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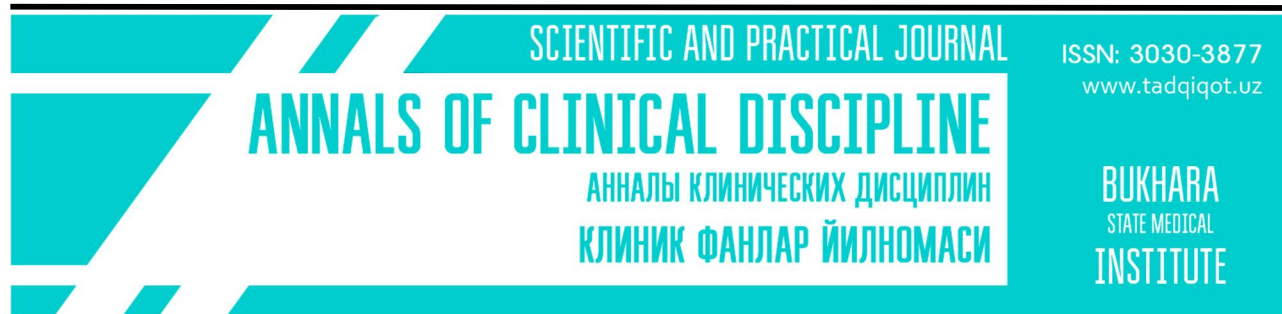
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1. Abdullayeva U.K., Rakhimova M.B. Ulcerative colitis: risk factors.....	6
2. Ibrohimov S.I. Bolalik yoshida kuzatiladigan ekssudativ o‘rta otit rivojlanishining asosiy sabablari.....	10
3. Jahonqulova S.O., Po‘latova Sh.H. Eksperimental bosh miya travmasida morfologik o‘zgarishlar va ularning intensiv terapiya samaradorligiga ta’siri.....	20
4. Kayumova G.M. Clinical and morphological features of tubal pregnancy.....	30
5. Madjidova Y.N., Isakova G.S., Sharipov F.R. Evaluation of the effectiveness of a mechanical rehabilitation glove in school-aged patients with cerebral palsy in the Andijan region.....	36
6. Maxamatov U.Sh. Maktab muassasalarining ta’lim va tarbiya sharoitlarini gigiyenik jihatdan asoslash va takomillashtirish (Farg‘ona viloyati misolida).....	43
7. Nabiraeva B.A. Temporomadibular bo‘g‘im disfunktsiyasida qisman adentiali bemorlarda teri orqali neyrostimulyatsiyani qo‘llash.....	49
8. Nazarov B.B., Karimova N.N. Description of the results of a comparative study of immunoglobulin content in the serum of women with pre-cervical tumor.....	54
9. Rasulov A.S., Rasulova N.A. The use of an immunostimulator to assess the quality of immunological status in children.....	60
10. Rasulova N.A., Rasulov A.S. Strategies for providing vitamin D based on blood biochemical indicators in rachitis.....	65
11. Абдуллаева Ф.О. Туберкулёз лёгких и сопутствующие патологии – проблемы коморбидности, патогенеза и ведения пациентов.....	69
12. Абдулхакимов Ш.А. Технические принципы и особенности выполнения КТ-исследований у больных с врождёнными аномалиями сердца	73
13. Абдулхаков И.У., Абдулхаков М.И. Современные представления о нейрогенезе у человека.....	85
14. Абдурахмонов И.И., Умаров Б.Я. Иммунологические детерминанты риска развития послеоперационного энтероколита при болезни Гиршпрунга у детей.....	90
15. Абрайкулов И.Р., Муротов Н.Ф. Бачадон бўйни саратони ташхисланган аёллар қон зардобида интерферон гамманинг микдорий параметрлари қиёсий тавсифи.....	96
16. Акилов Х.А., Примов Ф.Ш., Напасов С.С., Сапаев Д.Ш. Клинико-эпидемиологические особенности посттравматического панкреатита у детей.....	104

17. Акрамов О.З., Аблязов О.В, Кадыров Ш.У.	
Оптимизация нейровизуализации и хирургических доступов при опухолях функционально значимых зон головного мозга у детей.....	113
18. Алиджанова Д.А.	
Нейроспецифические белки как маркеры когнитивного дефицита у детей и подростков, страдающих СД 1-типа.....	119
19. Алиханова Н.М., Исамухамедова И.С., Аббосхужаева Л.С.	
Вариабельность глюкозы у больных сахарным диабетом 2 типа в зависимости от гликемической нагрузки и гликемического индекса ингредиентов продуктов питания.....	128
20. Аскарлов Ш.Ш., Салахитдинов Ш.Н.	
Интервенционные стратегии реперфузии при массивном тромбозе коронарных артерий: клиничко-ангиографическое сравнение трёх методов.....	135
21. Ахмеджанова С.Ф.	
Функциональная гипоталамическая аменорея: современные представления о патогенезе, диагностике и терапии.....	142
22. Байрамов С.Д., Султанов С.Н.	
Роль недифференцированной дисплазии соединительной ткани в развитии истмико-цервикальной недостаточности и преждевременных родов.....	146
23. Бахронов Б.Б.	
Морфологические и морфометрические критерии синергетического действия <i>Silybum marianum</i> и <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> при хроническом поражении пищевода угарным газом.....	151
24. Бердиева Х.У.	
Особенности интерпритации показателей интерлейкинов при когнитивных расстройствах у детей с задержкой речевого развития.....	159
25. Ганжиев Ф.Х., Хамдамов Б.З.	
Травматические повреждения печени: эпидемиология, клиничко-патологические последствия (обзорный взгляд).....	165
26. Джурабекова С.Т., Бойбекова А.Ф.	
Оптимизация послеабортной реабилитации после прерывания беременности в ранних сроках с применением кок с фолатами по схеме "Quick start": гормональный и репродуктивный эффект.....	171
27. Досмухамедова Л.В., Эргашев Б.Б.	
Лечение детей с венозными мальформациями нижних конечностей.....	184
28. Ибрагимов А.У., Хомидов Ф.К.	
Повышение эффективности профилактики хронических респираторных заболеваний среди взрослого населения на основе комплексных и персонализированных мероприятий.....	190
29. Ахмедова Дилдорахон Садиллахужаевна	
Клиничко-неврологические признаки вторичных энцефалитов у детей.....	197
30. Khushvakova Nilufar Zhurakulovna, Xamidova Farida Mo'minovna, Bo'riyeva Dilnoz Vaxriddinovna	
Chronic hypertrophic laryngitis leukokeratosis and leukoplakia.....	201



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THE USE OF AN IMMUNOSTIMULATOR TO ASSESS THE QUALITY OF IMMUNOLOGICAL STATUS IN CHILDREN

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ANNOTATION

One of the most pressing and urgent problems in modern pediatrics is the care of children with chronic diseases. Our research has revealed specific defects in certain components of the immune system and nonspecific protective reactions of the body in this category of patients. These findings serve as the basis for integrating immunocorrective therapy into the complex of treatment and prevention. The use of Broncho-Munal as an immunomodulator has demonstrated its effectiveness in reducing the frequency of diseases and improving the overall well-being of children.

Key words: often ill children, immune status, immunostimulant

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИММУНОСТИМУЛЯТОРА ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ КАЧЕСТВА ИММУНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО СТАТУСА У ДЕТЕЙ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Одной из наиболее острых и требующих решения проблем современной педиатрии является забота о детях с хроническими заболеваниями. В ходе нашего исследования были обнаружены конкретные дефекты в определенных компонентах иммунной системы и неспецифических защитных реакциях организма у данной категории пациентов. Эти находки служат основанием для интеграции иммунокорректирующей терапии в комплекс лечения и профилактики. Применение Бронхо-Мунала как иммуномодулятора продемонстрировало свою эффективность в снижении частоты заболеваний и улучшении общего самочувствия детей.

Ключевые слова: часто болеющие дети, иммунный статус, иммуностимулятор

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BOLALARDA IMMUNOLOGIK HOLAT SIFATINI BAHOLASH UCHUN IMMUNOSTIMULYATORDAN FOYDALANISH

ANNOTATSIYA

Zamonaviy pediatriyaning eng oʻtkir va hal qilinishi kerak boʻlgan muammolaridan biri surunkali kasalliklarga chalingan bolalarga gʻamxoʻrlik qilishdir. Tadqiqotimiz davomida ushbu toifadagi bemorlarda immun tizimining maʼlum tarkibiy qismlarida va organizmning oʻziga xos boʻlmagan himoya reaksiyalarida oʻziga xos nuqsonlar aniqlandi. Ushbu topilmalar immunokorreksiyalovchi terapiyani davolash va profilaktika kompleksiga kiritish uchun asos boʻlib xizmat qiladi. Bronxo-munalni immunomodulyator sifatida qoʻllash kasalliklar chastotasini kamaytirish va bolalarning umumiy ahvolini yaxshilashda oʻzining samaradorligini koʻrsatdi.

Kalit soʻzlar: koʻpincha kasal bolalar, immunitet holati, immunostimulyator

The urgency of the problem. The problem of frequently ill children is a universal clinical problem, one of the most pressing issues in modern pediatrics and is in the center of attention of physicians of all specialties [5]. The urgency of the problem is explained by a significant increase in the number of patients, an increase in the number of beds in children's hospitals, long-term care for sick children, for which the state has a huge economic loss [4,8]. According to different authors, PICs make up from 20 to 65% of the child population [1,7] and are characterized by a frequency of re-infections from 6 to 12-15 times a year. In this regard, the interest in developing tactics for managing children with repeated infections is understandable.

In the structure of morbidity, respiratory diseases continue to occupy a leading position, followed by diseases of the digestive system, blood and hematopoietic organs, infectious diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, kidneys and urinary system, and others [3,6].

It is known that in the protection of the body from an infectious agent, along with specific factors, nonspecific factors of the body's defense play an important role. These include the content of complement, lysozyme and bactericidal activity of serum, the activity and completeness of phagocytosis and the adsorbing capacity of erythrocytes. The works devoted to the study of this problem are insignificant and are only substantiated by the result of a few observations [2,9].

Thus, the reduced immune state of the body of young children leads to the formation of a group of frequently ill children. The fact that when the immune system is weakened does not require an explanation, the body is attacked by opportunistic microbes.

The aim of the work was to determine the immunological state of the body in frequently ill children, to establish diagnostic criteria for assessing the immunological status and to identify the results of the use of an immunostimulant, along with traditional methods of treatment.

Material and methods of research: 62 children with bronchopulmonary diseases aged from 1 month to 6 years, who are included in the group of frequently ill children, were examined. All children were examined in the city children's hospital No. 1 in Samarkand. Of the total number of boys, there were 34 (54.8%), girls - 28 (45.1%). The distribution of patients by age showed the following results (table No. 1).

Table 1

Distribution of patients by age

Age of children	Control group n = 20	Main group n = 42	Total n = 62
1 month – 1 year	5 (25%)	10 (23,8%)	15 (24,1%)
1 – 3 year	7 (35%)	14 (33,3%)	21 (33,8%)
3 – 6 year	8 (40%)	18 (42,8%)	26 (41,9%)

An analysis of the premorbid background showed that children often had iron deficiency anemia - 56 (90.3%), rickets - 48 (77.4%), malnutrition - 22 (35.4%), convulsive syndrome - 21 (33.8%), chronic tonsillitis - 17 (27.4%), acute nasopharyngitis - 18 (29%).

In all children during the clinical examination, frequent diseases were detected, such as acute respiratory viral infections (32.2%), focal pneumonia (29%), acute bronchitis (20.9%), obstructive bronchitis (17.7%).

A general examination of children revealed the following complaints: fever was noted in 62 patients (100%), cough - 57 (91.9%), vomiting - 23 (37%), anxiety - 60 (96.7%), shortness of breath - 18 (29%), convulsions - 21 (33.8%), loss of appetite - 58 (93.5%).

The material for the immunological study was blood. Determination of complement titer, lysozyme and bacteriostatic activity in blood serum was carried out by photonephelometric method. When determining the bacteriostatic activity of blood serum, a technique was used based on measuring the optical density of the meat-peptone broth during the growth of a culture of staphylococcus in it. When determining the titer of serum lysozyme, the method is based on the high sensitivity of the culture of *Micrococcus lisodecticus* to the effects of lysozyme.

Results and discussions: in FIC (frequently ill children), the premorbid background has a wide range. Among which chronic tonsillitis, nasopharyngitis, rickets of the I degree, malnutrition of the I degree and anemia of the I-II degree are very common. Diarrhea occupies a special place among the accompanying syndromes. In EBD (episodic ill children), malnutrition and signs of rickets were not recorded in any case (Table No. 2).

Table 2

**Clinical diagnosis, premorbid background, concomitant syndromes
in FIC and EBD**

Number of examined children	Among them clinical diagnosis	Premorbid background and concomitant syndromes
42 FIC	SARS 14-33,4%	Chronic tonsillitis. Acute nasopharyngitis. Convulsive syndrome. Rickets of the 1st degree. Anemia 1-2 tbsp. Diarrhea
	Acute focal pneumonia 6-14,3%	Convulsive syndrome. Rickets of the 1st degree. obstructive syndrome. Anemia 1-2 tbsp. Hypotrophy 1 st. Diarrhea.
	Acute bronchitis 15-35,8%	Acute nasopharyngitis. Anemia 1-2 tbsp. Hypotrophy 1 tbsp. Diarrhea.
	Obstructive bronchitis 7-16,6%	asthmatic syndrome. Chronic tonsillitis. Rickets 1 st. Anemia stage 1 Hypotrophy 1 tbsp. Diarrhea.
20 EBD	SARS 10-50%	Chronic tonsillitis. Anemia 1 tbsp.
	Acute bronchitis 10-50%	Chronic tonsillitis. Anemia 1 tbsp.

To study the immunological status, a set of methods was used that reflects the state of immunity (the amount of immunoglobulins A, M, G in the blood serum) and non-specific factors of body defense (complement content, lysozyme and bacteriostatic activity of serum, activity, index and completeness of phagocytosis and adsorbing ability of erythrocytes). The normative data obtained at the Institute of Immunology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan were used.

High IgG values compared to the norm in FIC prove that the disease of the upper respiratory tract is caused by gram-positive microorganisms. During the disease, their accumulation in the blood serum increases, protection appears. High levels of IgM are noted, which is 136.+7.4% compared to the norm - 97.5+4.2%. IgA in FIC was noted in smaller amounts (112.0+10.1 in FIC, 156.8+12.0 in EBD, 151.0+11.0 is normal in healthy children), which may suggest the development of a pathological process in the gastrointestinal tract.

In protecting the body of young children from an infectious agent, nonspecific protective factors play an important role. The results of the study of cellular factors of body defense in healthy children, in EBD and FIC show an immunodeficiency state in FIC. The phagocytic activity of leukocytes is normally 49.8+2.7% in healthy children, 52.8+3.8% in EBD and 58.8+2.9% in FID.

High AF values show that the body mobilizes all its forces against pathogenic microbes and the number of active leukocytes increases. But their digestive capacity - the index of phagocytosis drops sharply. If normally in children from one month to 7 years of age, the IF is $5.1 + 0.7$, then in FBI it is $1.6 + 0.6\%$. Each active leukocyte can absorb only 1 microbial cell. Accordingly, the ST (norm -4-6 points, EBD - 4-6 points, for FBD - 7-8 points).

In our observations, it was noted that the quantitative change in erythrocytes in FIC does not occur compared to the norm. However, their adsorption capacity is sharply reduced. Normally, the adhesive ability of erythrocytes, microbial cells is 18-20%, in FBI - 12-13%, which shows that under the influence of prolonged intoxication, erythrocytes lose their receptors. In EBD, the RIP indicators do not change. The low rates of RIP in PSC compared with healthy ones once again indicate that this phenomenon is one of the factors of natural immunity and actively participates with all links of immunity in a single fight against infection.

Thus, RIP - the adsorption capacity of erythrocytes of pathogenic staphylococcus can be used as a test that determines the immune state of FIC.

Similar data were obtained in the study of humoral factors. Complement levels in FBI were 50% low compared to normal. The norm is -0.62 - 0.76 units, for EBD - 0.58 - 0.70 units, for FBD - 0.32 - 0.38 units. The bacteriostatic activity of serum (BAS) in relation to the culture of staphylococcus was detected in healthy people in dilutions of 1:10-1:640, in EBD 1:10-1:160 and in FBI - 1:10 - 1:80. The content of lysozyme is 1:10 - 1:160, 1:10 - 1:80 and 1:10 - 1:20, respectively.

Analyzing the data obtained, it can be concluded that humoral protective factors in occasionally and frequently ill children are suppressed. Identified specific violations in various parts of the immune system and non-specific protective factors is the basis for the inclusion of immunocorrective drugs in the treatment and prevention of diseases in FIC.

To confirm the above, a group of FBI was examined. They were treated with the traditional method (32 children), the traditional method and Broncho-Munal (10 children). Immunological parameters were determined before and after treatment. The results obtained indicate the effectiveness of the use of Broncho-Munal along with traditional methods of treatment, which is expressed by an increase in immunity and the rapid disappearance of clinical symptoms of the disease. The level of immunoglobulin A with the traditional method is $112.0+10.1$ mg/l, the traditional method + Broncho-Munal increases from $112.0+10.1$ - $125.0+10.1$ mg/l. Similar indicators of immunoglobulins M and G.

Under the influence of Broncho-Munal, the levels of non-specific protective factors also increased in frequently ill children. AF from $58.8+2.9$ to $67.5+3.1\%$, IF from $1.6+0.6$ to $5.2+0.7$, AF from 7-8 points to 4-6 points. RIP 12 - 13% to 19 - 20%. Complement 0.32 - 0.37 units. up to 0.65 - 0.72 units, BAS from 1:10 - 1:80 to 1:10 - 1:640, LAS from 1:10 - 1:20 to 1:10 - 160.

The clinical effectiveness of the use of immunocorrective drugs was manifested in the disappearance of clinical symptoms and relapses of the disease. So, if during the treatment with the traditional method, cough, shortness of breath, convulsive symptoms, high temperature disappeared on the 6th-7th day after the application of the treatment, then during the treatment with the traditional method and with the use of Broncho-Munal on the 4th-5th day. Repeated relapses of 32 patients who were treated by traditional methods were observed after 1.5 - 2 months in 15 children. Of the 10 patients who used the traditional method and Broncho-Munal, 2 times applied for diseases of the upper respiratory tract after 4-5 months. The first group with a relapse was hospitalized, the second group received outpatient treatment.

Thus, we have identified specific disorders in certain parts of the immune system and non-specific factors of body defense in FIC, which is the basis for the inclusion of immunocorrective drugs for the treatment and prevention of the disease in FIC.

Conclusions: Thus, the treatment and prevention of diseases in FIC can be successfully carried out along with the traditional method, in the complex of immunocorrective drugs Broncho-Munal.

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