

sog'aymoqda. Homilador ayollarda koronavirus infeksiyasining tarqalishi 1-sonli Samarqand viloyati tug'ruqxonasida 30ta bemorda o'rganildi.

**Maqsad:** Koronavirus infeksiyasining homiladorlik va tug'ruqqa ta'sirini o'rganish.

**Tadqiqot materiallari va usullari.** Tadqiqot materiallari O'zbekiston Respublikasining koronavirus infeksiyasi bo'yicha rasmiy veb-saytlarning statistik ma'lumotlari va turli mutaxassislarining tadqiqot materiallaridan iborat bo'ldi. Retrospektiv ravishda o'rganilgan ma'lumotlar Samarqand viloyati 1-sonli tug'ruqxonasidan olindi.

**Natijalar.** Homilador ayollarda koronavirus infeksiyasi to'g'risidagi birinchi ma'lumotlar to'rtta holatda Uxan qo'shma kasalxonasida xitoylik olimlar tomonidan taqdim etilgan. Kasalxonaga yotqizish paytida ayollarda quyidagilar kuzatildi: isitma, yo'tal, mushaklarda og'riq, jismoniy toliqish, holsizlik, nafas olishda qiyinchilik. Barcha ayollarda C-reaktiv oqsil darajasi ko'tarilgan va limfotsitlar miqdori kamaygan ( $<1.1 \times 10^9$ /litr) edi. Anamnez bo'yicha ayollardan birida kasal inson bilan aloqa bo'lgan. Faqat bittasi ayol homilasining harakatlari kamroq bo'lganligi haqida xabar bergan. 75% bemorlarda Kesarcha kesish operatsiyasi orqali tug'ruq hal qilindi, 25% esa tabiiy tug'ish yo'llari orqali farzandli bo'ldi. Barcha bolalar o'z vaqtida tug'ilgan (37-39 hafta) va vazni 3000 grammdan yuqori edi. Onalar kasalligi sababli barcha bolalar sun'iy oziqlantirishga o'tkazildi. Tug'ilgandan keyin 1 va 5 daqiqalarda Apgar shkalasi bo'yicha yuqori ko'rsatkichlarga ega edilar (7-9 ball). Ikkita tug'ilgan chaqaloq butunlay sog'lom edi. Qolganlari esa kelib chiqishi noma'lum bo'lgan toshma bor edi, ammo u bir necha kun ichida davolab talab qilinmagan holda ketdi. Faqat bitta bolaga uch kun sun'iy nafas apparatida nafas berish ta'minlandi. Bolalardan koronavirusga test tug'ilgandan uch kun o'tgach olingan. Hammasi salbiy natijani ko'rsatgan. Ushbu ma'lumotlarning kombinatsiyasiga asoslanib, mualliflar homiladorlardan bolalarga COVID-19 yuqish ehtimoli juda past deb qaror qildilar: balki umuman bo'lmasligi mumkin. Bolalarda COVID-19 kamdan-kam hollarda og'irlashadi. Keyinchalik xitoylik mutaxassislar tomonidan koronavirusdan zarar ko'rgan 147 homilador ayol haqida hisobot tuzildi. Faqat 8% o'rta og'ir ahvolda kechgan edi va faqat 1% og'ir ahvolda edi. Ayollarning ko'pchiligida yengil simptomlar mavjud bo'lgan. Ayollarda kesarcha kesish operatsiyasi muvaffaqiyatli o'tardi, ayollar o'zini tez tiklashardi. Shuningdek, COVID-19 bilan kasallangan 9 ta ayolda amniotik suyuqlik, kindik qoni va ona sutiga tekshirildi. Tahlillarda koronavirus kuzatilmagan va yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlar ham sog'lomligini ko'rsatdi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligi bo'limining ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, koronavirus infeksiyasi tarqalishining oldini olish

uchun karantin e'lon qilingan kundan boshlab 3652 homilador ayollar karantinga olingan. Karantin nazorati ostida bo'lgan va tibbiy yordamga muhtoj bo'lgan 338 homilador ayolga shoshilinch tibbiy yordam ko'rsatildi. Shuni e'tiborga loyiqlik, bizning kuzatuvimizda bo'lgan koronavirus bilan kasallangan 30 nafar ayollardan 22 tasi to'liq sog'aydi. Qolgan 8 nafari asoratlangan holatda murojaat qilishgani uchun uzoq muddat davolanishdi va hozirda kuzatuv ostida.

Xulosa. Ma'lumotlarga asoslanib aytishimiz mumkinki, virusni onadan bolaga yuqishi kuzatilmaydi. Ko'pincha kasallik yengil va o'rta og'ir darajada kechadi. Asoratlari kasallikning og'ir shakli, nafas olish yetishmovchiligi bilan rivojlanadi. Shtatlar tomonidan ko'rilayotgan chora-tadbirlar profilaktika choralari samaradorligini ko'rsatadi.

### SOME FEATURES OF TREATMENT OF DIAPHRAGM HERNIAS WITH THE USE OF LAPAROSCOPIC ANTI-REFLUX METHODS

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**Introduction.** The implementation of the most atraumatic antireflux interventions for the correction of HHH is currently considered the most adequate approach in antireflux surgery. Despite the presence of certain disadvantages. According to a number of literary sources, the most common antireflux operations are various types of funduplications, performed both from the traditional and from the laparoscopic approaches.

**Aim:** to evaluate the effectiveness of using various methods of funduplications when performing laparoscopic antireflux corrections.

**Materials and methods.** During the period from 2010 to 2020, we performed 87 laparoscopic antireflux operations. The structure of surgical corrections is presented as follows: 43 (49%) patients underwent Nissen LF, in 44 (51%) bilateral Toupe LF. All patients in the preoperative period underwent compulsory examination, including: ultrasound examination of the OBP, FEGDS with biopsy of the esophageal mucosa, X-ray examination of the esophagus and stomach, daily pH monitoring. All operations were performed by one surgical team.

**Results.** The average time of surgical intervention currently does not exceed 40 minutes. There were several intraoperative complications: in the 1st case, there was damage to the spleen capsule, stopped by hemostatics and coagulation. In 23% of cases (21 operations), simultaneous surgical interventions were performed on the organs of the abdominal cavity and small pelvis about ZhKB, gynecological and urological diseases. In the early