

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
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TASHKENT PEDIATRIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE

*"Фаол тадбиркорлик, инновацион зоялар ва
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
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**ТЕЗИСЛАР ТЎПЛАМИ II - ҚИСМ
ABSTRACTS**

Тошкент, 17 - 18 апрел, 2018

incompetence in family situations (32.5%), disputability (17.15%), less degree of enmity in family situations (12.87%). 5 children (16.66%) in their pictures did not reflect themselves, and it indicated insignificance, difficult self-expression, absence of community feeling in the family.

Analysis of the pictures “house-tree-man” showed the following: disputability (31.33%), signs of absence of protection (34.5%), feeling of incompetence (24.8%), problems in communication (19.6%), enmity (20.8%), depression (25.9%). 9 (30%) children drew a man with a small unclear head indicating shyness, timidity, worrying about intellectual inadequacy.

Conclusions. In the result of the performed research it was determined that patients with atopic dermatitis have significantly increased anxiety level, depressive impairments, lack of self-confidence, and low self-appraisal.

INFLUENCE OF SMOKING OF HOOKAH ON SOME INDICATORS OF CARDIORESPIRATORY SYSTEM IN GIRLS OF CHILDBEARING AGE

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Intraduction. Recently among the youth, especially among the girls, smoking became a fashionable hookah. Since the frequent use of hookah increases the production of free radicals, and thus proved its impact on the reduction of FEV1 by 4.04 times, FVC 1.38 times, FEV1 / FVC 3.08 times, which leads to the development of chronic lung disease (COPD), etc. Also in places for smoking hookah the level of carbon monoxide (CO) increased by 5-6 times. Hookah smoke consists mainly of water vapor, which serves as a favorable medium for the transmission of such a microorganism: *M. tuberculosis* and *Herpes simplex*.

Aim. To study the effects of smoking hookah on some indicators of the cardio-respiratory system in girls of childbearing age.

Materials and methods of research. To solve the task, we conducted a study in the institution for hookah smoking. The study involved 30 girls aged 25.5 ± 2.1 years, weighing from 57 ± 2.3 kg, from 171 ± 2.5 cm in height and smoking hookah 2 times a week, for 5 ± 1.1 years. Measurement of blood pressure (BP) was carried out using the sphygmomanometer Riva-Rocci. Peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR) was measured with the help of the Peak Flowmeter, where the technique was used - a three-zone monitoring system based on the traffic light principle, which is widely used in pulmonology. In the course of the study, every 30 minutes, the girls under the special questionnaire took the general condition for the following clinical symptoms: cough with phlegm, nausea/vomiting, dizziness of redness of the eyes, psycho-emotional manifestations in the form of (depression, aggression, etc.). The intensity of clinical symptoms was reflected in a 4-point system.

Results. It was found that after 30 minutes of smoking hookah the following symptoms of cough with phlegm were observed in girls (3 points); dyspnea (2.6 points); nausea/vomiting (2.4 points); dizziness (3 points); Redness of the eyes (2.6

points); Psychoemotional manifestations (depression, aggression, etc.) (2.4 points). PEFR level remained in the green zone in 27 (90%) of girls, only in 3 (10%) the indicator passed into the yellow zone, the blood pressure was $100/65 \pm 15/10$ mm Hg. In dynamics after 60 minutes, an increase in all the studied parameters was observed by a factor of 1.5. In this case, the PEFR level remained in the green zone in 12 (90%) girls, in the yellow zone 18 (10%), the blood pressure was $100/65 \pm 10/5$ mmHg. After 90 minutes of hookah smoking the parameters studied increased by 2-2.5 times. PEFR level: 22 (73%) of the girls moved to the yellow zone and 8 (27%) of the girls in the red zone. The blood pressure was $90/50 \pm 15/10$ mm Hg.

Conclusion. Smoking hookah in healthy girls leads to changes in the cardio-respiratory system-the increase in clinical symptoms from the respiratory and cardiovascular system the transition of peak expiratory flow rate indicators to the signal zones.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS IRREPLACEABLE TOOL TO DEEPEN AND WIDEN SPECIALTY KNOWLEDGE IN MEDICINE

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Abstract. It is known fact that, today, English is widespread at its highest in business world. Also, it is spreading all over medicine world as well. It is important to recognize significance as early as possible, otherwise not using or underestimating English language (EL) in medicine world will lead to domestic medical community to stay behind the medical advancement.

Aim. This study dedicated to literature review regarding EL significance in non-English speaking countries' medical communities.

Tasks. 1. Study the influence of English medical databases in development of modern medical education.

2. Overall advantages of English in medical community.

3. To conclude success correlation between English material studying specialists versus non-English learners.

Methods and materials. We performed PubMed, NCBI, European and Middle Eastern Medical database search for keywords "English in medicine", "English for medical purposes" and "English". All found materials were limited to past 10 years.

Results. These all materials could be related to native medical community situation in our country. Investigating such articles gave a picture of author's understanding and recognizing of EL teaching importance, necessity to develop students and young specialists' language skills and what problems should be solved to improve so new graduates can independently continue their career progress. In one study performed in Saudi Arabia medical university on how EL learning improved academic proficiency in students compared to non-learning group. Positive correlation established in those group of English learners compared to non-learners. [1] Other study carried in Turkey, Karadeniz university was dedicated to establish

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