World Bulletin of Public Health (WBPH)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Volume-9, April 2022
ISSN: 2749-3644

IMPORTANCE IN THE TREATMENT OF STRUCTURAL TYPES OF SPINE DEGENERATIVE DISEASES IN THE TREATMENT OF CLINICAL AND PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Makhkamov N.J.
(PhD), Andijan State Medical Institute.
Israilov R.I.
Professor of the department Pathology of TMA
Narmatova D.M.
Andijan State Medical Institute.

Article history:

Received: February 1st 2022
Accepted: March 1st 2022
Published: April 14th 2022

Abstract:

Along with these pathomorphological processes, destructive changes develop in the pulp nucleus. In this case, after dehydration in the pulp nucleus, the protein structures turn into homogenized coarse denetrites. Calcinosis, chondromatosis and ossification are sometimes observed in the fibrous pulp nucleus. The fibrous connective tissue in the fibrous ring fragments is almost completely destroyed, infiltrated by inflammatory cells and blood vessels. the appearance of cracks and holes of different sizes, the proliferation and proliferation of endothelial cells in their wall allows to determine the development of dystrophic changes in the surrounding tissue.

Keywords: spine, symphysis, cartilage disc, fibrous ring, cartilage, protrusion, hernia.

RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC.

Even in the most developed countries, when degenerative-dystrophic diseases of the spine are analyzed globally, these diseases require clinical and pathomorphologically significant diagnosis and subsequent treatment. Increased treatment outcome when diagnosing spinal degeneration based on clinical morphology, which is an important contribution to the early recovery of patients 'health. In particular, the most common complication of lumbar disc herniation is accompanied by an increase in neurological symptoms. This process is an integral threat to human health and performance [3, 4, 5].

Based on the identified data, patients with spinal hernia account for 81% of all inpatients treated with degenerative-dystrophic diseases of the spine. Among them, the share of disc herniation of the lumbar spine in patients who underwent surgery is 90.3% [1, 2, 5]. In the general account of disability in diseases of the musculoskeletal system - degenerative-dystrophic diseases of the spine - 20.4%. Over the last 10-15 years, there has been an increase in degenerative changes in the spine, which puts the issue of their diagnosis, treatment and prevention at the level of public duty [6]. Many scientific societies, including the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons (AAOS) and the International Society for the Study of Lumbar Spine (ISSLS), are involved in the study of disc protrusion and hernia.

In general, the increase in spinal protrusions and hernias in diseases of the musculoskeletal system is comparable to changes in the lifestyle and work activities of modern people. is on the rise, which requires the development of modern methods of treatment.

Materials and methods of obtaining materials: In the health care system of the Republic of Uzbekistan a lot of scientific research is being conducted to reduce injuries due to spinal diseases and to diagnose and treat them according to world standards. In this work, it is planned to create a pathomorphological basis of degenerative diseases of the spine. And for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases it is necessary to constantly study the morphology of the spine at an early stage of degenerative-dystrophic stage and species. The development of dehydration over time in the vertebral column is observed as the load is above the limit. The tissue of the ruptured disc pulpos nucleus no longer returns to its original position and the contour of the disc changes its normal configuration and causes protrusion. can occupy up to half. Such a significant increase in this area causes pain as the nerve endings begin to constrict, protrusion occurs, and this is a clear cause of the appearance of reflex and muscle-tonic syndromes.

Depending on the localization of the cervical spine, cervical spine hernias are very rare in clinical manifestations of intervertebral disc herniation (approximately 4%), but if they develop, they manifest themselves in different ways, which complicates the diagnosis. It can be noted that back pain in the neck

World Bulletin of Public Health (WBPH)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Volume-9, April 2022
ISSN: 2749-3644

of the spine is irradiated from the shoulders and arms, leading to high blood pressure, dizziness, drowsiness and weakness, sleep disturbances, coagulation of the fingers. In rare cases, walking, vision, hearing are impaired.

The probability of disc herniation of the thoracic spine is also low (approximately 6%), the main symptom is pain in the thoracic spine, in some cases acute and irradiated to the thoracic area. In such cases, patients unknowingly visit a cardiologist. One of the main reasons for the low percentage of protrusions and hernias of the spine in the thoracic cavity is the rib cage, which corrects constant and improper loads.

The lumbar disc herniation is the most common part (in 48% of cases the hernia is at the level of L5-S1 of the lumbar region, in 46% of cases - at the level of L4-L5), because the greatest tension load is observed in the lumbar region. Symptoms - leg pain, often in the back and less in the front and side of the thigh, pain in the sole of the foot or in the groin area, pain in the lumbar region of the spine, less - leading to dysfunction of pelvic organs. does not.Thus, the issues of correction of degenerative changes in all areas of the spine are very relevant and of great scientific and practical importance. leads to continuous improvement.

CONCLUSION;

The study of degenerative diseases of the spine allows to classify these pathologies into forms and groups in terms of anatomical and topographic features and pathological anatomy. Clinical and morphological signs of the developed disease allowed us to create an algorithm by clinicians to predict these pathologies of the spine.

The surgical material obtained for protrusion and hernia of the spine was divided into forms based on anatomical-topographic features and pathological changes. To create an algorithm for these pathologies of the spine by clinicians should be developed based on the clinical and morphological features of the structural-functional state of the spine. This has a positive impact on the performance and lifestyle of patients with degenerative diseases of the spine.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Belyakov. V.V. Structural and functional disorders in reflex and compression spondilogous syndromes // Autoref. Diss. Doctor of Medical Sciences. -M. . . .2005. -36 p.
2. Zinyakov. N. T., Ziniakov. N. N. On the issue of classification and terminology of hernias of intervertebral discs // Manual Therapy 2007. - No3(27). -S. 22-28.
3. Nazarenko G. V., Geroeva I. B., Cherkashov A. Min. Vertebrogenic lower back pain. Technology of diagnosis and treatment // JSC Medicine Publishing House, 2008, 456 p.
4. Netter, F. Atlas of Human Anatomy, 4th ed. //F. Netter. Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2007. - 624 p.
5. Novoseltsev, C. B. Introduction to osteopathy. Soft-woven and joint techniques (2nd ed.) // St. Petersburg: Folio Publishing House LLC, 2009. - 320 p.
6. Oniankitan O, Magnan A, Fianyo E, Mijiyawa M. Le canal lombaire rétréci en consultation rhumatologique à Lomé (Togo) [Lumbar spinal stenosis in an outpatient clinic in Lome, Togo]. Med Trop (Mars). 2007 Jun;67(3):263-6. French. PMID: 17784679.
7. Tanzer D, Smith K, Tanzer M. American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons Disclosure Policy Fails to Accurately Inform Its Members of Potential Conflicts of Interest. Am J Orthop (Belle Mead NJ). 2015 Jul; 44 (7): E207-10.
8. Shotursunov Sh.Sh., Mukhamedaminov K.K. Complex orthopedic treatment of hernias of intervertebral discs of the lumbar spine // Materials of the VI Congress of Traumatologists-Orthopedists of Uzbekistan "New Technologies in Traumatology and Orthopedics" - 2003, - p.135-136
9. Yakovets, G.V. Study of the effect of osteopathic treatment on the quality of life of patients with chronic lower back and lower limb pain syndrome / G.V. Yakovets, C.B. Novoseltsev, D.B. Yesterday // Manual therapy.s 2010. - No. 3 (39). - P. 22-30.
10. Amelot A, Mazel C. The Intervertebral Disc: Physiology and Pathology of a Brittle Joint. World Neurosurg. 2018 Dec;120:265-273.
11.