

Innovative approaches in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries play a crucial role in the development of high-quality and safe products. This study explores the formulation, efficacy, and safety of new drugs, cosmetics, and biologically active supplements, along with scientific methods for quality assurance. It emphasizes compliance with international standards such as ISO and GMP. The findings highlight the importance of raw material selection, accurate technological processes, and pharmacological evaluation in ensuring product effectiveness and market competitiveness.

QATTIQ VA YUMSHOQ TANGLAY YORIĞI VA ORA-NAZAL FISTULANI DAVOLASHGA YANGICHA YONDASHUV

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Kalit so‘zlar: tanglay yoriği, ora-nazal fistula, jarrohlik, plastika, bolalar, tug‘ma nuqsonlar, mahalliy to‘qima, oyoqchali loskut, mikrosirkulyatsiya

Dolzarbligi

Tug‘ma yuqori lab, qattiq va yumshoq tanglay yoriği hamda palatoplastika amaliyotidan keyingi ora-nazal fistulalar bolalarda murakkab tibbiy va psixologik muammolarga sabab bo‘ladi. Ular ovqatlanish, aniq talaffuz va ravon nutqni buzadi, ijtimoiy kommunikatsiyada qiyinchiliklarga olib keladi. An‘anaviy logopedik terapiyalar ko‘pincha yetarli natija bermaydi. Shu sababli, yangicha, samarali jarrohlik yondashuvlarini ishlab chiqish muhimdir. Ushbu tadqiqot innovatsion texnikalarni amaliyotga joriy etish orqali bolalarda og‘iz bo‘shlig‘i va nutq faoliyatini yaxshilashga qaratilgan.

Maqsad

Tug‘ma tanglay yoriği va ora-nazal fistulani bartaraf etishda mahalliy to‘qimalar va lunj yog‘i (buccal fat pad) asosida oyoqchali loskutlar qo‘llanilgan yangi jarrohlik yondashuvlarning samaradorligini o‘rganish.

Material va usullar

2020–2024 yillarda Toshkent shahar Bolalar Milliy Tibbiyot Markazida 67 nafar bemor bolaga zamonaviy jarrohlik amaliyotlari bajarildi. Mahalliy to‘qimalar va buccal fat pad oyoqchali loskuti orqali og‘iz bo‘shlig‘idagi ochiq nuqsonlar muvaffaqiyatli yondashuv bilan yopildi. Operatsiyadan so‘ng natijalar 2–3 oy davomida kuzatildi.

Natijalar

Operatsiyalar bemorlarda ovqatlanish va talaffuzdagi muammolarni kamaytirishga yordam berdi. Operatsiyadan so‘ng og‘iz bo‘shlig‘ida ochiq joy qolmadi, og‘riq kamroq bo‘ldi, va 2 oy ichida loskutning yog‘ to‘qimasi to‘liq shilliq qavatga aylandi.

Bu esa chandiqlanishni kamaytirib, yumshoq tanglay harakatining erkinligini va nutqning aniqligini ta'minladi. 67 bemordan 39% (26 nafar) ovqatlanish va so'zlashishda ijobiy o'zgarishlar sezgan, 17% (11 nafar) da esa ora-nazal fistula to'liq bartaraf etilgan.

Xulosa

Mahalliy to'qimalar va buccal fat pad asosidagi oyoqchali loskutlar yordamida amalga oshirilgan jarrohlik usuli tug'ma tanglay yoriği va ora-nazal fistulani bartaraf etishda samarali deb topildi. Bu yondashuv nafaqat nutq va ovqatlanishni yaxshilaydi, balki bolalarning ruhiy holatiga ham ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

A Novel Surgical Approach to the Repair of Hard and Soft Palatal Clefts and Oronasal Fistula in Children

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Keywords: palatal cleft, oronasal fistula, surgery, flap reconstruction, congenital defects, buccal fat pad, pediatric patients

Abstract:

This study proposes a new surgical technique for the repair of congenital hard and soft palatal clefts and oronasal fistulas in children. The procedure involves the use of local tissues and a pedicled flap from the buccal fat pad to reconstruct the oral defect. In a study of 67 pediatric patients, postoperative outcomes showed significant improvement in feeding, speech clarity, and psychological well-being. The technique prevented secondary scarring, preserved palatal mobility, and eliminated the oronasal communication in 17% of cases. This innovative approach proved to be effective both medically and socially in improving the lives of children with congenital craniofacial anomalies.

BOLALARDA UCHRAYDIGAN BRONXOOBSTRUKTIV SINDROMNI INTENSIV TERAPIYASIDA INGALYASION TERAPIYANING AHAMIYATI

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Kalit so'zlar: bronxoobstruktiv sindrom, bolalar, ingalyasion terapiya, reanimatsiya, nafas yetishmovchiligi, gipoksiya

Dolzarbliği Bronxoobstruktiv sindrom (BOS) bolalarda o'tkir nafas yo'llari kasalliklarining umumiy klinik belgisi sifatida namoyon bo'lib, bronxlarning yallig'lanishi, shish va ko'p miqdorda balg'am to'planishi bilan kechadi. Bu holat