WEB OF SCIENTIST: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 4, Issue 4, April., 2023

# PHARMACOLOGY AND SIDE EFFECTS OF DRUGS AFFECTING ALLERGIC DISEASES

Xojimatov Maqsadbek
Andijon davlat universiteti, Kimyo kafedrasi kimyo fanlar doktori dotsent

Mo'minova Iltijo Izzatillo qizi
Andijon davlat universiteti, Kimyo yo'nalishi II-kurs magistranti.

**Abstract**

Allergies are a very common disease, with about 20% of people in North America and western Europe experiencing pollinosis (allergic rhinoconyuktivitis, allergic rhinitis), according to the Health Ministry. Worldwide, the number of people infected with allergies is increasing. According to M, about 30-40% of people have allergies for part of their lives. Allergic diseases are most common in children, especially when it comes to food allergies .

Allergic symptoms and symptoms occur when an allergic person collides with allergens, an allergic reaction does not occur immediately. Gradually, the immune system increases sensitivity to the substance, and over time the body acquires a very high sensitivity—a process called sensitization. Sensitization can take from several days to several years. In most cases, the sensitization process is not completed until the end, and the patient has some symptoms, but no complete allergic reaction is observed.

When the immune system affects the alergen, an inflammatory and alternating feature appears. Symptoms and symptoms are associated with the type of alergene. Allergic reactions can occur in the intestine (digestive system), skin, sinuses, airways, eyes and nasal passages.

Symptoms of allergies to dust and dust have the following symptoms: nasal endings, eye squeezing, nasal itching, rhinitis, eye swelling, tearing of the eyes, coughing, skin allergies, such as eczema (atopic dermatitis), skin rashes, itching, skin drying, red rashes on the skin.

Allergies to food (food) have a variety of reactions: recurrence, tongue swelling, oral swelling, lip swelling, facial swelling, throat swelling, stomach spasm, respiratory disorders, rectal bleeding (children rarely), diarrhea, anaphylaxis (anaphylactic shock) is a very serious, often life-threatening allergic reaction.

The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

Allergies to medications can have the following symptoms: vomiting, swelling of the tongue, swelling of the lip, swelling of the face, skin rashes, itching,

*Symptoms of anaphylactic shock*. Symptoms of anaphylactic shock are a serious allergic reaction that begins rapidly with anaphylactic shock. Anaphylactic shock can be life-threatening and should be treated as an emergency medical. This type of a llergic reaction reflects several different symptoms that can occur within minutes after the allergen effect. If allergens directly affect blood, the onset of an allergic reaction usually takes between 5 and 30 minutes. The reaction to food alergene takes longer.

The manifestation of anaphylactic shock in the skin and mucous membranes is observed in all parts of the body, redness and squealing. Damaged tissues are homogeneously swollen (angiodistrophy). Some may forgive feelings of squeezing on the skin. In about 20% of cases, swelling of the tongue and throat is observed. If the skin has an unusual blue color, this may be a sign of hypoxia (lack of oxygen). In some patients, the nose may end. The mucous membrane (conjunctiva), which covers the front of the eyes and the inside of the eyelids, can be inflamed.

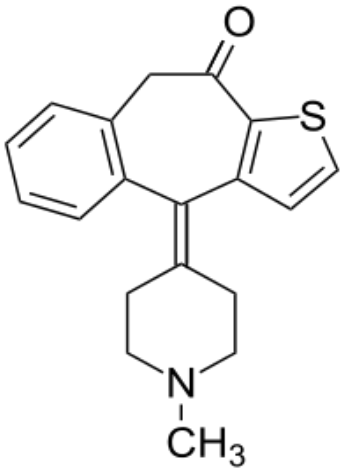
A person with allergies blames allergens for allergy symptoms -- a friend's pet, herbal dust or powder. However, they are mistakenly thought out. The problem is not in allergies, but in the immune system of an allergic person.

*The* most effective treatment for allergies is to avoid the effects of allergens. However, sometimes it is impossible to get rid of allergens fully. It is important to teach patients trickily to find out how to correctly identify their allergens. Medication helps to eliminate allergy symptoms, but cannot cure it. Antihistamines (histagonists): they stop the effects of histamine, which is part of an allergic reaction, produced in the body. Some antihistamines are not suitable for kids.

*Drops for the nose:* some patients say that in cases of pollinosis, drops for the nose help. Drops for the nose have a short-lived effect. Leukotrien receptors antagonists (antileycotrienes): prescribed when asthma or other treatments are not helpful. Antileycotrienes block the effects of leukotriene—chemicals that cause swelling. Leukothrien is produced in the body during an allergic reaction.

Steroid droplets: helps reduce nasal endings, constant nasal endings can cause sinusitis, including gaymoritis and other diseases.

WEB OF SCIENTIST: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 4, Issue 4, April., 2023




*4,9-digidro-4-(1-metil-4-piperidiliden)-10n-benzo[4,5]siklogepta[1,2-b]tiofen-10-* C 19:$_{19}$NOS

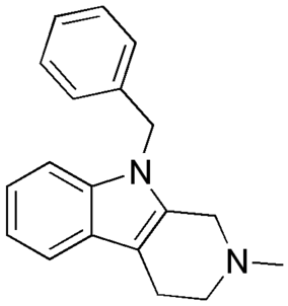
*Its use is used in* the treatment of bronchitis, especially prophylactic treatment of atopic asthma, allergic conditions, including allergic rhinitis and conjunctivitis.

*Side effects Are* weakly manifested negative reactions when therapeutic doses are applied, usually appearing at the beginning of the treatment and passing away after taking a few days. By gastrointestinal tract: dry mouth, nausea, vomiting. By the nervous system: sedative efficiency (including drowsy), dizziness, and very little resurrection. Mental disorders: mnt stimulating symptoms have been observed in very few cases, such as arousal, effectiveness, insomnia, irritability (often observed in children). Allergic reactions: there may be rashes on the skin; in very rare cases – multi-form solution, stevens-djonson syndrome and severe skin responses. Others: sometimes increased body weight associated with increased appetite, dizuria, cystitis, hepatitis are observed.

*Cases where it is impossible to apply cannot be* applied to ketothyphene or other components of the drug at high sensitivity. The simultaneous use of ketothifen and peroral anti-diabetics (there is a risk of developing irreversible thrombocytopenia) is not possible until this phenomenon is studied to the very end.

*Pharmacological properties* are included in mebgidrolin antihistamine preparations, a blocker of histamine $n_1$ receptors. Mebgidrolin dampens the spasmogenic effect of histamine, bronchitis, intestinal smooth muscles, as well as its effect on vascular conductivity. Unlike the first generation anti-histamine preparations (dimedrol, suprastin, etc.), it has less sedative and sleep-calling benefits. Weakly expressed m-cholineobloking and has painkiller properties.

WEB OF SCIENTIST: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 4, Issue 4, April., 2023



9-benzyl-2-methyl-2,3,4,9-tetragidro-1h-β-carbolin

$C_{7}$:$_{20}$p.m.$N_2$

They are quickly absorbed by the digestive tract. Biodidisity varies from 40-60% to 40%. Therapeutic effect develops after 15-30 minutes, the maximum effect is observed after 1-2 hours. The duration of the effect can reach 2 months. The drug practically does not pass through the hematoencephaly barrier, is metabolized by the addition of a methyl group in the liver, induces liver enzymes, is removed from the body through the kidneys.

*Its application is used* to prevent and treat seasonal and allergic rhinitis, pollinosis, food and drug allergies, post-insect skin reactions, skin rashes (eczema, neurodermitis).

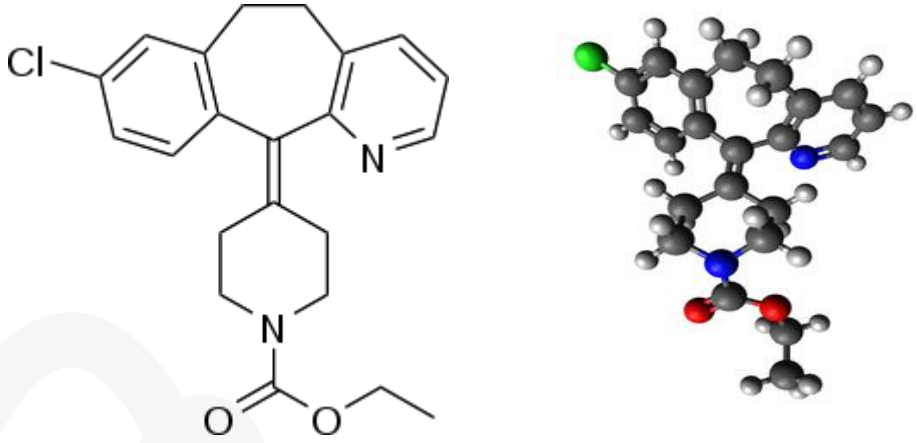
*Side effects can be caused by the digestive system:* affecting the mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract, which is sometimes characterized by dyspeptic conditions (boiling of the jigsaw, nausea, pain in the epigastic area). *By the central nervous system:* dizziness, paresthesia, high tolerance, drowsiness, visual uncertainty, decreased reaction speed. *Others:* dry mouth, urination disorders, allergic reactions. Too little granulocytopenia and aggranocytosis may occur. Children sometimes experience paradoxal reactions: high arousal, tremor, and sleep disorders.

*Impossible to apply is* extremely high sensitivity to drug components. Gastrointestinal and twelve fingers are the stage of intestinal ulcer disease, inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, pilorostenosis. Diazolin is carefully prescribed in severe liver and kidney failure. It is not recommended to prescribe the drug in closed-angle glaucoma, seizures, heart rhythm disorders, hypertrophy of the prostate gland.

*The pharmacological properties of loratadin are* anti-allergic, itching-resistant and have anti-inactive effects. It inhibits the separation of histamine and leukotriene s4 from the obese cells. $N_1$ selectively blocks histamine receptors and prevents histamine's effects on smooth muscles and vessels, reduces capillary permeability, disrupts exudation, reduces itching and erythrocytes. Prevents the development of allergic reactions and eases their passage. The anti-allergy effect begins to develop after 30 minutes of loratadin acceptance, reaching its maximum after 8 to 12 hours

and lasting 24 hours. The drug does not affect the central nervous system, has no anticholinergic or sedative effect.

*The drug is used in the following ways:* seasonal and permanent allergic rhinitis, conjunctivitis treatment, donkey treatment (including chronic idiopathic donkey), quinke tumor treatment, treatment of pseudoallergic reactions caused by histamine separation, treatment of itching dermatosis, treatment of allergic reactions when insects are bitten, and treatment of various etiological itches.




Ethyl efir 4-(8-xlor-5,6-dighydro-11h-benzo-[5,6]siklogepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11)-1-piperidinkarbonovoy kislota $C_{22}H_{23}CLN\ 2\ O_2$

*Side effects* loratadin is usually well absorbed. Side effects depend on personal sensitivity, have a non-continuous movement, and after the preparation is canceled, they disappear completely. By the nervous system: severe fullness, anxiety, arousal (in children), dizziness, headaches, drowsy, insomnia; blepharospasm, dysphonia, hyperkinesis, paresthesia, tremor, amnesia, depression. By skin and subcutaneous fat cletchatka: rash, alopecia. By the urinary and urinary system: changes in the color of urine, painful compressions, dysmenorrhea, menorrhage, vaginitis. By mode conversion: increased body weight, sweating, thirst. By the muscular apparatus: muscle resurrection, arthritis, mialgia. By the digestive system *:* nausea, vomiting, dry mouth, taste changes, anorexia, gastrointestinal tract or diarrhea, dyspepsia, gastritis, meteorism, increased appetite, stomatitis. By the respiratory system: cough, bronhospasm, dryness of the mucous membrane of the nose, sinusitis. By sensory organs: vision impairment, conjunctivitis, pain in the eyes and ears, by the cardiovascular system: feeling heartbeat, taxicardia. Allergic reactions: cause angionevrotic swelling, donkey, itching, photosensitization.

**Available Literature**

1. G.H. Kholmatov, ў.A. Aҳmedov. Pharmacognosy. – 1, 2 gism. - Toshkent. Fan, 2007.
2. M.N. Mahsumov, X. Aliyev, M.A. Odilov, N.A. Musayeva "Fundamentals of Pharmacology". – T.: Science Loss, 2007.
3. . M.N. Maxsumov, M.M. Malikov Farmakologiya. T. Ibn Sino nash. 2006 y.
4. . S.S. Azizova "Pharmacology". T.: Medical Journal of Abu Ali ibn Sino, 2006.
5. Yu.B. Belousov, M.V. Leonova, D.Y. Belousov, A.N. Vyalkov et al. for practitioners — M.: Bionics, 2002. — 368 p.