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Yashil ish o'rinlari orqali ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash

Islomov Shuhrat Marufjonovich – Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti
“Real iqtisod” kafedrası dotsenti.

Annotatsiya: Ekologik barqarorlik va yashil ish o'rinlarini yaratish iqtisodiy rivojlanish va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha global nutqda tobora muhim mavzularga aylanib bormoqda. Ushbu maqola ekologik barqarorlik tashabbuslari va yashil ish o'rinlarining paydo bo'lishi o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlikni o'rganadi. U iqtisodiy o'sish va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish uchun ekologik barqaror amaliyotlarga sarmoya kiritishning potentsial afzalliklarini o'rganadi.

Muhokama innovatsiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, uglerod chiqindilarini kamaytirish va ijtimoiy tenglikni ta'minlashda yashil ish o'rinlarining rolini ta'kidlaydi. Keys tadqiqotlari va empirik dalillarni har tomonlama tahlil qilish orqali ushbu maqola yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish bilan bog'liq imkoniyatlar va muammolarni yoritib beradi. Xulosa yanada farovon va barqaror kelajak uchun ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash va yashil ish o'rinlarini yaratish bo'yicha hukumatlar, biznes va fuqarolik jamiyatining birgalikdagi sa'y-harakatlari zarurligiga urg'u beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ekologik barqarorlik, yashil ish o'rinlari, iqtisodiy rivojlanish, innovatsiyalar, uglerod chiqindilari, ijtimoiy tenglik.

Аннотация: Экологическая устойчивость и создание зеленых рабочих мест становятся все более важными темами в глобальном дискурсе по экономическому развитию и защите окружающей среды. В этой статье исследуется взаимосвязь между инициативами в области экологической устойчивости и появлением «зеленых» рабочих мест.

В нем рассматриваются потенциальные выгоды от инвестирования в экологически устойчивые методы как для экономического роста, так и для сохранения окружающей среды. Дискуссия подчеркивает роль «зеленых» рабочих мест в стимулировании инноваций, сокращении выбросов углекислого газа и содействии социальной справедливости. Благодаря всестороннему анализу тематических исследований и эмпирических данных эта статья проливает свет на возможности и проблемы, связанные с переходом

к «зеленой» экономике. В заключении подчеркивается необходимость согласованных усилий правительств, бизнеса и гражданского общества для содействия экологической устойчивости и создания «зеленых» рабочих мест для более процветающего и устойчивого будущего.

Ключевые слова: Экологическая устойчивость, зеленые рабочие места, экономическое развитие, инновации, выбросы углекислого газа, социальная справедливость.

Abstract: Environmental sustainability and the creation of green jobs have become increasingly important topics in the global discourse on economic development and environmental protection. This article explores the interconnectedness between environmental sustainability initiatives and the emergence of green jobs. It examines the potential benefits of investing in environmentally sustainable practices for both economic growth and environmental conservation.

The discussion highlights the role of green jobs in fostering innovation, reducing carbon emissions, and promoting social equity. Through a comprehensive analysis of case studies and empirical evidence, this article sheds light on the opportunities and challenges associated with transitioning to a green economy. The conclusion emphasizes the need for concerted efforts from governments, businesses, and civil society to promote environmental sustainability and create green jobs for a more prosperous and resilient future.

Keywords: Environmental sustainability, green jobs, economic development, innovation, carbon emissions, social equity.

So'nggi yillarda iqlim o'zgarishi, ifloslanish va resurslarning kamayishi kabi ekologik muammolarni hal qilishning dolzarbligi tobora ortib bormoqda. Jamiyatlar barqaror bo'lmagan rivojlanish amaliyotlarining oqibatlari bilan kurashar ekan, ekologik jihatdan barqarorroq iqtisodiyotga o'tish zarurati tobora ortib bormoqda. Ushbu o'tishning markazida yashil ish o'rinlari tushunchasi - uglerod chiqindilarini kamaytirish, tabiiy resurslarni tejash va toza texnologiyalarni ilgari surish orqali ekologik barqarorlikka hissa qo'shadigan bandlik imkoniyatlari.

Ekologik barqarorlikning ahamiyati:

Atrof-muhit barqarorligi deganda kelajak avlodlarning o'z ehtiyojlarini qondirish qobiliyatiga putur etkazmasdan, hozirgi ehtiyojlarni qondirish uchun tabiiy resurslardan mas'uliyatli foydalanish tushuniladi. Atrof-muhit barqarorligiga erishish ishlab chiqarish va iste'molning chiziqli "ol-yarat-yo`q qil" modelidan resurs samaradorligi, chiqindilarni kamaytirish va qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalariga ustuvor ahamiyat beradigan aylanma iqtisodiyotga o'tishni talab qiladi. Barqaror amaliyotlarni qo'llash orqali jamiyatlar iqlim o'zgarishining salbiy oqibatlarini yumshata oladi, biologik xilma-xillikni himoya qiladi va ekotizimlarning uzoq muddatli salomatligi va farovonligini ta'minlaydi. Yashil ish o'rinlari qayta tiklanadigan energiya, energiya samaradorligi, chiqindilarni boshqarish, barqaror qishloq xo'jaligi va yashil qurilish kabi turli sohalardagi kasblarning keng doirasini o'z ichiga oladi.

Bu ish o'rinlari nafaqat atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishga hissa qo'shadi, balki iqtisodiy o'sish, innovatsiyalar va ijtimoiy inklyuziya uchun imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Xalqaro mehnat tashkiloti (XMT) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, yashil sektorlarga investitsiyalar global miqyosda millionlab yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish, shu bilan birga issiqxona gazlari chiqindilarini kamaytirish va energiya xavfsizligini oshirish imkoniyatiga ega.

Yashil ish joylariga sarmoya kiritish iqtisodiyot va atrof-muhit uchun ko'p foyda keltirishi mumkin. Yashil sanoat investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, innovatsiyalarni rag'batlantirish va barqaror mahsulot va xizmatlar uchun yangi bozorlarni yaratish orqali iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantiradi. Bundan tashqari, yashil ish o'rinlari iqtisodiy tebranishlarga nisbatan ko'proq chidamli bo'lib, an'anaviy bandlik sektorlariga qaraganda yuqori ish haqi va yaxshi ish sharoitlarini taklif qiladi.

Atrof-muhit nuqtai nazaridan, yashil ish o'rinlari kam uglerodli va resurslarni tejaydigan iqtisodlarga o'tishga hissa qo'shadi va shu bilan atrof-muhit degradatsiyasini kamaytiradi va iqlim o'zgarishi ta'siriga chidamliligini oshiradi. Potensial imtiyozlarga qaramay, yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish texnologik to'siqlar, tartibga solish cheklovlari va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy nomutanosibliklarni o'z ichiga olgan muhim muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi.

Bundan tashqari, o'tish dastlabki xarajatlarni talab qilishi va iste'mol va turmush tarzini tanlashda o'zgarishlarni talab qilishi mumkin. Biroq, bu qiyinchiliklar innovatsiyalar, yangi ish o`rinlari yaratish va barqaror rivojlanish imkoniyatlaridan ustun turadi. Atrof-muhit barqarorligi va iqtisodiy o'sish o'rtasidagi sinergiyadan foydalanib, siyosatchilar, biznes va fuqarolik jamiyati to'siqlarni engib o'tishlari va yashil ish o'rinlarining to'liq imkoniyatlarini ochishlari mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ekologik barqarorlik va yashil ish o'rinlarini yaratish barqaror rivojlanish kun tartibining ajralmas tarkibiy qismidir. Ekologik barqaror amaliyotlarga sarmoya kiritish va yashil sanoatning o'sishini rag'batlantirish orqali jamiyatlar iqtisodiy farovonlik, ijtimoiy tenglik va atrof-muhitni boshqarishga erishishlari mumkin.

Biroq, bu qarashni amalga oshirish jamiyatning barcha sohalarida muvofiqlashtirilgan harakat va hamkorlikni talab qiladi. Hukumatlar qo'llab-quvvatlovchi siyosat va qoidalarni amalga oshirishlari kerak, korxonalar barqarorlikni asosiy qadriyat sifatida qabul qilishlari kerak va shaxslar barqaror turmush tarzi va iste'mol odatlarini qabul qilishlari kerak. Bir maqsad sari birgalikda harakat qilsak, biz kelajak avlodlar uchun yanada mustahkam va farovon kelajak qura olamiz.

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Gig iqtisodiyotidagi mehnat bozori

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqotda Gig iqtisodiyoti tizimi uning hozirgi zamon texnologiyalari bilan hamnafas holda mehnat bozorida tutgan o'rnini va uning sabilzatsiyasiga tasiri haqida malumotlar beriladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Gig iqtisodiyoti, frilanserlar, kraudsorsing, microwork, raqamli iqtisodiyot, raqamli platformalar

Аннотация: В данном исследовании представлена информация о роли системы гиг-экономики на рынке труда и ее влиянии на сабилзацию в соответствии с современными технологиями.

Ключевые слова: гиг-экономика, фрилансеры, краудсорсинг, микроработа, цифровая экономика, цифровые платформы.

Abstract: This study provides information on the role of the gig economy system in the labor market and its impact on sabilization in accordance with modern technologies.

Keywords: gig economy, freelancers, crowdsourcing, microwork, digital economy, digital platforms.

Gig iqtisodiyoti - bu iqtisodiy tizim bo'lib, uning yordamida odamlarning ishchi kuchi (gig ishchilari sifatida tanilgan) mustaqil va qo'shimcha ish bilan shug'ullanadi. Gig iqtisodiyoti korporativ shaxslar, ishchilar va iste'molchilardan iborat. Ichki daromad xizmati gig iqtisodini "odamlar talab bo'yicha ish, xizmatlar yoki tovarlarni taqdim etish orqali daromad oladigan faoliyat" deb ta'riflaydi, bu faoliyat ko'pincha mobil ilova yoki veb-sayt kabi raqamli platformalar orqali osonlashtiriladi va daromadlar bu erda bo'lishi mumkin. "naqd pul, mulk, tovarlar yoki virtual valyuta" shakli.

Fair Work Ombudsman ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, raqamli platformalar yoki bozorlar alohida xizmat ko'rsatuvchi provayderlarni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri mijozlar bilan bog'laydi. BBC ushbu atama uchun quyidagi ta'rifni taqdim etdi: "doimiy ishlardan farqli

o'laroq, qisqa muddatli shartnomalar yoki mustaqil ishlarning keng tarqalganligi bilan tavsiflangan mehnat bozori".

"Gig" atamasi musiqachilar va komediyachilar kabi ijrochilar tomonidan individual chiqishlar uchun jargon atamasidan kelib chiqqan. Gig iqtisodiyoti ishchilariga muntazam ish haqi to'lash o'rniga, vaqtinchalik ish faoliyati uchun to'laydi. Korporativ shaxslar vaqtinchalik ish topshiriqlari bo'yicha qisqa muddatli majburiyatlar uchun ishchilar xizmatlaridan foydalanadilar. Ular ko'pincha tijorat mahsulotining muqobil shakli bilan bozor joyini buzadilar.

Korporativ korxonalar ko'pincha boshqa turdagi xizmat yoki mahsulotni taqdim etishlari mumkin, chunki gig biznes modeli ularga kasallik ta'tillari va tibbiy sug'urta imtiyozlari, shuningdek, ofis maydoni, jihozlar va o'qitish kabi xarajatlarni yuklamaydi. Ba'zan bu ularga boshqa yo'l bilan sotib ololmaydigan tajribani yollash imkonini beradi. Ishchilarga "frilanserlar, mustaqil pudratchilar, loyiha asosidagi ishchilar va vaqtinchalik yoki yarim kunlik yollanma ishchilar" kiradi. Ular ko'pincha rejalashtirishni nazorat qilish va ish va hayot muvozanati nuqtai nazaridan ko'proq moslashuvchanlikka ega. Iste'molchilar yaxshiroq tanlov va qulaylikdan bahramand bo'lishadi.

Frilansing va mustaqil shartnoma bo'yicha ishlovchilar: Frilanserlik loyihasi yoki topshiriq asosida o'z ko'nikmalari va tajribalarini taklif qiladigan shaxslarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ko'pincha frilanserlar yoki mustaqil pudratchilar deb ataladigan bu ishchilar grafik dizayn, yozish, dasturlash yoki konsalting kabi xizmatlarni taqdim etishlari mumkin. Frilanserlar o'z loyihalari va mijozlarini tanlashda avtonomiya va moslashuvchanlikka ega, ammo doimiy ish oqimini ta'minlashda daromad o'zgaruvchanligi va qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishi mumkin.

Kraudsorsing va Mikrowork: Kraudsorsing platformalari vazifalarni olomon deb nomlanuvchi, kichik, diskret vazifalarni masofadan turib bajaradigan katta ishchilar guruhiga tarqatadi. Ko'pincha mikroworklar deb ataladigan bu vazifalarga ma'lumotlar izohi, tasvirni teglash, transkripsiya va kontentni moderatsiya qilish kiradi. Kroudsorsing korxonalarga turli xil ishchi kuchining kollektiv aql-idrokidan

foydalanish imkonini beradi, ammo ishchilar kam maosh, vazifalarning monotonligi va ish xavfsizligining yo'qligi kabi muammolarga duch kelishlari mumkin.

Raqamli platformalarning yuksalishi gig iqtisodiyotining o'sishida muhim rol o'ynadi. Ushbu platformalar ta'minotni (ishchilarni) talab (vazifalar yoki xizmatlar) bilan ishqalanishsiz moslashtirgan vositachi sifatida ishlaydi. Raqamli mehnat bozorlariga misollar: Upwork, Fiverr, TaskRabbit va Mechanical Turk. Texnologiyadan foydalangan holda, ushbu platformalar samarali tranzaksiyalarni osonlashtiradi, masofaviy hamkorlikni ta'minlaydi va global iste'dodlar puliga kirishni kengaytiradi. Raqamli mehnat bozorlari bir nechta umumiy xususiyatlarga ega, jumladan, foydalanish imkoniyati, kengaytirilishi va algoritmik moslashuv. Ishchilar osongina profil yaratishlari va mijozlarning keng doirasiga o'z xizmatlarini taklif qilishlari mumkin, mijozlar esa o'zlarining maxsus ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun turli xil iste'dodlar pulidan foydalanishlari mumkin. Algoritmalar ishchilarni malaka, mavjudlik va obro' kabi omillarga asoslangan vazifalar bilan moslashtirishda, mos ish imkoniyatlarini topish jarayonini soddalashtirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi.

Gig iqtisodiyotida ishchilarni tasniflash munozarali masala bo'lib qolmoqda, gig ishchilari xodimlar yoki mustaqil pudratchilar sifatida tasniflanishi kerakligi haqidagi bahslar ularning huquq va himoyalardan foydalanishiga ta'sir qiladi. Ushbu tasnif dilemmasi barqarorlik va imtiyozlarga muhtoj bo'lgan ishchilar uchun moslashuvchanlikni muvozanatlash muammolarini ta'kidlaydi. Bundan tashqari, kontsert ishi ko'pincha tartibsiz daromadlar, imtiyozlardan foydalanishning cheklanganligi va ish sifati va ishchilarning farovonligi bilan bog'liq tashvishlarni ta'kidlab, ish bilan ta'minlanmaganlik bilan tavsiflangan xavfli ish tartibini talab qiladi. Daromadlardagi nomutanosiblik va daromadlarning o'zgaruvchanligi ish haqi tengsizligini yanada kuchaytirib, kengroq ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tafovutlarga yordam beradi. Bundan tashqari, kontsert ishchilari tegishli himoya va qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimlarining etishmasligi sharoitida sog'liq va xavfsizlik xavfiga, shu jumladan jismoniy shikastlanishlar va psixo-ijtimoiy stresslarga duch kelishadi. Ushbu ko'p qirrali muammolarni hal qilish adolatli mehnat amaliyotini ta'minlash, ish sifatini

oshirish va konsert ishchilarining huquqlari va farovonligini himoya qilishga qaratilgan keng qamrovli siyosat aralashuvini talab qiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda Gig iqtisodiyoti raqamli platformalar tomonidan ta'minlangan turli online va masofaviy ish turlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, gig iqtisodiyoti ishchilarni vazifalar yoki xizmatlar bilan moslashuvchan va samarali tarzda bog'laydigan raqamli platformalar tomonidan osonlashtirilgan ishning tuzilishidagi dinamik o'zgarishlarni anglatadi. Bu hodisa frilanserlar va mustaqil pudratchilardan tortib kraudsorsing va mikro ishlargacha bo'lgan har xil turdagi ishlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Raqamli platformalar misli ko'rilmagan imkoniyatlar va iste'dodlar hovuziga kirish imkonini bergan bo'lsa-da, ular mehnat tasnifi, ish sifati va ishchilar farovonligi haqida jiddiy savollar tug'diradi. Mehnat amaliyoti va himoyasini ta'minlagan holda barqarorlik va moslashuvchanlikni muvozanatlashtiradigan siyosat aralashuvi zarurligini ta'kidlaydi.

Daromadlarning o'zgaruvchanligi, imtiyozlardan foydalanishning cheklanganligi va ish o'rinlari xavfsizligi kabi muammolar ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy nomutanosibliklarni bartaraf etish va ishchilar huquqlarini ta'minlash muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Bundan tashqari, empirik tahlil transport xizmatlaridan tortib mustaqil faoliyatgacha bo'lgan konsert ishining haqiqiy oqibatlarini tushunishda va dalillarga asoslangan siyosat qarorlarini xabardor qilishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi.

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Texnologik rivojlanishlarning mehnat bozori dinamikasiga ta'siri.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola texnologik taraqqiyotning mehnat bozori dinamikasiga ko'p qirrali ta'sirini o'rganadi. So'nggi o'n yilliklarda jadal texnologik taraqqiyot, ayniqsa avtomatlashtirish, sun'iy intellekt va raqamlashtirish, ishning tabiati va mehnat bozorlari tuzilishini sezilarli darajada o'zgartirdi. Texnologik innovatsiyalar unumdorlik va samaradorlikni oshirish kabi ko'plab afzalliklarni keltirgan bo'lsa-da, u ish o'rinlarini yo'qotish, malakalarning mos kelmasligi va daromadlar tengsizligi haqida xavotirlarni ham keltirib chiqardi. Mavjud adabiyotlarni va empirik dalillarni har tomonlama ko'rib chiqish orqali ushbu maqola ushbu hodisaning turli jihatlarini, jumladan, bandlik shakllaridagi o'zgarishlarni, malaka talablarining o'zgarishini va salbiy ta'sirlarni yumshatishda siyosat choralarining rolini o'rganadi. Bundan tashqari, maqola kelajakdagi potentsial tendentsiyalar va ularning siyosatchilar, biznes va ishchilar uchun oqibatlarini haqida tushuncha beradi.

KALIT SO'ZLAR: mehnat bozori dinamikasi, avtomatlashtirish, sun'iy intellekt, raqamlashtirish, bandlik modellari, malaka talablari, siyosat choralari.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье рассматривается многогранное влияние технологических достижений на динамику рынка труда. В последние десятилетия быстрый технологический прогресс, особенно в области автоматизации, искусственного интеллекта и цифровизации, существенно изменил характер труда и структуру рынков труда. Хотя технологические инновации принесли многочисленные преимущества, такие как повышение производительности и эффективности, они также вызвали беспокойство по поводу сокращения рабочих мест, несоответствия навыков и неравенства доходов. Посредством всестороннего обзора существующей литературы и эмпирических данных в этой статье исследуются различные аспекты этого явления, включая изменения в моделях занятости, изменения в требованиях к квалификации и роль политических мер в смягчении неблагоприятных последствий. Кроме того, в документе предлагается понимание

потенциальных будущих тенденций и их последствий для политиков, бизнеса и работников.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: динамика рынка труда, автоматизация, искусственный интеллект, цифровизация, модели занятости, требования к квалификации, политические меры.

ABSTRACT: This article examines the multifaceted impact of technological advancements on labor market dynamics. In recent decades, rapid technological progress, particularly in automation, artificial intelligence, and digitalization, has significantly transformed the nature of work and the structure of labor markets. While technological innovations have brought about numerous benefits, such as increased productivity and efficiency, they have also raised concerns about job displacement, skill mismatches, and income inequality. Through a comprehensive review of existing literature and empirical evidence, this article explores the various dimensions of this phenomenon, including changes in employment patterns, shifts in skill demands, and the role of policy interventions in mitigating adverse effects. Additionally, the paper offers insights into potential future trends and implications for policymakers, businesses, and workers.

KEYWORDS: labor market dynamics, automation, artificial intelligence, digitalization, employment patterns, skill demands, policy interventions.

Texnik taraqqiyot uzoq vaqtdan beri iqtisodiy taraqqiyot va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarning harakatlantiruvchi kuchi bo'lib kelgan. Sanoat inqilobidan raqamli asrga qadar texnologik innovatsiyalar sanoatni o'zgartirdi, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini o'zgartirdi va ishning mohiyatini qayta belgiladi. Biroq, so'nggi yillarda texnologik o'zgarishlarning sur'ati va ko'lami mehnat bozori uchun chuqur oqibatlariga olib keladigan darajada tezlashdi. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi texnologik yutuqlar va mehnat bozori dinamikasi o'rtasidagi murakkab bog'liqlikni o'rganish, ular taqdim etayotgan imkoniyatlar va muammolarga e'tibor qaratishdir.

Mehnat bozorlariga ta'sirini o'rganishdan oldin, so'nggi o'n yilliklardagi texnologik yutuqlarning tabiati va darajasini tushunish muhimdir. Avtomatlashtirish, sun'iy intellekt (AI), mashinalarni o'rganish va raqamlashtirishning yuksalishi ishlab

chiqarish va qishloq xo'jaligidan moliya va sog'liqni saqlashgacha bo'lgan sohalarda inqilob qildi. Ushbu texnologiyalar odamlar tomonidan an'anaviy tarzda bajariladigan vazifalarni avtomatlashtirish imkonini berdi, natijada ishlab chiqarish va xizmatlar ko'rsatishda samaradorlik, aniqlik va masshtablilikni oshirdi. Texnologik taraqqiyotning eng muhim oqibatlaridan biri bandlik shakllarining o'zgarishidir. Avtomatlashtirish va raqamlashtirish axborot texnologiyalari (IT), ma'lumotlar tahlili va raqamli marketing kabi rivojlanayotgan tarmoqlarda yangi bandlik imkoniyatlarini yaratgan bo'lsa-da, ular ishlab chiqarish, ish yuritish va odatiy vazifalardagi an'anaviy ishlarni ham siqib chiqardi. Bu qutblangan mehnat bozoriga olib keldi, yuqori malakali, yuqori maoshli ishlar va past malakali, kam maoshli ishlar o'rtasidagi tafovut o'sib bormoqda.

Ish tartibini o'zgartirishdan tashqari, texnologik taraqqiyot ishchi kuchining malaka talablarini ham o'zgartirdi. Muntazam vazifalar avtomatlashtirilganligi sababli, dasturlash, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va muammolarni hal qilish kabi ilg'or texnik ko'nikmalarga ega ishchilarga talab ortib bormoqda. Shu bilan birga, muloqot, ijodkorlik va moslashuvchanlik kabi yumshoq ko'nikmalar tobora murakkab va dinamik ish muhitida tobora qimmatli bo'lib bormoqda. Biroq, ish beruvchilar tomonidan talab qilinadigan ko'nikmalar va ishchi kuchi ega bo'lgan ko'nikmalar o'rtasidagi nomuvofiqlik, ayrim guruhlar o'rtasida ishsizlik va to'liq ishsizlikka olib kelishi haqida tashvish kuchaymoqda. Texnologik taraqqiyotning mehnat bozori dinamikasiga chuqur ta'sirini hisobga olgan holda, siyosatchilardan ular bilan bog'liq imkoniyatlar va muammolarni hal qilish uchun samarali strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish talab etiladi. Bunga ishchilarni raqamli iqtisodiyot uchun zarur bo'lgan ko'nikmalar bilan ta'minlash uchun ta'lim va o'quv dasturlariga sarmoya kiritish, ishdan bo'shatish natijasida jabrlangan ishchilarni qo'llab-quvvatlash siyosatini amalga oshirish hamda rivojlanayotgan tarmoqlarda yangi ish o'rinlari yaratishni rag'batlantirish uchun innovatsiyalar va tadbirkorlikni rag'batlantirish kiradi. Bundan tashqari, siyosatchilar inklyuziv o'sishni rag'batlantirish va jamiyatdagi tengsizlikni kamaytirish uchun texnologik yutuqlardan foydalanishni ta'minlashi kerak. Kelajakka nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, texnologik taraqqiyot kelgusi yillarda

mehnat bozori dinamikasini shakllantirishda davom etishi aniq . Sun'iy intellekt, robototexnika va boshqa buzuvchi texnologiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi barcha sohalarda avtomatlashtirish va raqamlashtirish sur'atlarini tezlashtirishi mumkin, bu esa bandlik shakllari va malaka talablariga yanada ta'sir qiladi. Biroq, texnologik taraqqiyot deterministik emasligini va turli omillar, jumladan, tartibga soluvchi bazalar, ijtimoiy qadriyatlar va iqtisodiy rag'batlantirishlar ta'sirida bo'lishi mumkinligini tan olish muhimdir. Ushbu dinamikani tushunish va ular bilan bog'liq muammolarni faol hal qilish orqali jamiyatlar hamma uchun yanada inklyuziv va farovon kelajak yaratish uchun texnologiya imkoniyatlaridan foydalanishlari mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, mehnat bozori dinamikasiga chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatdi, bandlik tuzilmasini o'zgartiradi, malaka talablarini o'zgartiradi va ishning kelajagi haqida savollarni keltirib chiqaradi. Ushbu o'zgarishlar innovatsiyalar va iqtisodiy o'sish uchun muhim imkoniyatlarni taqdim etsa-da, ular ish joyini almashtirish, malakalarning mos kelmasligi va daromadlar tengsizligi nuqtai nazaridan ham muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Siyosatni ishlab chiqishda faol va inklyuziv yondashuvni qo'llash orqali jamiyatlar texnologik o'zgarishlarning murakkabliklariga dosh bera oladi va jamiyatning barcha a'zolari o'rtasida imtiyozlar adolatli taqsimlanishini ta'minlaydi.

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HISTORICAL SCIENCE

Священная книга

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Аннотация. В этой статье на основании зороастрийской религии «олицетворены главные идеи формирования и развития нравственного и духовного мировоззрения человечества. Основная цель – это обеспечения свободной и процветающей жизни, также обращено внимания на то, что всегда добро побеждает зло. Отец про цветения- труд, а земля- его мать. Труд, затраченный в землю — это средство превращает человека в могущественную силу, а в результате полученные богатство это материальное благо.

Ключевые слова: добро, любовь, земля, мать, отец, человеческое благо, труд, сельское хозяйство, хорошая жизнь, заостризм.

Abstract: Languages relations with the elimination of certain phenomena go out of use or change their meaning of words, calling them outdated words.

The original Russian vocabulary includes those words, which appeared not directly in the Russian language in very long periods of time. words 1. common Slavonic, 2. eastern Slavonic 3. proper Russian. Native Russian languages, variability of languages, a large layer in the original Russian vocabulary. A large number of such words are adaptations not only of the Russian language, but of all or many Slavic languages

Key words: goodness, love, earth, mother, father, human good, labor, agriculture, good life, sharpness.

Annotatsiya. Zardushtiylik diniga asoslangan ushbu maqolada “insoniyatning axloqiy-ma’naviy dunyoqarashining shakllanishi va rivojlanishining asosiy g`oyalari o`z ifodasini topgan. Asosiy maqsad – erkin va farovon hayotni ta’minlash bo`lib, ezgulik hamisha yovuzlik ustidan g`alaba qozonishiga ham e’tibor qaratiladi. Gullarning otasi mehnat, yer esa onasi. Yerga sarflangan mehnat insonni qudratli kuchga aylantirish vositasi bo`lib, hosil bo`lgan boylik moddiy manfaatdir.

Tayanch so`zlar: ezigulik, muhabbat, yer, ona, ota, inson yaxshiligi, mehnat, dehqonchilik, yaxshi hayot, o`tkirlik.

Из-за памятных времён эти слова имеют своё огромное влияние, но хочу напомнить никогда не забудем одну правду Мы страна с великой историей, великой страны, нами созданная великая нация, её великая культура, мы ни боимся трудностей, наш народ очень трудолюбивый, мы народ бесстрашный, справедливый, знает свою определённую, нашей великой нации» мы не устаём повторять эти слова снова и снова.

Авеста — священная книга зороастрийской религии. Появилась книга, ране, чем Библия и Коран. Сыграла важную роль в мире человечества в становлении и духовного-культурного развития. Поэтому это самый древний и ценный письменный источник, в котором воплотились экономические представления жителей нашей страны около трех тысяч лет назад. Основная цель зороастрийской религии – создание счастливой, благополучной и свободной жизни. самое главное, что она будет достигнута путем ожесточенной и бескомпромиссной борьбы. Борьба добра и зла, победа добра над злом. Это основное содержание Авесты. Это бог добра Ахирормаза, бог зла Ахиромон и его последователи, люди противоестественной силе, вере и религии, и их проявление в борьбе. Решающей силой в этой борьбе является человек, человек, который является победителем, имеющий достаточно средств к существованию для труда и роста, как человеческий фактор в Авесте не развит. они говорят, что у них нет силы ни тянуть плуг, ни рожать детей Было высказано предположение, что целью человека в производстве материальных благ является воспроизводство его рабочей силы для следующего поколения. В Авесте прославляется человек, который трудится и его труд во благо, и он считается святым человеком. Человек, который поддерживает свою семью своим тяжелым трудом, хорошо заботится о своей земле и хорошо заботится о своем скоте, считается невинным. он добивается счастливой жизни. Во времена создания Авесты ремесла были несколько развиты, но основу хозяйства составляли

скотоводство и земледелие. В Авесте земля - обитель всех живых существ. Поэтому в то же время эта земля является источником обеспечения счастливой жизни человека и делает его счастливым. На языке Авесто для того, чтобы человек был счастлив, прежде всего нужно осчастливить землю. Стать владельцем дома считалось Божиим даром — это благословение. Дом, где счастливо живут дети, стадо коз, стадо верблюдов, широкие пастбища для ухода, пшеница, посажены гибискусы и фруктовые деревья, крестьяне обрабатывающие земли себя считали - счастливыми людьми. земля, которая кормит человека и земля, которая увековечивает его жизнь.

Исходя из всего мы это всё пропускаем через себя и нам становятся ясно, что наша цивилизация прошла через такой фильтр жизни. Традиции и религии прошли через вековые испытания и дошедшие до наших дней. Имеют очень интересные доводы для наших сегодняшних слушателей.

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MEDICAL SCIENCE

The main diagnostic methods used in orthopedic treatment with dental implants in patients with osteoporosis

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Resume. According to the World Health Organization, one of the most important health problems is osteoporosis, which ranks fourth in importance after cardiovascular and oncological diseases, diabetes mellitus (WHO; 1998). It has been established that a violation of the structure and function of the bone of the alveolar processes in osteoporosis has an extremely negative effect on the periodontal condition, as a result of which, in combination with other adverse factors, contributes to accelerated tooth loss. Subsequently, rapidly progressive atrophy of the alveolar processes of the jaws significantly complicates orthopedic treatment with the use of intraosseous dental implants. The understanding of the pathogenesis of osteoporosis and the use of modern diagnostic methods can significantly improve the effectiveness of treatment of dental patients with concomitant disorders of bone metabolism. [9]

An objective morphological assessment of the state of bone tissue can be obtained using trepanobiopsy of the iliac crest. Osteoporosis is characterized by a decrease in the volumetric density of the spongy substance, rarefaction and thinning of the trabeculae, porosity and thinning of the cortical layer. However, this method is mainly used for the differential diagnosis of osteoporosis. [10,6]

Traditional X-ray examination is not a means of early diagnosis of OP, since on radiographs, a decrease in bone density can be determined with a decrease of at least 25-30%. The sensitivity of the X-ray method is low and depends on the patient's body weight, the quality of the image and the doctor's experience, i.e. visual detection and assessment of the severity of osteoporosis are to a certain extent subjective. [2,4] Nevertheless, this study remains indispensable from a clinical point of view, since it often has to be used for differential diagnostic

An alternative to X-ray diagnostic methods of OP is quantitative ultrasound examination, which allows to evaluate the mechanical properties of bone - its strength and elasticity. In most devices, the ultrasound velocity in bone tissue (in m/s) is determined, reflecting its density. In some devices, wave attenuation (in dB/MHz) is also measured, reflecting the condition of bone trabeculae - their number, spatial orientation, and the presence of micro-injuries. The speed of ultrasound and its absorption correlate with each other with a coefficient of 0.7 [1]. The obvious advantage of ultrasound diagnostics is the use of non-ionizing radiation and the low cost of the study. [3,8]

For the diagnosis of osteoporosis, various biochemical parameters are widely used to determine the variant of osteoporosis (primary, secondary), its various types, to establish the mechanisms of occurrence, as well as those metabolic shifts that occur. [5,7]

Conclusion

The conducted literature review allows us to conclude that the choice of the research method and the evaluation of its results should be based on knowledge of the structure of bone tissue, its physiology, the features of the pathogenesis of a particular variant of osteoporosis and the possibilities of the methods and techniques used. Thus, the use of modern diagnostic methods for patients suffering from osteoporosis will significantly improve the effectiveness of treatment of dental patients with concomitant disorders of bone metabolism.

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Changes in serum lipid indicators during the development of ovarian polycystosis syndrome

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Annotation. Obesity is one of the tpks inducing factors in women. It is known that there is a positive correlation between obesity and insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia. In particular, insulin and IGF 17-al'fa can induce hydroxylase and LG receptor epression. Perhaps, it is through this pathogenetic mechanism that hyperinsulinemia can cause the development of TPKS in many cases. After all, pathological conditions such as hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance increase the LG sensitivity of theocytes and disrupt its repression by re-negative binding . For this reason, as a result of increased LG secretion in tpks pathogenesis, and as a result of tecocyte hyperplasia and LG indusiratory hypeandrogenemia, the capture of follicles in antral state (non-ovulation) causes specific cystic structures to originate after a certain period of time

Purpose of the study : changes in serum lipid indicators in the development of ovarian polycystosis syndrome

Materials and methods in order to achieve our goal, 304 patient women who live permanently in the Bukhara region, have obesity and diagnosis of polycystosis were examined.

For this reason, in order to more deeply determine the pathogenetic acuity of obesity, one of the tpks inactivating factors, and in order to identify new molecular markers of practical importance in the prognosis of tpks in the case of obesity, patients in the main group are guided by the TMI indicator in them it was divided into two gurukhs. That is, tpks li patients with obesity were 50 (the main group - 55.6%), and tpks patients with obesity were 40 (comparative guru – 44.4%). First of all, the marker of pathophysiological changes characteristic of obesity was examined for biochemical changes (3.1.- look at the table).

As presented in Table 3.1, when the comparative group observed a decrease in total cholesterol levels in blood serum compared to the results of the control

group, a decrease in the amount of ZPLP-XS by 1.17 ($p < 0.05$) times was observed, the amount of ZYULP-XS increased by a statistically convincing 1.27 ($p < 0.05$) times. This caused the atherogenicity coefficient to decrease by 1.44 ($p < 0.05$) times. 1.33 ($p < 0.05$) 1.34 ($p < 0.05$) 1.34 ($p < 0.05$). While zplp-XS has been increased by 1.73 ($p < 0.01$) and 2.02 ($p < 0.001$) times, ZYULP-XS has been shown to decrease by 1.93 ($p < 0.001$) and 2.45 ($p < 0.001$) times. 3.31 ($p < 0.001$) 4.78 ($p < 0.001$). Interestingly, in all observed results, the rates of patients with tpks with obesity and non-obesity conditions are opposite, which also confirms the reliability of patient guruhinization on the clinical side, and it was found that patients with obesity have a high risk of developing atherosclerosis.

Conclusion

In the course of the investigation, it became known that in the case of lipid metabolism markers, obesity was found to have a statistically reliable decrease in total XS, ZPLP and ar indicators, compared to the indicators of non-fat and conditionally healthy examiners, and ZYULP. As such, according to the results of in-depth biochemical tests, statistical reliable balance of LG/FSG, total and free testosterone levels, E2/T ratio, SHBG, DGEA, TTG, T4, prolactin and cortisol indicators compared to the results of the control group, when compared with patient groups, patients who do not have obesity have a reliable balance of LG/FSG ratio, estradiol, prolactin, ACTG and cortisol indicators, on the other hand, patients who have obesity, insulin, AMG, general and free testosterone, It was found that the E2 / T ratio was statistically reliably reduced. When diagnostic efficacy was independently tested in patient groups on SHBG balandigi and so on LG/FSG, E2/T, insulin, and AKTG, its quality was 0.91, 0.96, 1.0, and 0.96 in obese patients, respectively, and 0.94, 0.94, 0.88, and 1.0 in non-obese patients, respectively.

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Advancements in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Eye Injuries

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Abstract:

According to the World Health Organization's Programme for the Prevention of Blindness, about 55 million people worldwide suffer from various eye injuries every year [2, 5]. The incidence rate of eye injuries is 114,5 per 100,000 population. One-year global financial loss in production because of visual impairment is estimated around the 411 billion dollars [3, 6, 7]. The cornea is the least protected eye shell from the external environment, it is often damaged, the structure of the cornea is damaged, the reparative regeneration problem occurs, and it leads to a decrease in visual acuity. Corneal foreign bodies are the second most common type of eye injury, accounting for approximately 30,8% of eye injuries [1, 4]. Taking into account the above, the problem of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of eye injuries is still relevant.

Keywords: emergency ophthalmological care, injuries of the organ of vision, non-perforated corneal injuries, foreign body of the eye, shavings.

Introduction:

If we observe the last 5-year dynamics of eye injuries in the Republic of Uzbekistan, we can see that the proportion of non-perforating corneal injuries with a foreign body in the cornea remains significantly high. High rates indicate that prevention of non-penetrating injuries of the eyeball is an urgent problem. During 5 years, 39642 patients applied, 21032 of them were with corneal damage and foreign body, which was 53,05% [6].

Including in the Republican Clinical Ophthalmological Hospital of 9015 patients who received inpatient treatment, 595 (6,6 %) were treated for non-perforating corneal injuries. The mean age of the patients was 35,29±4, reflecting the medical, social and economic importance of the problem of eye injury. According to the detailed analysis of the composition of injuries that did not

penetrate the cornea, it was found that eye injuries prevail in working age. The most injured patients were aged between 19 and 30, making up 44,87%. Traditional and specialized ophthalmological examination methods were performed in all patients. 37,65% of patients with non-perforating corneal injuries had a foreign body in the eyelid, cornea and conjunctiva (**Table 1**). Primary emergency medical care was provided to the patients and corneal foreign body removal was performed.

Depending on the structure of the foreign body, the presence of sharp edges and teeth, as well as the speed of contact, it remains in the front part of the eyeball, the metal particles sink into the tissues of the eye at different depths. In 379 of the patients, the injury was caused by a flying iron swarf while using an angle grinder.

Table 1.

Analysis of the presence of a foreign body in the cornea

Non-perforating corneal injury	n	%
Alien body	371	62,35
With a foreign body	224	37,65
Total	595	100

In the examination of patients, a modern examination method used previous anterior segment optical coherence tomography (AS-OCT). AS-OCT showed a shadow of the location of the foreign body corresponding to the layers of the cornea: epithelial and subepithelial (up to Bowman's layer); Surface stromal (up to 40% of the stroma); Deep stromal (more than 40% of the stroma, but not included in the Descemet layer); Corneal piercing.

The analysis showed that 497 (83,53%) of 595 patients admitted to inpatient treatment had traumatic keratitis, 50 (8,4%) had post-traumatic corneal ulcer.

Necessary ophthalmological care was provided to the patients, such as washing of the anterior chamber, primary surgical treatment of the wound. In addition to conventional treatment methods, 20 patients were treated with magnetotherapy using the "Oftalmag" magnetotherapy device. This equipment is

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 based on treatment using a pulsed magnetic field of low frequency and weak intensity.

Table 2.

Analysis of visual acuity of patients

Visual acuity	When it comes		When he left	
	n	%	n	%
0 (zero)	9	1,51	9	1,51
1/∞ pr.incerta	10	1,68	3	0,5
1/∞ pr. certa	3	0,5	4	0,67
up to 0,01	23	3,86	14	2,35
0,02 to 0,05	22	3,7	14	2,35
0,06 to 0,09	29	4,87	9	1,51
0,1 to 0,2	94	15,8	28	4,71
0,3 to 0,5	110	18,49	55	9,24
0,6 to 0,9	239	40,17	229	38,49
1,0 and above	56	9,41	230	38,66
Total	595	100	595	100

In the following table, the analysis of visual acuity indicators of 595 patients at the arrival and departure of the hospital is as follows: 96 patients had a visual acuity of 0 to 0,09 on arrival, 81 patients had a visual acuity of 0,1 on arrival, 499 patients had a visual acuity of more than 0,1 on arrival, and 542 patients had a visual acuity on departure (**Table 2**).

Conclusion:

Observance of technical safety rules, use of personal and general protective equipment, quick access to a doctor in the event of an injury, and obtaining

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specialized assistance are one of the important ways of preserving vision in case of injury.

Anterior optical coherence tomography is a non-invasive auxiliary method in the diagnosis of eye organ injuries, as well as the detection of foreign bodies that are difficult to recognize with the help of an invisible or slit lamp.

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Features of background pathology in patients with inflammatory diseases of the face and neck

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According to the literature, more than 50% of surgical complications of odontogenic infection are associated with the presence of background pathology: diseases of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems, diabetes mellitus, kidney and digestive system diseases. The presence of one or more background diseases in a patient causes aggravation of the course of the inflammatory process with multiple pathophysiological changes, which, in turn, determines dysfunctions in the functioning of interconnected life support systems, homeostasis and immunity. Consequently, the development of a syndrome of mutual burdening is inevitable. Despite the use of modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of surgical infection, there remains a steady trend towards an increase in severe complications of acute odontogenic infection (common phlegmon, sepsis, mediastinitis, secondary intracranial complications).

The quantitative increase in patients with inflammatory processes of the face and neck, including those developing against the background of severe somatic pathology, is in direct proportion to the increasing use of corticosteroid and immunosuppressive drugs, the unsystematic use of antimicrobial drugs, the dynamics of demographic indicators, the emergence of more aggressive and resistant to antibiotic use of microorganisms, errors and errors in outpatient and inpatient treatment of localized forms of odontogenic purulent processes.

The background is a disease that is not etiologically related to the main one, but was included in the general pathogenesis with the underlying disease, was one of the reasons for its development, subsequently aggravated the course and contributed to the development of fatal complications that led to death.

Not all diseases diagnosed in a patient with odontogenic phlegmon or abscess can be attributed to background. It is obvious that a part of the pathology that is not included in the general pathogenesis and does not affect the development of severe

complications is a concomitant pathology. Thus, the main criterion for determining a nosological unit in the background category is the presence of a proven significant effect of this pathology on the pathogenesis of the development of the underlying disease, that is, the inflammatory process of the maxillofacial region. In the available literature, no information was found on the diagnosis of background pathology in patients with purulent processes in the maxillofacial region.

Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn: sepsis associated with purulent inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region develops mainly in the presence of background pathology (68.4%). In the group of patients with systemic inflammatory response syndrome and local form of purulent infection, patients without background pathology predominate (64.8% and 83.9%, respectively).

In general, it is necessary to note the multiple organ systemic influence of background pathology, which complicates diagnostic and therapeutic measures. Initially, when a patient is admitted to a hospital or at the prehospital stage, the organ systems that threaten the development of failure and require urgent intensive care measures should be distinguished.

Learn of molecular genetic criteria for the occurrence of gum recession

(literature review)

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The results of modern studies of the human genome and the identification of genes whose polymorphism predisposes to the most common MDs make it possible to determine with a high degree of probability a person's predisposition to a particular disease. Of greatest practical importance is the analysis of polymorphisms of candidate genes, affecting the function of encoded proteins and contributing to the development of the pathological process under the influence of external factors. Compilation of a gene network for each MD based on knowledge of its etiology and pathogenesis, identification of central genes and modifier genes in it, study of intergenic and gene-environmental interactions, the development on this basis of a set of preventive and therapeutic measures for each patient constitutes the strategic basis of a new, rapidly developing direction - predictive medicine [1].

Goal of the work. Analysis of the problem of biochemical preparation of the root during gum grafting.

Materials and methods. The study was carried out through content analysis of literary data with elements of structural analysis.

Research results and discussion. Etiopathogenetic basis of diseases periodontal disease, including gum recession, constitute functional weakened allelic variants of certain genes. This genetic effect can be realized against the background of unfavorable factors external environment. In children of primary school age (6–11 years), localized gum recession in the area of the anterior group of teeth with root exposure up to 3–5 mm is very often observed. The main causes Gum recession in children was previously considered to be trauma to the gingival margin during improper brushing of teeth and bad habits (biting nails and pens). But this is not entirely true; these reasons can only aggravate the process, they are superimposed on the true causes of gum recession, which are anatomical and physiological features (small vestibule of the mouth, massive muco-epithelial cords and frenulums,

dentofacial anomalies, thin gum biotype), bruxism (muscle hypertonicity) and iatrogenic factors (chemical burn) [6]. Thus, the manifestation and progression of signs of gum recession depends on many factors, including the individual characteristics of the subject, social, behavioral, systemic, and genetic factors. In the presence of gum recession, patients are concerned about impaired aesthetics, increased sensitivity, cervical defects and inflammation. A large number of extra- and intracellular proteins are involved in the regulation of inflammation. It is known that the genes encoding the structure of these proteins are polymorphic in various regions, which affects the functional activity of the encoded proteins and the level of their production inflammatory cells processes. The study of polymorphism of protein genes involved in the regulation of inflammation processes will identify genetic risk factors for the development of gum recession. In recent years, the interest of researchers has been aimed at analyzing the role of genes that regulate inflammation, primarily the genes of cytokines - interleukins (IL) with anti- and pro-inflammatory activity, and genes of matrix metalloproteinases [7,8]. Cytokines are a group of non-enzymatic hormone-like proteins and peptides involved in the induction of inflammation and immune response. They represent a group of polypeptide mediators of intercellular interaction; they participate in the regulation of various physiological functions and processes of tissue regeneration when their integrity is violated [9]. IL-1 β is a secretory cytokine that acts locally and at the systemic level. When tissue is damaged, IL-1 β causes activation of all cell types, participating in the formation of a local inflammatory reaction (fibroblasts, macrophages and blood leukocytes). IL-1 β has stimulating effect on connective tissue metabolism by stimulating fibroblast proliferation. Cytokine genes have a high degree of polymorphism. Since cytokines are mediators of inflammation, the study of genes that control their activity is a promising task in studying the mechanisms of development, the course of many diseases, and identifying predisposition to them. It is known that the 511C/T polymorphism of the IL-1 β gene (rs16944) plays an important role in the functioning of immune system and may be one of the main genetically due to the causes of pronounced dysregulation of

inflammation, it has a significant impact on the general features of the course of the inflammatory response in periodontal tissues in patients [10].

CONCLUSION. The problem of studying molecular genetic criteria leading to gum recession in children as a multifactorial pathology is a very urgent task. In this regard, the study of gene polymorphism would make it possible to clarify the predisposition to gum recession, establish a connection between genetic factors and the causes of its occurrence, and also, in the future, develop individual programs for diagnosis, prevention and improvement of methods for complex treatment of this disease.

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Анализ врожденных пороков сердца у детей по данным ОДММЦ

Андижанской области Республики Узбекистан

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Врожденные пороки сердца (ВПС), занимая лидирующие позиции в структуре врожденных аномалий, являются одной из важных медико-социальных проблем в педиатрии. По частоте встречаемости они занимают третье место после врожденных пороков опорно-двигательного аппарата и центральной нервной системы. За последнее десятилетие во всем мире отмечается увеличение распространенности ВПС. Данная ситуация характерна и для Узбекистана.

Целью наших исследований явилось изучение возрастной, нозологической структуры ВПС у детей.

Материал и методы исследования. Проанализированы архивные истории болезни детей с ВПС, получивших лечение в Областном детском многопрофильном медицинском центре (ОДММЦ) Андижанской области в 2023 году.

Результаты исследования. В 2023 году в ОДММЦ Андижанской области получили лечение 941 детей с ВПС. Дети до года составили 13,2% (124 детей), до 5 лет – 42,1% (397 детей), 15-14 лет – 49,6% (467 детей и подростков) и 15-17 лет – 8,3% (77 подростков). 48,1% детей составили девочки, 51,9 % - мальчики. В возрастном аспекте до 5 лет преобладали девочки, составляя 52,1%. Начиная с 5-летнего возраста процент девочек с 5 до 15 лет составил 45,2%, а с 15 до 18 лет – 45,5%.

Анализ нозологической структуры у пролеченных детей показал, что половина случаев (50,9%) составили пациенты с дефектом межжелудочковой перегородки (ДМЖП). Вторую позицию заняли 147 детей с комбинированными пороками сердца (15,6%), 81 ребенок (8,6%) лечился по

поводу тетрады Фалло. Дефект межпредсердной перегородки (ДМПП) в структуре составил 6,9%, стеноз легочной артерии – 4,7%, врожденный порок митрального клапана – 1,3%. У 40 детей (4,3%) были малые аномалии развития сердца (МАРС). В возрастном аспекте необходимо отметить, что у детей до года преобладали также ДМЖП (50,8%), комбинированные пороки (29,0%) и ДМПП (6,5%), в равной степени были дети с открытым овальным протоком (5,65%) и тетрадой Фалло (5,65%). У детей до 5 лет наряду с ДМЖП (53,4%), преобладали комбинированные пороки (19,9%) и тетрада Фалло (6,6%). У 2 детей старше года была диагностирована аномалия Эбштейна (0,7%).

Среди поступивших на лечение 114 (12,1%) детей были прооперированы, большая часть детей получали консервативное лечение, а также после операции через некоторое время на реабилитацию.

Анализ хирургического лечения врожденных пороков сердца у детей

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Благодаря больших достижений в детской кардиологии и детской кардиохирургии, наблюдается существенное снижение показателей смертности детей с врожденными пороками сердца (ВПС). Повышается выживаемость оперированных детей. Так, более 90% младенцев с ВПС доживают до зрелого возраста. Как известно, успех лечения ВПС зависит от характера порока, гемодинамических нарушений, сроков оперативной коррекции и наличия осложнений в послеоперационном периоде.

Целью наших исследований явилось изучение структуры ВПС у детей, которые получили хирургическое лечение.

Материал и методы исследования. Проанализированы архивные истории болезни детей с ВПС, оперированных в Областном детском многопрофильном медицинском центре (ОДММЦ) Андижанской области в 2023 году.

Результаты исследования. В 2023 году в отделении детской кардиохирургии ОДММЦ Андижанской области оперативное лечение получили 114 детей с ВПС. Дети до года составили 5,3% (6 детей), до 5 лет – 60,5% (69 детей), с 5 до 15 лет - 36,0% (41 детей), с 15 до 18 лет – 3,5% (4 детей). Преобладали операции по радикальной коррекции дефекта межжелудочковой перегородки (ДМЖП), которые составили 52,6% (60 детей). 27 (23,7%) детей были прооперированы по поводу дефекта межпредсердной перегородки (ДМПП), 22 (19,3%) ребенка – с открытым артериальным протоком (ОАП), 2 (1,8%) детей – с тетрадой Фалло и 3 (2,6%) детей – с комбинированным пороком. В возрастном аспекте структура прооперированных детей в зависимости от вида порока имела свои особенности. Так, у детей до года у 5 детей был ОАП, у 1 ребенка – комбинированный порок – ОАП с ДМЖП. Дети в возрасте с 1 года до 5 лет в 60,3% (38 детей) случаев были прооперированы по поводу ДМЖП,

в равной степени по 12 детей – по поводу ОАП (19,0%) и ДМПП (19,0%), 1 (1,6%) ребенок был с комбинированным пороком (ДМЖП, ДМПП и стеноз легочной артерии). У прооперированных детей в возрасте с 5 до 15 лет ДМЖП составили 58,5% (24 детей), ДМПП – 26,8% (11 детей), ОАП – 7,3% (3 детей), Тетрада Фалло – 4,9% (2 детей); 1 (2,4%) ребенку была проведена радикальная операция комбинированного порока (ОАП и коарктация аорты). У подростков в возрасте 15-17 лет были проведены 3 операции по коррекции ДМПП (75,0%) и 1 операция по коррекции ДМЖП (25,0%). Все оперированные дети были выписаны домой в удовлетворительном состоянии.

В настоящее время ведется мониторинг и оценка состояния здоровья прооперированных детей, которые свидетельствуют о необходимости последующей реабилитации и психологической поддержки детям и их семьям.

Догоспитальные факторы, влияющие на течение острых одонтогенных остеомиелитов, осложненных флегмонами

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В клинике гнойной челюстно-лицевой хирургии одной из наиболее острых проблем являются острые одонтогенные остеомиелиты, осложненные флегмонами, возникающие вследствие распространения патогенного начала с очага хронической инфекции так называемого «причинного» зуба. Актуальность данной проблемы связана с тяжестью самого гнойного процесса, быстротой его распространения на соседние клетчаточные пространства, высоким риском генерализации инфекции и нередким летальным исходом (1). При этом результаты эпидемиологических исследований, свидетельствуют о том, что пациенты с флегмонами челюстно-лицевой области занимают более 50 % коечного фонда, а их летальность составляет 6–8 % (2). Несмотря на совершенствование методов диагностики и лечения, количество таких пациентов имеет тенденцию к росту, увеличивается и доля тяжелых форм заболеваний и их осложнений (3,4).

Следовательно, рассматриваемая проблема имеет не только медицинскую, но и социально-экономическую значимость.

Анализируя частоту госпитализации пациентов с одонтогенными флегмонами (ОФ) в стационар челюстно-лицевой хирургии отделения взрослой челюстно-лицевой хирургии ТГСИ и ГКБСМП в период с 2019 до 2021 г.г., мы также констатировали аналогичную тенденцию. Так, например, если в 2019 г. было госпитализировано 458 пациентов с ОФ, средний койко-день которых составил, в среднем, 5 дня, то в 2021 г. - уже 339 человек, и средний койко-день равнялся 6 дней.

Выявленный рост числа госпитализируемых с увеличением продолжительности стационарного лечения таких пациентов побудил нас исследовать их догоспитальный период. Ретроспективный анализ амбулаторных и стационарных историй болезни пациентов с ОФ позволил нам

выделить ряд факторов, негативно влияющих на течение гнойно-воспалительного процесса. Проводя диагностику ОФ врачи стоматологических поликлиник, в основном, ориентируются на анамнез и клинико-рентгенологические данные. В их арсенале, к сожалению, отсутствуют другие объективные методы, позволяющие оценить течение заболевания на ранних этапах его развития, спрогнозировать возможные осложнения, проследить эффективность лечения. Вместе с тем, такая необходимость может возникнуть, особенно у пожилых пациентов, так как у них заболевание нередко развивается на фоне сопутствующей (отягчающей) патологии других органов и систем организма. Нельзя не отметить также возможные возрастные нарушения гемодинамики в бассейне наружной сонной артерии в виде так называемой «ишемической болезни лица» (5), что может сказаться на местном течении воспалительного процесса и развитии осложнений. В этой связи определенную ценность приобретает метод трансиллюминационной компрессионной ангиотензометрии челюстно-лицевой области (6).

По нашему мнению, «ишемической болезни лица» подвержены не только лица пожилого, но также и среднего, самого трудоспособного возраста, в связи с резким «омоложением» сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний, в связи с гиподинамией, стрессом, вредными привычками (курение) и другими факторами. Течение воспалительного заболевания без ярко выраженной клинической картины, которой нередко предшествует нерациональная терапия, ограниченное использование параклинических методов диагностики в условиях стоматологической поликлиники приводят к ошибочной оценке тяжести течения патологического процесса, назначению медикаментозного лечения вместо оперативного вмешательства, либо его отсроченному проведению. В свою очередь, обращение таких пациентов в конце недели смещает сроки оценки динамики течения заболевания и результатов проводимого лечения, не позволяет своевременно (на следующий день)

провести перевязку послеоперационной раны и внести (при необходимости) коррективы в медикаментозную терапию.

На догоспитальном этапе лечения пациентов нередко допускаются две основные ошибки, касающиеся хирургического пособия в полости рта и дренирования послеоперационной раны. В частности, при показаниях к периостотомии проводится лишь удаление «причинного» зуба с последующим ожиданием «рассасывания» воспалительного инфильтрата на фоне проводимой медикаментозной терапии. При периостотомии рассечение слизистой оболочки нередко проводится лишь в пределах одного зуба. Последующее введение в такую рану дренажа оказывается малоэффективным. Следовательно, такой неполный объем хирургического вмешательства неблагоприятно влияет на течение гнойно-воспалительного заболевания. Также нужно иметь в виду, что у амбулаторных стоматологических пациентов нередко возникают проблемы с проведением полноценной антибактериальной, патогенетической и симптоматической терапии.

В заключение необходимо подчеркнуть, что выявленные нами негативные могут способствовать нарастанию тяжести течения заболевания, распространению гнойного процесса на смежные клетчаточные пространства, появлению показаний к госпитализации. Таким образом, адекватная оценка факторов, влияющих на возникновение ОФ, будет способствовать снижению уровня госпитализируемой заболеваемости таких пациентов.

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Тухумдон поликистоз синдроми ривожланишида қон зардобида липид кўрсаткичларини ўзгариши

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Аннотация. Семизлик ҳолати аёлларда ТПКС индуцирловчи факторлардан бири ҳисобланади. Маълумки, семизлик ҳамда инсулинга резистентлик ва гиперинсулинемия орасида ўзаро мусбат боғлиқлик мавжуд. Хусусан, инсулин ва IGF 17-альфа гидроксилаза ва ЛГ рецептори экспрессиясини индуцирлаши мумкин. Балки, айнан шу патогенетик механизм орқали, кўп ҳолатда гиперинсулинемия ТПКС ривожланишига сабаб бўлиши мумкин. Зеро, гиперинсулинемия ва инсулинга резистентлик каби патологик ҳолатлар текоцитларнинг ЛГ сезувчанлиги кучайтиради ва унинг қайта манфий боғланиш орқали репрессияланишини бузади [2; 467-520-б, 3; 352-361-б]. Шу сабабли, ТПКС патогенезида ЛГ секрециясини ошиши натижасида текоцитлар гиперплазияси ва ЛГ индуцирлаган гипеандрогенемия натижасида эса фолликулаларни антрал ҳолатида ушланиб қолиниши (овуляция бўлмаслиги), маълум вақтдан сўнг ўзига хос кистасимон структураларни келиб чиқишига сабаб бўлади

Тадқиқот мақсади : Тухумдон поликистоз синдроми ривожланишида қон зардобида липид кўрсаткичларини ўзгариши

Материал ва методлар Мақсадимизга еришиш мақсадида Бухоро вилоятида доимий яшовчи, семизлиги ва поликистоз диагнози бор 304 нафар бемор аёллари кўрикдан ўтказилди.

Шу сабабли, ТПКС индуцирловчи факторлардан бири бўлган семизликни патогенетик аҳамиятини чуқурроқ аниқлаш мақсадида ва семизлик ҳолатида ТПКСни прогностлашда амалий аҳамиятга эга янги молекуляр маркерларни аниқлаш мақсадида асосий гуруҳдаги беморлар улардаги ТМИ кўрсаткичига боғлиқ равишда икки гуруҳга бўлинди. Яъни, семизлик ҳолати мавжуд бўлган ТПКС ли беморлар 50 тани (асосий гуруҳни - 55,6%) ташкил этди ва семизлик мавжуд бўлмаган ТПКС беморлар 40 тани (қийсий гуруҳни – 44,4%) ташкил

этди. Аввало семизликга хос бўлган патофизиологик ўзгаришлар маркери хисобланган биокимёвий ўзгаришлар текширилди (3.1.-жадвалга қаралсин). 3.1-жадвалда келтирилганидек, қиёсий гуруҳ қон зардобида умумий холестерин миқдори назорат гуруҳи натижаларига нисбатан камайишига моиллик кузатилган бўлса, ЗПЛП-ХС миқдори 1,17 ($p<0,05$) маротаба пасайиши кузатилган бўлса, ЗЮЛП-ХС миқдори статистик ишонарли 1,27 ($p<0,05$) маротаба ортиди. Бу эса атерогенлик коэффицентини 1,44 ($p<0,05$) маротаба камайишига олиб келди.

3.1-жадвал

Липид алмашинувига алоқадор баъзи биокимёвий маркерлар натижалари, $M\pm m$

Кўрсаткичлар	Назорат, n=30	Қиёсий, n=40	Асосий, n=50
Умумий ХС, ммол/л	4,91±0,05	4,86±0,05	6,54±0,04 ^{ab}
ЗЮЛПлардаги ХС, ммол/л	1,60±0,03	2,03±0,04 ^a	0,83±0,06 ^{ab}
ЗПЛПлардаги ХС, ммол/л	3,30±0,06	2,83±0,06 ^a	5,71±0,05 ^{ab}
АК	2,08±0,06	1,44±0,07 ^a	6,89±0,08 ^{ab}

Кўрсатма: а- назорат гуруҳига нисбатан – $p<0,05$, b- семизлик бўлмаган беморлар кўрсатган натижага нисбатан – $p<0,05$.

Асосий гуруҳда эса умумий ХС миқдори 1,33 ($p<0,05$) ва 1,34 ($p<0,05$) маротаба назорат ва қиёсий гуруҳлардаги кўрсаткичларга нисбатан ортди. ЗПЛП-ХС миқдори 1,73 ($p<0,01$) ва 2,02 ($p<0,001$) маротаба ортган бўлса, ЗЮЛП-ХС миқдори 1,93 ($p<0,001$) ва 2,45 ($p<0,001$) маротаба пасайиши кузатилди. Қон зардобининг липид таркибидаги бундай ўзгаришлар атерогенлик коэффицентини назорат ва қиёсий гуруҳ кўрсаткичларига нисбатан 3,31 ($p<0,001$) ва 4,78 ($p<0,001$) маротаба ортишига олиб келди. Қизиғи шундаки, барча кузатилган натижаларда семизлик мавжуд ва семизлик холати мавжуд бўлмаган ТПКСли беморлар кўрсаткичлари ўзаро қарама-қарши бўлиб, бу эса клиник томондан беморларни гуруҳлаштиришни ишончлилигини биокимёвий ўзгаришлар ҳам тасдиқлайди ва семизлик

мавжуд беморларда атеросклероз ривожланишига юқори ҳавф мавжуд эканлиги топилди.

Хулоса

Татқиқод давомида шу маълум бўлдики, липид алмашинуви маркерлари бўйича семизлик мавжуд беморларда семизлик мавжуд бўлмаган ва шартли соғлом текширилувчилари кўрсаткичларига нисбатан, умумий ХС, ЗПЛП ва АР кўрсаткичларини статистик ишончли баландиги ва ЗЮЛП эса статистик ишончли камайганлиги аниқланди. Шуниндек, чуқур биокимёвий текширувлар натижасига кўра, иккала бемор гуруҳларида ЛГ/ФСГ, умумий ва эркин тестостерон миқдорлари, Е2/Т нисбати, SHBG, ДГЭА, ТТГ, Т4, пролактин ва кортизол кўрсаткичларини назорат гуруҳи натижаларига нисбатан статистик ишончли баландиги аниқланган бўлса, бемор гуруҳлари ўзаро солиштирилганида семизлик мавжуд бўлмаган беморларда ЛГ/ФСГ нисбати, эстрадиол, пролактин, АКТГ ва кортизол кўрсаткичларини ишончли баландиги, бошқа томондан семизлик мавжуд беморларда эса, инсулин, АМГ, умумий ва эркин тестостерон, SHBG кўрсаткичларини баландиги ва Е2/Т нисбатини статистик ишончли камайганлиги аниқланди. Шуниндек, ЛГ/ФСГ, Е2/Т, инсулин ва АКТГ кўрсаткичларида диагностик самарадорлик бемор гуруҳларида мустақил ҳолда текширилганида, унинг сифати семизлик мавжуд беморларида мос равишда, 0,91, 0,96, 1,0 ва 0,96 ни таққил этди, семизлик мавжуд бўлмаган беморларда эса, мос равишда 0,94, 0,94, 0,88 ва 1,0 ни таққил этди.

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Role of photodynamic therapy and topical antibiotics in the treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media

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Introduction. Chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) chronic inflammation of the Eustachian tube of the middle ear, the mastoid cavity and mastoid cells. It is the most common infectious ear disease in children, as well as in young people. CSOM is characterized by chronic, periodic or persistent otorrhea for at least 2 weeks through perforation in the eardrum.

Antibacterial agents are the most commonly used treatment for CSOM. They can be used locally (in the form of drops, ointments on the affected area) or systemically. It is preferable to use local antibacterial drugs or photodynamic therapy in uncomplicated CSOM. The advantage of these is related to the absence of gastrointestinal disturbances and other systemic negative effects, high concentration in the center of infection, ease of use and high efficiency.

At present, against the background of the emergence of a large number of different synthetic antibiotics, the microbial flora of CSOM has undergone clear changes. The emergence of a large number of polyresistant strains and changes in the bacteriological profile of patients with CSOM make clinicians search for drugs that are effective in the treatment of this disease. Antibacterial agents are the most commonly used treatment for CSOM. They can be used locally (in the form of drops, ointments on the affected area) or systemically.

Purpose of the study: assessment of the effects of local antibiotics and photodynamic therapy for people with CSOM

Material and methods. In the period from January 2021 to December 2022, a retrospective of the medical history of 200 patients of the otorhinolaryngology clinic with a diagnosis of acute otitis will be conducted. In patients aged from 18 to 73

years (average life expectancy of 45.8 ± 6.4 years), the duration of the disease ranged from 2 to 34 years (average life expectancy of 26.7 ± 2.4 years).

Patients with diabetes mellitus who are allergic to topical antibiotics or photosensitizers, as well as patients with complaints of severe itching in the ears with otomycosis in their Anamnesis, symptoms of otomycosis during otoscopy, that is, black spots on the bone part of the external auditory canal, skin of the external auditory canal or white plaque, are not attracted to the study.

After hospitalization, all patients underwent standard anamnesis collection, endoscopic examination of ENT organs, tonal threshold audiometry, if local complications were suspected (granulation or cholesteatoma development), computed tomography of the temporal bones was performed, microbiological examination was performed by taking swabs from the ear before starting antibiotic therapy.

Patients with CSOM have undergone clinical and biochemical blood tests to determine the activity of the inflammatory process and to determine the accompanying conditions that affect the course of CSOM.

The criteria of treatment efficiency were the normalization of the general condition of the patients, the cessation of pathological discharge from the ear, and the normalization of the otoscopic picture. Treatment is usually started 2-4 days after the first symptoms of chronic otitis media appear.

Results. Analyzing the medical history of the patients revealed the main complaints of patients diagnosed with "Aggravation of CSOM", their leaders were otorrhea, ear pain, ineffectiveness of conservative treatment in outpatient settings, which was the reason for going to the hospital.

The leading complaint at admission to the department is otorrhea, a large amount of mucous purulent discharge from the ear, the need for frequent cleaning of the ear, especially in the morning. Patients also complained of pain in the inflamed ear, which in several cases required the use of painkillers.

From otoscopy, the perforation volume varied from 25 to 50% of the eardrum. Hyperemia of the mucous membrane of the nasopharynx cavity was detected, the

nipple was painless on percussion and palpation. By tonal threshold audiometry, 1st level of hearing ability was determined in 155 patients, 2nd level in 25 patients, 3rd level in 15 patients, 4th level in 5 patients.

Ear rehabilitation was performed in all patients. All patients were given nasal decongestants. In sorting, the groups receiving the same systemic antibiotic (ceftriaxone), different ear drops (ciprofloxacin-40 patients, floxadex-80 patients, otofa-40 patients) and photodynamic therapy (with an aqueous solution of methylene blue)-40 patients were compared. The results showed that there was no significant difference between the groups. It was observed that otorrhea stopped relatively faster in the groups that received Otofa and photodynamic therapy. But in these groups, very few patients noted slight pain in the ear after the drug drops or photodynamic therapy

Summary.No significant difference was observed when comparing local antibiotics and photodynamic therapy in patients with CSOM. When comparing the cessation of purulent discharge from the ear, it was found that it was observed faster in the group receiving Otofa (active substance rifampicin) and photodynamic therapy. Ciprofloxacin and Floxadex are considered convenient for patients due to the fact that they do not cause local reactions.

But it should be noted that these studies are not enough to show which drug is superior. Because the recurrence frequency of the disease does not allow to determine the local and general side effects that can be observed later after using the drug. To determine these, other more in-depth studies are required.

Modern methods of hernioplasty treatment for compressed abdominal hernias after surgery

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Abstract. An analysis of the results of a comprehensive examination and surgical treatment of 145 patients with ventral hernia and concomitant morbid obesity using a differentiated approach to the choice of the method of hernioplasty and abdominoplasty is presented. Improvement of the technical aspects of non-tension methods of hernia alloplasty with implantation of the endoprosthesis using the combined method " onlay + sublay " in combination with abdominoplasty made it possible to level the recurrence of the disease (in the comparison group, recurrence was 12.5%). The proposed algorithm for adequate preoperative preparation and choice of the method of hernia allo- and abdominoplasty in patients with abdominal hernias and abdominoptosis made it possible to reduce the incidence of postoperative complications from 14.8% to 8.9% ($p = 0.045$), including wound complications from 11.5% up to 4.5%.

Keywords: Ventral hernias, morbid obesity, surgical tactics.

Introductions. According to the World Health Organization, "hernia of the anterior abdominal wall is one of the most common surgical diseases, occurs in 3-7% of the population, with a predominant lesion of people of working age", "More than 5% of all laparotomies are complicated by the formation of postoperative ventral hernias (PVH), and the frequency of their occurrence depends on the nature and urgency of the surgical intervention. Surgical interventions to eliminate postoperative ventral hernias account for about 10% of all surgical interventions. The existing traditional methods of hernioplasty do not always provide an effective treatment result, while the number of relapses varies from 4.3% to 46%, and with extensive defects, their frequency can reach up to 60% of cases. In this connection, at present, various options for allohernioplasty are the priority method of surgical treatment, which made it possible to significantly improve long-term results. However, the ongoing developments in this direction, the emergence of publications

on the need for a differentiated approach to choosing the optimal method of surgery, taking into account the background pathology, the size and location of hernias and other factors, indicates dissatisfaction with the results of treatment of this category of patients and determine the relevance and social significance of this problem.

At present, the most relevant research continues to be the study of the pathogenetic mechanisms of the development of hernia defects depending on various factors, including structural changes in the muscular and connective tissue skeleton of the anterior abdominal wall, metabolic disorders, impaired collagen synthesis in middle-aged and elderly people, and other prerequisites for hernia formation. The problems of increased production of serous-hemorrhagic fluid in response to the implantation of a mesh prosthesis remain unresolved. Particularly relevant are the issues of studying the age, typical and gender features of the structure of the fascial-muscular-aponeurotic complex of the anterior abdominal wall, with a morphological and functional justification for the treatment of ventral hernias by various surgical methods and an individual approach to the use of synthetic alloplastic materials, including the use of endovideosurgical hernioplasty.

The aim of the study is to improve the results of surgical treatment of patients with incisional ventral hernias based on the criteria for choosing the method of hernioplasty.

Material and research methods. The study is based on the results of examination and treatment of 245 patients with postoperative ventral hernias, who were operated on in the surgical departments of the Samarkand City Medical Association No. 1 and the 1st clinic of the Samarkand State Medical University in the period from 2016 to 2021. All patients were operated on in a planned manner, and depending on the choice of treatment tactics, the patients were divided into 2 groups. The comparison group consisted of 84 operated patients in the period 2016-2018, in the treatment of which standard generally accepted approaches were used. The main group consisted of 161 patients who underwent operations in 2019-2021 according to the developed criteria for choosing the hernia alloplasty method. Of the 245 sick men, there were 73 (29.8%), women - 172 (70.2%).

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Age distribution: up to 45 years old - 44 (16.8%), 46-59 years old - 138 (52.9%), 60-74 years old - 56 (21.5%), 75-80 years old - 7 (2.7%).

In the study groups, 139 (53.3%) patients had uncomplicated forms of hernia and 106 (46.7%) had such a complication as irreducibility. Patients with strangulated hernia were not included in our study.

According to the classification, Chervel JP and Rath AM (1999), the vast majority of patients (187 - 76.3%) had hernias in the midline of the abdomen - supra-umbilical (M_1), para-umbilical (M_2) and sub-umbilical (M_3) hernias. The smallest number of patients was with lateral (L) 48 (19.6%) and combined ($M+L$) 10 (4.1%) postoperative ventral hernias. 116 (47.3%) patients had large (W_3) and giant (W_4) hernias. In 162 (66.2%) they were postoperative (R_0), in 83 (41.3%) recurrent postoperative ventral hernias (R_n).

Computed tomography was performed in 69 (42.9%) patients of the main group and was performed to determine the size of the hernial orifice, the volume of the contents of the hernial sac, identify additional defects in the aponeurosis, identify concomitant pathology of the abdominal organs and topographic changes due to adhesions, thickness and uniformity subcutaneous fat of the anterior abdominal wall, as well as for the preliminary determination of the method of hernioplasty (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Patient P., 56 years old with postoperative ventral hernia ($M^2W^3R^0$) and computed tomography of the anterior abdominal wall and abdominal cavity

Patients in the comparison group (n = 84) underwent hernia alloplasty in 37 (44.1%) patients using tension methods and in 47 (55.9%) patients using non-tension methods.

In the main group, the choice of hernia alloplasty was differentiated in accordance with the developed criteria for choosing the method of hernia alloplasty in patients with postoperative ventral hernias (Table 1).

Table 1

Types of hernioplasty in the main group

Subgroups	Type of operation	Quantity	%
1	Laparoscopic hernioplasty (IPOM)	49	30.4
2	Hernioplasty " onlay " with preliminary suturing the defect	41	25.5
3	Hernioplasty " onlay " without suturing the defect with implantation of the endoprosthesis with U-shaped sutures	57	35.4
4	Hernioplasty " onlay + sublay " without suturing the defect in a combined way	14	8.7
	Total	161	100

Patients with a total score of up to 5 in accordance with our program, as well as with a hernial protrusion volume of up to 5% of the volume of the abdominal cavity according to CT, were given priority laparoscopic surgery. hernioplasty. With a score of up to 5 and a hernia volume of 5.1% - 14% of the volume of the abdominal cavity, as well as with the technical difficulties of a laparoscopic operation, hernia alloplasty " onlay " was performed with preliminary suturing the defect.

Laparoscopic prosthetic hernioplasty according to the IPOM method for postoperative ventral hernias was used by us in 49 patients with small and medium hernias (W_1, W_2), with the corresponding sizes of the aponeurosis defect up to 5 cm and from 5 to 10 cm.

Depending on the type of mesh implant, the patients of the main group underwent the following surgical interventions. 37 (75.5% of 49 patients) underwent laparoscopic prosthetic hernioplasty) in patients who have used standard

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polypropylene mesh implants. In 12 (24.5%) patients, composite mesh implants "Physiomes" or "Prosi" (Ethicon) were used.

Prior to the introduction of the implant into the abdominal cavity, the patients underwent an opening of the peritoneum, the hernial sac was isolated and a "pocket" was created in the preperitoneal space, the indentation along the perimeter from the hernial orifice was 5-6 cm. was placed in the created preperitoneal "pocket". It was pressed against the anterior abdominal wall using ligatures tied around the edges of the implant. The implant was sutured to the anterior abdominal wall extracorporeally using our modified Endo needle. Close (Figure 2).

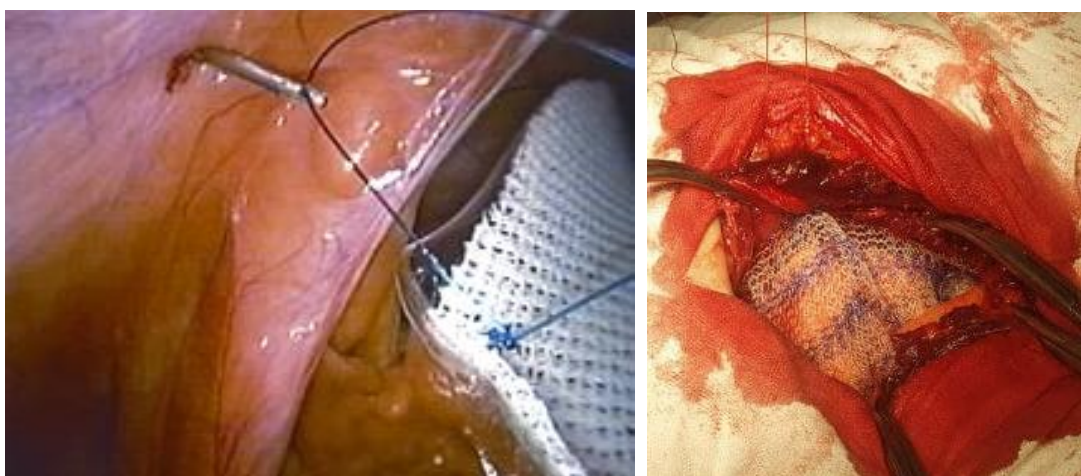


Fig. 2. Removal of the suture thread with a modified Endo Close needle (view from the side of the abdominal cavity)

Fig. 3. Fixation of the "sublay" endoprosthesis to the anterior abdominal wall with previously applied U-shaped sutures

The use of composite mesh implants "Physiomes" or "Prosid" (Ethicon) in 12 (26.7%) patients avoided the need to create a preperitoneal "pocket" before fixing the prosthesis to the anterior abdominal wall.

However, 41 patients with a total score of up to 5, as well as with a hernial protrusion volume of up to 14% of the volume of the abdominal cavity according to CT data, an "onlay" endoprosthesis was implanted with suturing of the defect. At the same time, in 6 patients this type of operation was continued as a conversion when performing laparoscopic hernioplasty.

For patients with a score of 6 to 10 and taking into account CT data with a hernial protrusion volume of more than 14.1% of the volume of the abdominal cavity, we performed “onlay” hernioplasty without suturing the defect with implantation of the endoprosthesis with U-shaped sutures in 57 patients. In order to increase the volume of the abdominal cavity, to prevent the development of SAH, after delimiting the abdominal cavity with a hernial sac flap, plastic surgery of the anterior abdominal wall was performed by applying a mesh to the aponeurosis without his suturing. The endoprosthesis was fixed with U-shaped sutures previously applied with the capture of all layers of the muscular aponeurotic wall up to the peritoneum (Fig. 3).

In 14 (17.9%) patients of the main group with a hernial defect larger than 10 cm and a hernial protrusion volume of more than 18% of the volume of the abdominal cavity, according to CT data, a combined tension-free hernioplasty “onlay + sublay”, i.e. one implant was placed behind the muscular-aponeurotic layer after the abdominal cavity was delimited by a hernial sac flap, the second implant was placed above the aponeurosis. Next, the endoprosthesis was placed according to the “sublay” type, the previously applied U-shaped sutures were passed through all layers above the aponeurosis, and the second endoprosthesis of the placed “onlay” was fixed to these sutures.

Interrupted sutures were also applied between the endoprostheses, creating an artificial “white line” of the abdomen. Of particular importance of this method is the anatomical and physiological reconstruction of the anterior abdominal wall, as well as the white line of the abdomen. The use of this method in the clinic gave a good functional result.

Based on a comparative analysis of the effectiveness of the proposed tactical and technical aspects in postoperative ventral hernias, an algorithm of criteria for choosing the method of hernia alloalloplasty was proposed.

In 241 (98.3%) patients, normal function of the gastrointestinal tract remained after surgery, only 4 (1.6%) patients, 2 patients each in the study groups, had intestinal paresis and 2 (2.4%) patients from the comparison group and 2 the main

group (1.2%) noted urinary retention. Bronchopulmonary complications were noted in 3 (3.6%) and 4 (2.2%) patients, respectively, in the comparison group and the main group. The development of SAH (compartment -syndrome) occurred in 2 (2.4%) patients of the comparison group, the patients required prolonged mechanical ventilation with breathing training, which was successfully stopped conservatively. Cardiovascular complications were observed in 2 (2.4%) patients in the comparison group. Both respiratory and cardiovascular complications have been associated with abdominal compression due to tension hernioplasty.

Among the wound complications, postoperative hematomas were noted in 2 (2.4%) and 1 (0.6%) case, respectively, seromas in 2 (2.4%) and 3 (1.8%) patients, lymphorrhea in 3 (1, 2%) of patients, in 2 and 1 cases in the comparison group and in the main groups, respectively, wound suppuration in 1 (1.2%) patient in the comparison group and necrosis of the edge of the skin flap in 2 (2.4%) and 1 (0.6%) cases. It should be noted that, on average, one patient in the comparison group had 2-3 complications in the form of a combination of broncho-pulmonary or cardiovascular complications with wound complications. In general, in the comparison group there were 10 (11.9%) patients with various complications, of which 9 (10.7%) had wound complications and 10 (11.9%) had general non-abdominal complications.

In the main group, there were 7 (4.3%) patients with various complications, 6 (3.7%) had wound complications, and another 8 (4.9%) had general complications. According to the comparative sign in terms of the number of complications, a significant improvement was obtained in the main group (Criterion $\chi^2=4.043$; Df =1; p =0.045).

At the stages of treatment, the level of intra-abdominal pressure was measured in dynamics. Based on the data obtained, regular changes in intra-abdominal pressure indicators were revealed in the direction of their increase at the stages of the operation, associated with the immersion of the hernia contents and hernioplasty using a tension method. Performing tension-free hernioplasty with endoprosthesis implantation P - shaped sutures and the combined method "onlay + sublay" without

suturing the defect, applied to 71 patients of the main group, made it possible to avoid an increase in intra-abdominal pressure.

Results and its discussion. It should be noted that, on average, one patient in the comparison group had 2-3 complications in the form of a combination of broncho-pulmonary and/or cardiovascular complications with wound complications. In general, in the comparison group there were 8 (14.8% of 54) patients with various complications, of which 6 (11.1%) had wound complications and 4 (7.4%) had general extra-abdominal complications. In the main group, there were 6 (8.9% of 67) patients with various complications, 3 (4.5%) had wound complications, and another 3 (4.5%) had general complications. According to the comparative sign in terms of the number of complications, a significant improvement was obtained in the main group (Criterion $\chi^2=4.043$; Df=1; p=0.045).

Further, long-term results were analyzed in 93 (76.8%) of 121 operated patients, recurrence of ventral hernia was noted in 5 (12.5%) patients in the comparison group. It was determined that the main cause of hernia recurrence was the significant skin-fat apron left after hernioplasty, which, due to intra-abdominal pressure and gravitational force, displaces the implant downward, exposing the weak spots of the abdominal wall in the upper part of the prosthesis. Also, the cause of recurrence was suppuration of wounds with rejection of the implant in patients with severe abdominoptosis. III - IV degree. Improvement of the technical aspects of non-tension methods of hernia alloplasty with implantation of the endoprosthesis using the combined method " onlay + sublay " in combination with abdominoplasty made it possible to level the recurrence of the disease (Fig. 4).

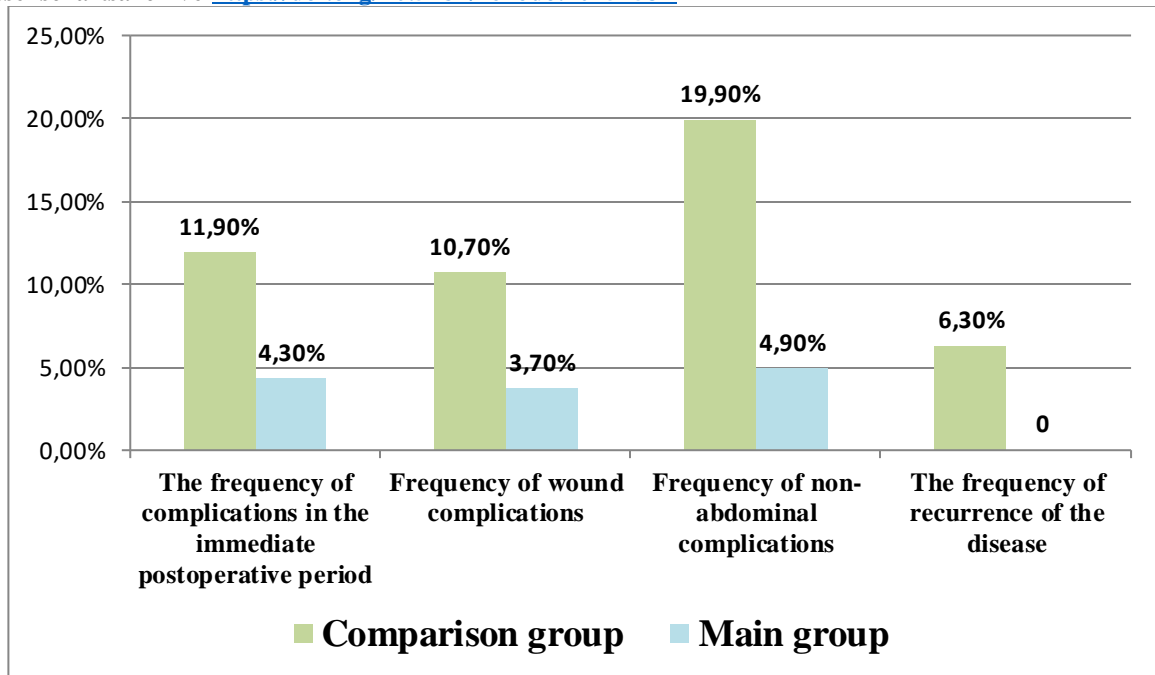


Fig. 4. Comparative analysis of treatment results in the study groups

The clinical efficacy of combined hernia allo - and abdominoplasty in patients with abdominal hernia and abdominoptosis is also confirmed by a significant decrease in the degree of obesity, improvement in external respiration, a tendency to reduce high blood pressure and diabetes mellitus.

According to the developed program for determining the quality of life of patients, 87 (93.5%) of 93 patients observed in the late postoperative period were evaluated. Of these, 36 patients from the comparison group and 51 patients from the main group. In the comparison group, excellent results were obtained in 11 (30.5%) patients, good in 17 (47.2%), satisfactory in 5 (13.9%) patients and unsatisfactory in 3 (8.3%) cases. In turn, in the main group, excellent results were obtained in 28 out of 51 (54.9%) patients, good in 19 (37.2%), satisfactory in 3 (5.9%) patients and unsatisfactory only in 1 (1, 9%) case.

Conclusions. The choice of hernialloplasty method for postoperative ventral hernias should be based not only on the size of the hernial defect, but also on determining the ratio of the hernia volume to the volume of the abdominal cavity according to computed tomography.

Laparoscopic IPOM hernioplasty is methodologically justified in postoperative ventral hernias of small and medium sizes (W1-W2). Improvement in the technical aspects of fixation of the endoprosthesis greatly simplifies the technique of the operation and reduces its duration.

Optimization of the tactical and technical aspects of the implementation of tension-free "onlay" hernioplasty with preliminary application of U-shaped sutures and the method of implantation of the endoprosthesis using the combined method "onlay + sublay" made it possible to level the development of the compartment syndrome and the recurrence of the disease in postoperative hernias of large and giant (W3-W4) sizes.

The proposed algorithm for the treatment of patients with postoperative ventral hernias, based on the criteria for choosing the method of hernia alloplasty, made it possible to reduce the incidence of postoperative complications from 11.9% to 4.3%, and to level the development of compartment syndrome and recurrence of the disease in the main group, which were observed in the comparison group in 2.4% and 6.3% respectively.

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Graduated treatment and diagnostic algorithm in various phenotypes of polypous rhinosinusitis

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In the routine work of a doctor for ranking children with polyposis rhinosinusitis, accessible diagnostic markers are necessary [1]. Therefore, the advantage of phenotyping is unquestionable, as the division of a heterogeneous group of children according to the clinical criterion of the presence of concomitant pathology in the form of respiratory allergies and bronchial asthma can be performed in most medical institutions, provided that an otolaryngologist, allergist, and pulmonologist work together. Based on the available guidelines on PRS [2, 3] and the results of our own research, we have developed our own diagnostic algorithm for determining PRS phenotypes.

Research aim: to develop a therapeutic-diagnostic algorithm for polyposis rhinosinusitis using valid diagnostic methods and a personalized approach to treatment, and to study its clinical effectiveness in different phenotypes.

Materials and methods. To identify the clinical and pathomorphological features of polyposis rhinosinusitis in children, questionnaires were collected from 60 children with polyposis rhinosinusitis who were referred for surgical treatment due to the ineffectiveness of conservative therapy from 2015 to 2020.

Based on the above, we examined 60 children aged 7 to 18 years. The examination was carried out at the TashPMI clinic in the otorhinolaryngology department with the direct participation of the problem laboratory on microbiology, immunology, and mycology at the microbiology department of the Tashkent Medical Academy. Among the patients, there were 24 boys and 36 girls, with an average age of patients of 8.5 ± 3.75 years.

Research results. The goal of PRS medical control is to reduce the severity of clinical manifestations of chronic rhinosinusitis, slow down polyp growth, and increase the time interval between operations. Integrating existing treatment

recommendations for the pathologies we are considering allowed us to develop a stepped therapy algorithm for PRS in different phenotypes, according to which treatment starts with basic drugs, and in the absence of control over clinical symptoms, transition to the next stage of therapy or surgical treatment is carried out. The duration of treatment at each stage is 3 months. When remission is achieved, where a decrease in the extent of polyps in the nasal cavity is observed with a simultaneous regression of complaints related to PRS, the treatment is moved to the next stage, reducing the volume of therapy or doses of recommended drugs.

Thus, dividing PRS patients into phenotypes, their constant dynamic observation by an otolaryngologist with correction of treatment schemes once every 3 months, and simultaneous parallel treatment of comorbid pathology in the form of respiratory allergies and bronchial asthma by an allergist-immunologist allowed to stabilize the course of the pathological process of the upper and lower respiratory tract, improve drug control of polyp growth recurrence, and reduce the number of surgical interventions in the ONS.

Conclusion. The developed diagnostic and treatment algorithm, formed with consideration of phenotypes of polyposis rhinosinusitis, is based on a multidisciplinary and personalized approach to patient management and ensures improved medical control when treating all phenotypes of polyposis rhinosinusitis. The application of the algorithm allowed to reduce the number of patients at stages 3 and 4 from 70% to 36.8% when combining polyposis rhinosinusitis with allergic bronchial asthma and avoid stage 4 when combining it with allergic rhinitis. In combination with non-allergic bronchial asthma, a slow but progressive positive dynamics of polyposis rhinosinusitis course was observed, with 45.0% of children at stages 1 and 2 of treatment by the end of 2 years.

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Evaluation of the effectiveness of orthopedic treatment using dental implants in patients with systemic osteoporosis

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Resume. Currently, dental implantation is one of the most effective and promising directions in dentistry for restoring the integrity of the dental system in the case of partial or complete absence of teeth. However, despite its advantages, there are some difficulties and even contraindications to using this method in patients with jaw bone loss. In addition, the quality of bone tissue is an important factor that can affect the outcome of dental row defects treatment by dental implantation. The understanding of the pathogenesis of osteoporosis and its effect on the dental system will prevent and significantly reduce the number of complications arising from dental implantation and subsequent orthopedic rehabilitation of such a contingent of patients. [1]

The condition of the bone tissue has a significant impact on the period of use of dentures. At the same time, the issues of osseointegration in osteoporosis remain poorly understood. [7]

Baxter J.C., Fattore L. (1993), who have studied the literature on osteoporosis and its effect on jaw bone loss, believe that there are no contraindications for the two-stage use of endossal implants in patients with osteoporosis. A similar opinion is shared by T.T. Dao et al. (1993), who believe that osteoporosis does not reduce the quality of osseointegration of dental implants. Although the process of osseointegration partially depends on the state of the bone bed, the level of bone mass formed around implants in patients with osteoporosis does not differ from the group of healthy individuals, and the percentage of implant rejections does not correlate with either age or gender of patients. [3,6]

L.Minsk, A.M. Poison (1998) confirm the assumption that the presence of osteoporosis is not a contraindication for the use of endossal implants, since in their study, almost the same results were observed in all women, regardless of the presence of osteoporosis and hormonal status after dental implantation. The results

of the study by V. Friberg et al. (2001) showed that in patients with signs of systemic osteoporosis (reduced bone mineral density of the lumbar spine and femur), and osteoporotic manifestations in the structure of the alveolar bone, implants functioned successfully for many years. M.A. Amorim et al. (2006) only one implant was rejected (1.2%), which, according to the authors, corresponds to the literature data and cannot be attributed to systemic osteoporosis. [9,1,8]

However, M. Augut et al. (2001) note that in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis who do not receive hormone replacement therapy, the percentage of rejection of implants in the upper jaw increases. Studies by I.E. Naert (1997), R. Farzad et al. (2004) showed that the osseointegration of implants in the upper jaw is generally worse than in the lower jaw. The main reason is the condition of the bone tissue - a reduced amount of bone combined with a thin one . cortical layer and low bone density [2.6]

M. Chanavaz (1999), E.S. Elsubeihi, G.A. Zarb (2002) believe that modern standards of orthopedic treatment based on implants should not exclude patients with relative or absolute contraindications without exploring the possibilities of improving and stabilizing their general condition. [4,7]

L.F. Cooper et al. (2000) it is believed that dental implants can be successfully used in patients with osteoporosis if the following principles are followed. Prior to the placement of implants, a comprehensive examination of patients is recommended to assess the condition of bone tissue and metabolic disorders. Patients should be examined by an orthopedist, endocrinologist or gynecologist and, if necessary, receive a course of medical treatment. During the postoperative period, it is recommended to take physiological doses of vitamin D and calcium. Patients should follow a balanced diet and try to quit smoking, since smoking is a risk factor for the development of osteoporosis (Melton L.J., 1997) and implant rejection [5].

Thus, the literature data indicate that the initial state of bone density is important not only during dental implantation, but also in the long term, during rehabilitation after orthopedic treatment.

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Dynamics of total protein, albumin and globulin in the study of polyvalent serum of intestinal yersiniosis obtained from experimental animals at immunization stages

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Abstract. A bank of diagnostic serums of 72 samples against the causative agent of intestinal yersiniosis from experimental animals using various immunization schemes has been created. Indicators of total protein, albumin and globulin, obtained polyvalent diagnostic serums of intestinal yersiniosis, at the stages of immunization were studied. After the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th immunizations (7, 14, 21 and 28 days after immunization) there is an increase in the amount of total protein, albumin and globulin, after the 5th immunization (35 days after immunization), on the contrary, there was a decrease in these indicators.

Keywords: intestinal yersiniosis, *Yersinia enterocolitica*, hyperimmunization, polyvalent serum, common protein, albumin, globulin.

To improve measures against intestinal yersiniosis, it is necessary first of all to improve diagnostic methods for this infection. To solve the above problem, it is necessary to obtain agglutinating serums to determine the main serovars of pathogens secreted from patients and environmental sources. This, in turn, creates the basis for early and rapid diagnosis of intestinal yersiniosis and in accordance with the purpose of preventive measures [1].

The dynamics of the indicators of total protein, albumin and globulin of polyvalent diagnostic serums of intestinal yersiniosis obtained from experimental animals (rabbits) at the stages of immunization has been studied.[2]

The study of the indicators of total protein, albumin and globulin was carried out by enzymatic-colorimetric method on the biochemical analyser "Mindray" VA-88A - medical equipment of the Chinese company. The results were evaluated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

The obtained digital data were processed by the method of variational statistics using the student's t-criteria using the "Excel-Office" program 2013. The reliability of the differences between the standard error (m) and the compared groups has been calculated. The differences at $p < 0.05$ were considered reliable.

In group 1 separately, each rabbit on 1,2,3,4,5 immunizations were immunised at appropriate concentrations of 4,8,16,20,25 billion corpuscular cells of serovara O3 005011/659 Y. enterocolitica, inactivated in a water bath at 60°C for 1 hour. The change in the amount of albumin and globulin in the total protein and protein fractions is considered a response to hyperimmunization in the body. On 7-14-21-28 days of immunization in experimental animals, an increase in the amount of globulin was observed as an immune response. The tendency to increase the total protein content by 7-14-21-28 days of immunization also indicates the activation of the protective mechanism, and due to the increase in the total protein content, relative to the indicators before immunization, the amount of albumin increased from 34.03 ± 1.126 g/l to 54.30 ± 0.794 g/l.

In group 2, each rabbit was administered serovara 005011/659 O3 Y. enterocolitica of 4 billion (1st immunization) inactivated corpuscular and soluble antigens, prepared by 5-fold freezing at -200°C and re-thawing of corpuscular microbes, 4 billion soluble antigen (2nd immunization), 16 billion mixed corpuscular with antigen (3rd immunization), 20 billion mixed corpuscular and soluble antigen (4th immunization) and 25 billion soluble antigens (5th immunization). According to the results of the biochemical analysis of blood serum, an increase in total protein from 91.63 ± 3.631 g/l to 121.9 ± 19.32 g/l on 7-14-21-28 days of immunization indicates a sharp protective reaction of the body of experimental animals of the 2nd group. On the 35th day of the experiment, the total protein content decreased to 60.87 ± 4.468 g/l, which indicates the adaptation process. The amount of albumin also increased from 33.4 ± 1.15 g/l to 62.13 ± 9.421 g/l on the 7-14-21-28th days of immunization due to an increase in total protein and on the 35th day there was a decrease to 31.2 ± 2.159 g/l.

On the 7-14-21-28 days of immunization, the amount of globulin increased to 58.23 ± 4.269 - 59.1 ± 9.34 g/l, and on the 35th day, on the contrary, this figure decreased to 29.67 ± 2.318 g/l.

In group 3 separately, each rabbit on 1,2,3,4,5 immunizations were immunized with inactivated corpuscular cells of serovar 00508/656 O9 Y. Enterocolitica in appropriate concentrations of 4.8,16.20.25 billion.

According to the results of the analysis on the 7-14-21-28th day of immunization, the amount of total protein in group 3 experimental animals increased from 91.07 ± 3.755 g/l to 113.3 ± 15.112 g/l, and the amount of albumin also increased significantly from 33.97 ± 1.92 g/l to 59.13 ± 7.279 g/l. On the 35th day of immunization, these figures were 62.43 ± 4.476 g/l and 32.4 ± 2.219 g/l, respectively. Similarly, in the amount of globulin on the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th day of immunization, there was a tendency to increase and decrease on the 35th day.

In group 4, each rabbit was administered serovar 005008/656 O9 Yersinia enterocolitica at a concentration of 4 billion, mixed corpuscular with soluble antigens, (1), 4 billion, soluble antigen (2), 16 billion mixed corpuscular with soluble antigens (3), 20 billion added corpuscular in soluble antigen (4), 25 billion soluble antigen (5).

In blood serum in experimental animals of this group on the 7-14th days of immunization, there was a tendency to decrease in the amount of total protein from 104.37 ± 6.702 to 96.37 ± 2.369 g/l and, respectively, on the 21-35th day of the decrease from 123.03 ± 5.387 g/l to 64.87 ± 7.496 g/l. The tendency to decrease the content of globulin on the 7-14th day of immunization from 71.13 ± 9.136 to 46.87 ± 0.406 g/l and on the 21-35th day from 60.57 ± 2.667 g/l to 30.83 ± 5.219 g/l indicates the presence of an adaptation process in the body of experimental animals. After the 1-3rd immunization, there was an increase in the number of albumins from 33.23 ± 3.206 g/l to 62.47 ± 2.72 g/l and after the 4-5th immunization, a decrease from 58.17 ± 6.288 g/l to 34.03 ± 2.285 g/l.

Thus, there was an increase in the amount of globulin, as an immune response, in the body of experimental animals for 7-14-21-28 days of immunization. It was

established that the values of total protein, albumin and globulin on the 28th day of the experiment were higher in blood serums obtained from group 2 animals, which were administered jointly inactivated corpuscular and soluble antigens of *Yersinia enterocolitica* O3 serum.

Given that the values of total protein, albumin and globulin in guinea pigs are the highest on the 28th day of immunization, after the 4th week, high-activity serums can be obtained from animals, which will be used as standard serums and inactivated corpuscular and soluble antigens must be used together to obtain a full-fledged active hyperimmune serum.

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Clinical manifestations of allergies in children with helmentosises

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Relevance. Today, helminthiasis remains the most common parasitic disease in humans and is of great importance, especially in children. The high incidence of allergic reactions in children is often associated with helminthic infestations.

Purpose of the study. Determine the features of the clinical manifestations of allergies with helminthiasis

Materials and methods. 68 children (38 boys; 30 girls) of early age were under observation, of which 36 (52.94%) were under 1 year; 32(47.5%) from 1 year. The main and concomitant disease were diagnosed according to a clinical allergy examination (allergological history), analysis of a food diary and elimination provocative tests, an allergic diagnostic test of indirect mast cell degranulation, three-fold stool examination, anal smear, and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. All children with helminthiasis had common symptoms typical of all helminthiasis. In addition, 75.3% of cases of parasitosis are accompanied by various lesions of the gastrointestinal tract. Intestinal helminthiasis can cause abdominal pain, dyspeptic symptoms and digestive disorders. On the one hand, this is explained by the presence of a sluggish inflammatory process of the gastrointestinal mucosa and the development of visceral hypersensitivity, and on the other hand, by changes in the secretion of biological peptides that regulate motility and secretion of the digestive system, modulating neuro-reflex influences. With enterobiasis, the processes of absorption and digestion of food products are disrupted; in 30–40% of infected people, the acidity of gastric juice decreases and the pepsin-forming function is inhibited. Roundworms secrete inhibitors of trypsin and chymotrypsin, as a result of which the processes of absorption of nutrients, proteins, fats deteriorate, and lactose tolerance is impaired. The presence of pinworms disrupts the normal composition of the intestinal microbial flora and increases the risk of acute intestinal infections by 2.5–3 times

Results and discussions. The following clinical forms of allergy were established: gastrointestinal allergy in 22 (32.5) atopic dermatitis - in 19 (27.94); respiratory allergies in 14 (20.58); acute urticaria and Quincke's edema in 13 (19.11%). In the development and formation of allergies, in addition to the cause, risk factors are of great importance. Among them, hereditary burden prevails (52%), toxicosis of pregnancy in mothers of children (48%). Thus, helminthiasis in young children is clinically more often manifested in the form of gastrointestinal allergies, allergic dermatitis and respiratory allergies, acute urticaria and Quincke's edema. In the development of the disease, decreased immunity, intestinal dysbiosis, as well as risk factors: hereditary burden, allergic diathesis are of great importance.

Conclusions. With helminthiasis, the manifestation of allergies is associated with damage to the gastrointestinal tract due to helminthiasis. To diagnose and treat allergic conditions, during each consultation in primary health care, doctors must take into account the main and particular symptoms of helminthic infestations, which can often be the cause of various forms of allergies.

Morphogenetic aspects of hemodynamic disturbances occurring in trunk blood vessels of rats in experimentally induced metabolic syndrome

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Annotation. Under experimental conditions, the fundamental essence of hemodynamic disturbances in rat blood vessels in metabolic syndrome, the saturation index of blood plasma is mainly an increase in the amount of lipids and glucose of different densities, an excess of the rheological properties of the blood flowing in the veins, and a sharp increase in turbulent flow in the area of the main blood vessel networks are related to the fractions of complex molecular organic substances in the plasma. separation and deposition on the inner surfaces of the vessel are observed. In our research, hypodynamia condition is to analyze the morphogenetic changes in the vessels by derailing the experimental metabolism in modeled rats.

Key words: morphology, blood vessels, metabolic syndrome, endothelium.

The urgency of the problem. According to the World Health Organization, about 60% of the world's population has insufficient physical activity for a healthy lifestyle. 1.9 million deaths are reported in the literature as a result of a sedentary lifestyle. A decrease in physical activity causes the metabolism of all substances in the body to shift from the norm (R.N. Shepel, O.M. Drapkina, 2019; S.E. Hostinar, et al., 2017; S. Simon, et al., 2020). Over time, changes begin to develop in the organs of the cardiovascular, respiratory, locomotor and endocrine systems (P.Drózdź et al., 2017). The fact that hypodynamia leads to metabolic syndrome is presented in many literatures. Metabolic syndrome is a number of metabolic disorders that increase the risk of developing cardiovascular diseases and diabetes.

Discussion and results. As a result of metabolic disorders, fatty spots of different appearance are detected in the intima of the main blood vessels, especially around the abdominal part of the aorta and the network of vessels. In rats, it was

found that the body weight increased macroscopically in groups fed with a high-calorie diet during induced metabolism and hypodynamia.

There is a slight thickening of the basement membrane of the vascular subendothelial layer, swellings and foci of inflammation in the fibrous structures, and infiltration of macrophages and lymphocytes around them. An unevenness of the endothelial layer occurs, and it is determined that the increase in mechanical friction under the influence of hemodynamic flow is improved in the form of lesions on the surface of the endothelial layer. In fact, severe damage to the endothelial layer during mechanical abrasion is manifested in the form of endotheliosis foci, and platelet aggregation foci are determined on the exposed surfaces. Atrophic and focal hypertrophic changes were detected in sparsely located muscle cells of the vascular middle layer.

It is determined that most lipid stains have improved in the ascending and descending aorta. It is determined that the elimination of these fatty stains by macrophages from inside the vessel and the accumulation of macrophages in the subendothelial layer of the vessel wall led to the formation of a foamy layer or a layer composed of foam cells. As a result of hypodynamia and disruption of metabolism in rats, the intensity of deposition of lipids of different density in the blood plasma on the vessel surface, or the branches of the aorta where metabolism is disturbed, the descending and abdominal parts of the aorta were found from a macroscopic point of view.

Summary.

1. It was found that most of the lipid deposits in the wall of the aorta from the trunk vessels of rats with metabolic syndrome were accumulated on the intima surface. This serves as a factor in the occurrence of atherosclerosis.

2. In the condition of hypodynamia in the metabolic syndrome, it was found that massive lipid spots were accumulated to a greater extent than usual in most ascending and bifurcated branches of the aorta except the descending and abdominal branches of rats.

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Dynamics of iga, igm and igg indicators of polyvalent diagnostic serum of intestinal yersiniosis at the stages of immunization

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Abstract. Using various immunization schemes, a bank of 72 samples of diagnostic serums against the causative agent of intestinal yersiniosis from experimental animals has been created. The dynamics of indicators of total IgA, IgM, IgG at the stages of immunization obtained by polyvalent diagnostic serums of intestinal yersiniosis, and indicators of IgM, IgG against the causative agent of intestinal yersiniosis has been studied. There was a tendency to increase the number of immunoglobulins A and M in blood serum after the 1st and 2nd immunization, decrease after the 3rd immunization, and increase after the 4th immunization and again to decrease after the 5th immunization. There were no significant changes in IgM and IgG to the causative agent of intestinal yersiniosis.

Keywords: intestinal yersiniosis, *Yersinia enterocolitica*, polyvalent serum, IgA, IgM, IgG

Research by serological methods in the epidemiology of intestinal yersiniosis provides the following opportunities: to assess the epidemic situation in a certain region; to observe the epidemic situation in the region; to retrospectively determine the prevalence of infection; to determine the volume (weight) of the "immune layer" (persons who have ever been in contact with the pathogen); to identify infected groups among the population; to determine the effectiveness of a complex of medical measures [1].

The aim of the study is to study the dynamics of IgA, IgM and IgG indicators of polyvalent diagnostic serums of intestinal yersiniosis obtained from experimental rabbit animals at the stages of immunization.

The study material used *Yersinia enterocolitica* O3, *Yersinia enterocolitica* O9, administered by experimental animals using various immunizations schemes,

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corpuscular antigens inactivated in a water bath at 60⁰ C for 1 hour and soluble antigens prepared by freezing and re-thawing corpuscular antigens 5 times at -20⁰ C, as well as blood serum of experimental animals [2]

Experimental animals were quarantined for 21 days. The rabbits were divided into 4 groups. 3 rabbits are taken into each group: each of the 12 rabbits in 4 groups was injected with injections of 0.2 ml in total 1.6 ml, (separately and in combination) of corpuscular antigen inactivated in a water bath for an hour at a temperature of 60⁰C and a corpuscular microbe prepared by 5-fold freezing at -20⁰ C and re-thawing of soluble antigens, injected into 8 points (points 1-4, subcutaneously on two sides of the spine, points 5-8, intramuscularly in one third of the thigh).[3]

Before the start of the experiment, blood was tested in experimental animals and hyperimmunization was carried out 5 times. Immunizations were carried out after every 7 days. 1 day before another hyperimmunization, blood was taken from experimental animals and blood serums were tested for total immunoglobulin A, M and G, a set of reagents (Vector BEST, RF) was used for immunogens analysis of immunoglobulins of class M and G against pathogens of intestinal yersiniosis. The results were evaluated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions [2].

The obtained digital data were processed by the method of variation statistics using the student's t-criteria using the "Excel-Office" 2013 program. The reliability of the differences between the standard error (m) and the compared groups has been calculated. The differences at $p < 0.05$ were considered reliable.

There was a tendency to increase the number of immunoglobulins A and M in blood serum for 7 and 14 days after immunization, as well as to decrease after 28-35 days.

The amount of immunoglobulin G increased by 7-14-21-28 days after immunization and began to decrease again after the 35th day. This immunoglobulin in the body provides a secondary humoral response to infection and serves as a memory of the corresponding infectious agent. The half-life of IgG is 23-35 days. Therefore, after the 5th immunization, that is, from the 35th day, its number began to decrease.

On 7-14 days after immunization, the amount of IgM was stable at $0.40 \pm 0.006 - 0.37 \pm 0.021$ mg/ml, and from 21-28-35 days there was a downward trend to $0.17 \pm 0.003 - 0.19 \pm 0.009$ mg/ml. The amount of immunoglobulin G increased to $1.08 \pm 0.136 - 6.91 \pm 0.774$ mg/ml on 7-14-21-28 days after immunization and decreased sharply to 1.69 ± 0.086 mg/ml after the 5th immunization.

This situation indicates that a stable secondary immune response has been formed in the body of experimental animals.

Thus, using various immunization schemes, a bank of 72 samples of diagnostic serums of experimental animals against the causative agent of intestinal yersiniosis was created. When studying the dynamics of IgA, IgM, IgG indicators in the obtained polyvalent diagnostic serums of intestinal yersiniosis, an increase in the number of immunoglobulins A and M in blood serum on the 7th and 14th days of immunization was revealed, as well as a decreasing trend after 28-35 days. IgG indicators increased by 7-14-21-28 days of immunization and began to decline again after day 35. With the simultaneous administration of inactivated corpuscular and soluble antigens of serovar O3 *Yersinia enterocolitica* by experimental animals, the formation of a stable and prolonged immune response (during observation periods) was observed.

Given that on the 28th day of immunization, the IgG level in experimental animals was the highest, after the 4th week, it was determined that serums with high titre can be obtained from animals.

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**Атеросклероз касаллигида аневризманинг ривожланиш
морфогенези.**

Развитие морфогенеза аневризм при атеросклерозе.

Development of morphogenesis of aneurysms in atherosclerosis.

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Аннотация. Атеросклероз фонида бош мия интракраниал қон томирлари деворида хар хил зичликдаги липидли доғлар ва холестерин чўкмаларининг шаклланиши ва томир ички юзасида атероматоз чўкмаларнинг шаклланиши бор бора мия қон томирлари эластиклигини йўқолишига ва деформацияланишига олиб келади. Бу эса, ўз навбатида, томирларни вибротебранишининг нотўғри тақсимланиши ва толали тузилмларда фрагментланиш жараёнини кучайтиришига олиб келади. Натижада, атеросклероз ривожланган томирларнинг соғлом қисмида сирт эластик таранглик кучини хаддан зиёд ошиши ва компенсатор кенгайишнинг давомли бўлиши аневризматик кенгайишларга олиб келади.

Калит сўзлар: бош мия томирлари, аневризма, морфология, интима, атеросклероз.

Аннотация. На фоне атеросклероза образование липидных пятен и холестериновых отложений различной плотности на стенках внутричерепных сосудов головного мозга и образование атероматозных отложений на внутренней поверхности сосудов приводят к потере эластичности и деформации мозговых сосудов. кровеносный сосуд. Это, в свою очередь, приводит к неправильному распределению сосудистой вибрации и усилению процесса фрагментации волокнистых структур. В результате чрезмерное повышение поверхностного эластического натяжения в здоровой части пораженных атеросклерозом сосудов и продолжающееся компенсаторное расширение приводят к расширению аневризмы.

Ключевые слова: сосуды головного мозга, аневризма, морфология, интима, атеросклероз.

Annotation. Against the background of atherosclerosis, the formation of lipid stains and cholesterol deposits of varying density on the walls of the intracranial vessels of the brain and the formation of atheromatous deposits on the inner surface of the vessels lead to loss of elasticity and deformation of the brain vessels. blood vessel. This, in turn, leads to improper distribution of vascular vibration and increased fragmentation of fibrous structures. As a result, an excessive increase in surface elastic tension in the healthy part of the vessels affected by atherosclerosis and continued compensatory expansion lead to expansion of the aneurysm.

Key words: cerebral vessels, aneurysm, morphology, intima, atherosclerosis.

Муаммонинг долзарблиги. Россияда федерацияси ва МДХ давлатларида бош мияда қон айланишнинг ўткир бузилишининг мия инфарктига нисбатан улуши 1:3-4 ни, дунёнинг бошқа мамлакатларида 1:9-10 ни ташкил қилади Бабин Ю.М. (2020). Хорижий статистик маълумотларга кўра (АҚШ, Европа), травматик бўлмаган мия ичи қон қуйилишлар биринчи 30 кун ичида ўлим даражаси 35 дан 80% гача учраб, бу эса бирламчи инсултларнинг 10-15% ни ташкил қилади, ўлимнинг ярми биринчи икки кун ичида содир бўлади. Ёрилган мия ичи аневризмадан келиб чиққан субарахноидал қон қуйилиш (САҚҚ) барча инсултларнинг 5% ни ташкил қилади ва касалликка хос бўлган жуда юқори хавфни кўтаради; САҚҚ билан оғриган беморларнинг ярми 55 ёшдан кичик бўлиб, учдан бир қисми қон қуйилишдан бир неча ҳафта ўтгач вафот этади ва вафот этмасдан қолганларнинг кўпчилиги узок муддатли ногиронлик ёки когнитив бузилишларга сабаб бўлади. Оммавий жамият даражасида, САҚҚдан бир неча йил ўтгач, продуктив ҳаётни йўқотиш ишемик инсултга ўхшаш ҳисобланади. САҚҚ билан касалланишнинг умумий даражаси илгари ҳар 100 000 кишига 9 тани ташкил этган, аммо географик жойлашуви, ёши ва жинси бўйича сезиларли даражада фарқ қилган. Яқинда регистрга асосланган ёки регионар текширувлар мавжуд.

Муҳокама ва натижалар. Виллизи халқаси олдинги кўшувчи артерия томири медиал қаватида сийрак дойлашган мушак хужайраларининг нотекис

тартибсиз гипертрофияси томир деворини деформацион ўзгаришларига олиб келиб, макроскопик жихатдан шу сохаларда қалинлашганлигини англатади. Ўрта қаватида жойлашган эластик ва коллаген толаларнинг турли текстурада троекториал жойлашувининг бузилиши томир бўшлиғи юзасида такомил топаётган пилакчаларни яънада турбулент оқимга қаршилигини кучайтириши морфофункционал жихатдан пилакчалар юзасида механик ишқаланиш ва яраларнинг юзага келганлигини кўрсатади (3.3.1-расмига қаранг). Айнан яраланган сохаларда толали компонентларнинг ўикастланиши, эластик толаларда элатолиз ва коллаген толаларда ўчоқли қалинлашиш ва ораликда шишли ўчоқларнинг пайдо бўлиши томир деформини деформацияланиши билан намоён бўлиб, айнан, элатолиз ўчоқлари сохасидан томирнинг шарсимон бўртиб чиқиши кузатилади.

Олдинги қўшувчи артерия ва ўрта ён артерия томир деворида атеросклеротик пилакчалар ва периметрида липидли доғлар, липосклероз ўчоқларининг лаб сохасида кескин яраланган ва таркибида фокал лимфоцитлар инфильтрацияси ва кам миқдорда плазмоцитлар аниқланади. Ораликқа ўсиб кирган сийрак ва дағал толали бириктирувчи тўқимадан липосклероз ўчоқларини юзага келади. Липосклероз ўчоқлари атрофида сийрак жойлашган базофил бўялган такомил топаётган кальциноз ўчоқлари ҳам аниқланади. Айни, калцинозга учраган ва липосклерозга учраган сохалар атрофида гемодинамик бузилишилар томирларнинг эластик таранглашиш ва турбулент оқимга нисбатан вибротеканишининг носинхрон бўлиши ҳам шу соҳада аневризматик кенгайишни юзага келишини стимуллайтиди. Ўрта қават мушак хужайралари атрофида нотекис ва зигзагсимон жойлашган эластик толаларнинг оралиғида хар хил даражада шишлар такомил топганлиги аниқланади. Бу ўзгаришларнинг клиник морфологик жихатлари, томир девори ўрта қаватини қалинлашганлиги ва дағал эгри бугри юзаларни хосил қилиши охир оқибатда, томир бўшлиғи торайиши қон босимига нисбатан кенгайиб кескин деформацияланишга ёки стенозга олиб келиши мумкин.

Хулоса.Бош мия Виллизи халқаси томирларида атеросклероз фониди юзага келган томир девори эндотелийси ва интима қаватида дезорганизация ва строма-томир оксилли дистрофия ривожланиши натижасида, томир деворининг деформацияси ва шарсимон кенгайиш кўринишдаги аневризма ўчоқларининг юзага келиши ривожланади. Морфологик жиҳатдан эндотелий базал мембранаси ва интима тўқимасининг шишга, мукоид бўқишга, айрим жойларида фибриноид бўқиш каби прелипоидозли ўзгаришлар ривожланганлиги аниқланди. Виллизи халқаси олдинги қўшувчи артерия томири, ички уйқу артерияси, ўрта артерия сохаларида томир девори интимасида холестерин шимилишидан липоидоз ўчоқлари пайдо бўлганлиги, унинг таркибида оралик моддада липидлар, бириктирувчи тўқима хужайралари, жумладан макрофаглар цитоплазмасида липидлар тўпланишидан кўпиксимон хужайраларнинг пайдо бўлиши кузатилди. Ушбу дистрофик ва дегенератив ўзгаришларга жавобан гистиоцитар ва лимфоид хужайралар кўпайиб, инфилтрат пайдо қилганлиги ва эластик толаларида юзага келган эластолиз ва фибромускуляр дисплазия жараёни ривожланиши томир деворида кескин деформация ва аневризматик ўчоқларнинг юзага келиши билан давом этганлиги аниқланади.

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Ўзбекистон чақалоқларда қизилўнгач туғма аномалияларини учраш даражасини регионал жиҳатлари

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Аннотация. Қизилўнгач ривожланиш аномалиялари- бу эмбрионал даврда қизилўнгача ва унинг таркибий тузилмаларининг ривожланишини анатомик ва гистологик ўзгаришлари билан давом этадиган жараёндир. Мамлакатимизда ушбу туғма аномалиялар билан касалланиш кўрсаткичи турли вилоятларда турлича бўлиб, асосан ушбу, туғма аномалиянинг ушраш даражаси бўйича мамлакатимизда биринчи ўринда Наманга вилояти, Фарғона вилояти ва Тошкент вилоятлари юқори кўрсаткичлар билан рекорд даражани ўрнатган. Энг кам кўрсаткич билан Хоразм ва Навоий вилоятлари эгаллаган. Айнан, қизилўнгач туғма аномалиялари билан касалланиш кўрсаткичлари генетик жиҳатдан рецессив аллел генларнинг юзага чиқиши натижасида касалланиш кўрсаткичининг ошиши хориж адабиётларида келтирилган. Айнан, мамлакатимизнинг вилоятлар кесимида қариндошлик орасидаги никохнинг кўп учраши билан тушунтирилади.

Калит сўзлар: регионал патологиялар, қизилўнгач аномалиялари, морфология, генетика.

Муаммонинг долзарблиги. Дунё бўйича ушбу патологиянинг ривожланиши хар 100 мингта чақалоқдан 40 тасига тўғри келади. АҚШ ва Европа давлатларида хомиладорликнинг эрта скрининг қилиш даврида ушбу патологиянинг аниқланиши, хомиладорликни тугатишга берилган қатий тавсиялар асосида, хар 100 мингта чақалоқда учраш даражаси ўртача 4-8 тани ташкил этади. МДХ давлатлари, жумладан Россия федерациясида ушбу патологияларни учраш даражаси 100 мингтага 20-25 тани ташкил этса, Ўзбекистон Республикасида ушбу кўрсаткич ўртача 1000 та чақалоққа 8-10 та ҳолатни ташкил этиб, чақалоқларнинг туғилган кунидан бир ойгача бўлган муддатда ўртача 60-78% ҳолатда летал кўрсаткични юқорлигини билан намоён бўлади. Мамлакатимизда ушбу патология билан касалланиш

кўрсаткичи ўртача йилига 4640 та ҳолатни ташкил этиб (Ўз ССВ статистикаси 2022 йил), ушбу патологиянинг 20,8% и Наманган вилоятида учраса, 15,4% и Фарғона вилоятида, 10,4% Тошкент вилояти кесимида учрайди. Бу эса, айнан ушбу вилоятларда қариндошлар орасидаги никоҳнинг кенг тарқалиши билан тушунтирилади. Ўзбекистон бўйича жами қизилўнгачларнинг туғма аномалияларини қарийб 46,6% ни ушбу 3 та вилоят ташкил этиб, ўлим кўрсаткичи бўйича 60,4-72,8 % ни ташкил этади. Хар ҳолатда, янги туғилган чақалоқларни илк неонатал даврда жаррохлик амалиёти билан даволаш муаммонинг радикал ечими бўлиб, жаррохлик амалиётидан кейинги даврда беморларнинг яшовчанлиги ўртача 35,43% ни ташкил этади. Бу эса, муаммони долзарблигини тасдиқлайди.

Муҳокама ва натижалар. Муаммонинг аниқ ифодаларидан бири, бу қариндошлар орасидаги никоҳларнинг кўп учраши, хомила ичи ривожланишида тератоген омилларнинг таъсири, генетик омиллар, хомиладорликнинг биринчи уч ойлигида медикаментоз терапиялар, ОРВИ ва бошқа омилларнинг бартараф этилмаслиги натижасида қизилўнгачнинг ривожланиш аномалияларидан бири бўлган қизилўнгач атрезияси энг кўп учрайди. Ушбу патология билан дунёга келган чақалоқларнинг 63% неонатал даврда (0-28 кун) летал кўрсаткичлар билан иккиламчи асоратлардан нобуд бўлишади. Шулардан энг кўп учрайдигани бу аспирацион пневмония, иккиламчи иммунотанқислик (алиментар омиллар таъсирида), инфекцион омилларнинг кўшилиши натижасида, чақалоқларда ушбу патология бир вақтнинг ўзида ҳам асосий касаллик ва фон касаллиги бўлиб хизмат қилади.

Нобуд бўлган чақалоқлар касаллик тарихи анамнезидан олинган маълумотлар бўйича, қариндошлар орасидаги никоҳ, хомиладор аёлларда ривожланган соматик (экстрагениатал) касалликлар, ОРВИ, Ковид-19, эрта ва кечки токсикозлар билан давом этганлиги аниқланди. Айнан вилоятлар кесимида Фарғона, Наманган, Тошкент вилоятларида аксарият қариндошлар орасидаги никоҳлар аниқланган бўлса, Тошкент шаҳар, Бухоро вилояти, Сирдарё вилояти, Андижон вилояти, Қароқалпоғистон автоном

республикасида, анамнестик сўровларда экстрагенитал касалликлар билан касалланиш юқори кўрсаткичларда кечганлиги аниқланган бўлса, Хоразм, Самарқанд, Жиззах, Сурхондарё, Қашқадарё вилоятларида эрта ва кечки токсикозлар ва инфекция омиллари биргаликда келиши ва қариндошлар орасидаги никохнинг жуда кам кўрсаткичлар билан биргаликда ривожланганлиги маълум бўлди.

Хулоса. Демак, қизилўнғач туғма аномалияларининг учраш даражасини энг юқори кўрсаткич ва этиологик омиллариининг регионал учраш даражаси бўйича, Наманган, Фарғона, Тошкент вилоятларида қариндошлик орасидаги никохларнинг кўп бўлиши натижасида юзага келган аллел рецессив генларнинг устун келиши деган хулоса билан яқунлаш мумкин. Айнан, ушбу қадриятлар билан боғлиқ бўлган жараёнлар йил давомида 4640 та ҳолатдан 2162 тасини учраглигига сабаб бўлганлиги тадқиқот ишмизининг дастлабки текширувларида аниқланганлигин тасдиқлайди.

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Semantic analysis of phraseological units with a number component in

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Annotation. This article is analysis semantic features of phraseological units with a number component. The paper deals with also the problems of translation of number component phraseological units by using comparative and contrastive analysis of observation.

Key words: phraseological units, numerals, observation, cardinal numerals, phraseological layer, structure, evaluation.

Modern English is rich in phraseological units. Phraseological studies possess great significance as it displays the interrelation between the language and the society. Numerals take active part in the formation of phraseological units thus creating a large phraseological layer. Fixed expressions with cardinal numerals are more numerous in number than those with ordinal ones and include expressions with a wide range of numerals such as two, four, five, six, eight, fifty, hundred, thousand. They are commonly used in phraseological units to form a 'human' concept. The results of the investigation showed that the numbers one and two are the most productive numbers in the English phraseological units.

The author L. R. Gizatullina in his dissertation work on the research phraseological unit based on the materials of the Russian, Tatar and English languages takes the values of very small or very large numbers and sometimes does not have general computer control. The most effective first-decimal numbers for setting a phraseological unit are "one", "two". [1:98]

The numbers one, three, six, nine and ten are used in different senses in these set expressions. The numbers seven and eight are unproductive in the English language. The results of this work can be used for further studying the semantics of numerals

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in phraseological units and identifying of phraseological units with a numeral component.

The Kunin's classification is the latest outstanding achievement in the Russian theory of phraseology. The classification is based on the combined structural - semantic principle and it also considers the quotient of stability of phraseological units.

1. Nominative phraseological units - are represented by word groups, including the ones with one meaningful word, and coordinative phrases of the type "wear and tear", "well and good".
2. Nominative - communicative phraseological units include word - groups, of the type "to break the ice" - "the ice is broken", that is, verbal word – groups which are transformed into a sentence when the verb is used in the Passive voice.
3. Phraseological units - which are neither nominative nor communicative, include interjectional word- groups.
4. Communicative phraseological units - are represented by proverbs and sayings. The proverb "An hour in the morning is worthy two in the evening", Never say "Never" Sayings, unlike proverb, are not evaluative and didactic.
5. Interjection phraseological unit- express the people's emotions and feelings and attitudes to the other things, for example: "Good God!", "God damn it". "Good God!", "God damn it". [2:120]

It is known that numbers are divided into two: Count and ordinal numbers. Let's start our analysis with the number one, which is the beginning of the count.

In English, the number one means unique, one and only, one. *One chick keeps a hen busy* (Bitta jo`ja bir tovuqni band qiladi ya`ni bir bola onaning hamma vaqtini o`zi oladi); *You only get one shot at life* (Hayot bir marta beriladi); *One swallow doesn't make a summer* (yaxshi hodisa sodir bo`lsa ham ijobiy davom etmasligi mumkin); *One tongue is enough for a woman* (Ayollar ko`p gapirganligi uchun ularga boshqa til kerak emas); *One lie needs seven lies to wait upon it; Between two stools one goes to the ground; once bitten twice shy; All in one piece; At one blow; One and all; The*

one and only; One and the same; One hell of a lot; One in a million; A one-man band; One of these days; One side of the coin; One thing and another.

In addition, if the number one occurs in two-part phraseological units, it is noticeable that there is an organic connection between them. If one claw is caught, the bird is lost; It is a poor mouse that has only one hole.

The number one is rarely found in idioms: *(a body part) is killing (one); (a) method in (one's) madness; (a) method to (one's) madness; (all) in one; (all) rolled into one; (almost) upon (one); (as) black as (one) is painted; (as) black as (one's) hat; (as) busy as a one-armed paperhanger (with an itch); (as) easy as one-two-three; (as) plain as the nose on (one's) face; (as) ready as (one) ever will be; (as) ready as (one) will ever be; (have done) more (something) than (one) has had hot dinners; (important) milestone in (one's) life; (in) up to (one's) elbows; (in) up to (one's) eye(ball)s; (it is) (one's) pleasure; (it) takes one to know one; (it's all) Greek to (one); (it's) news to (one); (it's) off with (one's) head; (it's) one damn thing after another; (just) one of those days; (just/right) up (one's) street; (not) half the person/man/woman (one) used to be; (one had) better be going; (one had) better get moving; (one had) better get on (one's) horse; (one) (had) better be off; (one) (had) better hit the road; (one) (has) never had it so good; (one) (has) never heard (of) such a thing; (one) ain't particular; (one) can dish it out, but (one) can't take it; (one) can do worse; (one) can hardly believe (one's) eyes; (one) can hear a pin drop; (one) can keep it; (one) can read (someone) like a book; (one) can scarcely believe (one's) eyes; (one) can stuff it; (one) can whistle for it; (one) can't be arsed; (one) can't beat (something); (one) can't beat that; (one) can't believe (one's) (own) ears; (one) can't believe (one's) (own) eyes; (one) can't do right for doing wrong; (one) can't look beyond the end of (one's) nose; (one) can't look beyond the tip of (one's) nose; (one) can't look past the end of (one's) nose; (one) can't look past the tip of (one's) nose.*

As a result of our observations, it is possible to say that the number one is often found in proverbs and idioms in the English language.

Numbers are classified as a separate set of words that includes quantity and order. It should be noted that they are not combined according to grammatical signs and are separated only according to nouns and numbers. Numerals are included in the special category of words, and ordinal numbers are included in the category of adjectives. Phraseological units involve the information about culture, society and linguocultural features. Semantic approach determines that phraseological units are non-motivated and they are opposed to free-word combinations which are completely motivated.

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Functional classification of phraseological units with number component in

English

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Annotation. This article is analysis functional classification of phraseological units with a number component. The results of the investigation showed that the numbers *one* and *two* are the most productive numbers in the English phraseological units. The numbers *one, three, six, nine* and *ten* are used in different senses in these set expressions. The numbers *seven* and *eight* are unproductive in the English language. The results of this work can be used for further studying the semantics of numerals in phraseological units and identifying of phraseological units with a numeral component.

Key words: phraseological units, set expressions, numeral component, idioms, phraseological layer, semantics, functional.

All languages of the world have quantitative signs. These symbols have very different properties in linguistics than in philosophy or mathematics.

Linguistics also has a number of definitions about the nature of words related to the number word group. When talking about quantity and number, these two concepts should be distinguished from each other. Phraseological studies possess great significance as it displays the interrelation between the language and the society. Numerals take active part in the formation of phraseological units thus creating a large phraseological layer. A. Reformaty in his book "Number and Grammar" paid special attention to the fact that "number is a fact of language grammar" and that it is not a number in mathematics or philosophy. [1:386]

Let's see how the category of number (quantity) went through the stage of formation.

Numbers are the objective characteristics of the reality. Having created a way of presenting quantity: numbers and figures native speakers gave them a universal form, learned to formalize the results of the knowledge, to formulate the methods

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of learning. People gave life to the sciences, without which technological progress is impossible [2:945].

Phraseological units reflect a specific and expressive way in which the people live their lives, their interests, concerns and customs, their historic and spiritual evolution, their ethic and aesthetic systems of values [3:120].

Fixed phrases of English have their own, national, peculiarities. Components of these phraseological units can be characterized as units that have structural and semantic features together with their own unique particularities. The goal of this article is to analyze the function of numeral components in English phraseological units. The equivalents of these set expressions were also determined.

Numbers evoke acts, characters, and legendary situations and bear the mark of the authority that the reference to the community's patrimony gives them. Either the phraseme undertakes the symbol in totality, or it retains only its numeral, the number functions as a symbol and carries all memory of an exterior context [4:10].

The most common simple quantitative numbers in English proverbs are related to the numbers one, two, three, seven and nine.

In English idioms, the number two is present and express the following meanings:

- a) positive and negative meaning - *a two-edged sword*;
- b) in the sense of a bilateral decision or action- *two-way street*;
- c) wrong decision- *put two and two together and put two and two together and make five*;
- d) absurd person- *thick as two (short) planks, two sandwiches short of a picnic*;
- e) similarity- *like two peas in a pod*;
- f) alcohol- *two (or three) sheets to (or in) the wind*;
- g) to achieve the goal- *kill two birds with one stone*.

The number three is characterized by expressing more positive meanings:

three musketeers (ajralmas do`stlik), *third time lucky* (omadli), *three cheers for* (qutlov, tabrik).

During our research, we witnessed that the number four is not often found in English idioms, so the following idioms were identified:

four winds (tashlab ketilgan), *be scattered to the four winds* (yo`qotilgan), *the four (or far) corners of the world* (or earth) (bir-biridan uzoq), *firing on all (four) cylinders* (baland martabada ishlamoq).

The fourth estate idiom is directly related to English culture and refers to professional journalism, that is, people belonging to this group.

The number five English idioms come from human body parts, especially hands. That's why our five fingers are as clear as day to all of us. Give me five, a bunch of fives, fifth column.

The number six has a more negative meaning: *at sixes and seven* (kimnidir urmoq), *at sixes and seven* (hijolat qilish), *hit (or knock) someone for six* (kimgadir qattiq ziyon etkazib urmoq), *six feet under bears* (o`lim), *six of one and half a dozen of the other* (hech qanday farq yo`q).

The number Seven (seven) represents more miraculous meanings: *Seven-league boots* (piyoda tez yurish qobiliyati), *seventh heaven* (ettinchi osmon), *seven wonders of the world* (dunyoning etti mo`jizasi).

We did not come across an English idiom with the number eight, but we found that idioms involving the number nine express the following meanings: a nine days' wonder, nine to five (time), on cloud nine (happiness), be as right as nine pence (health), more than nine pence in the shilling (incompetent person), nine times out of ten (sometimes).

The number ten (ten) does not express a symbolic meaning by itself, but rather comes together with other numbers: three score and ten and nine times out of ten, count to ten.

It should be noted that in the process of studying English idioms involving numbers 1 to 10 above have all positive meanings.

The results of the analysis showed that the number *two* are the most productive numbers in the English phraseological units. The use of these numbers is mostly determined by logic and reality. The numbers *three*, *seven* and *nine* are not very frequently used in the English. The numbers *two* and *three* bear hyperbolic semantics. The number *seven* is usually associated with something magical and

unreal in the English. In the English phraseological combinations, the number *eight* is not productive. Number ten is not also frequently used in the English phraseological units.

Phraseological units with a cardinal numeral component occupy a special place in English. The phraseological units with a cardinal numeral are characterized by the distinctness and semantic integrity. Despite the sufficient development of modern linguistics, scientists have paid considerable attention to the linguistic and cognitive aspects of numerals in the context of free and phraseological phrases and their differences in comparable languages. Investigated numeral components played the role of intensifier of the conveyed meaning as well.

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**Фанлар бўйича талабаларнинг билим, кўникма ва малакаларига
қўйиладиган талаблар**

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Аннотация ушбу мақолда билим, кўникма ва малакаларга қўйиладиган талаблар талаба эришиши керак бўлган минимал стандартлар сифатида ёки фан бўйича муваффақият ёки ютуқнинг юқори даражасини акс эттирувчи юқорироқ стандартлар сифатида белгиланиши мумкинлиги алоҳида эътибор қаратилган.

Калит сўзлар: фан, ўқув, ўқув мақсадлари, инглиз тили, грамматика, луғат, ўқиш, ёзиш, гапириш, тинглаб тушуниш, қобилият, машқ қилиш, амалиёт.

Аннотация в этой статье особое внимание уделяется тому факту, что требования к знаниям, навыкам и квалификации могут быть определены как минимальные стандарты, которых должен достичь студент, или как более высокие стандарты, отражающие высокий уровень успеха или достижений в науке.

Ключевые слова: наука, обучение, цели обучения, английский язык, грамматика, словарный запас, чтение, письмо, говорение, понимание на слух, способности, практика, практика.

Abstract In this article, special attention is paid to the fact that the requirements for knowledge, skills and qualifications can be defined as minimum standards that a student must achieve, or as higher standards reflecting a high level of success or achievements in science.

Keywords: science, learning, learning objectives, English, grammar, vocabulary, reading, writing, speaking, listening comprehension, abilities, practice, practice.

Фанлар бўйича таҳсил олаётган талабаларнинг билим, кўникма ва малакаларига қўйиладиган талаблар аниқ фан ва таълим дастурига боғлиқ

бўлиши мумкин. Бироқ, умуман олганда, қуйидаги талаблар кўплаб субъектлар учун умумий бўлиши мумкин:

1. Билим: Талаба фан бўйича асосий назарий билимларни, жумладан, асосий тушунчалар, тамойиллар ва назарий моделларни эгаллаши керак. У мавзуга оид асосий фактларни, тарихий воқеаларни ёки назарий тушунчаларни билиши керак.

2. Кўникмалар: Талаба фан бўйича билимларни қўллаш учун зарур бўлган амалий кўникмаларни шакллантириши керак. Мисол учун, бу тажрибалар ёки тадқиқот ўтказиш, маълумотларни таҳлил қилиш, муаммоларни ҳал қилиш ёки олинган маълумотлар асосида қарор қабул қилиш қобилияти бўлиши мумкин.

3. Малака: Талаба фан соҳасида маълум бир малака даражасига эришиши керак. Бунга олинган билим ва кўникмаларни амалий вазиятларда қўллаш, мавзу бўйича маълумотни таҳлил қилиш ва баҳолаш учун танқидий фикрлашдан фойдаланиш, шунингдек, мулоқот қилиш ва мавзу билан боғлиқ далилларни келтириш қобилияти киради.

Ушбу талаблар ҳар бир фан бўйича алоҳида талаблар билан тўлдирилиши мумкин. Масалан, математика асосий математик тушунчалар ва усулларни тушунишни, математик муаммоларни ҳал қилиш қобилиятини ва математик усулларни турли контекстларда қўллаш қобилиятини талаб қилади. Инглиз тили грамматика, луғат ва ўқиш, ёзиш, гапириш ва тинглаб тушуниш қобилиятларини эгаллашни талаб қилади.

Билим, кўникма ва малакаларга қўйиладиган талаблар талаба эришиши керак бўлган минимал стандартлар сифатида ёки фан бўйича муваффақият ёки ютуқнинг юқори даражасини акс эттирувчи юқорироқ стандартлар сифатида белгиланиши мумкин. Талаблар ўқиш босқичига қараб ҳам фарқ қилиши мумкин, масалан, бошланғичдан юқори даражага ёки бакалаврдан магистр даражасига қадар.

Ўқув фани якунида таълим-тарбия натижаси сифатида талаба эришиши лозим бўлган билим, малака ва шахсий фазилатларни белгилайди.

Фаннинг ўқув мақсадлари тармоқ стандартининг ҳар бир ихтисослик бўйича касбий тавсифномада келтирилган касб фаолият турлари, махсус талаблар, кўникма ва билимлардан келиб чиққан ҳолда ишлаб чиқилиши лозим. Яъни тармоқ стандарти билан стандартлаштирилган ўқув дастурлари тўла мос келиши керак.

Ўқитишда ўқув мақсадларини қўйиш услуби ўзига хос хусусиятга эга. Бу шундан иборатки, ўқув мақсадлари талабалар ҳаракатида ифодаланадиган ва аниқ кўринадиган, ҳамда ўлчанадиган натижалар орқали белгиланади. Ўқув мақсадларини ўлчаш, аниқлаш, ўқитишни қайта такрорлаш имконига эга бўлиш учун ҳар бир мақсадга эришиш мезонини билиш керак, яъни таълим мақсади шундай қўлланиши керакки, унга эришганлик ҳақида аниқ хулоса чиқариш мумкин бўлсин.

Ўқув мақсадлари тамойиллари. Ўқув мақсадлари қуйидаги тамойилларга асосланиши керак: 1. Аниқ. 2. Ўлчанадиган. 3. Эришиш мумкин. 4. Реал, амалга ошириш мумкин. 5. Вақт жиҳатдан белгиланган.

Умумий мақсадлар. ДТС, ўқув дастуридан ўтиладиган мавзу юзасидан талабада қандай билим, кўникма ва малакаларни шакллантириш муҳимлиги аниқлаштирилиб, шу асосида машғулот мақсадлари белгилаб олинади.

Педагог мақсади. Таълимий, тарбиявий ва ривожлантирувчи мақсадларни кўзда тутати.

Таълимий. Машғулот жараёнида талабаларда дунёқарашни кенгайтириш, билиш фаолияти; билимларни амалиётда қўллаш; маълум кўникма ва малакаларни шакллантириш билан белгиланади.

Тарбиявий. Машғулот жараёнида талабаларда мустақилликни, иродани тарбиялаш; маълум муносабат, ахлоқий, эстетик йўналишларни, мустақил фаолликка асос бўлувчи мотивларни шакллантириш билан белгиланади.

Ривожлантирувчи. Машғулот жараёнида талабаларда диққат, хотира, нутқ, тафаккур, таққослаш кўникмалари, эмпатия, рефлексия, оптимал ечимларни излаб топиш кўникмаларини, машғулотга нисбатан мотивацияни ривожлантириш билан белгиланади.

Талабалардан фундаментал фанлар ва аниқ касб соҳаси доирасида назарий ва амалий билимлар, касбий малака ва кўникмаларга эга бўлиш; касбий моҳирлик ва тафаккур доирасининг етарли шаклланганлиги; ташкилотчилик ва тадбиркорлик хислатларининг шаклланган бўлиши; давлатнинг тузилиши, унинг ижтимоий ва сиёсий ривожланиши ҳақида аниқ билимларга эга бўлиш кабилар талаб қилинади. Булардан ташқари халқаро воқеа ва муаммоларни тушуна билиш, мустақил ва ижодий фикрлаш, фикрларини ёзма ва оғзаки равон баён этиш малакалари шаклланган бўлиши; турли вазиятларни танқидий баҳолаш, янгиликларга доимий интилиш, давлат тилида ёзма ва оғзаки равишда эркин мулоқотда бўлиш; умуминсоний фазилатларга эга бўлиш, ўз миллатини ва ватанини севиш, у билан фахрланиш, миллий урф-одатлар, қадриятларни ҳурмат қилиш; компьютерлар ва бошқа телекоммуникация воситаларидан фойдалана олиш жиҳатлари ҳам муҳим ҳисобланади.

Бошқа чет тилларини мукамал билиш; ўзлаштирилган назарий билимларни амалиётга, бошланғич касбий кўникмаларни кундалик ҳаётга, турмушга татбиқ эта олиш; жисмоний бақувват, соғлом бўлиш, ҳарбий хизматга ва тезкор тиббий ёрдам кўрсатишга лаёқатли бўлиш; маънавий, руҳий, жисмоний жиҳатдан ўзини ўзи доимо такомиллаштириш хислатларига эга бўлиш; билимларни доимо ошириб, янгилаб боришга интилиш.

Ўқув ва меҳнат фаолиятига ижодий, мустақил ёндашиш сифатларига эга бўлиш; мантикий фикрлашнинг услублари ва усулларини билиш, уларни амалий фаолиятда қўллай олиш малакасига эга бўлиш; ҳуқуқий, иқтисодий билимлар асосига эга бўлиш; замонавий ахборот воситалари билан ишлашнинг амалий кўникмаларини мустақил эгаллаш; сиёсий, маънавий-ахлоқий маданиятга эга бўлиш; фуқаролик бурч ва маъсулият ҳислари шаклланган бўлиши; касбий фаолиятда экологик маъсулиятни ҳис қилиш, табиат муҳофазаси соҳасидаги билимларга эга бўлиш.

Амалий кўникмаларни ўргатишнинг асосий қоидалари.

Маълумот йиғиш. Талаба иш топшириғини таҳлил қилади ва барча керакли маълумотларни ўзи йиғади.

Режа тузиш. Талаба иш режасини, барча керакли босқичларни кўзда тутган ҳолда, ўзи тузади.

Қарор қабул қилиш. Талаба режани амалга ошириш ҳақида қарор қабул қилади.

Амалга ошириш. Талаба иш режаси асосида ишини амалга оширади.

Текшириш. Талаба ишнинг натижасини ўзи текширади.

Хулоса чиқариш. Талаба ва педагог иш жараёни ҳамда натижаларини биргаликда таҳлил қилади.

Талабаларга тил ўрганшда амалий кўникмаларни ўргатишнинг асосий қоидалари:

- Мақсадни белгилаш: талаба тилни ўрганиш жараёнида қандай амалий кўникмаларни ривожлантирмоқчи эканлигини аниқлаши керак. Масалан, бу тилда қийинчиликсиз гапириш қобилияти ёки чет эллик суҳбатдошларни тушуниш қобилияти бўлиши мумкин.
- Мунтазам амалиёт: Талаба мунтазам равишда ўрганилган кўникмаларни машқ қилиш учун вақт ажратиши керак. Ҳафтада бир марта дарсликни ўқиш ёки видеодарсни томоша қилишнинг ўзи кифоя эмас – ўрганганларингизни доимий равишда такрорлаш ва реал вазиятларда қўллаш керак.
- Фаол фойдаланиш: Талаба ўзлаштирилган кўникмаларни турли вазиятларда фаол ишлатиши керак. Масалан, сиз она тилида сўзлашувчилар билан гаплашиш ёки турли тил гуруҳлари ва клубларида қатнашиш орқали оғзаки тилингизни машқ қилишингиз мумкин.
- Хатолар дарс сифатида: Талаба хатоларни ўрганиш ва яхшилаш имконияти сифатида кўриши керак. Хатолар сизнинг заиф томонларингизни тушунишга ва уларни яхшилашга эътибор беришга ёрдам беради.
- Мутахассислардан ёрдам: талаба тил ўрганишда ўқитувчи, репетитор ёки бошқа мутахассислардан ёрдам сўраши мумкин. Улар қимматли маслаҳатлар беришлари ва талабанинг кўникмаларини тўғрилашлари мумкин.

- Турли материаллардан фойдаланиш: Талаба амалий кўникмаларни машқ қилиш учун турли хил материаллардан фойдаланиши керак, масалан, матнлар, аудиолар, видеолар, ўйинлар ва бошқалар. Бу мақсадли тилнинг турли жиҳатлари бўйича кўникмаларни ривожлантиришга ёрдам беради.

- Ўз-ўзини рағбатлантириш: Талаба тилни ўрганиш ва машқ қилиш учун доимо мотивацияни сақлаб туриши керак. Бунга кичик мақсадлар қўйиш ва бу мақсадларга эришганингиз учун ўзингизни мукофотлаш орқали эришиш мумкин.

- Билимларнинг доимий янгиланиши: Тил доимо ўзгариб туради ва талаба ўз билим ва кўникмаларини бу ўзгаришларга мувофиқ янгилашга тайёр бўлиши керак. Бу ҳозирги янгиликларни ўқиш, янги ибораларни ўрганиш ёки тилни ўрганиш учун замонавий технологиялардан фойдаланишни ўз ичига олиши мумкин.

- Хатолар ва тузатишларга тайёрлик: талаба ўқув жараёнида ҳамма нарса биринчи марта амалга ошмаслигига тайёр бўлиши керак. Тушкунликка тушмаслик, хатоларни тузатиш ва ўз маҳоратингизни ривожлантириш устида ишлашни давом эттириш муҳимдир.

- Ҳақиқий вазиятларда машқ қилиш: Талаба учун нафақат дарсда ёки уйда тилни машқ қилиш, балки уни реал вазиятларда ҳам қўллаш муҳимдир. Мисол учун, сиз ресторанда чет тилида овқатга буюртма беришга ёки саёҳат пайтида маҳаллий аҳоли билан суҳбатлашишга ҳаракат қилишингиз мумкин. Бу талабага тил тўсиғини енгиб ўтишга ва олинган кўникмаларни амалда қўллашга ёрдам беради.

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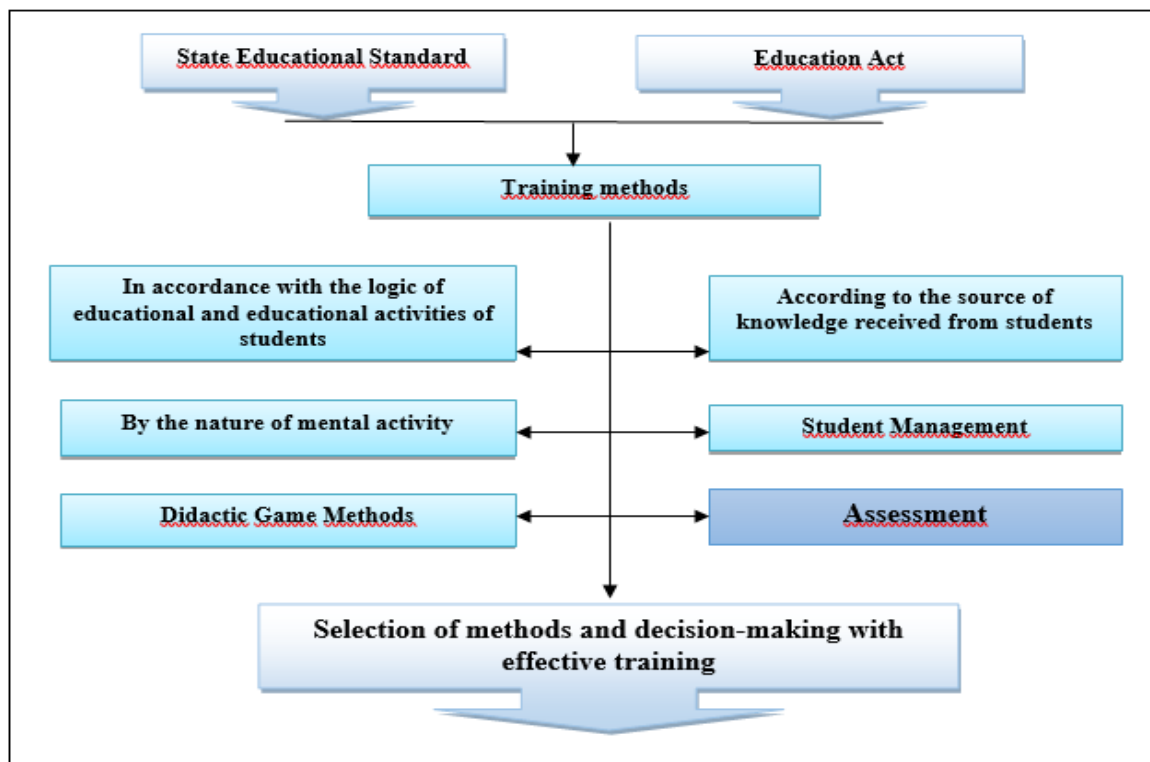
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Ta'lim tilimida kredit modeli sistemasi

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The organization of the educational process and decision-making are classified as having a large amount of linguistic, subjective, quantitative information for belonging to the category of humanitarian systems. One effective way to model learning and decision-making processes in such settings is to make extensive use of irregular accumulations and neural approaches.



System of selection of effective methods of training and decision-making

In our education, all this activity is carried out by a teacher and is a teacher or teacher.

System of selection of effective methods of training and decision-making:

In order to determine the priorities of systemic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to increase to a qualitatively new level the process of training independently thinking highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral and moral qualities, to modernize higher education, to develop the social sphere and sectors of the economy on the basis of advanced educational

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technologies in higher educational institutions, a phased transfer to a credit -modular system.

The use of the credit system in OTM will contribute to increased employment with leading educational institutions in the top 1000 world universities. Because international integration in the field of education is primarily based on the organization of the learning process based on credit technologies.

Credit - European Credit Transfer and Accumulating System (ECTS).

A credit system is a unit of measure that indicates not the number of hours read during training, but the result. That is, the unit of measurement aimed at the result evaluating the level of competence of the specialist.

GPA (Grade Point Average) - the average value of the student's points on the program, which is calculated using the following formula:

$$GPA = \frac{K_1 \cdot U_1 + K_2 \cdot U_2 + K_3 \cdot U_3 + \dots + K_n \cdot U_n}{K_1 + K_2 + K_3 + \dots + K_n}$$

K — number of test units allocated for the subject;

U — score on the subject. If he has not mastered the subject, then it will be equal to 0.

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Влияние стратегии семейного воспитания на развитие творческих способностей детей дошкольного возраста

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Annotation: Education of a creative personality is today one of the main tasks of pedagogical theory and practice. This article describes the process of raising a preschool child in a family, paying special attention to the position of parents, including such factors as the characteristics of the emotional attitude towards the child, motives, values, goals of education, style of interaction with children, methods of problem solving and social control.

В воспитании ребенка ключевую роль играют социальная среда, семья и авторитет родителей, а также качество семейных отношений. Семья может сделать многое для развития способностей своего маленького ребенка, и родители, бабушки, дедушки, наблюдающие за ребенком ежедневно, могут выявить индикаторы его уникальных способностей и особенных интересов. Принятие ответственности за развитие стойких интересов и склонностей ребенка к определенной деятельности уже является важным вкладом в развитие его творческих способностей [2].

Семейно-родительские отношения играют огромную роль в развитии способностей детей. Некоторые факторы, влияющие на проявление творческих способностей у детей, включают:

1. Старший или единственный сын в семье обычно имеет большие шансы проявить творческие способности.
2. Дети, идентифицирующие себя с родителями (особенно с отцом), часто имеют меньше шансов проявить творческие способности. Наоборот, если ребенок отождествляет себя с "идеальным героем", это может способствовать развитию креативности.

3. Творческие дети чаще появляются в семьях, где отец значительно старше матери.
4. Ранняя утрата родителей может привести к отсутствию образца поведения в детстве, что может повлиять на развитие креативности.
5. Благоприятным фактором для развития креативности является повышенное внимание к способностям ребенка и создание ситуации, где его талант становится организующим началом в семье [1].

Создание атмосферы, способствующей развитию творческих способностей у детей, является важным условием. В этом контексте, родители играют важную роль в формировании интереса и развитии способностей ребенка. Атмосфера увлеченности в семье может способствовать развитию творчества у детей.

Многие родители считают, что важно восхищаться детскими творениями, сохраняя "внутренний мир" ребенка и предоставляя ему возможность свободно выражать свои мысли и чувства. Однако, помимо восхищения, важно научить ребенка необходимым навыкам и умениям [5].

Детское творчество активизирует процессы обучения и способствует формированию у детей инициативы, самостоятельности и активности. Творческий процесс обучения может помочь детям усваивать знания, развивать навыки и способности, а также формировать у них способность к самообучению и саморазвитию.

Для того чтобы детская деятельность была действительно творческой, важны определенные условия. Прежде всего, необходима связь обучения с жизнью, и родители должны знать и понимать, что может интересовать и связывать ребенка с его непосредственным опытом и окружением. Важно также, чтобы новые знания и умения ребенок мог применить.

Создание творческой атмосферы в семье также требует предоставления ребенку свободы. Родители должны уметь понимать своего ребенка и помогать ему выражать свои идеи и учиться чему-то новому. Важным

аспектом является терпение, понимание, деликатность и вера со стороны родителей в творческий потенциал своего ребенка [2].

Родители, присоединяясь к детскому творчеству, приобретают практические умения, которые позволяют им вместе с детьми заниматься творчеством. Например, во время осенних прогулок, изображая красоту осеннего леса, родители активно участвуют в рисовании вместе с детьми. Это не только способствует близости между детьми и родителями, но и предоставляет взрослому возможность помочь ребенку справиться с трудностями, возникающими в процессе деятельности.

Совместная деятельность семьи в разнообразных формах, направленная на развитие творческих способностей детей, помогает им осваивать мир красоты и добра. Совместно с родителями дети успешно осваивают основы изобразительной грамоты, что открывает им путь к проявлению творческого потенциала и красоты окружающего мира.

Семья играет важную роль в формировании у детей уважения к труду и развитию трудолюбия. Родители, заботясь о развитии трудовой активности и настойчивости у детей, должны приучать их систематически трудиться и преодолевать трудности. Это важно для будущего развития ребенка и формирования его способности к труду.

Совместное творчество детей и родителей приносит множество выгод, включая стимулирование развития глубокого взаимного доверия и обогащение отношений между родителями и детьми. Это также способствует знакомству ребенка с основами эффективного сотрудничества, снижает давление авторитета родителей, предоставляя ребенку возможность самовыражения и осознания своей важности в семье. Совместное творчество также способствует развитию эстетических чувств и создает благоприятную атмосферу для развития творческих способностей как у детей, так и у взрослых.

Совместные занятия с родителями эмоционально заряжают, и это позволяет избавиться от избытка энергии в позитивное русло. Такое творческое

взаимодействие предоставляет дошкольнику пространство для воплощения своих фантазий, что способствует нестандартному мышлению. В начале это может проявляться в формировании необычных ассоциаций при виде обыденных предметов, а затем ребенок научится находить нестандартные подходы к решению задач.

Способности, включая творческие, формируются и развиваются в деятельности, где они находят применение. Для развития творческих способностей ребенка важно также работать над формированием его воображения, без которого трудно представить себе развитие творчества [3]. Дошкольный возраст считается благоприятным периодом для развития творческих способностей у детей. В этом возрасте дети активно исследуют мир вокруг себя, они полны любопытства и жажды познания. Родители и другие воспитатели имеют уникальную возможность вдохновить и направить эту любознательность в творческое русло.

Дошкольный период характеризуется формированием базовых навыков и способностей, включая креативность. Развитие творческих способностей в этом возрасте связано не только с усвоением конкретных знаний, но и с развитием воображения, исследовательского мышления, способности к самовыражению.

Поддержка и поощрение в развитии творческих способностей в раннем возрасте создают твердую основу для будущих достижений и креативного мышления взрослого человека. Важно создавать стимулирующую среду, где дети могут свободно экспериментировать, выражать себя и развивать свой уникальный творческий потенциал [4].

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**Фирибгарлик жинояти профилактикаси: жиноят содир этиш
усулларининг аҳамияти**

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Ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилиш академияси
магистратура тингловчиси

Бугунги кунда Интернет жаҳон ахборот тармоғини кузатар, ижтимоий тармоқлардан фойдаланар эканмиз, турли фирибгарлик тузоғига тушганлар ҳақида маълумотларни кўплаб учратамиз. Баъзида кўз ўнгимизда бизни ҳам тузоққа туширишмоқчи бўлишади.

Афсуски, бу каби ҳолатлар камаймаяпти. Негаки жиноят содир этилиши усулларининг ўзгариши натижасида фирибгарликни содир этиш аллақачон маълум бир давлат чегарасидан чиқиб, халқаро муаммога айланди.

Хусусан, Ўзбекистонда 2023 йилнинг 11 ойида 5,5 мингта кибержиноят содир этилди, шундан 70 фоизи банк карталари билан боғлиқ фирибгарлик ва ўғрилиқ жиноятларидир¹.

Ҳар куни ҳар хил усуллар содир этилаётган ушбу қилмишларнинг кўлами олдини олиш, ҳуқуқий оқибатини келтириб чиқармасликка бўлган анъанавий профилактика чора-тадбирларини самарасиз қилиб қўймоқда.

Қуйида улардан бир қанча мисолларни келтирамиз.

Қиш келиши билан ис газ, дудбуронлар, газ таъминоти билан боғлиқ муаммолар кўпаяди. Шу билан бирга, айрим фирибгар сохта “ёнғин хавфсизлиги” ходимлари ҳам.

Улар билан тўқнашган воқеа гувоҳларидан бири шундай баён қилади:

“Бундай ходимлар шахсан ўзимга ҳам дуч келишган. Маҳаллани кезиб, «уйингиздаги газ плиталарини ва кўшконтурли қозонхонани ёнғин хавфсизлигига қарши текширишимиз керак», дейишган. Устида ҳарбий камуфляж форма. Қўлтиғига папка қистирган. Хужжат сўрасангиз — Ўзбекистон байроғи фонида чиройли қилиб битилган хизмат гувоҳномасини

¹ 11 ойда 5,5 мингта кибержиноят содир этилди, уларнинг 70 фоизи банк карталари билан боғлиқ // URL: <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2023/12/21/cyber-crime/>

ҳам кўрсатади. Улар йиллик қанақадир тўлов учун 25 минг сўм талаб қилган. Гувоҳномасини телефонимда расмга олмоқчи бўлганимда қўлимдан суғуриб қочгани ёдимда²”.

Аmmo ҳар бир соҳада ривожланиш тенденцияси кузатилаётгани каби фирибгарликни содир этиш усулларининг ривожланиши тенденцияси ҳам бундан ортда қолгани йўқ.

Энди фирибгарлик қилиш учун уйма-уй юришга ёки юзма-юз учрашишга эҳтиёж бўлмапти. Содда қилиб айтганда, ўтирган жойларидан пул топишга уринмоқдалар.

Жумладан, 2023 йил 22 декабрь куни Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банки янгича фирибгарликдан огоҳлантирган.

Фирибгарлар сохта телефон рақамлари орқали кўнғироқ қилиб, ўзини Марказий банк ходими сифатида таништириб, фуқароларнинг ишончига киришга уринган.

Фирибгарлар Марказий банк номидан очилган сохта телеграм-канални орқали фуқароларга онлайн кредит таклиф этиб, уларнинг банк картасига оид маълумотларни кўлга киритиб, пул маблағларини ўзлаштирган³.

Шунингдек, худди шу ойнинг ўзида фирибгарлик жиноятини янада такомиллашган вариантда содир этишга уриниш бўлган. Бундамаҳсус технологиялардан фойдаланиб, раҳбарлар тилидан Ўзбекистон аҳолисига мурожаат қилиб, уларга фирибгарлар томонидан ўғрилган пуллар компенсация қилиб берилиши бўйича чоралар кўрилаётгани, алданиб қолган одамлар юристларнинг маслаҳатига амал қилиши кераклиги айтилган видеолар тарқатилди.

Видеоларда айтилган “юристларнинг маслаҳати” аслида тузоқ бўлиб, видеога илова қилинган йўл-йўриқларни бажарган одамлар банк карталаридаги пулларидан айрилади.

² ФВВ ва Адлия вазирлигисохта «пожарний» лардан огоҳлантирди // URL: <https://kun.uz/kr/news/2023/11/30/fvv-va-adliya-va-zirligi-soxta-pojarniylardan-ogohlantirdi>

³Марказий банк янгича фирибгарликдан огоҳлантирди // URL: <https://kun.uz/kr/news/2023/12/22/markaziy-bank-yangicha-firibgarlikdan-ogohlantirdi>

Бу – фуқароларнинг карталаридаги пулларини ўғирловчи фирибгарлар ўйлаб топган янги усул ҳисобланиши айтилган. Фирибгарлар сунъий интеллект технологияларидан фойдаланган ҳолда, шахснинг овозини ўхшатиб, унинг иштирокидаги видеони мукаммал ёлғон – дипфейк шаклга ўтказмоқда.

Ҳар икки видеода ҳам рус тилидан фойдаланилгани – сунъий интеллект технологиялари ёрдамида ҳали ўзбек тилида мукаммал дипфейклар яратиш имкони йўқлиги билан боғлиқ бўлган⁴.

Мутахассисларнинг фикрича, букаби фирибгарликларнинг асосий сабаби – инсономилидир.

Кўп ҳолларда жабрланувчилар ўз эгалигидаги ҳисоб рақамдан фойдаланиш ҳуқуқини бермагунча бошқалар фойдалана олмайди. Масалан, карта эгасига телефон қилиб, ҳар хил баҳоналар билан СМС кодни айтиб юборишни сўрайди. Мерос қолдириш билан боғлиқ фирибгарликлар ҳам бор. Улар ҳам карта маълумотларни, СМС кодларни олади. 90 фоиз одамнинг киберхавфсизлик бўйича тушунчаси йўқ⁵.

Бундан ташқари тўлов тизимларининг хавфсизлик омили ҳам мавжуд. Банк маълумотлари тарқатилиши устидан алоҳида мониторинг ва хавфсизлик кафолатлари тақдим этилиши талаб даражасида бўлиши зарур.

Шу билан бирга, айрим фирибгарлар бошқа фуқаролар номига пластик карталар очиб, фуқароларнинг пул маблағларини талон-тарож қилиш ҳолатлари мавжуд.

Бунда схема қуйидагича ишлайди:

1. Жуда зарур харид учун онлайн виртуал карта зарурлиги, тўлов амалга ошира олмайганлиги сабабли карта очишда ёрдам сўралади;

2. “Ёрдам” учун маълум миқдорда пул таклиф қилинади;

⁴Огоҳбўлинг: Фирибгарлар расмий шахсларнинг тасвирлари орқали дипфейк тарқатмоқда // URL: <https://kun.uz/kr/news/2023/12/07/ogoh-boling-firibgarlar-rasmiy-shaxslarning-tasvirlari-orqali-dipfeyk-tarqatmoqda>

⁵Онлайн фирибгарликларда асосий сабаб инсономили бўлиб қолмоқда — мутахассислар // URL: <https://kun.uz/kr/news/2023/11/27/onlayn-firibgarliklarda-asosiy-sabab-inson-omili-bolib-qolmoqda-mutaxassislar>

3. Карта очилади. Шу билан алоқа узилади. “Ёрдам” учун пул берилмайди;

4. Фирибгар бошқа шахс номига очилган картага турли фирибгарлик натижасида қўлга киритилган пуллар туширилади.

5. Карта устидан мутлақ назорат ўрнатилганлиги сабабли пуллар тушган заҳоти валюта сифатида чел эл онлайн банкинг хизматларига ўтказилади.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2023 йил 30 ноябрдаги “Рақамли маҳсулотлар (хизматлар) истеъмолчилари ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш ва рақамли технологиялар воситасида содир этиладиган ҳуқуқбузарликларга қарши курашишни кучайтириш чоралари тўғрисида” ПҚ-381-сон қарорида онлайн банк хизматлари кўрсатилиши бўйича талаблар қатъийлаштирилиши белгиланди⁶.

Хулоса сифатида қуйидагиларни келтириш мумкин:

банк карталаридан пул ўғирланиши деярли барча ҳолатларда телефонга келган SMSдаги яширин коднинг бегоналарга берилиши оқибатида содир бўлади;

онлайн бепул киберхавфсизлик курсларини ташкил этиш керак. Курс битирувчиларига рағбатлантириш (масалан, бепул мегабайтлар) чораларини кўриш мақсадга мувофиқ;

шунингдек, фирибгарлар бошқа шахс номига пластик карта очтирган ҳолда жинойт содир қилганда бундай шахслар қилмишини квалификация қилиш масаласи юзасидан тушунтиришлар ишлаб чиқиш. Заруратга кўра жинойт қонунига ўзгартириш ва қўшимчалар киритиш.

⁶Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2023 йил 30 ноябрдаги “Рақамли маҳсулотлар (хизматлар) истеъмолчилари ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш ва рақамли технологиялар воситасида содир этиладиган ҳуқуқбузарликларга қарши курашишни кучайтириш чоралари тўғрисида” ПҚ-381-сон қарори // URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/6681111>

Фирибгарликжиноятларинивиктимологик профилактика

қилишамалиёти: айрим жиҳатлар

Муминов Ботир Буриевич

Ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилиш академияси
магистратура тингловчиси

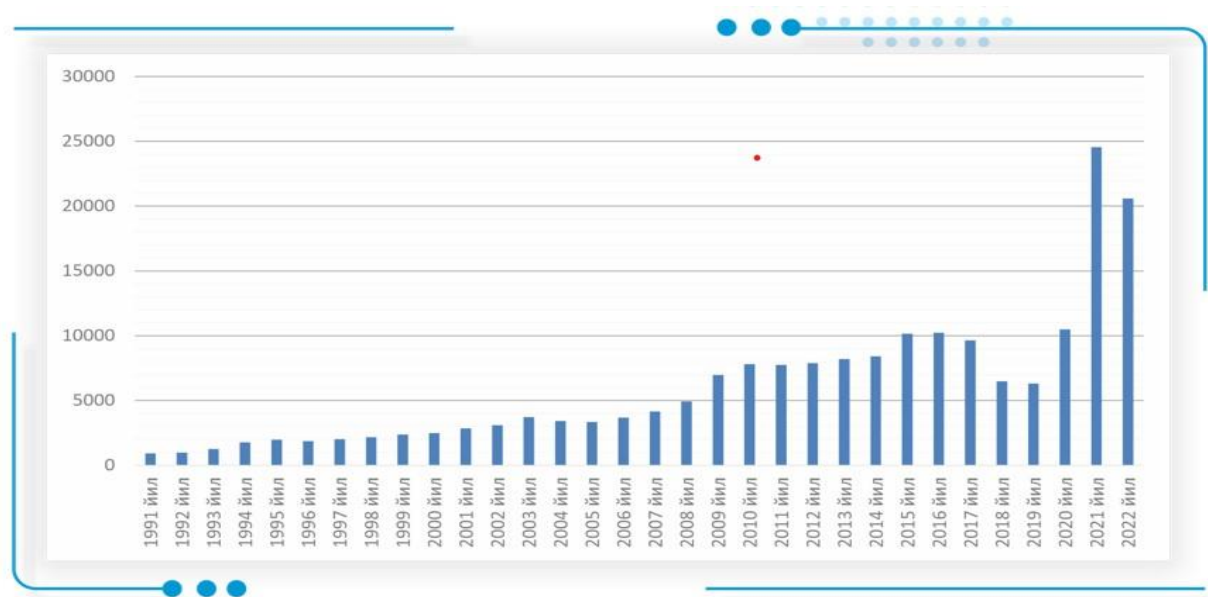
Аннотация. Мақолада фирибгарлик жиноятларининг содир этилишида ўсиш динамикаси таҳлили бўйича маълумотлар келтирилган. Бунда жабрланувчи шахсининг ўрни масаласига тўхталинган. Потенциал жабрланувчилар сифатида ўзини ноқонуний била туриб фирибгарлик қомига ташлаётган виктимлар ҳақида фикр юритилган.

Калит сўзлар. Фирибгарлик, виктимологик профилактика, потенциал жабрланувчилар, латентлик

Республикада фирибгарликка қарши курашишнинг қонуний асослари ва чора-тадбирлари яратилган бўлса-да, сўнгги йилларда содир этилиш динамикаси юқори суръатларда ўсаётган жиноятлардан бири айнан фирибгарликдир.

Буни қуйидаги келтирилган жадвалга мувофиқ 1991-2022 йиллар кесимида кўриш мумкин.

1-жадвал⁷



⁷“Обод ва хавфсиз маҳалла” тамоили асосида фирибгарлик жиноятларининг олдини олиш (Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси ва Хоразм вилояти мисолида): Амалий қўлланма – Т.: Ўзбекистон Республикаси ИИВ Академияси, 2023. – 14-бет

Статистик маълумотларга кўра, мустақилликнинг илк йилларига нисбатан ҳозирга кунда фирибгарлик жинояти 2552 фоизга ошган.

Шунингдек, фирибгарлик 1991 йилда жами содир этилган жиноятларнинг 1 фоизини ташкил этган бўлса, 2022 йилда бу кўрсаткич 16 фоизга ортган.

Фирибгарлик коррупцияга оид жиноятлар билан боғлиқлиги, зарар миқдорининг нисбатан кўплиги, латентлик даражасининг юқорилиги, шунингдек ҳужжатларни қалбакилаштириш, иқтисодиёт соҳасидаги бошқа турдаги жиноятлар билан биргаликда содир этилиш эҳтимолининг ка тталиги билан хавфлидир.

Ўтказилган таҳлиллар уларнинг содир этилишига қуйидаги объектив ва субъектив сабаблар, шарт-шароитлар ҳамда салбий омиллар туртки бўлганини кўрсатган.

Хусусан, қуйидаги объектив сабаблар:

жамият тараққиётидаги қарама-қаршиликлар;

иқтисодиётдаги номақбул ривожланиш;

ижтимоий-маънавий соҳадаги бепарволиклар;

товар, хом ашёлар, хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаларининг етишмаслиги;

нарх-навонинг ўзгарувчанлиги;

валютанинг қадрсизланиши.

Субъектив сабаблар:

оила, ўқиш ёки ишдаги ички муҳитда ғаразли мақсадларнинг шаклланиши;

молпарастлик хислатларининг юзага келиши;

ичкиликбозлик, гиёҳвандлик, қиморбозликка берилиш;

шахсда шаклланган номақбул дунёқараш;

бошқаларга нисбатан ҳасад ва нафрат руҳининг шаклланиши.

Фирибгарлик жиноятининг содир этилишига таъсир кўрсатган салбий омиллар сифатида:

мулк эгасининг ўз мулкига бефарқлиги;

профилактик ишларнинг самарали йўлга қўйилмаганлиги;

норматив-ҳуқуқий базанинг тўлиқ шаклланмаганлиги;

жамиятда бюрократиянинг ривожланганлиги;

монопол ташкилотларнинг мавжудлиги келтирилиши мумкин.

Юқоридаги таҳлиллар умумий таҳлил натижалари бўлиб, биз уларнинг орасида бевосита жабрланувчи шахсига тааллуқли қуйидаги сабаб ва шарт-шароитларни келтиришимиз мумкин:

оила, ўқиш ёки ишдаги ички муҳитда ғаразли мақсадларнинг шаклланиши – масалан, бу дунёда ҳақиқат йўқлиги, ҳамма нарса пул билан ўлчаниши, пули бўлмаса ва уни бировга бермаса иш битмаслиги ҳақида догманинг шаклланиб, мияда ўрнашиб қолиши;

молпарастлик хислатларининг юзага келиши – айрим фирибгарлик жиноятларини содир этишда жиноятчилар кишилардаги ана шу хислатлардан фойдаланишга интиладилар. Масалан, А.га номаълум шахс телефон қилиб, ўзини банк ходими сифатида таништиради. Унга 700 минг сўм пул омонатга қўйса, 1 ойда уч миллионга айланишини айтади. Молпараст бўлган шахс бундай алдовга лаққа тушади ва фирибгарлик қурбонига айланади.

шахсда шаклланган номақбул дунёқараш – бу ҳам жабрланувчи шахсининг тез бойиб кетиш ёки ўз ишларини осон ҳал қилишга бўлган истаклари билан боғлиқ ҳисобланади;

бошқаларга нисбатан ҳасад ва нафрат руҳининг шаклланиши – ушбу сабаб ҳам бевосита шахсининг тез бойиб кетишга бўлган истаклари билан боғлиқ. Ўзининг айрим нарсаларга молиявий имкони етмаётганлигидан норози шахс тез бойиб кетиш йўллариини излайди. Ўзидан бойроқ ёки ўзига тўқроқ кишиларга ҳасад ва нафрат билан қарайди. Натижада, бундан фирибгарлар устамонлик билан фойдаланиш пайида бўладилар.

Шунингдек, аҳолининг мулк билан боғлиқ иқтисодий ва фуқароликка оид муносабатлар ҳақида зарур билимларга эга эмаслиги, моддий етишмовчиликнинг мавжудлиги ҳам фирибгарлик жиноятлари содир этилишида асосий виктимологик омиллардан ҳисобланади.

Юқорида санаб ўтилган сабаблар ва шарт-шароитлар туфайли фирибгарлик пайтида кўпинча жабрланувчилар ўз хатти-ҳаракатлари билан жиноят сабабчиси бўлиб қоладилар. Фирибгарликнинг келиб чиқишига, таъкидлаб ўтилганидек, айрим фуқароларнинг бахиллиги, очкўзлиги, пулга ҳирс кўйиши, тез бойиб кетиш ва бунинг учун маълум имтиёз ёки қимматбаҳо нарсаларни ноқонуний ўзлаштиришга интилишлари сабаб бўлади. Бундай “жабрланувчилар” ўзларига нисбатан фирибгарлик содир этилгани тўғрисида тегишли органларга хабар бера олмайдилар. Ўзларининг ҳам жавобгарликка тортилиб қолишлари мумкинлигидан хавотирланадилар. Фирибгарлар эса бу вазиятдан фойдаланиб қоладилар.

Бунга кўплаб мисолларни келтириш мумкин. Қонунни “айланиб ўтишга” уринаётган, ноқонуний эканлигини била туриб фирибгарлар кўлига тушиб қолаётган, кейин эса турли оммавий ахборот воситаларида чиқиш келаётган шахсларни бугунги кунда учратиш, топиш қийин эмас.

Хусусан, сўнгги пайтларда ижтимоий тармоқларда ҳайдовчилик гувоҳномасини сотиш билан боғлиқ фирибгарлик ҳолатлари авж олаётганини кўриш мумкин. Ушбу фирибгарлар турли усуллар ёрдамида одамларнинг ишончига кириб, улардан пул маблағларини ўмаришга ҳам улгуришган.

Оммабоп электрон оммавий Kun.uzга мурожаат қилган фуқаролардан бирининг маълум қилишича, у 2024 йил январ ойининг охирида Facebook'да тезлаштирилган тарзда “права” олиб беришни ваъда қилган реклама эълонини кўриб қолади. Улар билан боғланади ва махсус каналга кўшилади. Кўзда тутилган тўловларни амалга оширганидан кейин эса канал админи у билан ёзишмаларни тўхтатади ва ғойиб бўлади.

“Бошида ўзим ҳам шубҳаландим. Аммо каналга жойлаштирилган видеоларни кўриб, ҳақиқатан ҳам 3 кун ичида гувоҳнома олиш мумкинлигига ишондим. Мендан расм, паспорт маълумотлари ва оқ қоғозга кўйилган имзоимни сўрашди. Улар гувоҳнома чиққанидан кейин тўлов қилишимни айтишди. Бир неча кундан кейин мен билан боғланишиб, “права” тайёр бўлганини айтишди ва йўл ҳаракати хавфсизлиги ходимларининг планшетида

маълумотларим акс этган гувоҳноманинг видеосини юборишди. Агар 2-3 соат ичида тўлов қилмасам, гувоҳнома базадан ўчиб кетиши ва қайта олмоқчи бўлсам, муаммоларга дуч келишим мумкинлиги айтиб, кўрқитишди. Нима қилишни билмай, улар сўраган 4 млн сўмни юборилган пластик картага ўтказдим. Шундан сўнг, уй манзилимни сўрашди. Юбордим. Аммо кейин мен билан қайта боғланишмади ва саволларимга жавоб беришмади”, дейди мурожаатчи.

Унинг қўшимча қилишича, пулни Бекзод Ражаболиев номидаги Нумо картага ўтказишни сўрашган. Asia Alliance Bank'дан очилган бу карта айти пайтда ҳам ишляпти.

Kun.uz мухбири ҳолатга аниқлик киритиш мақсадида “НАҲДОҲЧИЛИК GUVOHNOMASI” дея номланган ёпиқ каналга қўшилиб, жойланган маълумотларни ўрганиб чиқди. Канал ўтган йилнинг ноябр ойида яратилган ва айти пайтда 8 мингдан ортиқ обуначига эга.

Фирибгарлар жойлаштирган эълонда гувоҳнома 3-7 кун ичида тайёр бўлиши айтилади. Бунга улар ЙҲХББдаги алоқалари орқали эришиши мумкинлигини иддао қилган.

Улар потенциал “ўлжа”ларидан куйидаги ҳужжатларни тўплаб, юборишларини сўрашади.

- керакли тоифа;
- паспорт ёки ID-картанинг олд ва орқа томонлари фотосурати;
- оқ фондаги расм ва имзо;
- доимий яшаш жойи ҳақида маълумот;
- етказиб бериш тафсилотлари (телефон рақами, шаҳар, уй манзили).

Одамларни ишонтириш ва манипуляция қилиш мақсадида каналга бир неча “мижоз”ларнинг гувоҳнома олганини акс эттирувчи қатор видеолар ва расм ҳам жойланган.

Гувоҳнома ҳақиқий экани ва унинг базага киритилганига, паспорт учун топширилган бармоқ изидан нусха олиниб, унга қўшилишига алоҳида урғу берилган.

Канал админининг Kun.uz мухбирига маълум қилишича, янги ҳайдовчилик гувоҳномасининг нархи 4 млн сўмдан бошланади. Қўшимча тоифа қўшиш баҳоси 3,5 млн сўмдан бошланади⁸.

Бу каби ҳолатлар, афсуски, ягона эмас. Мазкур жинойт иштирокчилари белгиланган тартибга қўлга олиниб, жавобгарликка тортилган тақдир да ҳам жабрланувчиларнинг аниқ қўламини белгилаш қийин бўлади. Негаки бу каби ҳолатларда жабрланувчилар ўзлари ҳам жавобгарликка тортилиши мумкинлигидан қўрқиб, ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органларга мурожаат этишни лозим топмайдилар. Ҳайдовчилик гувоҳномалари телеграм каналлардан эмас, қонунчиликка мувофиқ назарий ва амалий имтиҳонларни муваффақиятли топшириб, ИИБ ЙҲХХ тегишли бўлинмалари томонидан берилишини ҳам жуда яхши биладилар.

Шу сабабли қанчалик даражада тарғибот-ташвиқот ишлари олиб борилмасин, турли оммавий ахборот воситаларида фирибгарлик ҳолатлари ҳақида бонг урилмасин, кишиларда ҳуқуқий онг ва маданият, қонунларга ҳурмат етарли даражада бўлмаса, юқоридаги каби ҳолатлар келиб чиқишда давом этади. Бунинг юки эса фақат жинойт қурбонларига эмас, балки турли даражадаги суд ва ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органлар зиммасига ҳам тушади.

Бизнингча, бу каби ҳолатларнинг келиб чиқмаслиги учун фирибгарликка қарши маънавий иммунитетни боғчадан бошлаб шакллантиришга эътибор қаратиш зарур. Бунда турли ўйинлар, шеърлар, замонавий эртаклардан фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади. Агар шу ёшдан бошлаб қонунларга ҳурмат сингдирилмас экан, юқоридаги каби виктим шахслар фирибгарларнинг тайёр ўлжасига айланиб боради. Зеро, бола ниҳол – у қай томонга йўналтирилса, ўша томонга қараб ўсади.

⁸Фирибгарларнинг янги тузоғи: 3 кунда “права” тайёрлаб бериш схемаси // URL: <https://kun.uz/kr/news/2024/02/20/firibgarlaming-yangi-tuzogi-3-kunda-prava-tayyorlab-berish-sxemasi>

Давлат бошқаруви органлари компетенция доираси

Объем компетенции органов государственного управления

The essence of public administration bodies

Тадқиқотчи

Собиров Дилмуроджон Баракотович

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада муаллиф илмий-назарий нуқтаи назардан келиб чиқиб, замонавий жамиятда давлат бошқаруви органлари компетенция доираси тушунчаси ва белгиларини кўриб чиқади. Хусусан, компетенция, ҳокимият ваколатлари ташқи мажмуи сифатида, ҳуқуқий мақом моҳиятини ифодалаш ва бир неча элементлардан иборатлиги, бунда ижро ҳокимияти органи ваколоти доираси ҳудудий компетенция ва процессуал компетенцияга ажратилиши ҳақидаги тўхтамга келиб, тегишли илмий-назарий хулосалар берилади.

Калит сўзлар. Давлат, ҳуқуқ, бошқарув, орган, ваколат, ижро ҳокимияти.

Аннотация. В данной статье автор с научной и теоретической точки зрения рассматривает сущность объем компетенции органов государственного управления. В частности, отмечается в качестве одного из значимых условий становления правового государства определение сущности, целей и задач органов государственного управления в обществе, при этом делается вывод, что объем полномочий, функциональные задачи и деятельность органа исполнительной власти, имеют основное и решающее содержание, и даются соответствующие научно-теоретические заключения.

Ключевые слова. Государство, право, управление, орган, компетенция, исполнительная власть.

Annotation. In this article, the author, from a scientific and theoretical position, examines the concept and signs of the scope of competence of government bodies in modern society. In particular, it is noted that competence as an external set of powers represents the essence of legal status and consists of several elements, and it is concluded that the scope of powers of the executive branch is divided into

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territorial competence and procedural competence, and corresponding scientific and theoretical conclusions are given.

Keywords. State, law, management, authority, competence, executive power.

Адабиётларда таъкидланганидек, давлат бошқаруви органлари компетенцияси давлатнинг сиёсий-ҳуқуқий институт сифатидаги ваколатидан ҳосил бўлиб, унинг ҳам ички, ҳам ташқи функцияларини амалга ошириш билан узвий боғлиқдир. Бунда, давлат ва ҳуқуқ назариясида давлат функцияларини амалга оширишнинг асосий ҳуқуқий шакллари қаторида бошқарув шакли алоҳида ажралиб тургани бежиз эмас⁹, у ижро этувчи ҳокимият органлари (кенг маънода давлат бошқаруви органлари) томонидан норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларга асосланган, давлатнинг иқтисодиёт, ижтимоий-маданий ва маъмурий-сиёсий соҳалардаги функцияларини тезкор, кундалик амалга ошириш фаолияти ҳисобланади. Давлат бошқаруви органи фаолияти унинг ходимлари штати билан таъминланади.

Давлат бошқаруви органлари ваколатлари бевосита Конституция ёки қонунларда, ёки Конституция ва қонун асосида ва улар ижроси юзасидан чиқарилган норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларда белгиланиши мумкин. Шу билан бирга, компетенция масаласи юридик фанда асосий масалалардан бири ҳисобланади. Ваколат доираси тушунчасига қарашлар совет юриспруденциясида фарқланган эди, улар ҳозирда ҳам турфа хил. Бунда, маъмурий ҳуқуқ миллий фанида давлат бошқаруви органлари ваколат доираси тушунчаси етарли даражада ишлаб чиқилмаган.

Бундан ташқари, ҳуқуқий адабиётлар таҳлили шуни кўрсатадики, юридик фанда «компетенция», «ваколат» тушунчалари ва уларнинг ўртасидаги ўзаро боғлиқликни аниқлашда ягона ёндашув мавжуд эмас. Жумладан, замонавий хорижий ҳуқуқшунос олимлар томонидан компетенция кўпинча “... ваколатли субъект зиммасига қонуний равишда юкланган оммавий ишлар ҳажми” ёки “...ижроия ҳокимияти соҳасида зиммасига

⁹ Қаранг: масалан, Обухов В.М., Чайкин Э.В., Гатиев А.Х. Теория государства и права: Учеб. пособие для вузов. – М., 2002. – Б. 223.

юкланган вазифа ва функцияларни амалга ошириш учун берилган аниқ ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятлардан иборат, ижро этувчи ҳокимият органи ваколатлар тизими”, деб тавсифланади¹⁰.

Компетенция, ташқи ҳокимият ваколатлари мажмуи сифатида, ҳуқуқий мақом моҳиятини ифодалайди ва ўз-ўзидан бир неча элементлардан ташкил топган тизимни ҳосил қилади. Шунинг учун, россиялик ҳуқушунос-олим А.Ю.Якимовнинг фикрига кўра, компетенция тушунчасини ҳуқуқий мақомнинг энг муҳим таркибий қисми (элементлар блоки) сифатида кўриш мақсадга мувофиқ¹¹. Шундай қилиб, компетенция ушбу тадқиқотчининг фикрига кўра, давлат органи (мансабдор шахс) тушунчасининг асосий элементи ҳисобланиб, юридик хизматнинг тегишли тузилмаси тизимидаги роли ва мақсадини белгилайди¹².

Ҳуқуқий адабиётларда лавозим ваколатлари орган компетенциясининг ажралмас қисми эканлиги деган ёндашув ҳам илгари сурилган.¹³ Россиялик тадқиқотчилар О.Г.Румянцев ва В.Н.Додоновларнинг компетенция – бу муайян давлат органи (маҳаллий ўзини ўзи бошқариш органи) ёки мансабдор шахсининг, давлат органлари тизимида (маҳаллий ўзини ўзи бошқариш органи) унинг ўрнини белгиловчи юридик жиҳатдан белгиланган ваколатлари, ҳуқуқлари ва мажбуриятлари мажмуидир деган фикрига кўшилиш қийин.¹⁴ Боиси, ушбу таърифга кўра, ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятлар компетенция доирасига кирмайди.

Ҳуқуқий адабиётларда давлат ҳокимияти органи компетенцияси нимадан иборат эканлиги масаласига турли хил қарашлар мавжуд. Бироқ, барча муаллифлар бир овоздан унинг остида ҳуқуқлар ва мажбуриятларни

¹⁰ Қаранг: масалан, Тихомиров Ю. А. Теория компетенции. – М., 2001. – С. 55-56.; Алехин А.П., Кармолицкий А.А. Административное право России: Учебник. – М., 2005. – С. 103.; Административное право Российской Федерации: Учебник / Под ред. Л.Л. Попова. – М., 2007. – С. 74.

¹¹ Қаранг: Якимов А.Ю. Статус субъекта административной юрисдикции. Гос и право, 1996. – № 8. – С. 106

¹² Ўша жойда.

¹³ Қаранг: Манохин В.М. Советская государственная служба. – М., 1966. – С. 72; Манохин В.М. Правовое регулирование советской государственной службы. Сов.гос. и право. 1968. – № 1. – С. 36.

¹⁴ Қаранг: Румянцев О.Г., Додонов В.Н. Юридический энциклопедический словарь. – М.: ИНФРА – М, 1997. – С. 137.

тушунади, бошқа таркибий қисмларга улар қўйидагиларни киритади: ушбу органга тааллуқли масалалар доираси; орган олдиға қўйилган вазифалар; унга юкланган функциялар; фаолияти ҳудудий доираси; жавобгарлик.¹⁵

Шу билан бирга, давлат ҳокимияти органи компетенцияси – бу унинг ваколатлари тизими, яъни ҳокимият тусига эга ҳуқуқлари ва мажбуриятлари хусусидаги концепцияни ишлаб чиққан россиялик таниқли ҳуқуқшунос олим Б.М.Лазаревнинг фикрлари, назаримизда, анча мантиқли.¹⁶

Бошқа нуқтаи назарларга келсак, компетенция мазмунини аниқлашга нисбатан берилган турли ёндашувлар, асосан, шу билан изоҳланадики, муаллифлар мазмунан унинг норматив жиҳатдан мустаҳкамлашнинг турли хил усуллари кўриб чиқишади, холос. Ҳар қандай бошқарув тизими муайян мақсадга эришишни кўзлайди, кейинчалик у мазкур мақсадга эришиш воситаси сифатида ишлайдиган бир қатор вазифаларга бўлинади.¹⁷

Юқорида қайд этиб ўтганимиздек, юридик адабиётларда баъзида вазифалар остида давлат органига юклатилган функциялар тушунилади. Шу билан бирга, «функция» атамаси фаолиятнинг энг муҳим соҳаларини белгилаш учун қўлланилади ва белгиланган вазифаларни амалга ошириш воситаси ҳисобланади.¹⁸ Вазифадан келиб чиқадиган ҳар бир функция мақсадга бўйсунди ва унга эришиш учун ишлайди. Шу сабабли, бошқарувнинг умумий функциялари ижро этувчи ҳокимиятнинг мақсадига қараб, тегишли бошқарув субъектига хос бўлган махсус функцияларга айланиб, аниқ мазмун билан тўлдирилади.¹⁹

¹⁵ Қаранг: Мицкевич А.В. Субъекты советского права. – М., 1962. – С. 120; Агаманчук Г.В. Государственное управление: проблемы методологии правового исследования. – М., 1975. – С.121; Бачило И.Л. Функции органов управления. – М., 1976. – С. 52-53; Пронина В.С. Конституционный статус органов межотраслевого управления. – М., 1981. – С. 58-59.

¹⁶Қаранг: Лазарев М.Б. Компетенция органов управления. – М., 1972. – Б. 26-27

¹⁷Қаранг: Ковачев Д.А. Функции, задачи, полномочия и правоспособность государственного органа. – Правоведение. 1985. – № 4. – Б. 44.

¹⁸Қаранг: Комарова В.В. Уполномоченный по правам человека в Российской Федерации. – Гос. и право. 1999. – № 9. – Б. 27.

¹⁹Қаранг: Пискотин М.И. Функции социалистического государства и аппарат управления. – Сов.гос. и право. 1973. – № 10. – Б. 7.; Козлов Ю.М., Фролов Е.С. Научная организация управления и право. – М., 1986. – Б. 138, 143.

Бинобарин, ижро этувчи ҳокимият компетенцияси муайян фаолият соҳаси негизида унга юкланган функцияларни кўрсатиш орқали аниқ белгиланиши мумкин. Бундан ташқари, бунда органда ушбу функцияларни бажариш бўйича ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятлар юзага келади.²⁰ Бу ерда сўз моҳиятан ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятлардан иборат компетенцияни норматив жиҳатдан мустаҳкамлаш усули ҳисобланади.

Орган юритувининг предметини аниқлаштириш орқали, фаолиятнинг тегишли соҳаларида органга юкланган функцияларни амалга ошириш бўйича ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятларни компетенциянинг элементлари сифатида тушуниш лозим. Ижро этувчи ҳокимият органларининг хатти-ҳаракатлари у ёки бу даражада ҳокимият тусига эгаллиги сабабли, қонун ҳужжатларида ушбу органга юкланган функцияларни амалга ошириш шакллари ва тартиби батафсил баён қилинган. Шунинг учун Б.Н. Лазарев компетенциянинг яна бир элементини ажратади, унга барча функциялар бўйича аниқланиши керак бўлган маълум ваколатлар киради.²¹

Хулоса ўрнида юқоридаги фикрларни таҳлили асосида айтиш мумкинки, давлат бошқаруви органи компетенцияси – бу унинг ваколатлари тизими – ҳокимият тусига эга ҳуқуқлари ва мажбуриятлари тизими бўлиб, бу ҳолда унинг таркибига қуйидаги элементлар киради:

- ҳуқуқий муносабат субъекти олдида турган мақсадлар, вазифалар ва функциялар;
- субъектнинг ўзига юкланган функцияларини амалга ошириш бўйича ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятлари;
- ҳудудий компетенция;
- процессуал компетенция.

²⁰Қаранг: Лазарев Б.М. Компетенция органов управления. – Б. 40.

²¹Қаранг: Лазарев Б.М. Компетенция органов управления. – Б. 52-53.

CONTENTS

ECONOMICAL SCIENCE

Islomov Shuhrat Marufjonovich. - Yashil ish o'rinlari orqali ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash.....	3
Islomov Shuhrat Marufjonovich. - Gig iqtisodiyotidagi mehnat bozori.	7
Islomov Shuhrat Marufjonovich. - Texnologik rivojlanishlarning mehnat bozori dinamikasiga ta'siri.	11

HISTORICAL SCIENCE

Примкулова С.Б. - Священная книга.	15
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MEDICAL SCIENCE

Akbarov Avzal Nigmatullaevich, Tillakhodzhayeva Madina Maxirovna. - The main diagnostic methods used in orthopedic treatment with dental implants in patients with osteoporosis.	18
Halimova Ezoza Mirzokhidovna. - Changes in serum lipid indicators during the development of ovarian polycystosis syndrome.	21
Khudoyberganov Azizbek Ruzbaevich. - Advancements in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Eye Injuries.	24
Mukhamedova Sh.Yu. - Features of background pathology in patients with inflammatory diseases of the face and neck.	28
Sabirov E.E., Boymuradov Sh.A. - Learn of molecular genetic criteria for the occurrence of gum recession (literature review).	30
Ахмедова Д.И., Норматов Н.Т., Сотволдиева М.Ш. - Анализ врожденных пороков сердца у детей по данным ОДДМЦ Андижанской области Республики Узбекистан.	33
Ахмедова Д.И., Норматов Н.Т., Сотволдиева М.Ш. - Анализ хирургического лечения врожденных пороков сердца у детей.	35
Жураев Б.Н., Холматова М. А. - Догоспитальные факторы, влияющие на течение острых одонтогенных остеомиелитов, осложненных флегмонами.	37
Халимова Эъзога Мирзохидовна. - Тухумдон поликистоз синдроми ривожланишида кон зардобида липид кўрсаткичларини ўзгариши.	41
O'ktamov I. G`. - Role of photodynamic therapy and topical antibiotics in the treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media.	45
Khursanov Yokubjon Erkin ug'li., Kurbaniyazov Zafarjon Babajanovich. - Modern methods of hernioplasty treatment for compressed abdominal hernias after surgery.	48
Alimova D.D. - Graduated treatment and diagnostic algorithm in various phenotypes of polypous rhinosinusitis.	59
Akbarov Avzal Nigmatullaevich, Tillakhodzhayeva Madina Maxirovna. - Evaluation of the effectiveness of orthopedic treatment using dental implants in patients with systemic osteoporosis.	62
Bektimirov A.M-T¹., Abdullaev A.O²., Dauletbayev A.D. - Dynamics of total protein, albumin and globulin in the study of polyvalent serum of intestinal yersiniosis obtained from experimental animals at immunization stages.	65
Boboeva R.A., Karimova D.I. - Clinical manifestations of allergies in children with helmentoses.	69
Hoshimov Bobur Lukmonovich. - Morphogenetic aspects of hemodynamic disturbances occurring in trunk blood vessels of rats in experimentally induced metabolic syndrome.	71
Kasimov O. Sh., Abdullaev A.O., Seytnazarov M.M. - Dynamics of iga, igm and igg indicators of polyvalent diagnostic serum of intestinal yersiniosis at the stages of immunization.	74

Исақов Қувончбек Бахтиярович. - Атеросклероз касаллигида аневризмининг ривожланиш морфогенези.	77
Мухсинова Махзуна Холмурадовна. - Ўзбекистон чақалокларда қизилўнғач туғма аномалияларини учраш даражасини регионал жиҳатлари.	82

PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE

Makhamadalieva Zuhra Bakhrom kizi. - Semantic analysis of phraseological units with a number component in English.	86
Makhamadalieva Zuhra Bakhrom kizi. - Functional classification of phraseological units with number component in English.	89
Эрназаров Алишер Эргашевич, Алимқулова Хулкар Толибовна. - Фанлар бўйича талабаларнинг билим, кўникма ва малакаларига қўйиладиган талаблар.	94
Aliyeva, Gulnura Aliyevna. - Ta'lim tilimida kredit modeli sistemasi.	101
Мажидова Ферузахон Алишеровна, Нигматуллина Лилия Алиевна. - Влияние стратегии семейного воспитания на развитие творческих способностей детей дошкольного возраста.	103

STATE AND LAW

Муминов Ботир Буриевич. - Фирибгарлик жинояти профилактикаси: жиноят содир этиш усулларининг аҳамияти.	108
Муминов Ботир Буриевич. - Фирибгарлик жиноятларининг криминалогик профилактика қилиш амалиёти: айрим жиҳатлар.	111
Собиров Дилмуроджон Баракотович. - Давлат бошқаруви органлари компетенция доираси.	115