



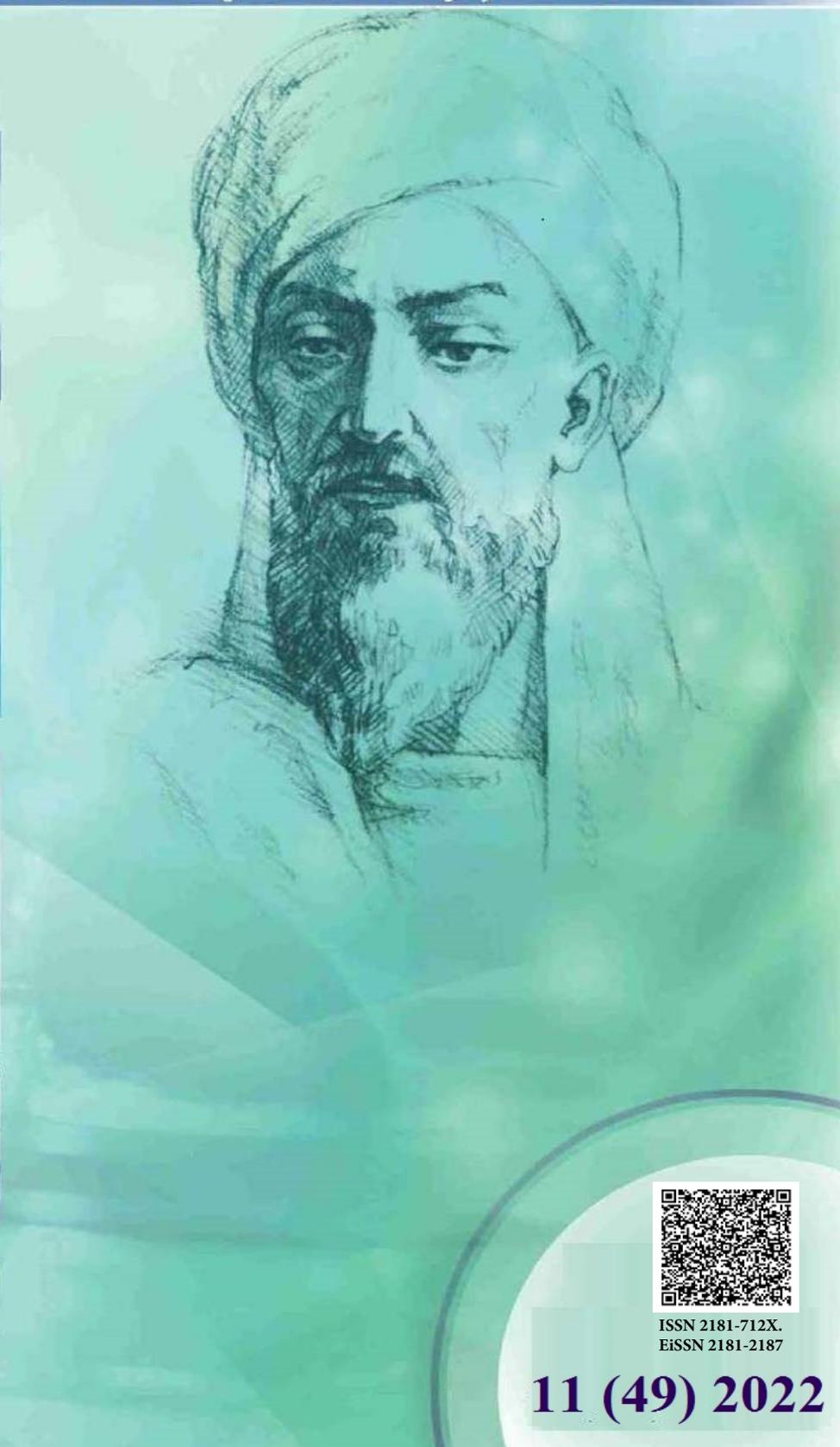
**New Day in Medicine**  
**Новый День в Медицине**

**NDM**



# TIBBIYOTDA YANGI KUN

Ilmiy referativ, marifiy-ma'naviy jurnal



**AVICENNA-MED.UZ**



ISSN 2181-712X.  
EiSSN 2181-2187

**11 (49) 2022**

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НОВЫЙ ДЕНЬ В МЕДИЦИНЕ  
NEW DAY IN MEDICINE**

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МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ  
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А.В. Вишневского является генеральным  
научно-практическим  
консультантом редакции

Журнал был включен в список журнальных  
изданий, рецензируемых Высшей  
Аттестационной Комиссией  
Республики Узбекистан  
(Протокол № 201/03 от 30.12.2013 г.)

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**11 (49)**

**2022**

*ноябрь*



Received: 09.10.2022  
Accepted: 20.10.2022  
Published: 10.11.2022

UDC 616-022.7

## COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF INTERFERON STATUS IN CHILDREN WITH HELICOBACTER ASSOCIATED ENTEROBIASIS

*Tosheva Dilnoza Rakhmatovna*

Bukhara State Medical Institute

✓ *Resume*

*The article presents the results of an investigation conducted to study the prevalence of Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infection in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in relation to the clinical and immunological features of the disease. Objective: to investigate an association between the gastric mucosal (GM) colonization with H. pylori and the clinical and immunological features of RA.*

*Key words: colonization, Helicobacter pylori, incidence, mucosal, invasions, rheumatoid arthritis, T-helpers.*

## СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ИНТЕРФЕРОНОВОГО СТАТУСА У ДЕТЕЙ С ХЕЛИКОБАКТЕР-АССОЦИИРОВАННЫМ ЭНТЕРОБИОЗОМ

*Тошева Дилноза Рахматовна*

Бухарский государственный медицинский институт

✓ *Резюме*

*В статье представлены результаты исследования, проведенного с целью изучения распространенности инфекции Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) у больных ревматоидным артритом (РА) в связи с клинико-иммунологическими особенностями заболевания. Цель: исследовать связь между колонизацией слизистой оболочки желудка (СЖ) H. pylori и клиническими и иммунологическими особенностями РА.*

*Ключевые слова: колонизация, Helicobacter pylori, заболеваемость, слизистые оболочки, инвазии, ревматоидный артрит, Т-хелперы.*

## BOLALARDA HELICOBACTER BILAN BOG'LIQ ENTEROBIOZLI INTERFERON HOLATINI QIYOSIY BAHOLASH

*Tosheva Dilnoza Rakhmatovna*

Bukhara State Medical Institute

✓ *Resume*

*The article presents the results of a study conducted to study the prevalence of Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infection in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) due to the clinical and immunological features of the disease. Objective: to investigate the relationship between colonization of the gastric mucosa (LV) of H. pylori and clinical and immunological features of RA.*

*Keywords: colonization, Helicobacter pylori, morbidity, mucous membranes, invasions, rheumatoid arthritis, T-helpers.*

## Relevance

Today, the main problem of helicobacteriology is deciphering the mechanisms that explain why the same biological species of *Helicobacter pylori* causes the development of antral chronic gastritis in some individuals, peptic ulcer in others, and complications in others

For clinical medicine, it is important to understand the patterns and features of the formation of each type of pathology, to identify unfavorable and favorable factors affecting its course, their priority, to analyze the availability and effectiveness of various methods for diagnosing, treating and preventing diseases. Most authors express an opinion about the leading significance of the degree of *Helicobacter pylori* contamination of the gastric mucosa, intraspecific diversity of *Helicobacter pylori* strains, genetic predisposition and the nature of the host's immune response, and the duration of the disease. According to the original concept of the relationship between the human body and *Helicobacter pylori* infection, the development of various forms of gastroduodenal pathology, including duodenal ulcer, depends not only and not so much on the colonization of the gastric mucosa and duodenum with cytotoxic (mutant) strains of *Helicobacter pylori*, express markers of virulence, but on the resistance of the macroorganism itself. It is believed that pathogenic strains of *Helicobacter pylori* are able to realize their intotoxigenic potential only against the background of secondary developed immunodeficiency states

Usually, *Helicobacter pylori* infection proceeds chronically, against the background of changes in reactivity, both in the local protective mechanisms of the mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract, and in systemic immunity. as well as provide valuable results for the prognosis of the disease 1102,148,651 Most researchers suggest that immune mechanisms are key in the formation of one or another variant of gastroduodenal pathology, predetermining the nature of tissue changes Changes in the humoral and cellular immunity can contribute to the transition of the disease and unfavorable and complicated variants of the course. However, points of view on this issue are contradictory

Due to the specific properties of *Helicobacter pylori*, the activation of immune mechanisms is not always adequate, in addition to limiting the growth of the pathogen, it can cause the death of its own cells by the mechanism of necrosis and apoptosis, which disrupts the course of the proliferative phase of inflammation and the processes of reparative regeneration of the mucous membrane. and requires special analysis. The effect of *Helicobacter pylori* on cell renewal in the stomach is still not well understood and is of great interest to researchers

In 5-10% of cases, recurrences of the ulcerative process are possible, which, as a rule, are the result of reinfection. In this regard, it is of interest to study the mechanisms and foci of persistence of the pathogen in the human body outside the gastric mucosa. The extreme variability of *Helicobacter pylori* and the ability to recombine between circulating strains underlie the growing resistance of microorganisms to antibiotics, which determines the need to organize epidemiological monitoring of *Helicobacter pylori* infection, analyze genotypic variants isolated in different regions of the world, search for new drugs and treatment regimens in order to increase effectiveness of conservative therapy of *Helicobacter pylori* associated diseases.

One of these ways to improve treatment outcomes is the use of immunomodulators in the treatment of erosive and ulcerative lesions of the gastroduodenal zone, which today is of fundamental importance due to the pronounced ability of *Helicobacter pylori* to escape from the control of specific immune mechanisms and to initiate immune-dependent forms of inflammation. Most studies in this area have been performed using systemic immunomodulators. The effects of topical immunocorrection at the level of tissues affected by *Helicobacter pylori* remain practically unexplored.

### Purpose of the study

The study of interferon status in *Helicobacter pylori* associated enterobiasis in children and the development of prognostic criteria for the severity of its course.

### Research objectives:

1. Determine the prevalence of enterobiasis in children in the Bukhara region.
2. Determination of the level of interferons IFN- $\alpha$ , IFN- $\gamma$ , anti-IFN- $\alpha$  in sick children with enterobiasis.
3. Determine the relationship between interferon indices and inflammation markers in children with enterobiasis.

4. Development of a diagnostic algorithm and criteria for the severity of the course of children with enterobiasis

**Object of study:**

120 patients with enterobiozyme will be examined; the immunobiochemical status of 30 children (3-7 years old), 30 children (8-11 years old) and 30 children (12-16 years old) of age will be studied. The control group consists of 30 healthy children.

**Research methods:**

The following research methods will be used:

- clinical methods (examination and examination of the studied contingent);
- clinical and instrumental methods (laboratory, biochemical methods (calcium, urea, CRP, fibrinogen, procalcitonin, glucose);
- clinical and immunological study of patients with enterobiasis. Immunological parallels (IFN-a, IFN- $\gamma$ , anti-IFN-a) will be explored.
- statistical methods (use of special computer programs for biomedical research).

**Introduction**

For the first time, the value of immunobiochemical parameters in enterobiasis in children will be determined;

An analysis of the correlation between immuno-biochemical parameters in enterobiasis will be carried out. A diagnostic algorithm and criteria for the severity of the course of enterobiasis will be developed, guidelines for a differentiated approach to the management of patients with enterobiasis will be developed.

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Entered 09.10.2022