



**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРОВООХРАНЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
УЗБЕКИСТАН**

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ОБЛАСТНОЙ СОВЕТ
СОЮЗА МОЛОДЁЖИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА**

**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
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ИННОВАЦИИ В МЕДИЦИНЕ

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МЕДИКОВ И МОЛОДЫХ УЧЕНЫХ
С МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ УЧАСТИЕМ

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DATA ANALYSIS OF FORENSIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE EDUCATION AMONG POPULATION OF THE ANDIZHAN AREA

Mamataliyev A.R., Mamataliyeva M.M., Alibekov O.O., Pulatov M.D
Andijan State Medical Institute

Relevance of the topic: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the world is estimated at 1 million, and that's about 7 million people trying to kill themselves. Currently, suicide occurs in 60-65% of a person's life. Hanging can be considered an important issue. In developed countries, 50 percent of suicides are associated with the age of 15-29 years.

Objective: To study the state of mechanical asphyxia in the Andijan region, to analyze the influence of its dependence on age, sex, place of residence, profession and other indicators, to study pathological changes in forensic histology.

Materials and methods: Archival materials (forensic records, photosensitivity, histological examination materials) 743 people aged 10 to 65 years who were enrolled in a forensic examination in the Andijan region for 2009-2013.

Results and discussion: During these years, men accounted for 62% of the population, 35% of mothers, 3% of boys and 1% of girls. Defect detection is usually more than 10 minutes - 30%, 50% in the first hour - 20% on the first day. More than 40-45% in the morning, 40-45% in the afternoon, 10-15% at night. The incidence was observed in April, August and October, on Saturdays and Mondays.

In 2009, 156 deaths were recorded, of which 113 were men and 43 women. Age indicators were higher than in the age group, and the highest incidence was observed in the age group of 16-25 years, when the age was from 16 to 25 years. In recent years, men and women have witnessed "less" mortality. Cases of slaughtering males in recent years have been less frequent, and in women this was not observed.

In 2010, 126 women were men, 84 of them men and 42 women. The incidence of young childbirth was higher in men than in the age group 16-25 years, and in women aged 26-35 years compared with 35% in the age group 16-25 years and 26-35 years. Elimination of older people was higher than in recent years.

In 2011, 157 people died, of which 95 men and 62 women. Compared to younger age, men are more likely to be malignant this year with the highest incidence among women aged 26-35 and 16-25, for a total of 16-25 and 26-35 years, respectively. Compared to the previous year, in older women, older men and older women are significantly higher in men.

In 2012, there were 150 ulcers, of which 90 were male and one female. Compared with the age of a young man, this year the highest incidence was observed in the age group of 16-35 years, and in women - 16-25 years when compared with the age group of 16-25 and 26-35, respectively. Elimination of older people has decreased.

In 2013, there were 154 floods, of which 55 were women. The age index for men is the highest in the menstrual age this year, 26-35 years old, and in women between the ages of 16 and 25, as a rule, 16-25 and 26-35 years old and 40% of young people. This year, the number of children under the age of 14, especially in rural areas, has increased dramatically (5%). The behavior of adults has decreased. The number of children under the age of 14 was recorded this year in the Andijan region. The children of adolescence were observed in the Andijan, Balykchy, Shakhrikhonsky, Pakhtaabadsky, Oltinkulsky, Markhamat and Isboscan districts, as well as women in Asaka, Balykchy and Isboskansky districts.

The average age of men increased in Asaka, Balikchi, Kurgantepa, Izboskan, and women in the areas of Asaka and Shakhrikhan. The largest elderly people are registered in Andijan, Andijan, Asaka and Andijan, Balykchy and Isboscan districts.

In 2011, the average number of male adolescents increased in Andijan, Andijan, Asaka, Balykchi, Djalakuduk, Izboskan, as well as in Andijan and Pakhtaabad regions. The older adult population was registered in Andijan, where women were not registered at this age.

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In 2012, the infant mortality rate in Andijan, Andijan, Balykchy and Andijan, Bulokbashi, Kurgantepa and Shakhrikhan districts increased. In the Andijan, Asaka, Shakhrikhonsky and Isboscan districts, older women were found in the Andizhan, Buzsky and Oltinkulsky districts.

In 2013, the average age of men was increased in the Andijan, Andijan, Balykchy, Oltinkul, Ulugnor, Markhamat, Isboscan and Khujabod regions, as well as in Asak and Shakhrikhan districts. Older men of older age were observed in Andijan and the Kurgantepa district, while women did not mark their age at this age. Flies suffocation are mainly found in the 3/4 position of the ridge at the top of the store. The soft tissues of these areas are characterized by inflammation, mucus, typhoid fever, hippocampus, and subcutaneous bony branches.

In the upper part of the anus (1/4 of cases) in the upper part of the body - autumn conjunctivitis, the skin and face and skin have a large number of mucous membranes and cyanosis. Symptoms Amusse were observed in 3-4% of cases.

Histological examination revealed infringement of the fistula, a tumor of the internal organs, edema, diapedesis, acute cardiovascular insufficiency, severe signs of chronic ischemic heart disease and dystrophic changes. Histological examination also showed somatic (chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis of

the liver portal, atherosclerosis of the pelvic portal, chronic ischemic heart disease and tuberculosis).

Conclusion: In these years, the proportion of men was 62% for men, 35% for women. In 2010, the percentage of children and adolescents under the age of 14 years is older than in recent years. In 2013, the number of children under the age of 14 increased (by 5%). They were registered in the Andijan region. The children of adolescence were also present in the Andijan, Balykchy, Shakhrikhonsky, Pakhtaabadsky, Oltinkulsky, Markhamat and Isboscan districts, as well as women in the Asaka, Balykchy and Isboscan districts.

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ВАКЦИН ПРОТИВ ГВ У ДЕТЕЙ С ОТКЛОНЕНИЯМИ В СОСТОЯНИИ ЗДОРОВЬЯ

Ражабов И.Б., Расулова З.Д., Даминова М.Н., Абдуллаева О.И.

Ташкентский Педиатрический Медицинский Институт, г.Ташкент, Узбекистан

Актуальность. Интенсивность иммунного ответа при вакцинации определяется иммуногенностью вводимого препарата и иммунологической реактивностью организма. Вместе с генетическими факторами состояние иммунной системы у вакцинированных определяет характер и силу иммунного ответа на эффективность вакцинации. Иммунный ответ на вакцинацию генетически детерминирован и зависит от многих факторов. В связи с этим возникает проблема иммунологической эффективности активной иммунизации у лиц, имеющих различные заболевания. Дети, остающиеся не привитыми, это дети с различными злокачественными опухолями, получающие длительные парентеральные манипуляции и массивные гемотрансфузии, что позволяет отнести их в группу повышенного риска инфицирования HBV. Как известно, иммунизирующим агентом вакцины против ВГВ является HBsAg и на сегодняшний день известно десять субтипов, которые имеют разное географическое распределение [1]. До настоящего времени нет научно-обоснованных данных о преимуществе эффективности применения вакцин, изготовленных на основе тех или иных генотипов HBV и субтипов HBsAg. Многие проблемы, связанные с напряженностью и длительностью иммунного ответа, остаются пока не решенными.

Целью нашего исследования явилась сравнительная оценка эффективности различных вакцин против ГВ у детей с отклонениями в состоянии здоровья.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для выполнения поставленных задач обследованы 43 детей с отклонениями в состоянии здоровья, от 6 месяцев до 3 лет. Иммунологическую активность иммунизации оценивали с помощью определения концентрации антител к HBsAg, уровень специфических антител у иммунизированных детей на различных этапах вакцинации определяли методом иммуноферментного анализа (ИФА). Протективным титром считали уровень Anti-HBs не ниже 10 МЕ/л.

Результаты и обсуждение. Обследуемые дети с отклонениями в состоянии здоровья, были разделены на группы в зависимости от кратности проведенной вакцинации. Из 43 детей с отклонениями в состоянии здоровья, 21 детей (I группа), вакцинированы рекомбинантной дрожжевой вакциной против гепатита В «Euvax», полный курс вакцинации получили 14 (66,67%)- вакцинация была проведена 3-кратно (0,5 мл) по схеме 0-1-6 месяцев, вакцину вводили в дельтовидную мышцу плеча, из них 4 (19,05%) – были вакцинированы 2-х кратно и 3 детей (14,29%) - однократно. «Euvax В» - рекомбинантная вакцина против гепатита В (производит Корея под контролем фирмы Авентис Пастер, Франция). 22 (II группа) детей получили вакцинацию 4-х кратно (0,5 мл), вакцинированные вакциной «EasyfiveTM». Полный курс вакцинации получили 12 (54,55%)- вакцинация была проведена 4-кратно по схеме 0-2-3-4 месяцев, вакцину вводили в верхнюю передне-боковую часть бедра, либо в дельтовидную мышцу плеча детям старшего возраста, из них 5 (22,73%) – были вакцинированы 3-х кратно, 3 (13,64%) – были вакцинированы 2-х кратно и 2 детей (9,09%)- однократно.

Через месяц после V3 вакцинированных «Euvax» из 14 (66,67%)детей, с отклонениями в состоянии здоровья прошедших полный курс вакцинации (3-х кратная