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INFLUENCE OF CHRONIC DISEASES OF ENT ORGANS ON THE FORMATION OF PROFILE PATHOLOGY IN CHILDREN

Nazirov Dilmurod Mukhtaraliyevich
A.G. Ganiev

Scientific supervisor, associate professor
Andijan State Medical Institute

Annotation: *In this article, the automated system of preventive examinations of the child population (ASPOND) is used as a method for describing the health of a child. In children with ENT pathology, various forms of neuroses, tics and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder may be interrelated. Taking into account the profile of the child's somatic pathology, prevention or optimization of treatment of chronic ENT diseases, avoidance of polypharmacy, loss of time by the child's parents visiting doctors of various specialties, unreasonable or, conversely, unreasonable lateness. Surgical treatment of ENT diseases.*

Key words: *children, diseases of the ENT organs, correlation.*

ВЛИЯНИЕ ХРОНИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ЛОР-ОРГАНОВ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПРОФИЛЬНОЙ ПАТОЛОГИИ У ДЕТЕЙ

Назиров Дилмурод Мухтаралиевич
А.Г. Ганиев

Научный руководитель, доцент
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт

Аннотация: В данной статье в качестве метода описания здоровья ребенка использована автоматизированная система профилактических осмотров детского населения (АСПОНД). У детей с ЛОР-патологией могут быть взаимосвязаны различные формы неврозов, тиков и синдрома дефицита внимания с гиперактивностью. Учет профиля соматической патологии ребенка, профилактика или оптимизация лечения хронических ЛОР-заболеваний, недопущение полипрагмазии, потери времени родителями ребенка на посещение врачей различных специальностей, необоснованного или, наоборот, необоснованного опоздания. Хирургическое лечение ЛОР-заболеваний.

Ключевые слова: дети, заболевания ЛОР-органов, корреляционная связь.

BOLALARDA PROFIL PATOLOGIYASINI SHAKLLANISHIGA LOR A'ZOLARNING SURUNLI KASALLIKLARINI TA'SIRI

Nazirov Dilmurod Muxtorali o'g'li

A.G. Ganiyev

Ilmiy raxbar, dots.nt Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti

Izoh: *Ushbu maqolada bolaning sog'lig'ini tavsiflash usuli sifatida bolalar aholisini profilaktik tekshiruvlarning avtomatlashtirilgan tizimi (ASPOND) ishlatilgan. LOR - patologiyasi bo'lgan bolalarda nevrozlarning turli shakllari, tiklar va diqqat etishmasligi giperaktivligi buzilishi o'zaro bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin. Bolaning somatik patologiyasi profilini hisobga olgan holda, surunkali LOR kasalliklarini davolashni oldini olish yoki optimallashtirish, polifarmasiyadan qochish, bolaning ota-onasi turli mutaxassisliklar shifokorlariga tashrif buyurish uchun vaqtni yo'qotish, asossiz yoki aksincha, asossiz kechikish. LOR kasalliklarini jarrohlik davolash.*

Kalit so'zlar: *bolalar, LOR a'zolari kasalliklari, korrelyatsion bog'lanish.*

Relevance. The formation of a chronic ENT disease in a child cannot be considered without forming a profile of the entire pathology or deviations in physical health [3,4,9].

At the same time, there are few works devoted to a comprehensive pediatric examination of children with diseases of the ENT organs. Series of works by E.V. Borzov is of interest, dedicated to the study of the characteristics of the functional state of the central nervous system in children with adenoids, clinical and hematological characteristics [1,2,4]. There is a good evidence base to explain the association of neurocognitive impairment in children with adenotonsillar hypertrophy [5,8]. Most of the works in the "somatic" direction concern the study of the cardiovascular system with hypertrophy of the pharyngeal and palatine tonsils. A connection has been established between pathology and enlargement of the left and/or right ventricle [9], increased pressure in the pulmonary artery [10], sinus tachycardia and atrioventricular block [6], and an increase in the frequency of mitral regurgitation [4]. Diseases associated with chronic tonsillitis are diverse and can have both neuro-reflex and infectious-allergic components [3, 4, 6].

Goals of work. We conducted a study of the correlation between chronic ENT pathology and other diseases, taking into account age dynamics and hereditary predisposition in 307 children. By identifying the presence of a connection, assessing its strength and level of reliability, it is possible to determine the likelihood of the formation of a characteristic pathology profile in a child with chronic diseases of the ENT organs.

Materials and methods. The Automated System of Preventive Examinations of the Child Population (ASPOND) was used as a way to describe the child's health [7]. The approach is based on the construction of a pathology profile, which is a set of anamnestic signs assessed by a group of specialists, characteristics of an objective examination, complaints sorted into groups of nosologically forms. The pathology

profile is a diagram on which groups of nosologically forms are displayed along the abscissa axis, and points of expert assessment are displayed along the ordinate axis. In fact, the value on the ordinate axis reflects the probability of detecting pathology in the corresponding group of nosologically forms, and the whole pattern reflects the degree of complexity of the lesion or the severity of the condition.

The software of the complex allows you to identify deviations in the state of health in the main forms of childhood pathology in the following courses: allergology, vasocardiology, gastroenterology, hematology, dermatology, immunology, cardiology, otorhinolaryngology, neurology, nephrology, ophthalmology, dittology, pulmonology, rheumatology, dentistry, pathophysiology, surgery, endocrinology The main conclusion of ASPON-D is a pathology profile with a score proportional to the volume of chronic abnormalities in a child in the pathology class.

We studied 3 groups of children of the same age (age range 2-18 years, average age 7.4+-1.2 years) with the same ratio of girls and boys (boys - 48-62%).

Group 1 consisted of 78 children with chronic ENT pathology (adenoids, hypertrophy of the palatine tonsils, chronic tonsillitis, chronic rhinosinusitis, polyposis, deviated nasal septum, chronic otitis, secretory otitis) in children living in Andijan.

Group 2 - 45 children from the population of Andijan, examined during preventive examinations.

Group 3 - 184 children, examined during preventive examinations of the population of the Andijan region.

Group 2 was introduced in order to minimize deviations caused by the inability to use multiple correlation due to the nonparametric nature of expert assessments of the list of ASPND signs. This drawback significantly complicates the assessment of the relationship in the case of many control factors. The introduction of a control group, which includes both healthy children and those with other types of pathology, but without ENT pathology, allows us to minimize the impact of this deficiency. Group 3 was formed to neutralize the consequences of fairly high-quality medical care in Andijan, smoothing out the severity of signs of pathology.

This group includes children living in the Andijan region with varying, but on average quite low, levels of medical care, which makes it possible to more fully identify the range of real correlations.

To identify correlations between chronic ENT pathology and the profile of somatoneurological diseases in a child, a nonparametric criterion was used - the Spearman pairwise correlation coefficient.

Research results. Despite the fact that most of the identified correlations are classified as weak (the correlation coefficient does not exceed 0.5), significantly more correlations were identified in children with chronic ENT pathology compared to the control group, and correlations between ENT pathology and other types of pathology strength; in particular, in 4 cases (classes neurology, nephrology, rheumatology,

immunology) the value of the correlation coefficient exceeded 0.4. It should also be noted that a significant connection between chronic ENT pathology and cardiac ($p=0.000$) and immunological ($p=0.000$) pathology, found during examination of children with chronic ENT diseases, was not found in the control group.

Carrying out mathematical modeling in order to determine the role of the above-mentioned classes in the formation of clusters of combined somatic and ENT pathologies revealed that diseases of the classis's "cardiology", "allergology", "speech therapy", "immunology", "neurology", "rheumatology" have the greatest information content. It should be noted that the gender of the child does not matter for classification. A study of the dependence of chronic ENT pathology and other types of pathology on age also yielded interesting results. The most stable classes of pathology associated with chronic ENT pathology in all age groups are "cardiology", "allergology" ("immunology"), "rheumatology", "neurology". The connection with the "speech therapy" class is maximum in the middle age group (7–10 years). In a multivariate analysis, associations with the classis's "nephrology", "gastroenterology", "pulmonology", "orthopedics", "nutrition", in contrast to the assessment of pairwise connections, become insignificant, since they are obviously realized indirectly. In future publications, we plan to cover in detail the pathology profile and the most common nosologically units and syndromes for diseases such as chronic tonsillitis, adenoids, chronic sinusitis, deviated nasal septum, secretory otitis media and clinical diagnostic algorithm. to verify the condition of a child with chronic ENT according to the pathology profile and construct stages of treatment taking into account this profile.

Conclusions: Chronic pathology of the ENT organs, which develops in childhood, significantly deforms the profile of the child's pathology.

The most consistent connections have been identified between the pathology of the ENT organs and such classes of diseases as allergies, cardiorheumatology and neurology.

Allergies, which are more widespread than indicated in official statistics, can often be the only universal pathogenesis link in the formation of diseases such as adenoids, chronic rhinosinusitis, polyposis, exudative otitis media in combination with bronchial asthma, allergic dermatitis.

Diseases of the cardiorheumatological class, traditionally associated with chronic tonsillitis, appear to be undergoing pathomorphosis. The number of pronounced forms of rheumatism has decreased. To diagnose this class of diseases at the present stage, it is necessary to use more subtle markers detected using ultrasound, Holter monitoring, studying the structure of the heart rhythm, and immunological studies.

In children with ENT pathology, various forms of neuroses, tics, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder may be interrelated.

Taking into account the profile of the child's somatic pathology allows us to prevent or optimize the treatment of chronic ENT diseases, avoid polypharmacy, loss

of time for the child's parents to visit doctors of various specialties, unjustified or, conversely, unjustified delay. surgical treatment of ENT diseases.

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