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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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Материалы V Международного
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Lapasov S., Khakimova L., Lapasova Z., Khaidarova D.

THE ASSESSMENT OF HEPATOTROPIC THERAPY OF CHRONIC DIFFUSE LIVER DISEASES IN CHILDREN

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Aim was to study the structure of medications which were used in the treatment of chronic diffuse liver diseases and to assess the results of treatment due to the data of retrospective investigation.

Materials and study design. Materials and methods of investigation was retrospective assessment of case histories of sick children suffered from chronic liver diseases (CLD) who were treated in the Gastroenterological Department of Samarkand District Multidisciplinary Clinical Hospital over the period of 2012-2017 years.

Results. 681 case histories of children with diseases of gastrointestinal tract (GIT) have been assessed all together. Proportion of diseases of hepatobiliary zone amongst diseases of GIT were 268 sick children (39,3%). Proportion of chronic viral hepatitis (CVH) was 180 patients (67,2%) and proportion of liver cirrhosis (LC) was 34 sick children (12,7%). 1 patient with CLD (CVH and LC) was share of 5-6 medications from different pharmacological groups (antiviral medications, solutions for infusion, vitamins, hepatotropic medications, riboxin and enzymes). Proportion of hepatoprotectors in the individual pharmacotherapy of patients with CVH was as follows: from 180 patients with CVH 132 (73,3%) were received hepatotropic medications of the different groups. From 34 patients with LC 23 (67,6%) were received hepatotropic medications of the different pharmacological groups. From 132 sick children with CVH who received hepatotropic medications 119 children (90,2%) have been prescribed medications containing essential phospholipids (basically *essenciale*) and the other 13 patients (9,8%) have got medications of the different groups (geptal, ursosan and so on). The same picture has been observed in children suffered from LC. From 23 patients with LC who received hepatotropic medications 18 children (78,3%) have been prescribed medications containing essential phospholipids (basically *essenciale*) and the other 5 patients (21,7%) have got medications of the different groups (geptal, ursosan and lipoic acid). All 180 children with CLD and 34 sick children with LC were discharged from hospital in satisfactory or relatively satisfactory health status on the observation of family doctor.

Thus, data of retrospective analyses have been testified that the most basically used hepatotropic medications were medications containing essential phospholipids (most often *essenciale*).

Mohamed A.

PARENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS IN FAMILIES OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN WITH SEVERE AND MODERATE PERSISTENT BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

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In children with any chronic disease the risk of psychological disadaptation disorders is significantly higher in comparison with healthy ones. In order to improve the verification of the severity of the course of bronchial asthma (BA) we investigated the psychological parameters of the patients' families.

The I group was formed by 32 children of school age with severe BA, and the II group included 30 children with moderate persistent BA. Psychological examination of parents was carried out using Parental Attitudes Questionnaire (A. Varga, V. Stolin), family relationships were investigated using Parental Attitude Research Instrument (PARI) by E.S. Schaefer and R.Q. Bell adapted by T.V. Neshcheret.

The lower mother's educational level was poorly correlated with the more severe course of the child's BA ($r=0.30$, $p<0.02$), and the lower general level of education of the family - with a lower degree of disease control ($r=0.29$, $p<0.05$). Low / satisfactory children school educational achievements associated with severe BA (OR=2.0; 95%CI:0.9-7.8). According to PARI questionnaire of the families in group of severe BA there were more frequent: problematic aspect of mother's relation to family role ($83.3\pm 7.6\%$ vs. $53.3\pm 12.9\%$, $p<0.05$); excessive emotional distance with a child ($16.7\pm 7.6\%$ vs. 0, $p>0.26$); excessive concentration on a child ($12.5\pm 6.8\%$ vs. 0, $p>0.15$). Low scores on the scale of the socially desirable parental relationship with the maximum cooperation was noted in $40.9\pm 10.5\%$ in families of children with severe BA vs. $14.3\pm 9.4\%$ in controls ($p<0.1$) There was a significant difference in the proportion of children in whom parents revealed significant behavioral changes after diagnosis of BA (53.8 vs. 23.6%, OR=3.8; 95%CI:1.0-14.8), which prevailed in the group with severe BA. There was a direct correlation between the existing behavioral changes in children with more severe course ($r=0.33$, $p<0.03$) and the lower level of control of BA ($r=0.35$, $p<0.03$).

Thus, excessive emotional distance in mother-child relationships and problematic aspects of mother's role in family life, as well as changes in the child's behavior were revealed in families of patients with severe BA, which associated with more pronounced manifestations of the disease. Excessive mother's concentration in the child correlated with the less pronounced characteristics of child's BA.