

FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF CHRONIC GASTRODUODENAL PATHOLOGIES IN CHILDREN ON THE BACKGROUND OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS ACCORDING TO THE DATA OF THE ZERAFSHAN VALLEY

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Abstract: diseases of the digestive system in children, due to their wide prevalence, clinical course, high risk of early manifestation and disability, represent a serious medical and social problem. In this paper, we studied the features of the course of gastroduodenal pathologies in children against the background of atopy in order to optimize methods of prevention and treatment.

Key words: **gastroduodenitis, atopy, immunoglobulin E.**

Relevance. Among the chronic diseases of the digestive system, a special place is occupied by lesions of the organs of the gastroduodenal zone, which account for 70-75% of gastroenterological diseases in children. The frequency and originality of the clinical course of diseases of the stomach and duodenum (duodenum) are largely due to the role of duodenum in the physiology and pathology of digestion.

Currently, the problem of non-communicable diseases of the digestive system has attracted the attention of not only therapists, but also pediatricians, and it should be noted that the origins of the disease of the gastrointestinal tract must be sought in childhood, which can lead to disability of patients as adults. A prominent place in the structure of gastroenterological pathology is occupied by chronic gastritis, chronic gastroduodenitis and peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.

As Shavazi N.M. et al., peptic ulcer is the most complex disease of childhood. It should be noted that the proportion of children suffering from gastroduodenal pathology, including peptic ulcer, is growing every year, and there is no downward

trend; it is also necessary to emphasize the rejuvenation of this pathology. Currently, the incidence of peptic ulcer is 12 per 1000 children. The authors note that the increase in the incidence rate every year may be due to significant progress in the study of diseases of the digestive system, the emergence in recent years of modern clinical and laboratory, endoscopic, morphological studies and an increase in the registration of patients with this pathology.

Studies by a number of authors have established that currently there is a rejuvenation of gastroduodenal pathology and there is no tendency to reduce their proportion, require further study.

In recent years, a significant prevalence of meteotropic reactions among children and adolescents suffering from chronic diseases has been revealed, it is of particular importance in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Investigated noted the identification of climatic and geographical factors in childhood morbidity. Studies show that more than 50% of children with chronic diseases of the digestive system, to one degree or another, respond to sudden changes in weather conditions. It has been established that about a quarter of all clinical exacerbations in chronic diseases of the digestive system in children are meteotropic exacerbations, and therefore their prevention is an important problem for gastroenterologists.

The “pituitary gland” of the gastrointestinal tract, the duodenum, with the help of duodenal hormones, regulates the secretory, motor and evacuation activity of the entire digestive system.

One of the obvious negative aspects of the modern lifestyle of the teenage generation is physical inactivity. In conditions of a decrease or lack of adequate physical activity, regardless of the age of the child, the risk of dysfunction of the gastrointestinal tract system increases. The level of gastric secretion increases, the exocrine activity of the pancreas and liver decreases, the passage of bile is disturbed, the digestive capacity of enzymes and the propulsive activity of the intestine decrease. It is known that drugs can also cause severe damage to the digestive system. More than 50 drugs have been registered that cause acute ulceration of the mucous membrane of the stomach and duodenum. There is a high risk of developing pancreatitis when taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), metronidazole, nitrofurans, glucocorticoids, tetracyclines. Drugs of various pharmacological groups have a damaging effect on the intestines: cytostatics, anticoagulants, NSAIDs, glucocorticoids, diuretics, antibiotics, and many others. Adolescents use them on their own and incorrectly. Thus, the study of the prevalence and risk factors of diseases of the gastroduodenal system among schoolchildren will make it possible to scientifically substantiate and effectively carry out preventive and therapeutic measures in the early stages of the development of diseases, to prevent the development of complicated forms of the disease. / Karataeva Lola Abdullaevna, 2015./

It has now been proven that one of the significant factors influencing the development of gastroenterological diseases, especially peptic ulcer disease, is hereditary predisposition, as evidenced by the work of domestic and foreign authors / Zh.N. Netakhata, 2010, L. P. Ryabova, Ts. G. Masevich, 2007, A. A. Baranov, 2010, V. F. Belikovich, 2012, N. M. Shchelygina, 2016, A. A. Abdurakhmanov, 2015, I. Stanevich, 2012, A. G. Zakomerny, 2010, Beedes P., 2015, Koziol H. et al., 2016, Hryglodowics A., 2016, Phillippe P. et al., 2016 /.

According to Baranov, 2016, more than 1/3 of children suffering from chronic gastritis, gastroduodenitis, peptic ulcer or other non-communicable diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, parents or close relatives had a similar pathology.

The dissertation work carried out by N. N. Gridneva /2012/ allowed her to identify the hereditary predisposition of peptic ulcer out of 107 in 40 sick children /37.4%/, up to the second generation in 30 families /85%/ and up to the third generation in 10 families / 25%/.

Participation of genetic factors in the development of chronic stomach diseases in children according to A.K. Krasnova et al. / 2016/ is 60%.

Clinical and genealogical analysis of the pedigrees of 33 children suffering from peptic ulcer according to E. A. Sirotnik /2008/ showed that 26 / 78.8% / of them have relatives of patients with peptic ulcer, and with the same localization of the ulcer. The author, studying the role of risk factors in the development of peptic ulcer in children, comes to the conclusion that children with hereditary burden of peptic ulcer should be identified as a risk group.

Goal of the work. To study the features of atopic reactions to determine gastrointestinal disorders, endoscopic signs of mucosal lesions and histological lesions of the mucosa and establish their relationship with the degree of atopic dermatitis and its severity.

Material and research methods. 90 children (50 boys and 40 girls) suffering from chronic gastroduodenal pathologies against the background of atopy, admitted to the I and II children's departments of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care of the Samarkand branch, were examined. Atopic dermatitis was diagnosed using standard diagnostic criteria; determined the extent of the disease. Baseline clinical scoring system (BCSS)) and severity (atopic dermatitis index (SCORAD)), total serum IgE levels;. The questionnaire revealed gastrointestinal disorders with symptoms of atopic dermatitis. In children with atopic dermatitis, suffering from chronic dyspepsia, esophageal-gastroduodenoscopy was performed and biopsy specimens were taken from the antrum of the stomach and duodenum.

Research results. The age of the patients ranged from 6 months to 14 years. According to the prevalence of atopic dermatitis and the degree of localization, mild atopic dermatitis prevailed. Analysis of changes in the level of total Ig E showed a

different degree of sensitization of the examined children. According to the type of allergic reaction, immediate-type allergic reactions prevailed only in 14.6% of children with atopic dermatitis, while delayed-type allergic reactions occurred in 52.5% of children. No food allergy fifth of children with atopic dermatitis. 78.4% of the child came with complaints of gastrointestinal disorders. It was found that changes in the stomach in AD in most cases are accompanied by infection with helicobacter pylori: histologically, helicobacter pylori P was found in 64.6% of patients with atopic dermatitis. Gastritis in patients with atopic dermatitis was found in the antrum in 55.4% of patients, in the body in 62.3% of patients and was represented mainly by active forms.

Conclusions. Thus, the most common gastrointestinal disorders are: abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, bloating and constipation. The frequency of gastrointestinal disorders does not depend on the degree and severity of atopic dermatitis. Gastrointestinal disorders occur regardless of the type of allergic reactions that cause atopic dermatitis. The most common food allergens, such as soy, milk, peanuts, corn, carrots, rye, wheat, egg white, cod and chicken, were determined using a skin patch. According to our data, the atopic reaction in most cases proceeds in accompaniment with gastroduodenal pathology.

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