

ENDOGENOUS TOXICITY INDICATORS IN ULCER PATIENTS

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Introduction: Despite the current studies of various pathogenetic states of the ulcer, a deeper study of the disease is one of the main problems. As is known, at different stages of the ulcer, disorders are observed in the body. This causes pathological changes in a number of biochemical processes in internal organs. As a result, increased catabolism and deficiencies in the neutralization of endogenous toxins lead to endogenous toxicity, which is considered a non-specific syndrome.

Purpose of the study. The following endogenous toxicity indicators were studied from the blood of ulcer patients before and after treatment: erythrocyte sorption properties (ESP). medium molecular peptides (MMP) were studied based on a common standard. Material and methods: 50 patients with ulcers - 20% (10) were secondary recurrent ulcers, 50% (25) were early latent ulcers and 30% (15) were seroresistant. The control group consisted of 10 healthy individuals. The patients were aged 20-49, 67% were men, 33% were women.

Results of the study. The results showed that before treatment, endogenous toxicity indicators were: in secondary recurrent ulcers - 53.1 ± 0.55 and 0.372 ± 0.004 , in early latent ulcers - 39.8 ± 0.43 and 0.348 ± 0.003 , and in seroresistant ulcers - 38.1 ± 0.20 and The values of ESH- 38.1 ± 0.20 and ESH- 0.305 ± 0.002 in the seroresistant ulcer were significantly higher than in the control group (ESH- 29.08 ± 0.88 and ESH- 0.218 ± 0.005).

After conventional treatment, these indicators: in the secondary recurrent ulcer ESH- 35.2 ± 0.42 and ESH- 0.330 ± 0.002 , in the early latent ulcer ESH- 33.03 ± 0.43 and ESH- 0.300 ± 0.002 and in the seroresistant ulcer ESH- 31.3 ± 0.10 and ESH- 0.280 ± 0.004 appeared to be conditional equality. However, after conventional treatment, the level of endogenous toxicity indicators did not reach the level of the control group. did not reach.

Conclusion. The results obtained show that at different stages of the wound, an increase in the level of endogenous toxicity indicators was observed. This encourages the development of new therapeutic measures in the diagnosis of the disease.