

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY  
SPECIALIZED EDUCATION OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

# 2018

*Year of Proactive  
Entrepreneurship,  
Innovative Ideas  
and Technologies*



TASHKENT PEDIATRIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE

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"YOUNG SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS  
IN THE FIELD OF PEDIATRICS"

**ABSTRACT BOOK**  
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ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ СОҒЛИҚНИ  
САҚЛАШ ВАЗИРЛИГИ  
ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА  
ЎРТА МАҲСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ  
ТОШКЕНТ ПЕДИАТРИЯ ТИББИЁТ ИНСТИТУТИ

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALIZED  
EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
TASHKENT PEDIATRIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE

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технологияларни қўллаб-қувватлаш йили"* га  
бағишланган

***“ПЕДИАТРИЯ СОҲАСИДА ЁШ ОЛИМЛАРНИНГ  
ЮТУҚЛАРИ”***

РЕСПУБЛИКА ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ АНЖУМАНИ  
WE INVITE YOU TO PARTICIPATE AT THE CONFERENCE  
***“YOUNG SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE  
FIELD OF PEDIATRICS”***

devoted to the  
***“Year of Proactive Entrepreneurship, Innovative  
Ideas and Technologies”***

**ТЕЗИСЛАР ТЎПЛАМИ II - ҚИСМ  
ABSTRACTS**

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decreasing order. Only “The risk of overweight “, “GIT disease” and “artificial feeding” (X=13,1, 13,1 and 12,8 respectively) were appreciable for the boys, but “posture infraction and flatfoot” (X=12,7) – for the girls. The distribution rank of the risk development leading factors of arterial hypertension by OR in children the leading RF distribution was nearly identical with integration indicators. There were difference between such signs as gender factor-male and the factor of age of 15 year and also the factor of “low birth weight” had the 3<sup>rd</sup> place, IUGR – the 5<sup>th</sup> place by the significant.

**Conclusion.** Hereditary tainted by cardio-vascular disease, artificial feeding till 6 month and also dishormonal physical development in the first two years of life can increase the chance of AH development to 6.5 times in children.

## OPTIMIZING THE TREATMENT OF EYELID HEMANGIOMAS IN CHILDREN

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**Actuality.** Hemangioma - is spread benign tumor, which consist of self-contained developing endothelial cells. It forms 50% of all tumors of soft tissues at children. In majority cases it reveals at the first several days or weeks after birth. External forms of them can vary in depend on derma involving level, depth of attack, localization, and stage of evolution. Growth of hemangiomas at children is unpredictable. Expectation on spontaneous regression of hemangioma at children in such situation is very dangerous. Hemangiomas on the face, head and neck frequently grow together with child and especially intensive until 6 month. Sometimes small hemangioma can transform to extensive and huge size hemangioma. It can extend not only in soft tissues of eyelid and face, but also in orbit, compressing tissues, optic nerve, and cause exophthalmia. While extending, it destructs surrounding tissues and cause significant cosmetic defect.

**Purpose.** Development of a differentiated approach in the treatment of hemangiomas of the eyelids, depending on the location, type and depth of the tumor.

**Materials and methods.** There were treated 50 patients with hemangiomas of eyelid in oncoophthalmology department of Republic Oncology Scientific Center from 2014 till 2018 years. The patients were at the age from 3months to 3 years. 70% of patients were girls, and 30% were boys. In all patients, hemangiomas were 1 to 5 sm thick, occupying upper and lower eyelids. Among all patients most often met capillary hemangiomas 25 cases (50%). Cavernous and mixed forms 22% and 28% appropriately. At simple capillary hemangiomas we used diathermocoagulation of the skin around the tumor with a gradual cauterization of the tumor. For the treatment of mixed and extensive hemangiomas, we developed a combined surgical method consisting of 2 stages: Stage 1 - diathermocoagulation around the tumor to coagulate leading vessels, to stop tumor growth and reduce possible blood loss in the second stage. After this, for the purpose of sclerosing, the tumor is pierced through the whole

of its thickness with ligature sutures "cross to the cross" and tight tying. Stage 2 is carried out 2-3 months after the first, when scar tissue on the site of the tumor is formed a gentle skin, through the cut which can be removed subcutaneous part of the tumor. All patients got hormone therapy i/m by scheme: prednisolone 25mg/kg weight of child, in ambulatory conditions. Patients got hormone therapy during 1 or 2 months, in depend on effect.

**Results.** All patients with capillary hemangioma have a good clinical effect in the form of tumor regression. After hormone therapy, there was a decrease in the tumor, a change in its color and shape. After surgical treatment, patients showed positive dynamics, satisfactory cosmetology and physiological effect.

**Conclusion.** The choice of method of treatment should depend on the type, shape, size and location of the tumor. Only with an individual and differentiated approach to the treatment of various forms of hemangiomas cosmetic and functional complications in the postoperative period can be avoided, as well as disorders caused by tumor growth.

## **CLINICAL FEATURES OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES**

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Diabetes is one of the largest global health emergencies of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Each year more and more people live with this condition, which can result in life-changing complications. In addition to the 415 million adults who are estimated to currently have diabetes, there are 318 million adults with impaired glucose tolerance, which puts them at high risk of developing the disease in the future (International Diabetes Federation, 2015).

The prevalence of patients with diabetes, consisting in dispensary registration in the Regional Endocrinology Dispensaries for the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2011 amounted to 128968 patients, whereas by 2015 this indicator increased to 169002.

It has been estimated by IDF (2015) that globally as many as 193 million people, or close to half (46.5%) of all people with diabetes, are unaware of their disease. Most of these cases are type 2 diabetes.

Type 2 diabetes is the most common type of diabetes. It usually occurs in adults, but is increasingly seen in children and adolescents.

Many people with type 2 diabetes remain unaware of their condition for a long time because the symptoms are usually less marked than in type 1 diabetes and may take years to be recognised. However, during this time the body is already being damaged by excess blood glucose. As a result, many people already have evidence of complications when they are diagnosed with type 2 diabetes.

Diabetes and its complications are major causes of early death in most countries.

Approximately 5.0 million people aged between 20 and 79 years died from diabetes in 2015, equivalent to one death every six seconds. Diabetes accounted for

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