



CONDUCTING A QUESTIONNAIRE AND STUDYING IT IN GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES

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The aim of the study : *To conduct a survey and study diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (gastritis, pancreatitis, peptic ulcer).*

Material and methods: Conducting the MCID (Minimal Clinically Important Difference) survey in patients with gastritis, pancreatitis, and peptic ulcer disease. Studying clinical signs in patients and evaluating them based on gender. Studying the mental state of patients due to illness. Familiarization with diagnosis and treatment methods. According to the World Health Organization, gastrointestinal diseases cause more than 3 million deaths each year worldwide. This number accounts for 4-5% of deaths worldwide. Men are 38% more likely to die from gastrointestinal diseases than women. Including, gastritis is observed in half of the population of the whole world. In 2013, about 90 million new cases were reported. The likelihood of contracting the disease increases with age. Diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, especially gastrointestinal infections, such as gastritis, ulcers and pancreatitis, are considered among the diseases that are in the first place in Uzbekistan. Gastritis is the most common disease, as it can develop in people of different ages for different reasons. According to statistics, 80-90% of people experience an episode of gastritis at least once during their life. (mymedic.uz) ulcers are less common, but postponing gastritis can be the main problem.

Pancreatitis, on the other hand, is the most less common, because, it is due to more specific causes (alcohol, gallstones, liver problems).

When we conducted a survey of 40 patients treated in the gastroenterology department on the 2nd floor of TTA clinic 2, Building 12, all of them were found,

mainly gastritis, wound disease and pancreatitis. Of these, 22 are women and 18 are men. Of these, 8 are in critical condition. Of the 40 patients involved, 8 were diagnosed with scar disease, 23 with gastritis, and 9 with pancreatitis.

Of the 18 male-sex patients surveyed, 12 reported having unhealthy habits (alcohol consumption , smoking). In women, this condition was not observed.

MCID questionnaire table**1st table**

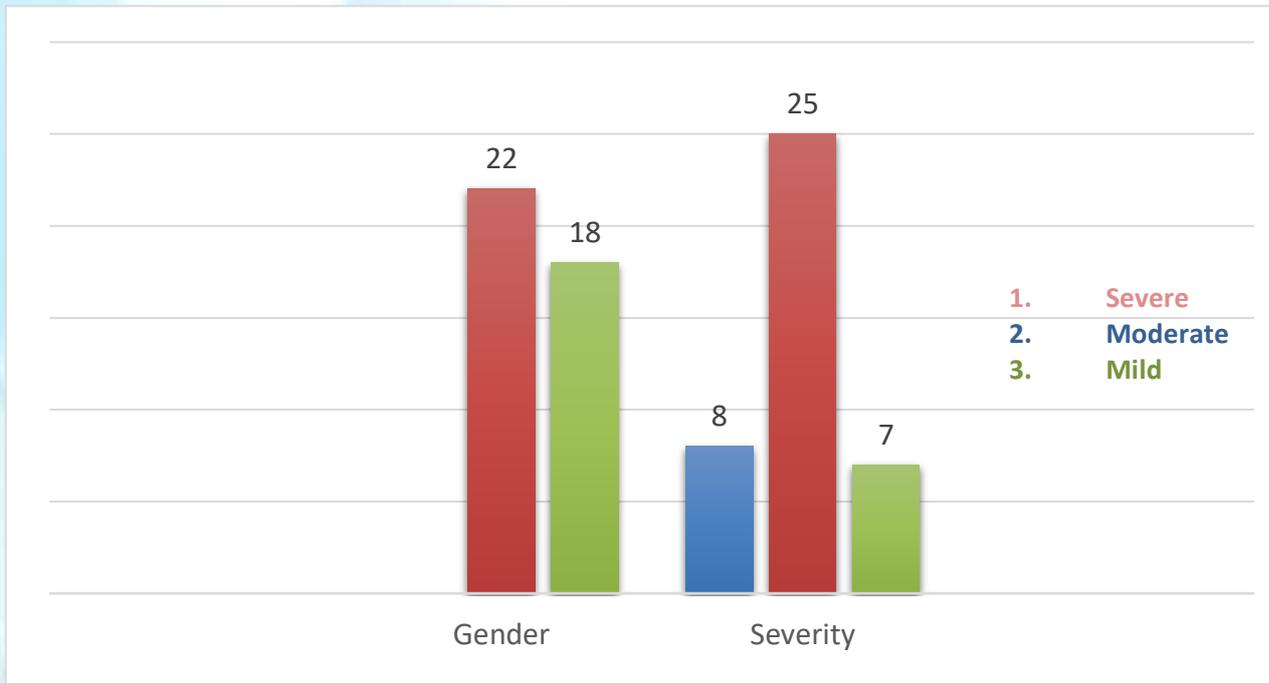
Symptoms of the disease	Gastritis(23)	Pancreatitis (9)	Peptic ulcer (8)
1.Pain in the abdomen	11,4 ball (19)	3,6 ball (6)	4,8 ball (8)
2.Reflux	12,8 ball (16)	4 ball (5)	4 ball (5)
3.Diarrhea	2,8 ball (7)	-	1,2 ball (3)
4.Disfunction of gastric digestion	16,1 ball (23)	6,3 ball (9)	5,6 ball (8)
5.Bloating of the abdomen	13,3 ball (19)	5,6 ball (8)	3,5 ball (5)

The questionnaire is not used for diagnosis, it is intended only for assessing the condition. Sensitivity and special indicators are used only to assess the effectiveness of therapy. For abdominal pain - 0,6 , for reflux-0,8, for diarrhea-0,4, for digestive disorders-0,7, for abdominal rest-0,7

Maximum score-3.2.

The main clinical signs and changes in the psyche in patients

Patients who participated in the survey were found to show the following signs. The disease includes pain (simulating, acute barking), digestive disorders and, at the same time, also dyspeptic symptoms (feeling of heaviness and overflowing stomach, thickening, sour stuttering, less often nausea and vomiting). Atsenoneurotic syndrome symptoms were also observed in 8 of the patients. That is,



they complained about such signs as high levels of irritation, rapid change of psyche and rapid fatigue.

Evaluation the severity of the disease according to gender.

2nd

table

Conclusion:

1. By transitioning the MCID questionnaire, we were able to represent the minimum clinically significant characters in patients in numbers.

2. A study of clinical signs showed:gastritis had more pain, reflux and digestive disorders, diarrhea was less frequent;

Pancreatitis: characterized by severe abdominal pain, diarrhea and abdominal rest;Abdominal pain and digestive disorders were very common in wound disease, but diarrhea was not observed

3. An assessment by gender showed that gastritis was observed in almost the same amount in women and men at different ages.Wound disease was mainly diagnosed in male patients over the age of 40. Pancreatitis was found in mainly female people over the age of 30.

4. Through diagnostics, these diseases were clearly distinguished from each other, and the treatment measures used had an effective effect, and within 10 days the patients recovered and left the hospital.



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