



ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ФАНЛАР АКАДЕМИЯСИ
САМАРҚАНД ДАВЛАТ МЕДИЦИНА
ИНСТИТУТИ

ISSN 2181-5674

БИОЛОГИЯ ВА ТИББИЁТ МУАММОЛАРИ

ХАЛҚАРО ИЛМИЙ ЖУРНАЛ
№2.1 (101) 2018

**PROBLEMS OF
BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE**

Сборник научных трудов
под редакцией профессора А.М. ШАМСИЕВА

МАТЕРИАЛЫ
72 – й НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ
КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ-МЕДИКОВ
И МОЛОДЫХ УЧЕНЫХ С
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ УЧАСТИЕМ

«АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ
СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МЕДИЦИНЫ»

РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ

Я.Н. Аллаяров, С.С. Давлатов, Э.С. Тоиров,
З.Б. Курбаниязов (заместитель главного редактора),
Ш.А. Юсупов, Н.А. Хамраева,
Н.А. Ярмухамедова

Самарканд 11-12 мая 2018 г.

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

САМАРКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ

**БИОЛОГИЯ ВА ТИББИЁТ
МУАММОЛАРИ**

**PROBLEMS OF
BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE**

**ПРОБЛЕМЫ БИОЛОГИИ
И МЕДИЦИНЫ**

Научный журнал по теоретическим и практическим
проблемам биологии и медицины

основан в 1996 году

Самаркандским отделением
Академии наук Республики Узбекистан
выходит ежеквартально

Главный редактор - А.М. ШАМСИЕВ

Редакционная коллегия:

***А.В. Алимов, Ю.М. Ахмедов, А.И. Икрамов,
З.И. Исмаилов, З.Б. Курбаниязов (зам. главного редактора),
Ф.Г. Назиров, У.Н. Ташкенбаев, Т.Э. Останакулов,
А.М. Хаджибаев, Д.Х. Ходжаев, М.Х. Ходжибеков,
Ш.А. Юсупов***

2018, № 2,1 (101)

УЧРЕДИТЕЛЬ ЖУРНАЛА:

Самаркандский государственный
медицинский институт

Адрес редакции:

Республика Узбекистан, 140100,
г. Самарканд, ул. Амира Темура, 18.

Телефон:

(99866) 233-36-79

Факс

(99866) 233-71-75

(99866) 231-00-39

Сайт

<http://pbim.uz/>

e-mail

pbim.uz@gmail.com

sammi-xirurgiya@yandex.ru

*Журнал зарегистрирован
в Управлении печати и информации
Самаркандской области
№ 09-26 от 03.10.2012 г.*

РЕДАКЦИОННЫЙ СОВЕТ:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Х.А. Акилов | (Ташкент) |
| Н.А. Абдуллаев | (Самарканд) |
| Я.Н. Аллаяров | (Самарканд) |
| О.А. Атаниязова | (Нукус) |
| Т.А. Аскарлов | (Бухара) |
| А.В. Девятов | (Ташкент) |
| И.И. Затевахин | (Россия) |
| С.И. Исмаилов | (Ташкент) |
| А.Ю. Разумовский | (Россия) |
| Rainer Rienmuller | (Австрия) |
| В.М. Розинов | (Россия) |
| Л.М. Рошаль | (Россия) |
| А.Ж. Хамраев | (Ташкент) |

Подписано в печать 13.05.2018.

Сдано в набор 08.05.2018.

Формат 60×84 1/8

Усл. п.л. 55

Заказ 59

Тираж 100 экз.

Отпечатано

в типографии СамГосМИ.

140151, г. Самарканд,

ул. Амира Темура, 18

MECHANISMS AND PRINCIPLES OF INFLUENCING ON THE PIROGENIC THINGS ON THE ORGANISM

Mubarak E.A., a student of the faculty of pharmacy KazNMU named after S.D. Asfendiyarov
Department of chemical and pharmaceutical sciences (head of the department - Boshkaeva A.K.)
Scientific adviser: prof. Shekeyeva K.K.

Pyrogens (from the Greek words as pyr-fire, genes-educator) are the endogenous and exogenous substances that increase the temperature of the body at the entrance to the parenteral body. With these substances, some diseases can now be cured. Scientific novelty: the use of pyrogen as an immunomodulator. Objective of the research: to expand the spectrum of medicinal use of pyrogen. Materials and Methods: Endogenous pyrogen is formed as a response to infections and inflammatory stimuli. Exogenous pyrogen is a microorganism, its toxic and waste. Its simple example is endotoxin. It consists of a lipopolysaccharide in the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria and a lipid, polysaccharide core, O-polysaccharide consisting of a side chain. They trigger the immune complex, the decay product of the compliment, the steroid hormone metabolites, the cytokines. Results and discussion: The dose of fever, called endotoxin in the human body, is 1 ng/kg. They activate the immune complex, complement product, steroid hormone metabolites and cytokines. Many endogenous pyrogens are polypeptides that produce the monocytes and macrophages. They heat the bloodstream, affecting the center of the thermocontrol of the hypothalamus. The leukocyte pyrogen (cytokines) of IL-1alpha (interleukin) and the molecular weight of IL-1beta are approximately 17,500 polypeptides. Their protein chains are 26%. The main cytokines are: IL-1 alpha, IL-1 beta, cachectin, alpha interferon, IL-6. The hottest strong pyrogens are injected into the vein after half an hour, and when the dose of IL-1 beta, IL-1 is 1-10 ng/kg, the body reaches 39 °C and 100 ng/kg. The dose of cachectin is 50-100 ng/kg, and a weak dose of IL-6 pyrogen 10 mg / kg is heated to 39°C. Interferon alpha and gamma interferon are usually immersed due to inflammation. Interferon causes the fever after 3-4 hours, because the gamma alpha and interferon are usually injected under the skin. Conclusion: this can be done with the help of pyrogenic injection and suppository. There are different directions. Before you take it, consult a doctor.

MORPHOFUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE LIVER BY THE EXPOSURE OF A TOXIC DOSE OF ADRENALINE

Nabiyeva A.X., a student of the faculty of medico-pedagogical faculty 303-group SamMI
Department of physiology and pathological physiology (head of department – Phd Samiyeva G.U.)
Scientific director: Abdirashidova G.A.

Purpose of the study. The study of biochemical blood indices, which characterize the functional state of the liver after a single exposure to a toxic dose of adrenaline. Research methods. The studies were carried out on 26 mature rats (females) 0.15-2 kg in weight, which were divided into 2 groups of intact animals (10) and experimental animals (16) who once injected adrenaline hydrochloride intraperitoneally at a dose of 0.5mg/kg. The collection of all types of biological material (shelter, liver tissue) was carried out at 1 and 10 days after the beginning of the experiment. The degree of the influence of high dose of adrenaline evaluated by indicators of lipid peroxidation (floor) and proteins and hemotogen samples liver the concentration of molecules overage weight (MSM) activity ALT, AST, SHF, LDH concentration all protein, glucose and lactate in the blood plasma. Prothrombin time was also determined with the calculation on its basis of an international normalized relationship. The liver samples were examined histologically. Results. Found that throughout the experiment was observed high concentration of products gender and POB in homogeny liver there was increase concentration MSM in 1.7 times a comparison with intact animals. Through the 1day after the introduction of toxic dose of adrenaline observed hyperenzymemia that manifested increased activity ALT and AST, there was hanging activity LDH. 10 days after the beginning of the experiment the hypoenzyme activity of ALT and AST was decreased the activity level of LDH decreased and the activity of LDH remained elevated. Level of the total protein exceeded the level of such a group of animals who have studies were conducted through 1 day after the beginning of the experiment PTB also continued to decline. Histological picture shows violation of blood supply that manifested plasma in central and in the small vessels on the part of hepatocytoside observed changes by type grainy dystrophy. Conclusion. The results indicate that the adrenaline in the toxic dose the appearance of toxic doses the appearance of toxic effect characterized by the activation of oxidative in the liver that leads to morphological changes tissue body hyperenzymemia offset metabolism homeostasis to the side catabolism.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE USAGE OF OINTMENT VARIETIES FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS

Nadirova Zh.Zh., a student of the faculty of pharmacy KazNMU named after S.D. Asfendiyarov
Department of chemical and pharmaceutical sciences
(head of the department of chemical and pharmaceutical sciences Boshkaeva A.K.)
Scientific adviser: prof. Shekeyeva K.K.

Warming ointment are the effective means to eliminate the pain. Drugs in this category are universal, and cannot do without them in larger part of diseases of the musculoskeletal system. Aim of the research: defining the utilization of ointments among KazNMU students and the study of the varieties of these drugs. Materials and methods: in order to achieve the objectives has been studied statistics utilization types of ointments. To do this, on the basis of the University survey, where 110 students participated and which could identify the most frequently used ointment. After you identify the most frequently used ointments were investigated their composition and main pharmacological properties. The results of the research: a survey of most frequently identified were the main and individual types of ointments KazNMU among students. According to a survey revealed that play a greater increase of ointments (54.2%) compared to the other species. After the usage of the ointments, a frequently used turned out to be anti-inflammatory ointments (30.5%), next (8.5%) chondroprotectors and gemopaticheskie with combined ointments (3.4%). Among individual types of ointments the highest utilization rate among the mutton fat (49%), hereinafter referred to as "Dr. MOM (33.7%), Nayz gel (nimesulide) (12%), Finalgon (3.1%), Deep Hip (2%) and Jespol (0%). Conclusions: The results of surveys made it possible to identify the most frequently used ointment exterior is lamb fat, which is considered a warming ointment. Cotton fat is a fount of vitamins, microelements and nutrients. It has long been used by our ancestors from different ailments and preventive purposes. This study has shown that the use of mutton fat has not lost its importance, and to this day. Due to the large content of useful substances and saturated acids Lamb Fat provides support of an organism during acute illnesses. Human immunity is strengthened and independently grapples with the causes of the disease. Ingesting mutton fat during respiratory disease strengthens the blood vessels, improves the barrier function of the organism to various pathogenic factors.

PROBLEMS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH CARE IN YOUTH

Navchuk I.V., Navchuk G.V., Sobko D.I.
Department of social medicine and public health BSMU

As you know, the attitude to your health is laid in a child from his childhood by his parents, and then by teachers and the environment. Preserving the health of a society is a priority task of any state. It is important to combine the confidence of those who make decisions to increase attention to Natural reading of health, the orientation of the population to change their health, adequate resources for health-improvement activities. An important link in this system is the positive attitude of the population towards the health and health of others, but harmful habits and other risk factors of diseases remain

prevalent among the population. The aim of our study was to identify and explore the factors affecting the formation of health care (HC) in young people. Material and methods. Sociological and medical-statistical methods were used to conduct the study. The material was provided by anonymous questionnaires, in which Chernivtsi city teachers, teachers and medical staff were interviewed. Formulating the worldview of students and students in the direction of maintaining health is an important task that will largely determine the behavior of the individual within the HC. Results: Evaluating the factors influencing the formation of HC in children and adolescents, the most significant ones are established - education in the family, the influence of the media (media), somewhat less on this process are influenced by medical and pedagogical workers. Mass media affect the public consciousness, causing the fall of spiritual and moral values, both in the individual and society as a whole. At the same time it is necessary to take into account that the person carries out the unconscious influence of the media, therefore, the individual does not realize the fact of the implementation of influence, nor its result. Advertising of destructive behavior on television and on the Internet (smoking, alcoholism, drugs, disorderly sexual relations - typical for heroes of films, popular artists) leads to the perception of the modern youth of this phenomenon, as the norm in their behavior. In our opinion, only raising the overall level of society's culture will allow us to focus on the best examples, spiritual values in the arts, which, due to their aesthetic nature, are able to counteract harmful behavior. Conclusions. Consequently, the solution to the problem is the deliberate work of doctors, psychologists, and educators on the introduction of HC among parents and children, which in turn will affect each other, which will lead to the complex formation of HC from an early age.

PREVENTION OF DISEASES IN ADULT POPULATION OF CHERNIVSI REGION

Navchuk I.V., Navchuk G.V., Sobko D.I.

Department of social medicine and public health BSMU

It is common knowledge that the prophylaxis of chronic non-infectious diseases by half depends on the method life, so its correction is the basis of it. The aim of the study is to find out the presence of bad habits and hobbies in free time from the adult population of the Chernivtsi region and to develop measures for their correction. The material used to analyze the results of the study was the data obtained during the questionnaire 1568 respondents aged 18 years and over (51.3% men and 48.7% women). The results of the study indicate that smokers among men surveyed were 62.0% and women - 38.0%. Obviously that smoking the majority of male population, but it is also alarming that the third of women also smoke. The next one Questionnaire "How often do you drink alcohol?" the answers were "less than once a month" 15.2% of men responded against 22.1% of women; once a month - 20.4% of men, 36.6% of women; "once a week" - 36.8% of men, 19.0% of women; "Almost daily" - 15.0% of men, 3.7% of women; "Do not use it at all" - 12.6% of men, 18.6% of women. The results of the survey are predictable - men abuse alcohol more often than women. Investigating the seizure of the population in the free time of work, it is established that they provide active recreation the prevalence is 30.0% of men and 15.0% of women, and passive - 70.0% of men and 85.0% of women. As you can see, women are compared to Men prefer passive rest. To the question "Do you need knowledge about healthy matters life style, prevention of various diseases?" - "yes" 87.1% of men answered against 61.5% of women; "No" - 12.9% men versus 38.5% of women. Most respondents wish to receive information from physicians about health, mean sits preservation and strengthening. Conclusions. Thus, it has been established that the majority of the population needs knowledge of healthy lifestyles and prevention various diseases and wants to receive them from doctors, which proves the need for active medical intervention specialists in the process of forming a healthy lifestyle among the population for the prevention of diseases.

TOXIC EFFECT OF PESTICIDE FASTOKINE ON THE LIVER AND BILIARY TRACT

Nigmatova G.I, the student of the first year in the morphology of TashPMI

Department of histology, pathological anatomy – prof. Zokirova N.B.)

Scientific adviser: prof. Tursunov E.A.

Most of the pollutants are pesticides, but without them, it is impossible to imagine the future development of agriculture. In many countries, including Uzbekistan, the use of phosphorus and chlororganic pesticides with high toxic effects is prohibited or restricted, replacing them with pyrites, pyrozinones and new-generation pesticides. Their advantages are low toxicity for humans and animals, and high efficiency in pest control even when used in small doses. Fastokine, a member of the pyrethroid group, is also a large-scale new generation insecticide designed to eliminate cannabis, lice, flies, flies, and flies in agriculture, healthcare, and residential areas. Like all pyrethroid pesticides, fastokine also breaks down to the metabolites in the liver, which results in a certain degree of hepatotoxicity. Unfortunately, the toxic effect of this drug, which is widely used in the republic, has not yet been fully studied in the digestive system, especially the liver and its bile ducts. Aim. The study of the morphological and functional condition of liver and biliary tracts in experimental animals with acute and chronic poisoning with Fastokine pesticide. Materials and methods. The experiments were performed in white, sexually transmitted Vistar rats, whose body weight was 150-180 g. In acute poisoning, the drug was administered orally at $\frac{1}{2}$ LD₅₀, and the animals were examined for 3, 24, 72 hours and 7-15 days after poisoning. In the chronic intoxication model, the drug was administered orally in the $\frac{1}{20}$ LD₅₀ dose for 45 days, and the rats were examined at 1, 3, 7, 15, 30, and 45 days of experimentation. The liver and its bile ducts were studied using microscopic and morphometric methods. Results and discussion. The fastokine administration developed acute inflammation of the liver and its bile ducts during the first 3 to 72 hours of acute poisoning with toxic hepatitis and toxic cholangitis. The presence of central veins in the liver, sharp expansion of sinusoid hemocapillaries and blood filling were found. It has been observed that tumor formation and infiltrate of mononuclear cells have been observed around the portal tissue. In most hepatocytes, changes in the type of vacuolar and oily dystrophy have been observed, which are evident in the peripheral sections of the lobe. In the 7th-15th day of follow-up, it was observed that the liver and its bile duct had acute inflammatory processes. In the first 1-3 days of fasten chronic inflammation, signs of inflammation were observed in the liver and the bile ducts. Expansion and density of sinusoid capillaries and central veins and dystrophic changes in hepatocytes have been identified. The multiplication of the Kupfer cells and their enlargement were observed. In the 30-45 days of experiments, the liver showed increased activity of fibroblast cells with chronic hepatitis. Conclusion. Fastokine is administered intravenously at the $\frac{1}{2}$ LD₅₀ dose, leading to an acute toxicity of the hepatitis and cholangitis in the liver. In 7 to 15 days of experience, the liver develops and disappears, with signs of inflammation. When the drug is chronically infected with low doses, there is an increase in the activity of the fibroblast cells in the liver along with signs of chronic hepatitis.

HISTOSTRUCTURE AND REDISTRIBUTION OF LECTIN RECEPTOR SITES IN THE TONGUE OF RATS UNDER GLUTAMATE INDUCED OBESITY

Nych Ya.I., student Danylo Halysky LNMU

Department of histology, cytology and embryology (head of department – prof. Lutsyk A.D.)

Supervisor: prof. Lutsyk A.D.

According to research conducted in Ukraine, more than half of the adult population has an overweight, which is definitely due to low levels of physical activity, peculiarities of food consumption, high-calorie foods and easily digestible carbohydrates, as well as extensive and uncontrolled use in the food industry and in the network of catering enterprises, food additives, especially sodium glutamate. By stimulating gustatory nerves, glutamic acid and its salts enhance the taste sensation (human taste buds experience the presence of sodium glutamate when dissolved in water in the ratio of 1: 300), resulting in the sense of satisfaction. Some scientists argue that sodium glutamate as a dietary supplement can be one of the causes of obesity and digestive tract diseases, as well as can cause metabolic abnormalities. Methods. Studies were conducted in accordance with the agreement of the Danylo Halysky

| | |
|--|-----|
| Malyk Yu.Yu., Semeniuk T.A., Penteleichuk N.P. | 385 |
| MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MYOENDOCARDIAL FORMATIONS OF THE HUMAN HEART | |
| Marchuk F.D., Popelyuk O., Marchuk V.F. | 386 |
| DEVELOPMENT OF UTERINE TUBES IN THE PRENATAL PERIOD OF HUMAN ONTOGENESIS | |
| Matey R.T., Kaznacheeva M.S., Vorona S.O. | 386 |
| INTER-RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN THE STRUCTURE OF HUMAN HAIR | |
| Maxmudova S. | 386 |
| STUDY OF DYNAMICS OF EXTERNAL RESPIRATION FUNCTION INDICES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN | |
| Mubarak E.A. | 387 |
| MECHANISMS AND PRINCIPLES OF INFLUENCING ON THE PIROGENIC THINGS ON THE ORGANISM | |
| Nabiyeva A.X. | 387 |
| MORPHOFUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE LIVER BY THE EXPOSURE OF A TOXIC DOSE OF ADRENALINE | |
| Nadirova Zh.Zh. | 387 |
| THE INVESTIGATION OF THE USAGE OF OINTMENT VARIETIES FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS | |
| Navchuk I.V., Navchuk G.V., Sobko D.I. | 387 |
| PROBLEMS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH CARE IN YOUTH | |
| Navchuk I.V., Navchuk G.V., Sobko D.I. | 388 |
| PREVENTION OF DISEASES IN ADULT POPULATION OF CHERNIVSI REGION | |
| Nigmatova G.I. | 388 |
| TOXIC EFFECT OF PESTICIDE FASTOKINE ON THE LIVER AND BILIARY TRACT | |
| Nych Ya.I. | 388 |
| HISTOSTRUCTURE AND REDISTRIBUTION OF LECTIN RECEPTOR SITES IN THE TONGUE OF RATS UNDER GLUTAMATE INDUCED OBESITY | |
| Popeliuk N.O., Popelyuk O. | 389 |
| DIAGNOSTIC APPROACHES TO THE PYLORODUODENAL PATHOLOGY IN CHILDREN | |
| Popeliuk N.O., Popelyuk O. | 389 |
| NUTRITIONAL PROGRAMMING AND CHRONIC DIGESTIVE DISEASES IN SCHOOLCHILDREN | |
| Popelyuk O., Tilwani R. | 390 |
| SOME ASPECTS OF THE POSITION OF HUMAN APPENDIX | |
| Popova I.S. | 390 |
| PECULIARITIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLATYSMA MUSCLE IN HUMAN FETUSES | |
| Rak R.O. | 390 |
| VARIANT OF ADDITIONAL PART OF PAROTID GLAND IN THE HUMAN FETUS OF THE 9TH MONTH OF PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT | |
| Reshetilova N.B., Turkevich M.D. | 391 |
| MORPHOLOGY OF THE THIRD VENTRICLE DURING 16-20TH WEEKS OF PRENATAL PERIOD OF HUMAN ONTOGENESIS | |
| Ruzieva N.O. | 391 |
| TOXIC EFFECT OF PESTICIDE FASTOKINE ON THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE STOMACH | |
| Semeniuk T.A., Malyk Yu.Yu., Penteleichuk N.P. | 391 |
| HEART VALVES IN THE PRENATAL PERIOD OF THE HUMAN ONTOGENESIS | |
| Shavkatova N. | 392 |
| STUDYING OF ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF FUROCOUMARINS - PSORALEN ISOLATED FROM PLANTS OF FICUS CARICAL | |
| Shelikova K.N. | 392 |
| EXTRACTION OF LIPID COMPONENTS FROM SEEDS OF SCOTS PINE | |
| Shukurov D.B. | 392 |
| NEUROGENESIS | |
| Sultanbaeva D.X. | 393 |
| POLAROGRAPHIC DETERMINATION OF CHLORIDE IONS IN PHARMACEUTICALS | |
| Tserkovna T.Y., Khomenko V.G., Krivchanska M.I. | 393 |
| DAMAGE IN DNA CREATES THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANCER DISEASES | |
| Turaeva K.F., Xaydarova D.M., Igamkulova D.F. | 393 |
| BIOCHEMICAL ASPECTS OF ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN | |
| Ukpabi K.I., Romanenko Y.I., Melnyk N.P. | 394 |
| HIGH RISK EXPOSURE TO CERVICAL CANCER | |
| Uralbekov N.K. | 394 |
| CARBON ADSORBENTS FROM WOOD WASTE IN THE PROCESS OF PURIFICATION OF PHENOLIC CONTAINING WATER | |
| Zhumagali T.N. | 394 |
| CHROMATOGRAPHIC DETERMINATION OF AMINO ACID COMPOSITION OF AMARANTH PLANT SEEDS | |