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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

САМАРКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИИ:
НОВЫЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ДЛЯ ВНУТРЕННЕЙ МЕДИЦИНЫ

МАТЕРИАЛЫ

международной научно-практической конференции
(Самарканд, 22 апреля 2022 г.)

Под редакцией
Ж.А. РИЗАЕВА

ТОМ I

Самарканд-2022

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Инновационные технологии в здравоохранении: новые возможности для внутренней медицины: Материалы международной научно-практической конференции (г. Самарканд, 22 апрель 2022 г.) / отв. ред. РИЗАЕВ Ж.А. - Самарканд: СамГМУ, 2022. – 736 с.

В сборнике собраны материалы, которые содержат статьи и тезисы докладов, представленных на международной научно-практической конференции «Инновационные технологии в здравоохранении: новые возможности для внутренней медицины», проведенной в СамГМУ 22 апрель 2022 г. Значительная часть материалов отражает современные проблемы внутренней медицины, посвященные поиску эффективных методов диагностики, лечения и профилактики заболеваний внутренних органов.

Представленные материалы будут интересны специалистам всех направлений внутренней медицины и широкому кругу читателей, интересующихся вопросами возникновения и профилактики основных заболеваний терапевтического профиля.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

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РОЛЬ ВИТАМИНА Д ПРИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯХ ТОНКОГО КИШЕЧНИКА У ДЕТЕЙ В РЕГИОНЕ ПРИАРАЛЬЯ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Особое место среди заболеваний у детей занимают клинико-функциональные особенности у детей с заболеваниями тонкой кишки в Приаралье, которые в настоящее время диагностируются у 70% детей с заболеваниями тонкой кишки. В настоящее время ведутся серьезные дискуссии о распространенности, диагностике заболеваний тонкой кишки у детей, а также подходах к лечению и реабилитации детей. Осуществлены исследования по определению механизмов влияния дефицита витамина Д на клиническую манифестацию, течение и прогноз болезней кишечника у детей в регионе Приаралья, а также по разработке обоснованных методов корригирующей терапии. На основании полученных данных сделан вывод о том, что анализ результатов в динамике наблюдения позволит прогнозировать течение и исход заболевания, оценить эффективность проводимой терапии, а при необходимости своевременно скорректировать ее.

Ключевые слова: Регион Приаралья, заболевания тонкого кишечника, дети, витамин D.

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THE ROLE OF VITAMIN D IN BOWEL DISEASE IN CHILDREN IN THE ARAL SEA REGION

ANNOTATION

A special place among diseases in children is occupied by clinical and functional features in children with diseases of the small intestine in the Aral Sea region, which are currently diagnosed in 70% of children with diseases of the small intestine. Currently, there are serious discussions on the prevalence, diagnosis of small intestine diseases in children, as well as approaches to the treatment and rehabilitation of children.Studies have been carried out to determine the mechanisms of the effect of vitamin D deficiency on the clinical manifestation, course and prognosis of intestinal diseases in children in the Aral Sea region, as well as to develop substantiated methods of corrective therapy. Based on the data obtained, it was concluded that the analysis of the results in the dynamics of observation will make it possible to predict the course and outcome of the disease, evaluate the effectiveness of the therapy, and, if.

Key words: Aral sea region,bowel disease, children, vitamin D.

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OROL BO’YI MINTAQASIDA YASHOVChI BOLALARDA INGICHKA ICHAK KASALLIKLARIDA D VITAMINING AHAMIYATI

ANNOTATSIYA

Bolalar kasalliklari orasida Orolbo'yida bolalarning ingichka ichak kasalliklari bilan og'rigan bemorlarning klinik va funktsional xususiyatlari alohida o'rin tutadi, hozirgi vaqtda bolalarning 70 foizida

ingichka ichak kasalliklari tashxisi qo'yilgan. Ayni paytda bolalarda ingichka ichak kasalliklarining tarqalishi, diagnostikasi, shuningdek, bolalarni davolash va reabilitatsiyasiga yondashuvlar bo'yicha jiddiy muhokamalar olib borilmoqda. D vitamini yetishmovchiligining Orol bo'yi mintaqasida yashovchi bolalarda ichak kasalliklarining klinik ko'rinishiga, kechishi va prognoziga ta'sir mexanizmlarini aniqlash, shuningdek davolovchi terapiyaning asosli usullarini ishlab chiqish bo'yicha tadqiqotlar o'tkazildi. Olingan ma'lumotlarga asoslanib, kuzatuv dinamikasidagi natijalarni tahlil qilish kasallikning kechishi va natijasini taxmin qilish, terapiya samaradorligini baholash va agar kerak bo'lsa, uni o'z vaqtida tuzatish imkonini beradi degan xulosaga kelindi.

Kalit so'zlar: Orol bo'yi mintaqasi, ingichka ichak kasalliklari, bolalar, D vitamini.

Relevance: A special place among diseases in children is occupied by clinical and functional features in children with diseases of the small intestine in the Aral Sea region, which are currently diagnosed in 70% of children with diseases of the small intestine. [Baranova O.B. Nitric oxide in the mucous membrane of the small intestine in children with malabsorption syndrome //International Journal on Immunorehabilitation. 2010. T. 12. № 2. C. 219b-220] Currently, there are serious discussions on the prevalence, diagnosis of small intestine diseases in children, as well as approaches to the treatment and rehabilitation of children. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), bowel diseases are one of the pressing problems of pediatrics in the Central Asian region, of which the most severe and prognostically unfavorable disease is celiac disease (C), the prevalence of which in the general population is 1%. [Belousova O.Yu. Chronic diseases of the small intestine in children: pathogenetic aspects of diarrheal syndrome and principles of its correction // Perinatology and Pediatrics. 2010. № 2 (42). p. 55] Chronic enterocolitis (ChE) suffers from 12 to 34% of the world's population.

Allergic enterocolitis (AE) in European countries and North America occurs in 12% of children. According to Uzbek scientists, the frequency of occurrence of allergic enterocolitis ranges from 21.7 to 34.2% in various regions of the Republic. [Kamilova A.T., Alieva N.R. Efficiency of a personalized approach to supplementation with an aqueous solution of vitamin D in children with chronic intestinal diseases // Problems of children's dietology.2018. T. 16. № 3. C. 15-22]

According to world statistics, diseases of children, especially intestinal diseases in children living in the zone of increased insolation, are characterized by a severe clinical course, especially in young children, which reduces the quality of life and is a serious medical and social problem. All this indicates the need to revise the traditional approaches to patient management, aimed at increasing the efficiency and improving the prognosis of diseases. In this regard, it is important to determine the clinical manifestations of vitamin deficiency and deficiency; study of the effect of lack and deficiency of vitamins on the physical development of children and the activity of the digestive system; study of mineral metabolism and the function of the parathyroid gland in children with intestinal pathology.

Aim of the work: is to determine the mechanisms of the effect of vitamin D deficiency on the clinical manifestation, course and prognosis of intestinal diseases in children in the Aral Sea region.

Objectives of the study. to determine the features of the clinical manifestations of vitamin D deficiency and insufficiency, to assess their effect on the physical development of children and the state of the digestive-transport conveyor in intestinal diseases;

to study some parameters of phosphorus-calcium metabolism and the activity of the parathyroid gland in bowel diseases in children; to determine the relationship between the level of vitamin D and the content of proteins of the bcl-2, p53 family, interepithelial lymphocytes in the mucous membrane of the duodenal ulcer (duodenum) in children with celiac disease;

to determine a personalized approach to the treatment of diseases of the small intestine in children, taking into account the status of vitamin D; to evaluate the results of the effectiveness of the developed methods of treatment in various forms of the disease against the background of supplementation with vitamin D and traditional treatment;

Research materials and methods: there were 75 children with intestinal diseases, including 20 children with celiac disease, 30 children with chronic enterocolitis, 25 children with allergic enterocolitis. The control group consisted of20 practically healthy children.

Subject of study: venous blood serum, biopsy samples from the duodenal ulcer of the duodenum, feces.

Methods of study. General clinical, functional-instrumental, morphological, immunogenetic, immunological methods and statistical research methods.

Results of the study: for the first time, the relationship between vitamin D deficiency and an increase in the p53 protein tumor marker, a decrease in the bcl-2 protein, which has protective properties during regeneration in the small intestine mucosa in celiac disease, has been proved; vitamin D has been proven to be involved in the regulation of epithelial regeneration of the intestinal mucosa in children with bowel diseases, improving membrane digestion and absorption; clinical signs of vitamin D deficiency and insufficiency in intestinal diseases were determined, the severity of which depends on the form of the disease;

a method for the diagnosis of AE in children has been developed, which makes it possible to expand the list of potential allergens-triggers of the disease and to compose an individual treatment table for patients; informative and accessible biochemical markers of vitamin D deficiency and deficiency in intestinal diseases in children have been identified;

the need for a differentiated approach in supplementation of vitamin D among children with chronic intestinal diseases, depending on the deficiency and its insufficiency, was proved, and the duration of its use was also established. "The status of vitamin D and calcium-phosphorus metabolism in children with intestinal diseases" of the dissertation analyzes the features of clinical manifestations and the state of the digestive function depending on the deficiency and insufficiency of vitamin D. Vitamin D deficiency was detected in 40 (75%) patients with C, and every fourth patient (15/25%) had extremely low numbers (below 10 ng / ml). Insufficient vitamin D content was detected in 12 patients with C (20%). With ChE, vitamin D deficiency was detected 1.4 times less often 34 (56.7%) than with C. Insufficient vitamin D content was found in 26 (43.3%) patients, which is 2.2 times more frequent than in C. patients with CD.

Conclusion: The scientific significance of the results obtained lies in the fact that scientific results have been obtained on determining the mechanisms of the effect of vitamin D deficiency on the clinical manifestation, course and prognosis of intestinal diseases in children in the Aral Sea region, as well as on the development of substantiated methods of corrective therapy, which makes a significant contribution to improving scientific research in the field of pediatrics. For patients with intestinal diseases in the Aral Sea region, a high percentage of vitamin D deficiency is characteristic: with celiac disease - in 70% of children, with chronic enterocolitis - in 54% of children, in other cases - its insufficiency; with allergic enterocolitis, 20% of children have a deficiency, and 66.5% of children have vitamin D. A decrease in vitamin D in patients with celiac disease and chronic enterocolitis causes the development of such clinical signs as bone pain, deformation of the teeth, dry skin, weakness, and abnormal digestion. At the same time, these clinical signs are reliably more pronounced in vitamin D deficiency compared with its deficiency. Deficiency and lack of vitamin D negatively affects the physical development of children and the state of the intestinal digestive transport conveyor; there is a reliably significant difference between a decrease in vitamin D and body mass index, a decrease in an increase in glycemia during lactose tolerance and glucose tolerance tests. With a deficiency of vitamin D, there is a significant decrease in parathyroid hormone, alkaline phosphatase, indicators of total and ionized calcium, phosphorus in children with celiac disease and chronic enterocolitis compared with its deficiency. Correlation analysis revealed an inverse relationship between the values of vitamin D and indicators of alkaline phosphatase and parathyroid hormone. Immunohistochemical methods established a relationship between vitamin D deficiency and an increase in the p53 protein in the mucous membrane of the small intestine at the sites of atrophy of the epithelium of the small intestine mucosa in children with C and an increase in interepithelial lymphocytes, which is confirmation of the delay in the regeneration of enterocytes. Against the background of vitamin D deficiency in children with celiac disease, a decrease in the content of proteins of the bc1-2 family in the mucous membrane of the small intestine is characteristic, which indicates its protective value in case of enteral insufficiency.

Practical significance: The scientific significance of the results obtained lies in the fact that scientific results were obtained to determine the mechanisms of the effect of vitamin D deficiency on the clinical manifestation, course and prognosis of intestinal diseases in children in the zone of high insolation, as well

as on the development of substantiated methods of corrective therapy, which makes a significant contribution to the improvement of scientific research in the field of pediatrics. that the results obtained will make it possible to achieve effective results in the timely detection and correction of vitamin D deficiency and deficiency in children with C, ChE and AE, which will improve the quality of treatment, help reduce disability and improve the quality of life of this contingent of children.

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