

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

*"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  
Ideas and Technologies”*

**ТЕЗИСЛАР ТЎПЛАМИ II - ҚИСМ  
ABSTRACTS**

Тошкент, 17 - 18 апрел, 2018

students demand in EL and its structure focusing on learners' preferences. Majority of those questioned, were those who thought EL is a skill they need for their career as prospective doctors was important. Speaking was on top among other EL skills like listening, reading and writing. Latter respectively showed significance order. Discussing on medical issues in conferences and speaking for conversational English was best reason to improve EL skills for them [2].

**Discussion:** The knowledge of basic field allows students to identify real context of vocabulary and linguistic structures. Coming long period of medical science publishing will be held in English, demanding more and more young professionals to study English to join such communities to bring advancement into local medicine.

**Conclusion:**EL for medical professionals is very important tool today. The field of medicine and health care brings medical experts from all over the world into close contact with each other. In order to be equal members of the discourse community the future doctors, need to be well prepared for the linguistic tasks awaiting them in the future.

## EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS PLASMA-SUBSTITUTING SOLUTIONS IN PEDIATRIC NEPHROTIC SYNDROME

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**Relevance.** Diuretic-resistant edema is one of the principal symptom of nephrotic syndrome (NS) and remains one of the main reason for admission to the hospital. There have been two theories explaining the development of edema in NS, namely the under- and overfill hypotheses. Albumin is the main drug in the treatment of NS, however, inclusion of infusion hyperoncotic albumin without taking into account the circulating blood volume can lead to the development of pulmonary edema and congestive heart failure. The exact effect of albumin in conditions of a decrease in oncotic pressure has not yet been determined. In some studies, it was found that the infusion volume depends on the blood flow in the inferior vena cava (IVC). Therefore, it is important to conduct a comparative study of the effects of HES 130 / 0.4 and human albumin of 20% in children with a nephrotic state in a cross-sectional study, taking into account clinical and laboratory analysis.

**The aim of the study** to compare the effects of albumin and colloids in emergency medical care for nephrotic syndrome in children, depending on the circulating blood volume and the development of complications.

**Materials and methods.** We examined 6 children aged 2 to 6 years with severe nephrotic syndrome in Republican Research Center of Emergency Care. Of these, half received traditional therapy using albumin. The second group have taken HES 130 / 0.4. The main investigation method was ultrasound examination of the diameter of the IVC and end diastolic volume strike volume and cardiac output.

**Results and discussions.** In examined patients with steroid-resistant NS and edema, the mean IVC index was maximum ( $83.4 \pm 27.2$  mm / m), which was significantly higher than in a steroid sensitive patients with edema ( $66.8 \pm 21.0$  mm / m). It can be assumed that the volume of intravascular fluid, and consequently, ultrasound indices of IVC, increase with a decrease in the glomerular filtration and decrease with a reduce in serum albumin (with preserved glomerular filtration). 3 children were randomized to primary HES 130/0.4 therapy followed by HA 20% and 3 to HA 20% followed by HES 130/0.4 on the next day. After infusions strike and cardiac indexes were significantly higher in children, who received solution of HES 130/0.4 than children who received HA 20% (strike volume:  $55.5 \pm 5.7$  and  $53,1 \pm 9,1$  vs  $45,9 \pm 7,9$  ml / m,  $p < 0,05$ ; cardiac output:  $4,76 \pm 0,91$  and  $4,7 \pm 1,4$  vs  $3.76 \pm 0.74$  ml / m,  $p < 0.05$ ). Dynamics of ultrasound indices of the IVC and cardiac background of infusion therapy was similar in children with steroid-sensitive and steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome. When comparing of various colloidal solutions, it turned out that the degree of increase in echocardiographic and IVC parameters were higher when application of HES 130/0.4 than using 20% albumin.

**Conclusion.** Ultrasound examination of the IVC and echocardiography are accessible, a non-invasive and informative method that allows dynamics of the intravascular volume in nephrotic syndrome in children. Intravenous infusion of HES 130/0.4 is more pronounced, compared with the infusion of 20% albumin, the effect on the strike volume and cardiac output are higher than albumin.

## ЭНДОСКОПИЧЕСКОЕ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ КАМНЕЙ МОЧЕВОГО ПУЗЫРЯ У ДЕТЕЙ

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**Актуальность:** До настоящего времени традиционные открытые оперативные методы лечения камней мочевого пузыря у детей применяются наиболее часто. Разработка и внедрение новых технологий в клиническую практику привели к интенсивному развитию эндоскопической коррекции камней мочевого пузыря.

**Цель:** Совершенствование метода трансуретральной контактной лазерной литотрипсии камней мочевого пузыря у детей.

**Материал и методы:** В отделе хирургии РСНПМЦ Педиатрии 35 больным в возрасте от 3 до 9 лет выполнена трансуретральная контактная гольмиево-лазерная литотрипсия камней мочевого пузыря. Всем больным проведено рутинные исследование: УЗИ мочевыводящих путей, обзорная урография. Специальным методом произведена уретроцистоскопия. Произведено ретроспективный анализ открытого и пункционного метода цистолитоэкстракции 21 больных.

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