperature ranged from 28–32°C, exceeding recommended norms during peak production hours.
- Relative humidity in pressing areas varied between 60–75%, slightly above optimal limits.
- Air velocity was generally below the recommended 0.3 m/s in certain zones, potentially contributing to heat stress.
- Dust concentration exceeded permissible levels in cotton cleaning sections, indicating a need for improved ventilation and dust extraction systems.

Discussion

The findings indicate that certain areas of cotton processing enterprises present occupational risks due to unfavorable microclimatic conditions. High temperature, humidity, and dust exposure can lead to discomfort, reduced productivity, and long-term health issues. Corrective measures such as optimizing ventilation, regulating temperature and humidity, and implementing dust control systems are recommended to improve workplace hygiene and safeguard workers' health.

Conclusion

Hygienic assessment of microclimate in cotton processing enterprises highlights areas where environmental conditions exceed acceptable limits. Implementing recommended improvements will enhance occupational safety, worker comfort, and productivity, aligning enterprise operations with national and international standards.

DORI VOSITALARI SIFATINI NAZORAT QILISH, STANDARTLASH VA SERTIFIKATLASH

Ibrohimova Manzuraxon Ikromjon qizi._Ohunova Mashxura Jumaboy qizi.
Farg‘ona jamoat salomatligi tibbiyot instituti, Farg‘ona, O‘zbekiston
Tel: +998956304555, Email: dribrohimova06@gmail.com

Dolzarbligi:

Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkilotining ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda muomaladagi dorilarning 10–15 foizi talabga javob bermaydi. Shu sababli dori vositalarini standartlash va sertifikatlash tizimini xalqaro talablarga moslashtirish dolzarb masalaga aylangan. O’zbekistonda ham ushbu masalada dori vositalari sifatini nazorat qilish va standartlashtirish laboratoriyasi standartlashtirish, metrologiya, dori vositalari, diagnostika vositalari, tibbiy buyumlar va tibbiy texnika sifatini nazorat qilish va sertifikatlash 1992 yilda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligining 379-sonli buyrug'i bilan tashkil etilgan va shular asosida ishlar olib borilmoqda.

Maqsad: O‘zbekiston Respublikasida dori vositalari sifatini nazorat qilish, standartlash va