

NOSPETSIFIK VAGINITLARNING YANGI DAVOLASH USULLARI

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✓ *Rezyume*

Nospesifik infeksiyalar reproduktiv yosh ayollar orasida keng tarqalgan. Nospesifik vaginit rivojlanishining asosiy sabablariga ko'ra: yuqumli kasalliklar, endokrin patologiyasi, tuxumdonlar funksiyasining pasayishi va mahalliy zarar yetkazuvchi omillarning ta'siri hisoblanadi. Keng spektrli antibiotiklar ro'yxati juda cheklanganligini hisobga olib, kurkumin yog'i + mis xelat o'z ichiga olgan yangi vaginal shamchalarni shakllantirish dolzarbligini isbotladi. Kurkumin yog'i va mis xelati yuqori terapevtik samaradorlikni, qinda kollagen va elastin hosil bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: qora kimyon yog'i, kurkumin yog'i, mis xelat, vaginal suppozitoriyalari, eksperimental vaginit.

НОВЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ НЕСПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИХ ВАГИНИТОВ

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✓ *Резюме*

Неспецифические инфекции возникают в широком возрастном диапазоне, поэтому в молодом возрасте основными причинами развития неспецифического вагинита, как правило, являются инфекционные заболевания, эндокринная патология, снижение функции яичников и воздействие местных повреждающих факторов. Учитывая тот факт, что перечень антибиотиков широкого спектра действия очень ограничен, актуальна разработка новых вагинальных лекарственных форм, в состав которых входит масло куркумы + хелат меди. Масло куркумы и хелат меди обладают высокой терапевтической эффективностью, хорошей переносимостью пациентами и образованием коллагена и эластина во влагалище.

Ключевые слова: масло куркумы, медь хелат, суппозитории вагинальные, экспериментальный вагинит.

NEW METHODS OF TREATMENT ON A MODEL OF CHEMICAL BACTERIAL NONSPECIFIC VAGINITIS

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✓ *Resume*

Not specific infections occur in a wide age range, so, at a young age, the main contributing causes of the development of nonspecific colpitis are, as a rule, infectious diseases, endocrine pathology, decreased ovarian function, and exposure to local damaging factors. Considering the fact that the list of broad-spectrum anticotics is very limited, the development of new vaginal dosage forms, which include turmeric oil + copper chelate, is relevant. Turmeric oil and copper chelate have high therapeutic efficacy, good tolerance in patients, and the formation of collagen and elastin in the vagina.

Key words: black cumin oil, turmeric oil, copper chelate, vaginal suppositories, experimental vaginitis.

Introduction

In the structure of gynecological pathology over the past decade, the proportion of non-specific infectious and inflammatory diseases of the lower genital tract has significantly increased. The etiological factor of the pathology increasingly became the conditionally pathogenic microflora of the vaginal biotope [1,2]. In recent years, more and more attention has been paid to finding optimal solutions to problems associated with the treatment of vaginitis. The relevance of this direction is determined by the tendency to generalization and chronicity of inflammatory processes, the development of serious pathophysiological and pathomorphological changes in affected tissues and organs, the involvement of the immune, nervous, endocrine, reproductive and other body systems in the pathological process [3, 4]. This allows you to reduce the pharmacological burden on the body, its advantages are simplicity and ease of use, the absence of absolute contraindications, as well as the

possibility of use in patients with extragenital pathology [5]. Nonspecific vaginitis is an infectious and inflammatory syndrome accompanied by a sharp decrease in the content or absence of lactic acid bacteria *Lactobacillus* spp and an excessively high concentration of opportunistic microorganisms, the appearance of pathological vaginal discharge [6]. Inflammatory processes of the genitals are a common pathology, the frequency of which does not tend to decrease. Infectious pathology of the reproductive system of women is one of the most important medical and social problems of our time [7, 8]. The local route of administration of drugs can reduce the pharmacological burden on a woman's body, its advantages are simplicity and ease of use, the absence of absolute contraindications (except for individual intolerance to the components of the drug), as well as the possibility of use in patients with extragenital pathology. Considering the fact that the list of broad-spectrum anticotics is very limited, the development of new vaginal dosage forms, which include turmeric oil + copper chelate, is relevant. Turmeric oil and copper

chelate have high therapeutic efficacy, good tolerance in patients, and the formation of collagen and elastin in the vagina [9].

Goal- study of the therapeutic effect of vaginal suppositories, which includes plant materials and copper, on a model of traumatic bacterial nonspecific vaginitis in rabbits.

Materials and methods

The technology of action of new vaginal suppositories was developed in the scientific laboratory of the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute. Therapeutic efficacy of turmeric oil was studied on a model of zymic bacterial vaginitis in rabbits (females) in comparison with the drug Timokhin (Erica Pharma Pvt. Ltd.) containing black cumin oil. Model pathology was reproduced in accordance with the methodological recommendations of the State Pharmacological Center of the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan [6]. For the experiment, 40 rabbits were used, weighing 2500-3000 g. Experimental studies were carried out in the TashFarMI scientific laboratory. In all 40 rabbits, nonspecific vaginitis was reproduced by introducing a swab with a 10% silver nitrate solution and its exposure for 5 minutes into the vagina of experimental animals; the remaining 5 rabbits made up the intact group. From the day after the simulation of the pathology, the animals are divided into 4 groups: group 1 (10 rabbits with nonspecific vaginitis treated with drug No. 1 (turmeric oil + copper chelate) for a candle per day for 7 days; group 2 (10 rabbits with nonspecific vaginitis, treated with drug No. 2 (thymochion) by suppository per day for 7 days; 3rd group (10 rabbits with nonspecific vaginitis, untreated). Conducted morphometric and morphological parameters of experimental animals, vaginal wash, blood of experimental animals. As well as the pH measurement of the vaginal wash, the presence of secretions, erythema, local hyperthermia, white blood cells and parabasal cells in smears. Vaginal biotopes using the Femoflor-16 test were performed at the Laboratory of Molecular Genetics "MCHJ GENO TEXNOLOGIYA" by light microscopy. The peripheral blood was taken from the tail vein of animals on the 10th day of the experiment, after which the animals were withdrawn from the experiment and samples of the vaginal mucosa were obtained. Tissue samples were fixed in a 10% formalin solution, dehydrated in alcohols of increasing strength, and embedded in celloidin-paraffin. The micro-preparations were examined under a Micros 400 microscope. Microphotography of the preparations was performed with a Nikon Col Pix 4500 digital camera. The photographs were processed on a Pentium 2.4 GHz computer using Nikon View 5. When studying the structural organization of the vagina in rabbits from the intact control group, its physiological norm was observed. In the vaginal tissue, all layers were well defined: the mucosa, muscle, and adventitia. In the mucous membrane, the epithelial cover of the normal structure, its own plate of the mucosa and the submucosal connective tissue layer were clearly visible. The submucosal layer was in the form of a loose fibrous tissue containing a small amount of leukocytes, fibroblasts, and small blood vessels of the venous type. Using the Femoflor-16 test, a study was made of scrapings of cervical canal cells and the posterolateral vaginal fornix. Dysbiosis of the cervix and

vagina was detected with inflammatory diseases of the cervix in 27% of cases. The structure of dysbiosis was mainly represented by obligate anaerobic pathogens: *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Atopobium vaginae*, *Eubacterium* spp. in association with other opportunistic bacteria, the most clinically significant of the microorganisms that inhabit the genital tract. *Mycoplasmas* and yeast-like fungi of the genus *Candida* were found predominantly with anaerobes. Aerobic and mixed dysbiosis were found in 7% of cases only in-group 3 with inflammatory diseases. After treatment with the reference preparation "thymoquinone", the condition of the vaginal mucosa and cervix of the animals also improved significantly compared to animals of the control pathology group. However, signs of an infectious-inflammatory process persisted in 30% of rabbits. Although in some females the thickness of the epithelial layer increased in some places and manifestations of acanthosis, acantholysis, and vacuole dystrophy were determined in it, nevertheless, the ability to accumulate glycogen in these cells was preserved. After the treatment "turmeric oil with copper chelate", the state of the own plate of the mucous and submucosal layer was closer to normal, and in some places some signs of an inflammatory reaction remained. In 10% of females, single manifestations of inflammation persisted after treatment. Thus, the administration to animals with experimental traumatic bacterial-nonspecific vaginitis of a new vaginal suppository "turmeric oil with copper chelate" leads to the complete elimination of the phenomena of a systemic inflammatory response and is effective in stopping. Thus, vaginal suppositories turmeric oil with copper chelate and thymoquinone have anti-inflammatory and reparative effects on the mucous membrane of the vagina and cervix in a model of experimental vaginitis, cervicitis caused by a chemical agent, which is confirmed by indicators of the vaginal condition, symptomatic and hematological parameters. The Femoflor-16 test is an affordable, fast, effective, modern method that allows you to start adequate antibiotic therapy early and control its conduct.

Conclusions

Vaginal suppositories "turmeric oil with copper chelate" under the conditions of experimental vaginitis caused by silver nitrate, showed anti-inflammatory and reparative effects. Compared with reference preparations, turmeric oil suppositories had a significant advantage compared to Timoquinone suppositories. New vaginal suppositories "turmeric oil with copper chelate" and thymoquinone can be recommended for study as a drug for the treatment of non-specific vaginitis and cervicitis.

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