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Keywords: phenylephrine, children, low cardiac output syndrome, hemodynamics, inotropic therapy

Abstract Low cardiac output syndrome (LCOS) is one of the most serious complications in the postoperative period following pediatric cardiac surgery. To date, there are no standardized guidelines for the use of vasoactive agents in children with LCOS. This study evaluates the hemodynamic effects of phenylephrine infusion in this patient population.

Thirty patients aged 3 months to 3 years with LCOS were included. Hemodynamic monitoring included invasive arterial pressure (IAP), central venous pressure (CVP), heart rate, echocardiography (ECHO), diuresis, fluid balance, and acid-base status (ABS). Initial therapy consisted of adrenaline (0.1–0.2 µg/kg/min), dopamine (10–15 µg/kg/min), and milrinone (0.5 µg/kg/min). Patients with reduced diuresis (<0.5 ml/kg/h) underwent peritoneal dialysis. Infusion therapy was adjusted to achieve a target CVP of 10–12 mmHg. Phenylephrine was administered at 0.05–1 µg/kg/min. Phenylephrine infusion led to a rise in MAP from 35 ± 7 to 46 ± 4 mmHg and a 12% increase in CVP. Left ventricular end-diastolic volume increased by 45%, and heart rate decreased from >180 bpm. Lactate levels fell from 6.7 ± 1.3 to 2.8 ± 1.4 mmol/L. Diuresis improved from 0.5 to 1.2 ml/kg/h, reducing the need for dialysis.

Conclusion: Phenylephrine use in children with LCOS and tachycardia improved hemodynamics, perfusion, and cardiac output, allowing for a reduction in inotropic and dialysis support.

BOLALARDA IKKILAMCHI KATARAKTANI LAZERLI KAPSULOTOMIYASIGA DIFFERENTSIAL YONDASHUV

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Kalit so‘zlar: bolalar oftalmologiyasi, katarakta, kapsulotomiya, IAG-lazer, ko‘rish o‘tkirligi

Maqsad Bolalarda ikki qavatli kataraktani davolashda kasallik turi va og‘irlik darajasiga qarab baxolash, IAG-lazer yordamida kapsulotomiya usulini qo‘llash, lazer energiyasi kuchini tanlash va ushbu muolajaning xavfsizligi hamda samaradorligini baholash.

MATERIALLAR VA USULLAR Bolalar Milliy Tibbiyat Markazi oftalmologiya bo‘limida 2021–2022 yillar davomida ikki qavatli katarakta tashxisi bilan davolangan 133 nafar bemor (198 ko‘z) tekshirildi. Shulardan 128 ta ko‘zda tug‘ma, 23 ta ko‘zda

jarohatdan keyingi, 3 ta ko‘zda esa asoratlangan katarakta ekstraksiyasi va sun’iy gavhar implantatsiyasi bajarilgan edi. Ikki qavatli katarakta operatsiyadan keyin o‘rtacha 2 oy – 3 yil oralig‘ida rivojlangan. Bemorlar yoshi 1 yoshdan 17 yoshgacha bo‘lgan. IAG-lazerli kapsulotomiya avvalgi operatsiyadan 3 oy – 2 yil o‘tganidan keyin amalga oshirilgan.

Bemorlar quyidagi standart oftalmologik tekshiruvlardan o‘tkazildi: vizometriya, biomikroskopiya, autokeratorefraktometriya, oftalmoskopiya, fundoskopiya, applanatsion tonometriya, exografiya. Orqa kapsulaning xiralashishi asosida ikki qavatli katarakta quyidagi guruhlarga ajratildi: yupqa pylonkali — 48 ko‘zda, qalin pylonkali — 34 ko‘zda, fibroz — 23 ko‘zda, “Zomerling” halqasi — 14 ko‘zda, pylonka va “Adamyuk-Elshnig” sharchalari — 18 ko‘zda, murakkab kombinasiyalangan shakllar — 23 ko‘zda.

Barcha 133 nafar bemorga A.R.C. Q-Las uskunasi yordamida IAG-lazerli orqa kapsulotomiya bajarildi. 73 nafar bemorga statsionar, 63 nafariga ambulator sharoitda muolaja o‘tkazildi. 147 ta ko‘zda muolaja 1 seansda, 13 ta ko‘zda esa 1 oylik tanaffus bilan 2 seansda bajarildi. 5 yoshdan kichik 73 nafar bemorga muolaja vena ichi sedatsiyasi va anesteziolog nazorati ostida bajarildi. Barcha bemorlarga operatsiyadan 1 kun, 2 hafta va 1 oy o‘tgach ko‘rish o‘tkirligi va boshqa tekshiruvlar o‘tkazildi.

Natijalar Ko‘rish o‘tkirligi 126 nafar bemorda (94,7%) yaxshilandi, shulardan 16 nafarga refraksion anomaliya aniqlangandan so‘ng qo‘sishimcha korreksiya tayinlandi. 3 nafar bemorda ko‘rish o‘tkirligi yaxshilanmadi. 2 nafar bemorda kapsulaning neovaskulyarizatsiyasi sababli muolaja davomida qonash kuzatildi va seans to‘xtatildi. Yana 2 nafar bemorda kapsula qalinligi sababli lazer yordam bermay, jarrohlik aralashuvi talab qilindi.

Xulosa IAG-lazerli kapsulotomiya boshqa an’naviy usullarga nisbatan xavfsiz, kam invaziv bo‘lib, kam sonli asoratlar bilan ajralib turadi. Ikki qavatli kataraktaning turini va og‘irlik darajasini e’tiborga olgan holda optimal muddatda bajarilgan lazer kapsulotomiya ko‘rish o‘tkirligini sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi va asoratlar xavfini kamaytiradi.

Differential Approach to YAG Laser Capsulotomy in Pediatric Secondary Cataract

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Keywords: secondary cataract, YAG-laser, capsulotomy, pediatric ophthalmology, visual acuity

Abstract: This study evaluates the safety and effectiveness of YAG laser capsulotomy in pediatric secondary cataract treatment, taking into account the type

and severity of the condition. A total of 133 patients (198 eyes), aged 1–17 years, were examined and treated at the National Children's Medical Center between 2021 and 2022. Capsular opacification types were classified and managed individually using the A.R.C. Q-Las YAG-laser system. Laser treatment was performed in both outpatient and inpatient settings. Visual acuity improved in 94.7% of cases, and minor complications occurred in only a few. The study confirms that laser capsulotomy is a safe and effective non-invasive option for managing secondary cataracts in children when applied with a differential approach.

ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЙ КОРРЕКЦИИ ВРОЖДЕННЫХ ПОРОКОВ СЕРДЦА, ОСЛОЖНЕННЫХ ВЫСОКОЙ ЛЕГОЧНОЙ ГИПЕРТЕНЗИЕЙ (III А-Б СТЕПЕНИ)

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Ключевые слова: врождённые пороки сердца, лёгочная гипертензия, Milrinone, градиент давления, хирургическая коррекция

Актуальность При врождённых пороках сердца (ВПС) с выраженным шунтами слева направо с первых дней жизни ребёнка нередко наблюдается сердечная недостаточность, приводящая к развитию тяжёлой лёгочной гипертензии (ЛГ). У большинства таких пациентов уровень давления в лёгочной артерии (ЛА) достигает 91–100 % от давления в аорте. Эти пациенты нуждаются в срочной хирургической коррекции. Несмотря на значительный прогресс в кардиохирургии, универсальных алгоритмов ведения таких больных не разработано. Особую значимость приобретает методика прямого измерения давления в ЛА с оценкой ответа на вазодилататоры.

Цель исследования Оценить информативность метода прямого измерения исходного межсосудистого систолического градиента давлений (а. radialis/ЛА) и эффективность инфузии Milrinone в раннем послеоперационном периоде у детей с ВПС, осложнённым высокой ЛГ.

Материалы и методы исследования Обследованы 112 пациентов с ВПС и ЛГ III А-Б степени. Средний возраст составил $14,2 \pm 0,6$ мес., масса — $12,8 \pm 0,5$ кг. Девочек было 65 (58,1 %), мальчиков — 47 (41,9 %). Давление в ЛА достигало 91–100 % от давления в аорте (в среднем $90,2 \pm 12,6$ мм рт. ст.).