

SHISHASIMON TANA DESTRUKSIYASINI KONSERVATIV DAVOLASHDA SEAVIT PREPERATINING SAMARADORLIGI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Shishasimon tana destruksiyasi (ShTD) - bu shishasimon tananing normal tuzilishi buzilganligi, uning suyulishi va fibrillalarning qalinlashuvi bilan kechadigan patologik jarayon. ShTD ko'pincha keksa odamlarda ateroskleroz va umumiy qon tomir kasalliklari fonida rivojlanadi. Eng keng tarqalgan - ipsimon ShTD, lekin "oltin" yoki "kumush" yomg'ir shaklidagi destruksiya xam bo'lishi mumkin.

ShTD sog'liq uchun xavfli bo'lgan kasalliklarga taalluqli emas, ammo shishasimon tanada zich, shaffof bo'lmagan xiraliklarning rivojlanishi bemorning hayot sifatini, doimiy tashvish bilan bog'liq barqaror depressiv holatlarning rivojlanishiga qadar yomonlashtiradi. ShTD uchun ishlatiladigan dorilar etarli darajada samarali emas va ularga munosabat noaniq. Yaqinda ShTD ni davolashda shishasimon tana uchun mikroelementlar manbai bo'lgan Siavit preparati ishlab chiqarildi. Ushbu preparat keksa odamlarda shishasimon tanada yuzaga keladigan metabolik kasalliklarni hisobga olgan holda ishlab chiqilgan. Maqola "Siavit" preparatining (MChJ "ASEPTICA", O'zbekiston) shishasimon tana destruksiyasini yo'q qilishda samaradorligini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Shishasimon tana destruksiyasi (ShTD), siavit, davolash.

ABSTRACT

The destruction of the vitreous body (DST) is a pathological process in which the normal structure of the vitreous body is disturbed, accompanied by its liquefaction and thickening of the fibrils. DST often develops in older people against the background of atherosclerosis and general vascular diseases. The most common filamentous DST, but there can be destruction in the form of "gold" or "silver" rain.

DST does not belong to diseases that are dangerous to health, however, the development of dense, opaque opacities in the vitreous body significantly impairs the patient's quality of life, up to the development of stable depressive conditions associated with constant anxiety.

The drugs used for DST are not effective enough and the attitude towards them is ambiguous. Recently, in the treatment of DST, the drug Siavit (Seavit) has been used, which is a source of micronutrients for the vitreous body. This drug was developed taking into account the metabolic disorders occurring in the vitreous body in older people. The article is devoted to the study of the effectiveness of the drug "Siavit" (LLC "ASEPTICA", Uzbekistan) in the destruction of the vitreous body (DST).

Keywords: destruction of the vitreous body, siavit, treatment.